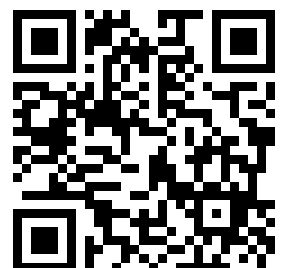

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HOUSE OF LORDS

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Vol 250 (1829)

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NINETEENTH
R E P O R T

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF

Inquiry into the Collection and Management

OF THE

REVENUE ARISING IN IRELAND AND GREAT BRITAIN.

(Dated 5th June 1829.)

POST-OFFICE REVENUE, UNITED KINGDOM ;

PART II. — IRELAND.

Ordered to be printed 19th June 1829.

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XIX.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF
HIS MAJESTY'S TREASURY.

THE NINETEENTH REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

Appointed by the Acts of the 1st & 2d Geo. 4. c. 90. and 3d Geo. 4. c. 37., and continued by Commission under the Great Seal, for the Purpose of inquiring into the Collection and Management of the PUBLIC REVENUE arising in *Ireland*, and into certain Departments of the PUBLIC REVENUE arising in *Great Britain*.

POST OFFICE REVENUE, UNITED KINGDOM.

PART II. — IRELAND.

IN submitting the results of our Examinations into the Department of the POST-OFFICE in *Ireland*, we have again to regret the protracted interval which has taken place between the dates of our Report and of the examinations on which it is principally founded. The causes of this delay in the present case are so nearly the same as those to which we have already adverted in our Fifteenth Report, (on Stamps, Scotland,) that it seems to be only necessary to state that our examinations into the Post-Office of Ireland commenced in the year 1823, and were continued till the end of that year, in conjunction with inquiries into several of the other Departments of that country; that in the year 1826, when two of our members were deputed to Dublin on a subject of special reference, the examinations into the Post-Office were resumed; and that we have been in occasional communication with Sir Edward Lees on the business of his department up to the present time.

Fifteenth Report,
p. 1.

The delay to which we have alluded, together with our unavoidable absence from the seat of the business which is the subject of our remarks, must obviously have a disadvantageous effect on the preparation of our Report, both as regards the general accuracy and fulness of its details, and also the applicability of our observations to the actual state of the business or to the conduct of the individuals to which they relate, although these disadvantages have been in a material degree remedied by the prompt and satisfactory manner in which all our requisitions for documents or other official information have been attended to by the secretary to the Department.

Taking, however, into consideration the principal and immediate object of this Report, which is to submit the grounds for recommending that the Departments of England and Ireland should, with respect to management, be consolidated, and, as a consequence of that recommendation, that the general practice for the

united Department should be framed upon that which has been found to be beneficially adopted in the former country, we have thought it advisable to permit our inquiries into the details of practice in Ireland to remain in many respects incomplete, rather than to take the obvious measures for supplying those deficiencies by a renewal of our examinations in Dublin, at the expense of material inconvenience and interruption to the other objects upon which we are engaged.

With respect, therefore, to those offices in Ireland comprised in the ensuing examination which may require a more full explanation as to the nature or objects of their respective establishments, we shall beg leave to refer to the explanatory statements on the corresponding branches of the Department in England, trusting, at the same time, that the examinations which we annex, and the observations by which they are accompanied, whilst they afford abundant grounds for the expediency of the consolidation which we shall recommend, will also be found to present a view sufficiently accurate and full for all general purposes of the state and conduct of the Department during the progress of our inquiries.

In describing the course pursued in our examinations in Dublin, it may be proper to observe, that our proceedings were in some measure affected by a communication made to us by order of the Lord Lieutenant shortly after our arrival, requesting that we would undertake the investigation of a case relating to the conduct of an officer of the department, who had been suspended under circumstances which had attracted considerable attention on the part of the Government. Upon this inquiry, which extended itself into much detail of conflicting evidence, we were occupied for some weeks, and the documents relating to the subject are of so voluminous a nature, that we have felt it would be inexpedient to insert the whole of them in the Appendix to this Report. It will be seen, however, that incidental to the direct object of inquiry, many of the examinations which were taken on this occasion contain also much information on the duties and ordinary practice of the offices to which they relate. These examinations will be found in the Appendix, and we shall have occasion to call your Lordships attention to them, as containing a striking illustration of the inconveniences resulting in practice from the existing constitution of the office of Postmaster-General, upon which we propose hereafter to offer some remarks.

On proceeding to the more regular examination of the several offices, we found it expedient to obtain the assistance of some practical officers from the English Department, who would be competent to investigate in detail the practice of the various offices in Dublin, and to point out immediately the instances of variation from the regulations observed in England. On our application to the Postmaster-General for this purpose, his Lordship deputed Mr. C. Johnson, the superintendent of mail-coaches, and Mr. J. Hume, the inspector of franks, to attend upon the Commissioners in Dublin; and we have every reason to be satisfied with the zeal and attention displayed by these officers in the course of their investigations under our direction, and shall have frequent occasion to refer to their reports and examinations.

Your Lordships are aware that in the year 1809 a comprehensive and minute examination of the Post-Office in Ireland was undertaken by the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the fees, gratuities, and perquisites which are or have been lately received in certain public offices in Ireland, &c.; and we beg to refer to their Ninth Report (ordered by the House of Commons to be printed on the 2d and 6th February 1810), which contains the result of that examination, and presents full details on the state of the office in its various branches at that period. A short time previous to that investigation, namely, in the year 1807, the Department had undergone a complete revision, in the course of which nearly every office is stated to have been remodelled by the exertions of Lords Clancarty and O'Neill, who had been then recently appointed joint Postmaster-General. On the 10th November 1807, their Lordships addressed to the Government of Ireland a detailed statement on the actual situation of the Department, and on the steps which they proposed to take for its amelioration, and more especially for the assimilation of its practice to that of the corresponding offices in England. This document contains so full and satisfactory a representation of the whole subject, and will be found to bear so materially on many of the points referred to in our subsequent examinations, that we have thought it desirable to annex a copy of the statement and observations, with the reply transmitted by order of the Lord Lieutenant.

Appendix,
No. 12.

Ninth Report of
Commissioners of
Inquiry into Fees
and Gratuities.

Appendix,
No. 1.

We have given in the margin a list of the principal statutes now in force affecting the Post-Office of Ireland; the first on the list being that by which a separate Post-Office for Ireland was first established, and by which the principal officers, namely, Postmaster-General, Secretary, Treasurer or Receiver-General, Accountant-General, Resident Surveyor, and Comptroller of the Sorting Office were directed to be appointed, by letters patent under the great seal of Ireland. The remaining statutes do not affect the general constitution or establishment of the office, but relate chiefly to alterations in the rates of postage, privileges of franking, and other local or temporary objects.

23 & 24 Geo. 3,
c. 17. (Irish Act.)
42 G. 3, c. 28.
44 G. 3, c. 73 & 84.
48 G. 3, c. 116.
50 G. 3, c. 74.
53 G. 3, c. 58.
54 G. 3, c. 119 &
153.
55 G. 3, c. 103.
59 G. 3, c. 108.
1 G. 4, c. 89.
2 G. 4, c. 25.
5 G. 4, c. 10 & 20.
6 G. 4, c. 68.
8 G. 4, c. 21.

In our remarks upon the several offices we shall have occasion to notice various changes and improvements in the system of administration which have been effected by the successive Postmasters-General under the authority of the local Government of Ireland. We shall here only call attention to two alterations which have occurred since the date of the former Report, and have necessarily had an extensive effect upon the administration of the Department; these are —

1st. The erection of the new Post-Office, which gave occasion for a new and improved system of arrangement and classification of duties amongst the officers of the Department, and has effectually removed the serious inconvenience alluded to in the Report of the Commissioners of Fees and Gratuities; namely, “the want of sufficient room for doing the business of the Inland Office with ease, convenience, and regularity.”

Ninth Report of
Commissioners of
Inquiry into Fees
and Gratuities.

2dly. The establishment of Steam-packets for the conveyance of the correspondence between England and Ireland, which, from the increased dispatch and certainty of arrival and departure, have necessarily afforded the means of improved regularity and precision in the performance of business in the office.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The following Statements will show the Extent of the Establishment as it stood at the time of our Examination in 1829 and on the 5th January last.

| Establishment in 1823. | Establishment in 1829. |
|---|---|
| Postmaster-General (held jointly by two persons). | The same. |
| Secretary's Office : Secretary and five clerks. | Ditto. |
| Letter-bill Office : Two clerks. | Ditto. |
| Receiver-General's Office : Receiver-General and two clerks. | Ditto. |
| Accountant-General's Office : Accountant-General and three clerks. | Ditto. |
| Inland Office : A president and two vice-presidents. Clerk of blind directions. Charge deliverer. An inspector of franks. Eight taxing clerks. Clerk of the money book. Five senior sorters. Eight junior sorters. Tick clerk. A bag-man. Collector of ship letters. Fourteen probationary sorters. | Ditto. Ditto. Ten taxing clerks. Six senior sorters. The same. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Six messengers. |
| British-mail Office : A comptroller. A clerk. One senior sorter. Two junior sorters. | The same. One senior clerk. The same. Ditto. |

| Establishment in 1823. | Establishment in 1829. |
|--|--|
| Alphabet and Post-paid Window : Superintendent. Four clerks. | Comptroller. Ditto. |
| Bye, Dead, and Mis-sent Letter Office : Superintendent. Four senior clerks. Two junior ditto. | Ditto. Two senior clerks. Three junior ditto. |
| Mail-coach Office : Surveyor and superintendent. An assistant. One clerk. | Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. |
| Surveyor's Office : One resident surveyor. Four riding surveyors. Two extra surveyors. | Surgeon. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. |
| Solicitor. | Ditto. |
| Packet Agents : One at Howth. One at Dunmore. | Ditto. Ditto. |
| Letter-carriers Office : Inspector of letter-carriers. Fifteen letter-carriers of the 1st class. Eight - - Ditto - 2d ditto. Ten - - - Ditto - 3d ditto. Thirteen - - Ditto - 4th ditto. Fourteen - - Ditto - 5th ditto. Seven messengers for carrying letters from the receiving-houses to the General Post-Office. Fifteen general letter receiving-houses. | One at Kingstown. The same. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. |
| Housekeeper's Department : One housekeeper. Four door porters. Eight housemaids. Two fire-lighters. Two lamp-lighters. | Ditto. Three door porters. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. |
| Also, One state messenger. One messenger for the Inland Office. Four office messengers, and One door porter. | |
| Penny Post-Office : One comptroller. One president and chief clerk. One collector. Two senior sorters. Two junior ditto. Two window-men. Two stampers. One porter. Ten carriers of the 1st class. Ten - Ditto - 2d ditto. Eleven Ditto - 3d ditto. Eleven Ditto - 4th ditto. Fifteen Ditto - 5th ditto. | The same. One chief clerk and collector. The same. Ditto. One window-man. The same. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. |
| Also, Eighty-two penny post receiving-houses. | Ditto. |
| Writing Office : Two clerks, and One folder. | |
| Mail Guards Establishment : | Eighty-five mail guards. |

We have annexed in the Appendix a Return of the above establishment as it stood in the year 1797; also the official Return, which was supplied to us by command of the Postmaster-General in the month of August 1823, and the Return for the year ended 5th January 1829. These Returns contain the usual particulars of names of officers, nature of office, date of appointment, duties performed, attendance, salary or fixed allowance, all other emoluments or advantages, with the deductions therefrom, and net emoluments received by each; together with the attendance required and annual value derived from any other emolument, place, pension, or annuity held by any of the officers of the General Post-Office, and payable out of the public Revenue; and it will be seen from the former, that in the year 1823 the total number of individuals employed in the Post-Office of Dublin was 339, the total amount of salaries and emoluments received by them, 28,374*l.* 8*s.* 3½*d.*, whilst the gross annual amount of the Revenue, upon the collection of which these officers were employed, was, upon an average of the previous five years, 178,008*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* The number of individuals at present employed appears from the latter Return to be 318; the amount of their salaries and emoluments, 28,439*l.* 13*s.* 4½*d.*; and the gross annual revenue, upon an average of the last five years, 214,066*l.* 0*s.* 0¼*d.*

Appendix,
Nos. 33, 34, 35.

In offering this Statement we are far from meaning to infer, that in the class of public Departments to which the Irish Post-Office belongs, the amount of Revenue received can be taken as a fair measure of the scale of establishment to be employed, or of annual expense to be incurred. It is obvious that many other considerations, besides the balance of receipt and expenditure, must be taken into account before we can pronounce such an establishment to be disproportionately large to the objects required from it. That such, however, is the case with respect to the Department under consideration, we apprehend will sufficiently appear in the course of our detailed remarks on the several offices. That the view which we have taken on this part of the subject is borne out by the opinion of some at least of those who have the best means of forming a judgment, will be seen by the following quotation of an official document communicated to us by Sir Edward Lees.

Extract from a Report to the Earl of Rosse by Sir Edward S. Lees,
dated August 1821.

“ By a statement furnished to me, it appears that there pass daily through
“ the Inland Office in London, on an average, 58,000 letters, viz. 26,500 to
“ and 31,500 from the interior; and there are 546 post-towns for which bags
“ are prepared and accounts arranged. On Mondays the average is 78,000
“ letters.

“ Through the Inland Office here the average number is 13,702 daily, viz.
“ 7,268 to and 6,416 from the interior, and there are 420 post-towns. The
“ number of letters that went through the office on Monday the 2d instant
“ amounted to 17,734, viz. inwards 9,756, and outwards 7,978. In this last is
“ to be included the residue of the British mail that did not form part of the
“ dispatch of Sunday evening. Upon this calculation, therefore, it would
“ seem that the proportion of letters on Mondays between the two offices is as
“ $4\frac{3}{8} \frac{5}{8} \frac{3}{8} \frac{2}{8}$ more in favour of London, and on ordinary days the average propor-
“ tion is as $4\frac{3}{1} \frac{1}{3} \frac{9}{7} \frac{2}{6} \frac{2}{2}$.

“ By a statement furnished to me, it appears that exclusively of the super-
“ intending situations of president and vice-presidents of the officers concerned
“ in the inspection of free table proceedings, exclusively of the stamping
“ officers, who are messengers, and 15 in number, there are engaged each
“ evening 16 taxing clerks and 26 sorters, making a total of 42 officers, who
“ are assisted at the close of the evening by 16 of the most intelligent of the
“ letter-carriers, who aid the whole in the previous assortment of the public
“ correspondence.

“ The arrangements of the Inland Office here require to be employed,
“ exclusive of those in control, of the inspector of franks, of the clerks of
“ blind directions, and of a clerk for the assistance of the president, no less
“ than 38 persons.

“ Thus then it seems that, with more than four times the number of letters,
“ the London Office has only four more regular officers than what are on our
“ Establishment; the remainder of its assistants is composed of messengers
“ and letter-carriers.

“ But, as I before observed, in fairly estimating the proportional quantum of
“ labour, it is necessary to keep in view the remaining duties to be performed,
“ distinct

NINETEENTH REPORT OF

“ distinct from the mere assortment, stamping, and taxing of the letters. We
 “ must also consider the number of post-towns and accounts and revenue to be
 “ calculated from and brought in charge; and the most effectual way of doing
 “ this is to submit to your Lordship the facts ascertained under my own eye.

“ In the London Office the arrangements divide its business into 16 principal
 “ divisions, according to the routes of the different mail-coaches. Here we
 “ divide the kingdom into eight, and upon the same principle. Of the relative
 “ proportion of business which comprises this part of the business of the two
 “ offices, your Lordship will be able to form some judgment from the following
 “ Table, the result of one of the evenings which I attended the Inland Office
 “ in Lombard-street; viz.—

“ TABLE, showing the principal Divisions of the INLAND OFFICE, with the
 “ number of Post-towns, the Revenue charged, and number of Officers
 “ employed, on Monday the 30th April 1821.

| M A I L. | TOWNS. | POSTAGE. | | | OFFICERS. |
|--------------------|--------|----------|----|----|-----------|
| | | £ | s. | d. | |
| Ipswich - - - - | 33 | 95 | 15 | 6 | 2 |
| Norwich - - - - | 25 | 63 | 15 | 1 | 1 |
| Bristol - - - - | 16 | 97 | 8 | 11 | 1 |
| Gloucester - - - - | 24 | 39 | 10 | 3 | 1 |
| Leeds - - - - | 18 | 54 | 6 | 11 | 1 |
| Manchester - - - - | 27 | 111 | 8 | 6 | 2 |
| Dover - - - - | 20 | 90 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| Portsmouth - - - - | 24 | 75 | 16 | 4 | 2 |
| Pool - - - - | 20 | 64 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| Chester - - - - | 25 | 32 | 19 | 4½ | 1 |
| Liverpool - - - - | 41 | 157 | 16 | 8 | 3 |
| Glasgow - - - - | 58 | 82 | 2 | 8 | 2 |
| Worcester - - - - | 26 | 41 | 10 | 8 | 1 |
| Shrewsbury - - - - | 37 | 68 | 7 | 7 | 2 |
| York - - - - | 42 | 162 | 11 | 4 | 4 |
| Exeter - - - - | 75 | 141 | 5 | 9 | 3 |
| Brighton - - - - | 23 | 75 | 16 | 11 | 2 |
| Scotland - - - - | 8 | 130 | 7 | 0½ | 1 |
| Ireland - - - - | 5 | 73 | 9 | 0 | 1 |
| | 547 | 1,658 | 17 | 0 | 33 |

“ Corresponding Table for the IRISH INLAND OFFICE, on the same Evening.

| M A I L. | TOWNS. | POSTAGE. | | | OFFICERS. |
|---------------------|--------|----------|----|----|-----------|
| | | £ | s. | d. | |
| Limerick - - - - | 61 | 31 | 8 | 6 | 4 |
| Cork - - - - | 47 | 30 | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| Derry - - - - | 33 | 14 | 6 | 7 | 3 |
| Waterford - - - - | 42 | 21 | 7 | 1 | 3 |
| Enniskillen - - - - | 35 | 12 | 13 | 9 | 3 |
| Wexford - - - - | 18 | 8 | 19 | 6 | 2 |
| Galway - - - - | 96 | 50 | 3 | 5 | 5 |
| Belfast - - - - | 82 | 31 | 8 | 10 | 4 |
| | 414 | 200 | 12 | 1 | 28 |

“ From the above, it appears, that to prepare 547 bags, and accounts on which
 “ there was a postage of 1,658*l.*, 33 officers were engaged, with the assistance of
 “ 16 letter-carriers and 15 messengers at the close of the evening; and on the
 “ same night to prepare 414 bags, with a postage of 200*l.*, there were employed
 “ 28 officers in the Inland Office here, exclusive of those engaged in sorting and
 “ stamping. The number of letters that went through the London Office on
 “ the

“ the evening in question amounted to 40,887, and the number that passed through this office amounted to 7,978.”

With respect to the annual produce of the head of revenue in question, and the rate per cent. at which it has been collected, we beg to refer to the Table at the commencement of our preceding Report, in which those particulars are included for a period comprising the three years prior to, and the three years subsequent to, the commencement of our inquiries in 1823.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

IN Ireland, as in England, equal salaries were paid to both Postmasters-General until the year 1822, when, under the resolution of the House of Commons, already referred to, the salary to one of them was suppressed. Upon that occasion it was arranged that Lord O'Neill as the senior Postmaster-General, should be left in the exclusive receipt of his former salary, and that Lord Rosse should, without emolument, continue in the discharge of his share of the duties of the office, and in the exercise of the patronage attached to it. The existing letters patent bear date the 1st day of December 1809, and thereby “ the Right Honourable Charles Henry St. John Earl O'Neill and the Right Honourable Lawrence Parsons Earl of Rosse are appointed Postmaster-General in that part of Our said United Kingdom called Ireland, with full power and authority jointly and severally, as Postmaster-General of that part of Our said United Kingdom called Ireland, to do any matter, act, and thing necessary and proper for carrying into effectual execution the intentions and purposes of the Acts of Parliament passed in Ireland for establishing a Post-Office.”

Eighteenth Report, p. 10.

Appendix, No. 2.

On the passing of the Act of 1784, by which this office was created, it evidently appears to have been in contemplation that the appointment should be held by an individual; and some doubts have been entertained how far the nomination of two persons to perform the duties jointly and severally can in strictness be considered as an appointment duly made under the statute. On our consulting Mr. Thompson, the solicitor to the Department, on this point, he stated, “ the Act recognizes only a Postmaster-General, it does not say Postmasters; we have always considered that the office has been in commission when there have been two Postmasters.” In case there should be any probability of recurring to an appointment in the present form on some future occasion, it would be important that measures should be taken for removing the doubts and objections to which such a constitution of the office is obviously liable; we apprehend, however, that such a probability cannot under the existing circumstances be contemplated; and we will therefore only add, that in the course of our ensuing observations on the performance of the duties of Postmaster-General in Ireland, it will be sufficiently apparent that those inconveniences which might so obviously be anticipated as likely to result from conferring a joint office on two persons, with equal powers to act separately, have actually occurred in practice, to a degree which would render an alteration in the form of appointment indispensable.

No. 156.

At the time of our arrival in Dublin, Earl O'Neill, the senior Postmaster-General, was absent in England, and we accordingly commenced our examination into the joint office with the Earl of Rosse. For this purpose his Lordship attended us on the 11th August, the 6th and 11th November 1823, and on the 10th October 1826; and the examinations of the Earl O'Neill took place on the 18th August 1823, and 9th October 1826. The whole of these examinations are annexed in the Appendix. The duties belonging to the office of Postmaster-General in Ireland may in general terms be described in the words of Lord Rosse, viz. “ to superintend the whole management of the Post-Office;” and it may be further stated (generally), that this superintendence is to be exercised in the same manner as that which is entrusted to the corresponding officer in the English Department.

No. 96.

A more detailed statement of the duties of the Postmasters-General, as well as of the several subordinate officers, is annexed to their names in the official Return of the whole establishment. This Return, it will be seen, purports to be made under the signature of the Secretary, “ by command;” and as it was evidently of the first importance that this document, upon which the course of our future examination would necessarily in great measure depend, should be

No. 34.

duly authenticated, we applied to Lord Rosse for information how far this Return was to be considered as made under his authority. Lord Rosse, it will be seen, disclaimed all knowledge of the Return, or of the authority under which it was made, which appears to be the more worthy of remark, because he shortly after stated his distinct impression that the principal management of the office was intended by the Government to be entrusted individually to himself. We have alluded to this circumstance as an instance occurring in the outset of our inquiries, showing the tendency of the "joint and several" constitution of the office not only to detract from the general feeling of official responsibility, but also to obstruct the objects of inquiry, by rendering it difficult to fix upon the authority under which official measures have been adopted.

Appendix,
No. 96.

The understanding under which Lord Rosse states himself to have acted in assuming the chief management of the Department is described as having been derived from repeated communications with the Government; and that, in his opinion, it would be impossible to carry on the system "if two Postmasters-General were acting together, as they might often vary in opinion."

Ibid.

His Lordship further stated, that in the discharge of the duties of his office he had acted upon this impression; and he gave an instance of an important (and, as it appears, a highly beneficial) change in the system, respecting the issue of money from the Bank, which he stated to have been carried into effect by his sole suggestion and authority, without any communication with his colleague. Previously to this change it appears that money could be drawn from the Bank in any sums the Secretary thought fit, merely by putting his initials to an order for that purpose. By Lord Rosse's regulation, which he stated to have been acted upon ever since, no money could be drawn from the Bank without a warrant signed by both Postmasters-General, except only in the case of payments by the Post-Office to the Treasury on account of Government, for which payments the signature of one is deemed sufficient.

Ibid.

Lord Rosse further stated his belief, that in all cases the Postmasters-General had the power of acting separately, and that the signature of one carried with it the authority of both. This is evidently inconsistent with the regulation as to the issues of money above referred to; and Lord Rosse stated a strong example of the practical inconvenience to which this constitution of the office had led. Having consented to try the experiment of running a second mail-coach to Cork, he found in a short time the measure was altogether inadvisable, and subjected the Department to great loss; but upon giving directions that it should be discontinued, he was informed that his directions could not be complied with, as Lord O'Neill had, in his absence, signed an agreement with a contractor, which was binding for twenty-one years. This contract accordingly still subsists, upon terms as advantageous to the contractor as they have been injurious to the public, although it is stated by Earl O'Neill, in his evidence of the 9th October 1826, to have become more beneficial than it was at first. In order to prevent the recurrence of such a proceeding, Lord Rosse stated that no contract had been subsequently permitted to be made without his sanction, and that he had never on those contracts found any obstruction from his colleague until latterly, in the case of the Limerick mail, which at the time of his examination remained in suspense, in consequence of a difference of opinion between the Postmasters-General. Lord Rosse further stated that he personally exercised a control over all the expenditure of the Department, and that he examined every account, including the incidents. That this control, however, could not be very effectual for the object of checking expenditure will be apparent from the further evidence that expenses were frequently incurred in the Department, to which he had objected, and though the incidents were brought under his consideration, he was not always consulted before the expenditure was incurred.

Ibid.

It also appears that the powers delegated to the Secretary, upon whom the management of the Department necessarily devolved in the absence of the Postmasters-General, were by no means sufficiently defined or regulated. His Lordship stated, that regulations binding upon the office were occasionally made by the Secretary, not only without the sanction of the Postmasters-General at the time they were issued, but which were not afterwards regularly brought under their notice; and that he was sometimes only made acquainted with such regulations by direct communications from other officers of the Department, made to him without the knowledge of the Secretary.

We

We feel it to be unnecessary to urge any argument against such a mode of administering the Department; its objectionable tendency will be placed in the strongest light by an instance which Lord Rosse adduced, and to which we beg to call your Lordships attention, with a few prefatory remarks by way of explanation.

There has been always established in the Dublin Post-Office what is called an "Alphabet," being an office in which letters directed to merchants who choose to subscribe to the institution, are collected at the first sorting and placed under the initials of their names, ready for delivery to the applicants, as soon as they can be arranged, instead of being sent out with the mass of letters by the letter-carriers, by which means the merchants obtain their correspondence earlier and with greater convenience than they could do by the regular delivery.

Appendix,
No. 96.

The officer who kept the alphabet was in the habit of going with an assistant from his own office into the English-Office on the arrival of the mail, to assist in sorting the letters and in selecting those that were for the alphabet, which he took to his own office for delivery, after the amount of postage had been checked by an officer of the British Mail.

Ibid.

Shortly before our arrival in Dublin this practice was put an end to by an order issued by the secretary, that no officer should go into either of the sorting offices while the letters were sorting, except he belonged to that office. By this order the officers of the alphabet were excluded, and the consequence was a very considerable delay in the delivery of the merchants letters. This change had created considerable sensation amongst the merchants, and we received strong memorials on the subject. We accordingly directed our inquiries into the circumstances of the case; and we beg particularly to refer to the statements of Lord Rosse in answer to these inquiries. From these statements it will be seen that Lord Rosse expressed to the Secretary his strong disapprobation of the order which had been issued, in the expectation that it would be rescinded; that instead of rescinding it, the Secretary wrote in reply arguments in favour of his order; that these arguments being deemed insufficient by Lord Rosse, the Secretary by a further letter undertook that the old practice should be restored by the following day, Monday; that the day before the period thus fixed, Lord O'Neill arrived in Dublin, who rescinded the order of his colleague in favour of the order made by the Secretary, which was accordingly performed. Lord Rosse further stated, that Lord O'Neill had never before taken any active part in the duties of the office. In the subsequent examination of the Secretary, to which we shall hereafter refer, his explanation of this proceeding will be seen, to which we do not further advert in this place, because we have called attention to the circumstances, not with a view of giving any opinion on the comparative merits of either of the regulations in question as matter of practice (reserving such opinion for our remarks on the respective offices to which the practice relates), or on the conduct of the individuals concerned, but merely as affording the most practical illustration of the evils arising from the conflicting powers of the persons at the head of the Department.

Ibid.

No. 106.

With a similar object we proceed to advert to the detailed explanation given by Lord Rosse of the circumstances attending the case to which we have already alluded as having been specially referred to us for inquiry and report by the Lord Lieutenant. The examinations, however, which are annexed present the full particulars of the case, and of the result of our inquiries into it, of which the following is a brief outline:—

No. 96.

It is the duty of the Comptroller of the British Mail to sort and arrange the correspondence arriving from England for distribution in Dublin, or for dispatch into the interior by the mails, which also carry the letters collected in Dublin. When the packet arrived sufficiently early in the day, the dispatch took place the same evening; but the arrival of the British mail was occasionally too late for this purpose.

On the 8th March 1823 the mail arrived at about seven o'clock, and the Comptroller conceived that by exertion he could dispatch the letters to the interior by the mails of that evening, which at that period left Dublin at eight o'clock. With this view he made application to the Secretary for the assistance of some of the officers of the Department who were not otherwise employed. This assistance was refused, and the English letters and newspapers consequently failed of being dispatched to the interior that evening. The Comptroller conceiving that this

- delay might have been obviated by the co-operation of the Secretary in the manner he had requested, preferred a complaint on the subject to the Postmaster-General, and also mentioned the circumstance to one of the Lord Lieutenant's household. A communication on the subject was in consequence made to the Secretary, apprising him of the complaint, and that officer immediately required that an inquiry into the circumstances should take place. This inquiry was accordingly undertaken by Lord Rosse, as acting Postmaster-General, who, after a regular and full investigation of all the facts of the case, and an examination of the parties concerned, pronounced his decision in a written minute. By this document he acquitted the Secretary from all blame on the occasion, but at the same time commended the zeal which had been displayed by the Comptroller of the British Mail. The Secretary, it appears, had conceived that the conduct of the Comptroller on this occasion had, in great measure, originated in personal hostility towards himself, and that the complaint had been made maliciously and in an irregular manner, and under that impression he called upon Lord Rosse for the dismissal of the Comptroller. This application was declined, and Sir Edward Lees stated, that Lord Rosse having left Dublin the day after the investigation, he (the Secretary) not feeling satisfied in continuing in his office under such circumstances, applied to the Lord Lieutenant for leave to absent himself, which His Excellency immediately granted, and he sent for the two Postmasters to come up immediately to Dublin. On being asked what was the result of that direction, he stated Lord Rosse did not come up; Lord O'Neill sent up a medical certificate that he could not come. About the same time the Secretary transmitted to Lord O'Neill, who was in England, a statement of the case, accompanied by his own observations. In consequence of this communication, Lord O'Neill sent from England an order contradicting the minute made by his colleague, and expressing a strong censure against the Comptroller. On the receipt of this order, the Secretary took upon himself to suspend the Comptroller from his duty and salary, and we found him under suspension on our arrival in Dublin. The Comptroller, Mr. Homan, having appealed to the government of Ireland against this suspension, the whole matter, as we have stated, was by His Excellency's direction referred to us; and after a minute examination into all the facts and details, and after taking on oath the evidence of a great variety of parties concerned in the transaction, we formed the opinion which is expressed in our Report already referred to. In conformity with this opinion, the suspension of the Comptroller was removed, and he was restored to the duty and emoluments of his office.
- Appendix,
No. 13.
- No. 106.
- No. 14.
- No. 12.
- No. 15.

We have thought it right to enter into the above particulars of a transaction to which a large portion of the examinations, not only of Lord Rosse, but of his colleague Lord O'Neill, and of many other witnesses, has reference, and which necessarily occupied much of our time and attention, and which, although the subject was itself of a temporary and personal nature, we consider of importance, as serving to afford strong evidence of the practical evils resulting from the manner in which the office of Postmaster-General has been constituted. We here see the independent powers vested in the joint patentees of the office exerted in direct counteraction of each other, and producing at the same time interruption to the business of the office, and embarrassment to the government, with an inevitable tendency to subvert all regular subordination and discipline in the Department.

The subsequent examinations of Lord Rosse, both in the year 1823 and 1826, relate principally to matters of general regulation, and to various points connected with the subordinate offices; and to these examinations we shall have to refer when observing upon the topics to which they relate.

- No. 99.
- From the examinations of Lord O'Neill it will be seen that a considerable difference of understanding existed between the two Postmasters-General in regard to the view entertained by Lord Rosse, that he was to be the acting Postmaster-General, and primarily responsible for the general discharge of the duties of the office. Lord O'Neill disclaimed, with equal distinctness, the being party to any such arrangement as that referred to by his colleague, and stated, on the contrary, that he understood the duties and responsibility of the two offices were equal; and he added, at the conclusion of his first examination, "I trust it is understood by this Board that I never had reason to believe, until the present time, that there was intended on the part of Government to be any distinction between myself and the other Postmaster-General in respect of interference

“ interference and responsibility ; had I been informed of such a distinction I
 “ would not have remained Postmaster-General a single day.”

It seems scarcely possible to offer evidence more conclusive of the defects, both in the original constitution of the office, and also in the manner in which the business of it has been conducted, than the mere fact that such a misunderstanding as is admitted by the above extract should have existed for so many years. It is, indeed, difficult to conceive how, under these circumstances, the duties of the department could be carried on by the subordinate officers with any degree of consistency or regularity.

Upon applying for explanation on this subject to the Secretary, with whom the executive duties of the office principally rest, he stated that when he first knew the office, Boards were held, at which both Postmasters-General attended, but that these Boards had been discontinued, and for two years no regular Boards had taken place ; that neither of the Postmasters-General were in the habit of interfering personally ; the business of the office being carried on by correspondence between himself and both of them ; that he principally communicated with Lord Rosse, on the understanding that it was the intention of the Government that he should take a more active part in the duties of the office ; that there had been a good deal of difference of opinion between the Postmasters-General ; that he (the Secretary) had experienced great difficulty on that account ; that in some instances, on such occasions, the business remained in abeyance, and in others he acted on his own responsibility ; that if both the Postmasters-General were to take an active interest in the office, and should be in the habit of differing on the points coming before them, it would be impossible, consistently with the constitution of the office, to carry on the business at all ; the only alternative left to the Secretary in such a case being application to the Lord Lieutenant.

Appendix,
 No. 102.

In order to account for the circumstance that this misunderstanding should never have been cleared up, as might have been expected by the personal communications between the Postmasters-General, it should be added that these officers were never in the habit of meeting. In the last examination of Lord Rosse, his Lordship states, that from the time of the contract for the Limerick mail-coach, which was previous to his first examination, up to the time at which he was speaking, he had not seen his colleague.

No. 174.

Lord O'Neill also stated, that for some years the Postmasters-General had not met in the board-room, and appeared to have some doubt whether such a meeting had occurred since Lord Rosse came into office.

No. 173.

The evils resulting in practice from a constitution of the office under consideration, such as is here described, are placed in so strong a light in the following extract from the annexed “ Observations of Sir Edward Lees on “ various branches of the Post-Office of Ireland,” that we conceive the insertion of it will preclude the necessity of any further observations of our own on this topic.

No. 11.

“ POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

“ THE present system of conducting the business of the Board is highly
 “ inconvenient ; transmitting every document to each Postmaster-General for
 “ consideration and signature productive of delay and loss. They are fre-
 “ quently mutilated, and never received back ; the warrants for expenditure
 “ of money often lost or mislaid. I have known four distinct warrants from
 “ such causes made out one after another for the same sum. Lord Clancarty
 “ particularly objected to this practice. The system, to be operative, should
 “ have residence, and if residence cannot be obtained, periodical visits should
 “ be made, and all accounts and documents requiring the signatures of the
 “ Postmasters-General should be previously prepared. Situated as the Post-
 “ masters-General are now, it requires seven days to obtain their consideration
 “ and decision on any important document which is transmitted to them. If
 “ the same documents were transmitted to London, I should receive them
 “ back in six days. Each Postmaster-General legislating at a distance of 180
 (107.) D “ miles

“ miles from each other, and never meeting, and often disagreeing, while the Secretary is in danger of acting in contradiction to both, is an absurd anomaly. I have not seen the present Postmasters-General in the same room together but once (and that once was at Parsonstown) since the existence of their Patent.”

The officers of the London Post-Office, in their Report upon the various offices of the Department in Dublin, also stated, “ The noble persons who held the office in Ireland have often been at great distances from each other, and there are subjects and matters of business on which much time and pains have been bestowed, but which apparently, from the want of a better method and better understanding, have been brought to no conclusion.”

The representations contained in the above extracts with respect to the constitution of the office of Postmaster-General, and its effects upon the Department of which it is the head, are entirely in accordance with the opinions which we had formed as the result of our own observations and inquiries; and our conviction of the objections to the office, as thus held and administered, is so decided, that we should feel bound to recommend, even independently of any object of a consolidation of the English and Irish branches of the Department, that the present patent should be revoked, with a view to the placing of the office on a totally different footing.

We come to this conclusion with the less hesitation, on finding it to be that which was formed by the Commissioners of Fees and Gratuities after their minute examination of the same office nearly twenty years ago; for although there is no doubt that during that period much has been done to alter and improve various branches of the department, we are confident that a perusal of the examinations to which we have above principally referred, those namely of the two Postmasters-General and the Secretary, will be sufficient to show your Lordships, that in the subsequent conduct of the office there is no circumstance to weaken those grounds upon which the Commissioners then came to the conclusion, that “ if the duties of the Postmaster-General can be so discharged, with advantage to the public, it would seem to follow that the office might be abolished.”

Ninth Report of
Commissioners of
Inquiry into Fees
and Gratuities,
pp. 23, 24.

We may add, that if our views had been confined to the formation of an independent establishment for Ireland, we should also have been disposed to concur in the recommendation of those Commissioners as to the nature of the presiding authority to be substituted for the joint Postmaster-General, namely, a Board of three Commissioners, under some such regulations as they have suggested; but as, for the reasons given in another place, we do not contemplate the continuance of the Irish Post-Office in the character of a separate establishment, it would be superfluous to enlarge further on a point having reference to it in that character only.

In conformity with the opinion expressed in our Report on the English Department, the general object of our recommendation with respect to the future discharge of the duties of the Postmaster-General in Ireland will be to constitute one superintending authority for the whole of the United Kingdom, making, at the same time, provision for more immediate superintendence in Dublin, by the residence of a member of the General Board of Management in that city. The particulars of the establishment which we shall suggest for that purpose will be found at the conclusion of this Report. It may be sufficient in this place to add, that, on the adoption of the change founded on this recommendation, the repeal of the statute establishing the separate office in Dublin would become necessary, as well as the revocation of the patent under which the joint office of Postmaster-General in Ireland is at present held, arrangements being at the same time made under the sanction of His Majesty's Government for the retirement of the existing patentees.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

The Establishment of the Secretary's Office is stated to consist of the following Officers :

| | SALARY. | | | OTHER EMOLUMENTS. | | | TOTAL SALARY and EMOLUMENTS. | | | |
|---|--------------|----------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|------------------------------|--------------|----------|------------|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | |
| Secretary - - - - | 399 | 18 | 8 | - | - | - | } | 1,416 | 19 | 3 |
| Compensation, under the regulations of 1802, as clerk of a road - - - - | - | - | - | 637 | 18 | 9 | | | | |
| Profits on Irish newspapers - - - - | - | - | - | 145 | 16 | 4 | | | | |
| Ditto on English Ditto - - - - | - | - | - | 201 | 15 | 6 | | | | |
| Fees on appointments of Postmasters, &c. - - - - | - | - | - | 31 | 10 | 0 | | | | |
| Furnished apartments. - - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Chief clerk - - - - | 221 | 10 | 8 | - | - | - | } | 1,289 | 18 | 9½ |
| Compensation, under the regulations of 1802, as clerk of a road - - - - | - | - | - | 175 | 4 | 6½ | | | | |
| Profits on Irish newspapers - - - - | - | - | - | 173 | 14 | 4½ | | | | |
| Ditto on English - - - - | - | - | - | 127 | 15 | 10½ | | | | |
| Fees on expresses - - - - | - | - | - | 46 | 3 | 4 | | | | |
| Fees on appointments of Postmasters, &c. - - - - | - | - | - | 31 | 10 | 0 | | | | |
| For care of Lord Lieutenant's letters - - - - | - | - | - | 10 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Packer, searcher, and gauger of the Port of Wexford - - - - | - | - | - | 504 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Senior clerk - - - - | 203 | 1 | 6 | - | - | - | } | 735 | 6 | 11 |
| Profits on English newspapers - - - - | - | - | - | 333 | 9 | 7 | | | | |
| Fees on appointments of letter-carriers, &c. - - - - | - | - | - | 14 | 3 | 6 | | | | |
| Taxing clerk in Inland office - - - - | - | - | - | 184 | 12 | 4 | | | | |
| Minute clerk - - - - | 230 | 15 | 8 | - | - | - | } | 255 | 15 | 8 |
| Fees - - - - | - | - | - | 25 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Second senior clerk - - - - | 115 | 8 | 0 | - | - | - | | 115 | 8 | 0 |
| Junior clerk - - - - | 64 | 12 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 0 | | 70 | 15 | 4 |
| TOTAL - - - - | 1,235 | 6 | 10 | 2,648 | 17 | 1½ | | 3,884 | 3 | 11½ |

Sir Edward Smith Lees has held the office of Secretary from the year 1801, having been appointed by patent, dated the 25th March of that year, as joint Secretary with Mr. John Lees, his father; and, the terms of the patent conferring a benefit of survivorship, he has continued sole secretary from the death of his father.

Appendix, No. 3.

The official return in the Appendix contains a summary of the ordinary duties of the Secretary, and to this summary we beg to refer, as giving, in reference to the duties of the corresponding office of the Department in England, a sufficiently accurate description of the duties of Secretary to the Irish Office.

No. 34.

In former Reports we have observed upon the general importance of the duties of Secretary to a Revenue Board, as being the official organ of communication of such Board, and the person through whose agency the executive business with which it is charged is principally performed. This observation applies with peculiar force to the Department now under consideration, which is officially described as being under the direction of a Board, and in which the Secretary must be considered not only as discharging the duties belonging to officers of the same class in the service of the respective Boards, but also as being practically

practically entrusted with a large share in the management of the business of the Department in his own person.

From the circumstances under which the office has been executed in Ireland, the devolution of authority to the Secretary, individually, has prevailed for many years to a very extensive degree, and a system of administration has in consequence arisen, which appears to be objectionable, not only as being incompatible with the due superintendence of the Department, but also as being contrary to the intention of the Legislature at the original formation of the office.

23 & 24 Geo. 3.

The statute, by which the Post-Office of Ireland was established, simply enacts, that there shall be a person from time to time appointed as the master of such office, and that there shall be a Secretary and other officers, therein named, without any declaration as to the respective powers or duties of such officers. In the absence of any definition on the subject, it may, perhaps, be assumed as the intention of the Legislature, that the duties of Secretary should, in character, be similar to those of officers standing in the same relation to other public departments; but whatever may have been the original intention, we think there can be no doubt of the fact, that the office of Secretary to the Post-Office has assumed a character essentially different from that which belongs to the same office under other Boards, and that in consequence either of the nature of the appointment to the superior offices or of the manner in which the functions belonging to those offices have in general been executed, the effect has been to throw the actual discharge of the business of the Department in a great degree into the hands of the Secretary, not as the substitute merely of his superiors, but as the person primarily entrusted with the administration.

Ninth Report of
Commissioners of
Fees and Gratuities,
1809, p. 25.

The Commissioners of Fees and Gratuities, in their Report of 1810, have stated that, in consequence of the frequent absences from Dublin of the Postmasters-General, the business of the office was for months together "wholly under the control of the Secretary, whose orders on the daily reports made to him of the official transactions of the office are acted upon and held as valid as those of the Postmasters-General. To him it belongs, during their absence, to maintain the discipline of the office, and to see that the officers of each department are attentive in the discharge of their several duties; to take care that the revenue is duly collected, and faithfully accounted for; and upon his discretion depends the amount of a great portion of the contingent expenditure, he being the sole judge of the propriety of incurring the expense and of the reasonableness of the charge. In like manner, in the absence of the Secretary, similar powers are exercised by the Chief clerk in his office."

Ibid. p. 26.

On this statement the Commissioners remark, that "to impose such a weight of responsibility upon the Secretary was certainly never intended by the original constitution of the office."

Appendix,
Nos. 173, 177.

The above extracts, it will be observed, refer to the state of the Department, in regard to its principal officers, as it existed at a period more than thirteen years prior to the date of our examinations; we are, however, satisfied that a reference to those examinations, and to the other documents which we have cited in a former part of this Report, will afford abundant evidence that the statements above quoted, as to the manner in which the duties of Postmaster-General and Secretary respectively were discharged, and as to the effects produced on the business of the Department by that system, are equally applicable to the state of the Post-Office of Ireland in 1823 as they were in 1809. The examinations also of the two Postmasters-General and of the Secretary, taken in 1826, will show that no material alteration in the manner of discharging the duties of those offices had taken place up to that time.

Under these circumstances, we have only to express our entire concurrence in the opinion of the Commissioners of Fees and Gratuities as to the objectionable nature of the system of administration thus described; although we should at the same time state our conviction that no responsibility or blame can in this respect fairly attach to the individual by whom the office of Secretary has been held during the whole of the period to which the above description applies. We have reason to know that Sir Edward Lees has for many years strongly felt the inconveniences of the system; and the difficulties under which he has

been placed in the execution of the ordinary duties of his office, from the want of that constant and confidential communication between him and his principals (which is so indispensable to the due execution of those duties), are strongly insisted upon in the observations of the Secretary on the office of Postmaster-General, to which we have already referred; indeed, the evidences of these difficulties so perpetually recur in the course of his examination, that it appears to have been only by great zeal and exertion that he has been enabled to maintain a degree of regularity and subordination in the establishment, sufficient to carry on the ordinary business of his office, in such a manner as to afford very general satisfaction.

Appendix,
No. 11.

On comparing the conduct of the business of the Secretary's office in Ireland with the corresponding office in England, the principal point of dissimilarity appears to be the want of that habitual and daily communication with the Postmasters-General, which is stated to be carried on in England by means of daily reports and letters, and which is described by the officers from the London Office as attended with advantages which could not be found in any other mode. As this observation might seem to imply a preference of a system of written communication between the Secretary and the Postmaster-General, to a superintendence habitually exercised in person and on the spot, we think it right to observe, that we by no means concur in such an opinion, as it is obvious that all the advantages which are alluded to as belonging to the former system might be equally secured to the latter, merely by the practice of keeping written minutes of all the proceedings on which any decisions or directions are issued; and we are therefore decidedly of opinion, that any system of daily reports should be only subsidiary to a system of personal communication, and not in supercession of it.

No. 161.

Another material point of distinction between the offices as executed in England and Ireland respectively arises from the different degrees of responsibility acknowledged as belonging to the Secretary in each. It is stated in the examination of the English practical officers, that, according to the practice of their office, the Secretary considers himself as responsible for the general good conduct of the office; and they proceed to remark, that "if Sir Edward Lees has stated that he conceives himself not to be responsible, but that the heads of the Departments in the office are the persons that are responsible to the Postmasters-General for the conduct each of his separate Department, that would form a striking practical difference between the English and Irish offices."

Ibid.

The representations, however, contained in the examination of Sir Edward Lees on this subject, are to the effect above stated. In speaking of the President of the Inland Office, he says, "acting for the Postmaster-General, I hold the head of the Inland Office responsible for his own duties. I have no power over him at any time. I would not interfere with his responsibility. I would not interfere against the opinion of the head of the office." And further, on being asked why, upon a certain occasion, he did not enforce what he had stated to be the rule of the office, he says, "My reason is, that I would not take the responsibility; each was to act on his own responsibility."

No. 104.

Ibid.

It appears difficult to reconcile the description thus given by Sir Edward Lees of the manner in which the powers of the Secretary have been exercised by him, with the statement in the official Return of the duties of the Secretary, and his own explanation of that statement. The Return states, "That in the absence of the Postmasters-General the management of the Department devolves on him (the Secretary);" and in commenting upon this passage, Sir Edward Lees observes, "I am bound by my instructions from the Crown to execute any power of the Postmasters-General, if they are not there themselves." And it is also apparent, from the examinations to which we have already referred in our observations on the office of Postmasters-General, and from numerous statements in the examinations of the Secretary himself, that he has been constantly in the habit of deciding upon measures connected with the general management of the Department on his own authority, and without reference to that of the Postmasters-General.

No. 34.

We have already sufficiently expressed our opinion, that under any circumstances such an alteration should take place in the constitution of the office of

Postmaster-General, or in the manner of executing it, as would relieve the Secretary from the necessity under which he has been placed of assuming an immediate and independent authority, in order to carry on the ordinary business of the Department. We are aware that cases may arise in which, in consequence of some sudden emergency or accident, the Secretary, as being the chief executive officer, and constantly resident at the seat of business, may be called upon to decide or act, where a reference to his superiors would be impossible; but such cases could not be of frequent occurrence, and being considered as exceptions to the ordinary system of management, would have no tendency to produce any of that uncertainty, inconsistency, and want of subordination which we have found to prevail under the system which we have been describing.

Eighteenth Report,
pp. 30, 31.

In our observations on the office of Secretary to the Department in England, we have intimated our opinion as to the manner in which that office should in future be constituted under the new system of management which we have been led to recommend. These observations will, we apprehend, be found equally applicable to the corresponding office in Ireland, where, according to our view, the duties will be executed under the general superintendence of the same Board of Management, and under the immediate control of one of the members of that Board delegated for the purpose. Under such a constitution, a considerable portion both of the labour and responsibility belonging to the office will necessarily cease. But in our view, the duties of the Secretary in Ireland must continue to be of a highly important and confidential character; and for their due discharge, more especially at the commencement of the change of system, a large share of local information and of official experience will be essentially requisite. We have no doubt that an officer possessed of these qualifications would be found in the present Department; and we need only add to what we have already expressed as to the mode of remuneration, that it should be by direct salary, exclusive of all other sources of profit; and with reference to the amount proposed for the office of Secretary in England, we would recommend that the salary should be fixed at 800*l.* per annum. We would also recommend that the mode of appointment should be similar in both countries, and that for this purpose the patent appointment to the office in Ireland should be definitively revoked.

CHIEF CLERK.

Appendix,
Nos. 34, 103, 116.

Mr. Thomas Orde Lees, brother to the Secretary, has held the above office since the year 1814, having been in the Department in subordinate situations from the year 1805. The duties of his office, as specified in the official Return, and in his own examination and that of the Secretary, may be described generally as those of assistant to the Secretary in all the branches of his duty when present, and, in case of his absence, as the officer upon whom the duties and powers devolve. In England, as your Lordships are aware, there is a distinct appointment of Assistant Secretary, whose duties appear in general to be analogous to those of the Chief Clerk in Ireland. The salary and emoluments of Mr. Lees greatly exceed those of any officer bearing the same title in England, and we presume them to have been fixed with a view to his position as assistant to the Secretary. At the period of our inquiries, in 1823, they amounted to the sum of 887*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* Irish, and they are stated in the Return of the Establishment to the 5th January last at 1,289*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*

Nos. 34, 35.

It also appears that, besides his situation in the Post-Office, Mr. Lees holds the office of Joint Searcher, Packer, and Gauger of the port of Wexford, the salary or emolument of which was in 1823 stated at 273*l.* per annum, but is now valued at 504*l.* per annum, the office itself being a sinecure, and such business as nominally belongs to it being wholly performed by deputy. By a reference to our Tenth Report it will be seen that under the new establishment which we there proposed for the port of Wexford, the office in question was recommended to be wholly abolished.

Tenth Report,
p. 33.

In the discharge of the most important branch of his duty, namely, that which devolves upon him when acting as Pro-Secretary, Mr. Lees appears to entertain the same notion as his brother respecting the power and responsibility thus vested in him. When acting for the Secretary he considers himself as succeeding to the powers of that officer, and like him to be entrusted with the

Appendix,
No. 117.

general superintendence of the Department ; but still, on the ground that each chief is responsible for the conduct of that office, he considers himself so far exempted from responsibility as to render it unnecessary for him to take the most effectual means of ascertaining the actual state of the office, viz. by personal inspection and inquiry.

We have already intimated that, in our opinion, this view of the Secretary's duty is erroneous, and inconsistent with a due subordination throughout the Department.

We shall have further occasion to refer to the evidence of Mr. Lees on the above point, and on some other subjects of examination.

We should, however, in this place express our opinion, that in case our recommendations for the new constitution of the superior offices of the Department should be adopted, one of the consequences would necessarily be to occasion a diminution in the general business as well as the responsibility of the office of Secretary, to such an extent as would permit the separate appointment of Chief Clerk to be wholly discontinued, as we have no doubt that any peculiar duties which have hitherto been assigned to that officer, as assistant to the Secretary, might be transferred to one of the senior clerks ; and we have accordingly, in our proposed establishment, omitted the title of Chief Clerk.

FIRST SENIOR CLERK.

The official title of the person holding this situation is stated to be that of Remittance Clerk ; the important duty of receiving and acknowledging the revenue collected by the Deputy Postmasters throughout the country being in Ireland, as in England, entrusted to one of the clerks in the Secretary's office.

Appendix,
No. 119.

Mr. Thomas George Harrison, who has held this office ever since the year 1804, in his examination gives a minute detail of the manner in which the remittances are made, acknowledged, recorded, and paid over to the Receiver-General. This payment takes place immediately after the remittances are received, the officer being merely the channel of receiving them, and keeping no account except a cash book, in which each remittance is entered as it comes up, and against each entry the Receiver-General signs his initials, as a discharge to the Remittance Clerk. This book is examined once a week by the Accountant-General, and by means of it he checks the accounts of the Receiver-General. The practice, as described by Mr. Harrison, is stated to be the same as that pursued in the English office ; and the business appears, from the evidence of the English officers, to have been performed with regularity and attention, except that the officer did not " appear to be quite so active as he ought to be in applying to the Postmasters who had not remitted " their instalments with punctuality."

Ibid.

No. 161.

Mr. Harrison's statement of his mode of proceeding in this respect will be found in his examination and in that of the Secretary, who describes the difficulties in which the office has been placed in preventing the accumulation of arrears in the hands of the Deputy Postmasters. We have had occasion to hear so much of these difficulties, that we conceive great allowance must be made for any apparent want of exertion on the part of the officer whose duty it is to call in the first instance for the remittances.

Nos. 101. 119.

On reference to the last examination of Mr. Harrison, it will be seen that some measures had been then recently adopted for the purpose of securing greater regularity in the periodical remittances by the Deputy Postmasters, and that, in the opinion of that officer, these measures had already produced a good effect.

No. 178.

The only other duties described by Mr. Harrison as belonging to him as Clerk in the Secretary's Office, are those of Storekeeper, the business of which consists in receiving and giving out articles of stationery for the supply of the several offices on the Establishment. He does not, however, for this purpose, keep any stock himself, but on receiving a requisition for a supply, he sends an order, which he states to be for very limited quantities of such articles as may be required, using at the same time his own discretion as to whether the demand is required for the public service. The only persons who have fixed allowances are, the captains of packets and the surveyors. Our observations on this head

No. 119.

Appendix,
No. 178.

did not lead us to suppose that any of the extravagance in the article of stationery existed in the Post-Office which had been found to prevail in some of the other departments in Ireland; but at the same time we think it apparent, from the description given by Mr. Harrison, especially in his last examination, of the manner in which this part of his duty is executed, that if there should be a disposition in any branch of the office to obtain more of the articles issued than was required for official purposes, such an abuse might be practised to a considerable extent, without any check from the Storekeeper. That officer at present appears habitually to sign the requisitions, without inquiry as to the necessity of the supply. Whilst that is the case, it is obvious that the intervention of such an officer answers no good purpose; and it would, perhaps, be better to leave it to the heads of the departments to obtain their respective supplies on their own responsibility. Mr. Harrison states, that he has already effected an important saving in this branch of expenditure; and in order to continue this benefit, and to prevent the recurrence of unnecessary consumption, it seems desirable that in future an estimate should be made for each office, which should not be exceeded without special sanction.

No. 35.

The amount of salary or fixed allowance enjoyed by Mr. Harrison is stated at 203*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* per annum; and he also stands on the Establishment as a Taxing Clerk in the Inland Office, at a further salary of 184*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* per annum; in addition to which he derives other emoluments, amounting to 333*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, from the circulation of British newspapers sent by express, and not paid out of the public revenue, and to about 14*l.* from fees on appointments of letter-carriers, mail guards, and messengers; the total amount of his salary and emoluments, for the year ending 5th January last, having been 735*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.*

No. 34.

According to the statement in the official Return, the attendance required of Mr. Harrison in the Inland Office is confined to periods of the morning and evening prior to the hour when the business of Remittance Clerk commences, or subsequent to that at which it closes. Mr. Harrison, however, stated, that for some years preceding the date of his examination in 1823, his health had been unequal to the performance of the duty of both situations; and that consequently the business in the Inland Office had been wholly discharged by deputy, for which purpose a probationer was employed, who received a guinea per week, which was stopped out of the salary of the principal, who was returned as continually absent on leave, under a sick certificate.

No. 119.

The inconsistency of an officer's name appearing as absent from one office on the ground of ill health, whilst he is in the daily discharge of very important duties in another department, is too obvious to require comment; and it seems equally unnecessary to enlarge upon the numerous objections to the system of permitting the continued absence of officers from their duty on their paying a deputy to act for them. That this practice has prevailed to a considerable extent will be seen by the two official Returns in the Appendix, the first entitled, "A Return of the Names of any Individuals who have been absent during the Years of 1820, 1821, and 1822, and whose Duties have been performed by Substitute; the Amount of the Salary and Emoluments of the Individual so absent; and the Sums paid to the Substitute;" and the second, "A Return, showing the Absence, and Cause of Absence, of the Officers of the Inland Office, the gross Salary of each Officer, and the Amount stopped for Absence, from 5th January to 5th July 1826."

No. 53.

No. 54.

Nos. 9. 161.

By these documents it will be seen, that Mr. Harrison's absence was continued throughout the whole of the period embraced in each of them, and that the cause assigned has been sickness. The only ground of justification suggested for this practice in the case of Mr. Harrison is, that it is resorted to as a means of making up an adequate salary for the situation of Remittance Clerk. Such a mode of payment, however, appears to us to be most objectionable on principle; and we entirely concur in the opinion expressed by the English officers, that "undoubtedly he ought to belong to one department, and to be paid for his services in that department to which he belongs." In their detailed Report on the offices, referring to Mr. Harrison's situation, they observe, "according to the regulations he should therefore be in attendance twelve hours daily, six of them being passed in the early and late duties of the Inland Department.

"We

“ We submit that an officer with such labours imposed on him cannot be expected to carry into both offices sufficiently active faculties to discharge all the duties well.”

We beg also to refer to the last examination of Lord Rosse on the subject of Mr. Harrison's absence, which it will be seen confirms the above statements of the facts of the case, and offers no explanation except that the Department were waiting the result of our examinations before they attempted any new arrangements with a view to the improvement of this and other parts of the existing system which might be found to be defective. Sir Edward Lees, in his Practical Observations, states, “ upon any vacancy in the situation of Remittance Clerk, whose salary is at present 200*l.*, a junior clerk would be appointed at a salary of only 70*l.* With such a salary he could not obtain security, and if he did obtain it, I am convinced it would be dangerous to entrust him with so much responsibility. A revenue of 100,000*l.* passes through his hands. This should be guarded against in time. He now gives 2,000*l.* security. I would recommend, when the vacancy shall happen, that a junior clerk may be appointed, but that he shall not be charged with the receipt of the revenue, but that, under a new distribution of the duties of the entire office, the deputies remittances shall come to the Chief Clerk, and be managed by him in lieu of his other duties.”

Appendix,
No. 174.

No. 11.

We entirely concur in the opinion expressed by the Secretary as to the expediency of entrusting so much responsibility to a junior clerk at a salary of only 70*l.* a year ; but as we have entered fully, in treating of the head office in London, into the subject of the management of the remittances, it will only be necessary here to refer to the observations there submitted, in order that the practice for the future in the Dublin Office may be assimilated to that in London, by which means a still further reduction will be effected in the duties to be performed by the Clerks in the Secretary's Office.

SECOND SENIOR AND JUNIOR CLERK.

Mr. Anthony Lyster, who stands on the official Return of the Establishment of 1823, as filling this office, had been removed to that of Superintendent of the Alphabet, previously to the time of his examination.

No. 34.

The circumstances attending his removal are stated in the examination of Lord Rosse, who alludes to them as affording an instance of the evils arising from the dissention and conflicting proceedings which had taken place in regard to the Alphabet Office. Mr. Lyster is mentioned as having been a party to the arrangement established by Lord Rosse, and he appears to have given up his situation in the Secretary's Office on condition of being appointed to that in the Alphabet, on the footing of that arrangement.

No. 96.

No. 121.

The alteration made by the Secretary under the sanction of the other Post-master-General, after it had continued for a year, by diminishing the inducement to subscribe to the Alphabet, has proportionably lessened the value of the appointment, and in that respect been prejudicial to him. We shall further allude to this subject in remarking on the Alphabet.

The office of Second Senior Clerk is now held by Mr. Hartwell, who appears to have been appointed to it on the 9th June 1823. The duties performed by him and by the Junior Clerk, as described in the official Return, and also in the evidence of Sir Edward Lees, appear to be confined to that of general assistants to the Secretary, and did not call for particular observation from ourselves, or from the English officers who examined into the practice of this branch of the Establishment.

Nos. 103. 161.

MINUTE CLERK.

The title of this officer describes a highly important branch, but by no means the whole of the duties entrusted to him. These duties, it will be seen from the official Return, are of the most extensive, and at the same time of a very confidential nature. Upon one part of these duties, namely, those which relate to the management of the Suspension Fund, we shall offer some observations under a distinct head.

No. 34.

At the period of our inquiries in 1823, the situation of Minute Clerk was held by Mr. John Burrowes, who was appointed to it in the year 1810. The salary attached to the office on his first taking it was 100*l.* a year, but had been increased in 1823 to 200*l.*, in addition to which Mr. Burrowes had two other sources of annual emolument, averaging about 50*l.* a year each, the one being an allowance for collecting and forwarding to the magistrates throughout the country the Acts passed in each session of Parliament, the other a per-centag  on the fines and other payments which compose the Suspension Fund; he has also the advantage of a residence within the Post-Office. The office is at present held by Mr. Edward C. Sheill, at a salary or fixed allowance of 230*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* per annum, with emoluments amounting to about 25*l.* per annum, arising from fees not paid out of the public revenue. The duties of the office are mentioned in detail in the official Return of 1823, and will be found clearly explained in the several examinations of Mr. Burrowes, who described his attendance as constant, and generally from nine o'clock in the morning until five or six o'clock in the evening. We had no reason to doubt the correctness of this statement; and our inquiries led us to the conviction that the executive part of the general business of the office was in great measure performed by him.

Appendix,
No. 124.

Eighteenth Report,
p. 12—21.

There is no corresponding appointment to that of Minute Clerk in the English office, nor, as will have been seen from the observations in our 18th Report, are the same duties which may be considered as the primary part of the duties of Mr. Burrowes, namely, the preparation of the minutes which constitute the record of all official proceedings at the Post-Office, executed by any individual in the English Office. These proceedings, as we have already intimated, all purport to have taken place at Boards; but Mr. Burrowes observed, "Literally speaking, there is no such thing as a Board held at the Post-Office. All the communications of any importance are minuted by me, and sent off to the Postmasters-General by that night's post." And as it is his duty to attend all Boards, being asked whether he recollected having attended any, he replied, "The last which may be denominated a Board, the Postmaster-General did not attend, but Mr. Crofton, the counsel for the Post-Office, attended for his lordship."

Appendix,
No. 123.

Ibid.

Having had reason to make some inquiries respecting the appointment to the office of Clerk of the Munster road, which is held by Mr. Thomas Lees, we requested the production of the minute made upon that occasion. Mr. Burrowes accordingly exhibited his minute book, which on the day in question (16th June 1814) contained an entry made by putting in a plain sheet of paper, having a short form of appointment, in the handwriting of Lord Rosse, headed "Present, the Earls," and purported to be a minute made at a Board held; but in fact, it was merely a note sent by post from Lord Rosse's country seat, no Board having been held upon the occasion, and no further communication made by the Secretary.

Ibid.

Mr. Burrowes described the minutes which it was his duty to prepare, as comprising the substance of "all official letters of any consequence addressed either to the Postmaster-General or which come officially into the Secretary's Office, together with the particulars of all payments out of the Revenue, and the particulars of any orders issued, either by the postmasters or the Secretary, either of appointment or suspension; every thing, in fact, which is conceived necessary for the correct management of the Department; at the conclusion of each day they (namely the minutes) are sent to one or other of the Postmasters-General; and if his Lordship approves of them he subscribes his signature; when returned by him they are transmitted to the other Postmaster-General, and signed by him." Upon being asked whether they were habitually returned, he added, some cases "occur where they are not so returned;" and he further stated, that any order made by the Secretary for the conduct of the Department would also appear in these minutes, and that on receiving the daily reports from the several officers, the Secretary very frequently made a minute upon the subject of any irregularity appearing on such report, which was copied into the minute of the day. Mr. Burrowes also stated, that the minutes thus made were in general acted upon without the interference of the Postmasters-General.

Ibid.

In our observations on the offices of Postmaster-General and Secretary, we have already intimated our opinion as to the inconvenience and objections which must attend a system of conducting the business of a Department requiring

constant and immediate superintendence, wholly by means of written communications between parties residing in separate and frequently in remote parts of the kingdom. We need not proceed to suggest how much the evils of such a system must be increased by such irregularities in making these communications as are described in the examination of Mr. Burrowes. From his account it is evidently discretionary and uncertain whether the minutes upon which proceedings are taken shall be communicated to the several superintending authorities or not, and the parties who are charged with the execution of measures directed under such minutes must consequently be in doubt as to the nature and extent of the authority under which they act, and must also be subjected to receive the most conflicting and inconsistent directions for their conduct.

In thus stating our objections to the practice of carrying on business by a system of minutes such as we have described, we are far from undervaluing the importance of minutes in their more legitimate sense, namely, as a constant and authentic record of every official proceeding; but for this purpose it is obviously essential that they should in every particular contain a faithful and accurate description of the proceeding which they purport to record.

Under any constitution of the office, it certainly appears desirable that the business of Minute Clerk should be performed by one of the clerks specially selected for that purpose in the Secretary's Office, and that the individual so selected should be employed exclusively upon the duties arising in that branch of the establishment.

The extent of establishment which will in future be required for the performance of the duties of the Secretary's Office must necessarily depend in a great measure upon the adoption of our several suggestions in reference more especially to the consolidation of the Departments in Great Britain and Ireland. The following establishment will, we think, be found sufficient for the discharge of the duties which, according to our view, will in future be required to be executed in this office; and in submitting this establishment, we beg to draw your Lordships attention to the opinion we have expressed in treating of the corresponding branch of the office in London; and in concurrence with the recommendation of the Committee of Finance in 1797, viz. that the officers should "have fixed salaries in lieu of fees, perquisites, and emoluments;" and that by putting an end to all arbitrary receipts, and to all irregular or extra-official sources of profit and emolument, they should be placed upon a footing more consistent with official principle and the interests of the Revenue.

Eighteenth Report, p. 30.

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT.

| _____ | FIXED SALARY. | Scale of Increase from length of Service : | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|--|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | Under 5 Years. | After 5 Years. | After 10 Years. | After 15 Years. |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Secretary - - | 800 0 0 | — | — | — | — |
| Senior clerk - - - | - - - | 250 0 0 | 300 0 0 | 350 0 0 | 400 0 0 |
| Four junior clerks, each | - - - | 90 0 0 | 110 0 0 | 150 0 0 | 200 0 0 |

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE :

Salary 92*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*, with Bills of Costs.

MR. THOMAS THOMPSON has held the office of Solicitor since the year 1801, and appears to have performed the duties with zeal and ability. A summary of these duties will be found in the official Return, and more explanatory statements respecting them in his several examinations. The salary of 92*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* is stated to be in the nature of a retaining fee, and as covering his remuneration for daily attendance at the Post-Office, and for carrying on that part of the ordinary correspondence which is issued from the office in the name of the Solicitor;

Appendix, Nos. 34, 155, 156, 194.

Solicitor; this appears to consist almost entirely of letters respecting the securities and the arrears of Deputy Postmasters. A return being made to the Solicitor every quarter from the Secretary's Office of such Postmasters as are in arrear, he, as a matter of course, writes to their respective sureties, calling upon them to pay up such arrears. He also writes numerous letters to various parts of the country, for the purpose of obtaining information as to the solvency of persons proposed as securities for Postmasters. The letters under these two heads he describes as amounting from twelve to sixteen hundred annually, for all of which no charge is made. The great source, however, of emolument to the Solicitor, and expense to the Department, are his bills of costs, arising chiefly from criminal proceedings in cases of mail robberies, or of embezzlement, or stealing money out of letters. The prosecution of mail robbers usually takes place at the county assizes; and, as is well known, such proceedings are in Ireland attended with very heavy expenses from the difficulties in the way of procuring evidence, and the necessity of supporting nearly all persons brought forward as witnesses. From an inspection of some of the bills of costs, it appears that such prosecutions, though not marked with any peculiar circumstances, have frequently been carried on at a cost to the Department of not less than 200*l*.

Appendix,
No. 83.

The other general heads of criminal proceedings are those relating to the embezzlement or secreting of property enclosed in letters or robbed from the mails; the expenses of which, in cases where they have been carried on in distant parts of the country, appear frequently to have exceeded 100*l*. These proceedings being, however, in a great degree confined to Dublin, are not in general attended with so heavy an expense; but still, from the frequency of their occurrence, and the difficulty of obtaining evidence, and especially of tracing the property to the delinquent, they necessarily tend very much to swell the amount of the bills of costs. Our examination of these bills did not lead us to think that the charges were unreasonably high, with reference to the business appearing to have been done; and it should be observed, that they are subjected to a double taxation; first, by a Deputy Clerk of the Crown Office, in respect principally to the criminal proceedings, and secondly, by the Taxing-officer of the Commissioners of Imprest. In the Appendix will be found a general statement of the law expenses defrayed by the Department for the three years immediately succeeding the date of our inquiries, from which a considerable decrease will appear in the amount of charge under this head in the two latter years.

Nos. 59, 60.

No. 156.

From the evidence of Mr. Thompson, it appears that a change had taken place immediately before the date of our inquiry with respect to the practice of the Department as to the securities of the Deputy Postmasters, by which a considerable saving of expense had accrued. This had been effected by the Act for regulating the practice of the Court of Exchequer, under which the expense of registering the bond given as a security for a Deputy Postmaster is limited to 18*s*. instead of 3*l*., which had formerly been the charge. The bonds also, instead of being left in the custody of the Solicitor, are under this Act filed in the office of the Chief Remembrancer of the Court of Exchequer, the effect of which is to give to the bond the operation of a judgment against the property, as well real as personal, of the individual entering into the security. There can be no doubt as to the improvement thus effected, both as it regards the diminution of expense and the increased security accruing to the public; but it remains to be seen in practice whether, when this operation of a Post-Office bond becomes generally known, it will not increase the difficulty which already exists of obtaining eligible securities for Postmasters, to such a degree as to call for some further alteration of practice.

No. 90.

The Return in the Appendix of the arrears due from Deputy Postmasters, and especially the fact of the same names being found as defaulters for so many successive years, sufficiently prove that the applications of the Solicitor have been far from completely effectual, although we have no doubt that they have tended in a considerable degree to prevent an accumulation. We should, however, add our opinion, that his exertions for this purpose do not appear to have been seconded, on the part of his superiors in the Department, to the extent which the importance of the object required. The Solicitor stated that he continued to make his applications to the sureties, quarter after quarter, so long as the deputy was returned to be in arrear, and that he was aware that a great many had continued a long time in arrear without any further proceedings having

No. 156.

having been taken. He further stated, that when, notwithstanding these applications, the arrears of the deputies continued stationary or increased, he inferred that the securities must also be insolvent; and we fear, that from the whole of his evidence, taken together with the list of arrears, the presumption must be that a very large proportion of the sureties are in this predicament. We are aware that it would be in vain to expect that all accumulation of arrears should in practice be avoided, especially in the remote districts; but we are satisfied that much of what has occurred might have been prevented by a more systematic attention to this object on the part of the heads of the Department. The Solicitor gave it as his decided opinion, "that if the established rule of Appendix, No. 156. " the Post-Office was strictly adhered to, there would be no arrear grow up; " and that is, to write to the securities of deputies in arrear, and not to allow " any deputy to go in arrear more than one or two instalments; and if on " writing to those securities the arrear was not found to be diminished, or if it " appeared to be increasing, it is quite clear to my mind that the sureties are " insolvent, and other securities are required; and if that was steadily adhered " to, and people were removed on an arrear, the Postmasters of all the country " would know the consequence of getting into arrear, and would not do it." The Solicitor stated himself to be unable to explain why the regulation to which he had referred had not been acted upon, unless that it had been occasioned by a feeling of leniency towards the defaulters.

Ibid.

The other branch of ordinary duty, to which the first examination of the Solicitor applies, is the preparation of mail-coach contracts. The agreement being in the first instance entered into between the Postmasters-General and the contractor, the particulars are sent to the Solicitor, in order to be put into legal form. We have already stated our opinion as to the objectionable nature of these contracts, on account of the length of the term for which they are made to run, and of the extent of the service for which they stipulate. The Solicitor referred to an endeavour to introduce the English system on this subject, but stated his opinion that it would be difficult to find contractors on similar terms. Upon this opinion, we need only repeat our former suggestion, that although this difficulty would in all probability prevail on the first attempt at assimilation, yet that it ought not to prevent such attempt from being made.

Ibid.

The net emoluments received by the Solicitor in the year ended 5th January last are stated to have amounted to 1,428*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.* In answer to an inquiry as to the check exercised in the Department over these expenses, Sir Edward Lees stated, that he (the Solicitor) "never proceeds on a service in which he is not specially directed." It is evident, however, from the examination of the Solicitor, that this statement must be taken with a good deal of latitude. It is true that it is distinctly asserted that no prosecution is commenced in the country without a written order from the Secretary; but it is equally clear, that there are many of the services for which charges will be found in the bills of costs, particularly with respect to tracing lost bank notes, taking the opinion of counsel, and other proceedings which are conducted in Dublin, in which the Solicitor relies (in the first instance at least) altogether on his own discretion. We are aware that in an office of this description such a discretion must in some degree exist; but this necessity forms with us a strong additional argument against the system of paying solicitors to public Departments by bills of costs. Having in former Reports offered our sentiments on this subject, we only think it necessary in this place to observe, that there does not appear to be any thing in the nature of the business arising in the Post-Office in Ireland which should prevent the application of the same principle of remuneration which has been found expedient in the other Departments of Great Britain and Ireland; and we accordingly recommend for the future establishment of the Solicitor a fixed salary in lieu of all other emoluments, except a stated allowance for travelling expenses and subsistence out of Dublin, when actually employed by directions of the Postmaster-General. We should also recommend, that he should be allowed two clerks, to be placed upon the establishment, and that he should be provided with an office under the roof of the Post-Office. Under this arrangement the bills of costs will of course include only expenses actually "out of pocket," as they are termed, and these expenses must be incurred on the personal responsibility of the Solicitor, the bills of costs being, as at present, subject to taxation and reduction. This taxation should be performed by the regular taxing officers appointed by the Crown, and not by any individual who

No. 35.

No. 110.

No. 156.

is himself a practising attorney or solicitor. The Solicitor so appointed should also, in our opinion, be restrained from all private practice; and it should be distinctly understood that the services of himself and his clerks are wholly engaged for the general business of the Department, whether or not such business shall be of a nature usually styled professional.

Appendix, No. 110. It will be seen that the opinion of Sir Edward Lees is rather adverse to the principle of paying the Solicitor by salary. The ground of his objection appears to be merely that which has been already frequently considered in similar cases, namely, the want of stimulus to due exertion. We apprehend, however, that if due caution be exercised in selecting the person to fill the office, a sufficient security for exertion will be found in the private and professional character of the person so selected, combined with the requisite zeal and attention on the part of his superiors; and we will only add, that in carrying such an arrangement into effect, and especially at its commencement, the most effectual and unremitting superintendence and attention will be required on the part of the superior officers of the Department, a superintendence which, under the present habitual absence of the Postmasters-General from the seat of business, could not in our view be exercised.

The proposed Establishment under this head would be as follows :

| | FIXED SALARY. | Scale of Increase from length of service : | | | |
|--|------------------|--|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | | Under 5 Years. | After 5 Years. | After 10 Years. | After 15 Years. |
| | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Solicitor - - | 1,000 0 0 | — | — | — | — |
| With travelling allowance of 2s. per mile, and subsistence out of Dublin at 2l. per day. | | | | | |
| First clerk - - | - - - | 200 0 0 | 230 0 0 | 260 0 0 | 300 0 0 |
| Second clerk - - | - - - | 90 0 0 | 110 0 0 | 130 0 0 | 150 0 0 |

No. 194.

The last examination of Mr. Thompson contains much additional information on the subject of the arrears of the Deputy Postmasters, and the state of their securities; under both of which heads considerable improvements appear to have been effected since the date of our first inquiries. He also enters into more detailed explanations respecting the mode of charge and taxation as to his bills of costs, the consideration of which tends to confirm us in the opinion we have expressed as to the mode of remuneration of that officer. We would, however, particularly call attention to the statement of Mr. Thompson, with respect to some points in which legislative measures appear to be required for the purpose of removing doubts as to the operation of the law in England and Ireland. We allude especially to the laws respecting the transmission of letters by private ships, either under the authority of the Ship-Letter Acts, or without any legal sanction, and to their illicit conveyance by other private means. With respect to the former mode of conveyance, we propose to offer some observations in a subsequent Report; as to the latter, we only think it necessary to refer to Mr. Thompson's statements, expressing at the same time our conviction of the expediency of taking immediate steps to remedy the uncertainty which, according to the opinion of the Attorney General, at present exists in the law on this subject.

RECEIVER GENERAL or TREASURER.

| | SALARY. | OTHER EMOLUMENTS. | TOTAL SALARY and EMOLUMENTS. |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Receiver-General - - - | 553 17 0 | 150 0 0 | 703 17 0 |
| First clerk - - - - | 184 12 4 | - - - | 184 12 4 |
| Second clerk - - - - | 101 18 8 | - - - | 217 6 8 |
| Sorter in Inland Office - - | - - - | 115 8 0 | |
| | £ 840 8 0 | 265 8 0 | 1,105 16 0 |

The office of Treasurer or Receiver-General is one of the patent appointments under the original Post-Office Act of 1784, and was accordingly conferred on Mr. Graves Chamney Swan, by letters patent dated 28th January 1808. The duties attached to the office, and which are distributed between the Receiver-General and his two clerks, are very fully described in the official return; and it is stated by the officers from England, after their examination into the practical discharge of these duties, that the offices in the two countries are executed very much in the same manner. In the examination of Mr. Swan will be found a very clear and candid statement of the degree in which he personally interferes in the business of the office; from which it is evident, that the situation in his hands is one of rank and responsibility merely, and that the actual duties of the office might be equally well provided for by the assistance of his two clerks, without any distinct appointment to the place of Treasurer or Receiver-General. The Secretary appears to have concurred in this view of the office, and to have been of opinion, that in case the security given by Mr. Swan, amounting to 16,000*l.* for himself and 1,000*l.* for his first clerk, could be otherwise obtained, the office of Receiver-General might be altogether dispensed with, and the duty assigned to him attached to some other efficient situation on the establishment. Sir Edward Lees has expressed his opinion on this subject more in detail in the written observations already referred to, and we beg to annex his suggestions under the joint head of Accountant-General's and Receiver-General's Offices.

Appendix,
Nos. 4. 161.
No. 127.

No. 103.

“ On any vacancy in the first-mentioned of these Departments, I would make
 “ the Receiver Accountant-General, and would not fill up the Treasurer’s
 “ place at all. I would make the Bank of Ireland the place of immediate
 “ deposit of all parts of the Post-Office revenue, from whatever source it is
 “ derived, each Department to preserve its separate accounts, and the Ac-
 “ countant-General to preserve his check on the whole, and submit his reports
 “ to the Board three times in place of once each week. It is the practice of
 “ the Treasurer at present to draw from the Bank at once, and transfer it to
 “ his private account, the amount of our different establishments for salaries
 “ and mail-coaches; they may amount to 10,000*l.* He discharges each
 “ person’s share by a private draft of his own against his private account. In
 “ the event of being deprived of our present Treasurer, this practice ought to
 “ be discontinued. The duty of signing the drafts on the Bank for the various
 “ payments under the minutes of the Board, and under all existing checks, I
 “ would impose on the Secretary. I do not apprehend these drafts exceed
 “ 200 each quarter, and by a proper arrangement of the duties it would not
 “ occupy him four hours altogether. By this arrangement a responsible officer,
 “ without great trouble, would be accountable for the issues from the Bank,
 “ without, however, having the power of withdrawing from it any greater sum
 “ than the salary of each individual, and not even that, without the authority
 “ of the Postmasters-General and the counter-check of the Accountant-
 “ General. If necessary, I do not see why it could not be done by the Post-
 “ masters-General even then; I do not apprehend they would have to subscribe
 “ their names one third as frequently as the Postmasters-General of England
 “ have at present.”

No. 11.

(107.)

On

Appendix,
No. 34.

7 & 8 Geo. 4. c. 21.

Appendix,
No. 127.

23 & 24 Geo. 3.
42 Geo. 3. c. 6.

Appendix,
No. 102.

No. 161.

No. 127.

On this suggestion we have to observe, that we entirely concur in the principle of the arrangement, so far as it is proposed to discontinue the office of Receiver-General as now constituted; but with respect to the details of any such arrangement, they must obviously be reserved for future consideration, more especially with a view to the establishment of the English office. In addition to his salary, the Receiver-General had, at the date of our inquiries in 1823, emoluments amounting on an average to 150*l.* a year, arising from an allowance of one per cent. upon the sums which he remitted quarterly to England on account of the balance between the English and Irish Post-Offices. The gross amount of this per-centage he estimated at 200*l.* a year, out of which an allowance of one quarter per cent. was made to the bankers, who accepted and paid the bills by which the money was remitted to England. This head of emoluments has, however, altogether ceased, as a consequence of the Act by which the accounts between the English and Irish Post-Offices was wholly abolished. It should also be observed, that Mr. Swan describes himself as being engaged in very extensive private business as a receiver of rents, and an agent for landed property, and also as a banker, for the purpose principally of supplying persons going to England with letters of credit or remittances. We have not alluded to this private business in reference so much to its incompatibility with the due execution of the duties of Receiver-General, but rather with the view of calling your Lordships attention to the privilege of franking, as exercised by that officer. The Receiver-General or Treasurer is not one of the officers upon whom this privilege was originally conferred by the Act which constituted the office, but he derives the power under a subsequent Act, namely, the 42 Geo. 3. c. 6., in which his office is included in a list with various others, the holders of which are thereby empowered "to send and receive letters and packets by the post in Ireland free from the duty of postage, in the same manner and under such restrictions as certain officers in Ireland have been accustomed, in respect of their offices, to send and receive letters and packets, under and by virtue of an Act of Parliament made in the 40th year of his present Majesty's reign." The Act thus referred to, which is an Act of the Irish Parliament, confers the privilege on the same terms as the Post-Office Act of 1784, which confines it to letters and packets "sent from any of the said officers for the time being from and to any place in this kingdom, which shall relate to the business of their respective offices, or to their own private concerns only."

We have been wholly unable to discover the reason for conferring the privilege in the instance in question; and upon applying to Sir Edward Lees for information on the subject, he stated distinctly that he knew of no grounds of public utility or convenience, as it respects the public service, for which that privilege was enjoyed by the Receiver-General, who, he remarked, "to my knowledge has no correspondence whatever in official matters."

The officers from England were also unable to offer any reason why the privilege should be continued to the Treasurer; but whatever may have been the reason for granting the privilege, we think it may be assumed that it could not have been the intention of the legislature that it should be exercised for the purposes and in the manner described in the examination of Mr. Swan. The Receiver-General, it will be seen, candidly admitted that, with some few exceptions, the whole correspondence of his general agency concern was sent and received free under his Post-Office privilege; that a large proportion of his correspondence was above weight, and there was no reserve as to the weight of parcels; that he had a partner in his private business, who also, in a great degree, participated in the privilege; that the nature of his business was such as to require an extensive interchange of correspondence; that the privilege as Receiver-General covered all the correspondence arising out of his business, either as an estate agent or as a banker or money agent in Ireland; and that the correspondence required for carrying on the last-mentioned branch of business in England was carried on under the privilege of the Secretary of the Post-Office.

We are satisfied that your Lordships will agree with us, that a privilege of franking, exercised in the manner described in the examination above referred to, must be considered as an official abuse, the continuance of which ought not, under any modification of the office, to be permitted. Independently of the manifest injury to the Revenue arising from an exemption thus exercised, we also consider it to be liable to strong objection, as converting a public

appointment into a means of conferring on a private business additional profits and undue advantages over competitors engaged in similar concerns.

From the statement in the official Return, it will be seen that the actual discharge of the duties of the Receiver-General's office has rested principally with Mr. Symes, the first clerk; and it should be remarked as forming a serious objection to the principle upon which the business of this office is arranged, that both the Receiver-General and the Secretary concur in describing the business performed by Mr. Symes to be such as no other individual could get through, and it was only under particular circumstances that that officer and himself were enabled to perform it. The Receiver-General stated, that from the circumstance of Mr. Symes also holding a situation in the Bank of Ireland, where much of the business of the Receiver-General's office is necessarily transacted, he was enabled to carry through that business in a manner which could not be done by another person; this appears to have arisen partly from superior facility and favour shown to him as a member of the establishment in making his lodgments, and partly from assistance afforded him by his fellow clerks in the Bank in getting through the other business of the Accountant's office.

Appendix,
No. 34.

No. 127.

Sir Edward Lees ascribed the dispatch of Mr. Symes's business to the assistance given him by members of his own family; and added, that he did not know of any person who could supply his place. This over-pressure of duty on the senior clerk is the more worthy of notice, because the junior, Mr. Harrison, appears also on the establishment as a Sorter in the Inland Office. We have already expressed our objection to an arrangement of this kind, where a second appointment is held in order to make up the inadequacy of the salary attached to the first. If (as appears from the evidence referred to) the business properly belonging to the office of Receiver-General is amply sufficient for the employment of two efficient officers, we certainly should think it to be desirable that the services of Mr. Symes and Mr. Harrison should be confined to the business of the office in question, at sufficient salaries to each, exclusively charged on that branch of the establishment.

No. 103.

We offer this suggestion under the impression that the change to which we have already adverted, of suppressing altogether the distinct appointment of the Receiver-General, would not occasion much difference as to the nature or the amount of the business which is actually transacted under the name of that officer; the executive part of the duty, which consists in receiving, acknowledging, and lodging at the Bank the revenue collected, and in preparing and issuing the orders or warrants for the periodical and incidental payments and expenses incurred in the Department, and in the other details referred to by the official Return, would remain equally to be performed, although the responsibility and general superintendence of the office should be transferred to an officer in some other branch of the establishment.

The examinations of 1826, as to this branch of the office, do not offer any additional grounds for comment. In the interval Mr. Robert Harrison had succeeded to Mr. Symes as senior clerk, and we beg to refer to his evidence as containing further details and explanations with respect to the ordinary practice and duties of the office; and we would especially call attention to his remarks on the delays occasioned to the business of the office by the difficulties interposed by the regulations of the Bank of Ireland as to the receipt of the remittances. In keeping its accounts with the Bank, the Department, as it appears to us, has a right to look to a nearer approximation to the facilities which would be afforded in this respect by an individual banker. Mr. Swan, the Receiver-General, although the state of his health did not permit a detailed examination on that occasion, stated that no alteration had taken place in the general management of his office since he attended on the Commission in 1823.

No. 181.

Although the future establishment of this office must, as we have already observed, depend in great measure on the course which may be adopted with respect to the corresponding branch of the establishment in England, we are satisfied that the actual business of the office in Ireland, whether it shall continue to be confined to the service in that country, or shall form a part of the consolidated establishment for the whole kingdom, would be sufficiently provided for by two efficient clerks, at adequate salaries, to command their exclusive attention to the office in question; and we accordingly suggest the following

(107.)

H

Proposed

Proposed Establishment.

| — | FIXED SALARY. | Scale of Increase from length of Service. | | | |
|------------------------|------------------|---|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | | Under 5 Years. | After 5 Years. | After 10 Years. | After 15 Years. |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| First clerk or cashier | - - - | 250 0 0 | 300 0 0 | 350 0 0 | 400 0 0 |
| Second clerk - - | - - - | 90 0 0 | 110 0 0 | 150 0 0 | 200 0 0 |

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

| — | SALARY. | OTHER EMOLUMENTS. | TOTAL SALARY and EMOLUMENTS. |
|---|----------|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Accountant-General - - - | 461 10 8 | - - - | 461 10 8 |
| Chief clerk - - - - | 138 9 4 | - - - | 138 9 4 |
| Second clerk - - - - | 117 14 4 | - - - | 117 14 4 |
| Third clerk - - - - | 90 0 0 | - - - | 138 0 0 |
| Probationary Sorter in Inland Office | - - - | 48 0 0 | |
| With an allowance of 5s. per diem to each clerk when employed out of office hours in preparing Par- liamentary papers. | | | |
| £ | 807 14 4 | 48 0 0 | 855 14 4 |

In offering the results of our inquiries into this office, it is necessary that we should advert to the change which has taken place in the relative situation of the persons holding since the date of our inquiries in 1823. Mr. Shaw, the Accountant-General had at that time been but recently appointed, and not having had the advantage of any previous experience or instruction in the peculiar branch of business over which he was to preside, it was thought necessary, with a view to provide for the efficient discharge of duties of such obvious and general importance, that a special arrangement should be made, with the sanction of the Postmaster-General, under which the principal superintendence of the business in the Accountant-General's Office should be entrusted to a person of acknowledged competence and experience; with this object, as Sir Edward Lees stated, it was agreed that Mr. Mills (the Chief Clerk) should execute the principal "duties that I reported did properly belong to the Accountant-General himself, and that Mr. Shaw should out of his salary make a suitable remuneration to Mr. Mills for so doing."

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No. 103.

Nos. 128, 129, 130.

The explanations given by Mr. Shaw and Mr. Mills on this subject agree in substance with that of the Secretary; and it will be seen, that they both represented the transaction as being of a nature entirely private; and Mr. Mills added, that it was wished that it should not be made known.

The arrangement thus made we understood to continue at the time of our inquiry; although it must be assumed that the ground on which it was adopted, namely, the inexperience and alleged incompetence of the principal officer himself,

himself, no longer existed ; and it is due to Mr. Shaw to refer to his examinations, as evincing a strong disposition to take an active and efficient part in the discharge of the duties of his office in his own person, so far as was compatible with the above arrangements.

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No. 128.

That under this agreement, the business of the office has been discharged in an efficient and satisfactory manner, we have evidence, both in the examinations of the Postmaster-General and Secretary, above referred to, and also in that of the practical officers from England, who state " we went carefully through the " office of the Accountant-General, and found the books modelled very much " after those used in the Accountant-General's Office in England, and they " appeared to be kept with great care and accuracy. We saw no reason to " doubt the industry or vigilance of this Department ; and there appeared to " be a sufficient authority for every article of charge and discharge in all the " accounts." They add, " that it did not occur to them, that an accountant " and three clerks were more than enough for the business of the Department ; " there are 433 quarterly accounts current to keep with Postmasters."

No. 161.

Whilst, however, we are disposed to admit that the heads of the Department may have been justified in the course adopted on this occasion, by the circumstances of the office, and by the results (so far as the business of that office is concerned) which have attended its adoption, we do not feel ourselves to be the less called upon to state, that in our opinion the strongest objections exist, both against the principle of the arrangement itself, and also against the constitution of the office which rendered such an arrangement necessary, in order to carry on its ordinary business. Notwithstanding the sanction of the Postmaster-General, the transaction was in effect a private bargain between two individuals in the office for the conduct of the business, and the distribution of the emoluments in a manner different from that recognized on the establishment ; the heads of the Department, though privy to the agreement, have no legal means of compelling its observance against the inclination of the parties, who were thus in some important respects withdrawn from the control of their immediate official superiors. The established routine of the office was rendered continually liable to interruption and change by the disagreement of the officers employed in it, whilst at the same time, from the very nature of the arrangement, the regular gradations of rank and official subordination were wholly overthrown, and the principal responsibility made to attach in a quarter where it cannot be effectually enforced.

The objection to this constitution of the office becomes the more important, because it appears from the examination of Mr. Mills, already referred to, that bargains of a similar nature had been entered into with former Accountants-General ; and it may therefore be considered in the light of an habitual abuse. The appointment, being by patent, is altogether taken out of the hands of the Postmaster-General ; and as Lord Rosse states, he is thereby prevented from adhering to the rule upon which, so far as depends on himself, he constantly acts, of advancing officers according to their merits or their time of service. Sir Edward Lees also strongly expresses his opinion as to the advantages which would result to the Department from the removal of the bar, presented by the patent appointments, to the adoption of a system of selecting officers for confidential situations of tried merits and experience. In the present instance, however, we would submit, that the mere fact that it was necessary to the due discharge of the business of the Accountant-General that a private bargain, with respect to official duties, should be made between the persons employed in that office, affords sufficient ground for recommending that the constitution of the office out of which that necessity arose should be altered, although in this case the alteration cannot be effected without the intervention of the Legislature.

No. 5. 96.

No. 103.

The ordinary duties performed by the Accountant-General and his three clerks are fully described in the official Return, this distribution of the business having been made by Sir Edward Lees on his return from examining the office in London ; and he states the business in the two offices to be conducted on the same principle, varying only from the greater extent of the English Department.

No. 34.

No. 103.

The testimony of the officers from England confirms the above representations of Sir Edward Lees, both as to the similarity of the mode of conducting the business

business in the offices of London and Dublin, and also as to the regularity and accuracy with which the accounts are kept in the latter; they at the same time offer suggestions for improvements on several points in the practice of this office, to which we separately refer, in order that the attention of the heads of the departments may be drawn to these suggestions, although we are not, as to all of them, prepared, without further and more detailed inquiries into the subject, to offer a decided opinion as to the expediency of their adoption. The first relates to the manner in which the accounts of the bye-letter charges and credits for dead and redirected letters are kept. These accounts are described as entered in books in the offices where the account is first taken, and such books are transmitted backwards and forwards between those offices and that of the Accountant-General. The English officers recommended, that in lieu of this practice the accounts should be furnished to the Accountant-General in monthly sheets, which should remain in his hands, on the principle, which certainly appears a sound one, that the Accountant-General should not part with any account or voucher once delivered to him.

Appendix,
No. 161.

Ibid. The next was a suggestion, originating with the Chief Clerk in the Accountant-General's office, that that office should be furnished quarterly with a complete account of the Deputy Postmasters credits for salary and horse-posts, in which recommendations the English officers concurred.

Ibid. The third suggestion also relates to the accounts of the Deputy Postmasters, and especially to the statement of the balances due from them. The sums thus reported have, it appears, been considerably increased beyond the amount strictly due, by the practice of not giving immediate credit to the Postmasters for sums actually paid by them, under certain Acts of Parliament, to soldiers wives for travelling allowances. The delay in giving this credit is stated to arise from some informality in passing the receipts or certificates taken by the Deputy Postmasters. That considerable hardship and vexation to the Deputy Postmasters and their sureties may result from the present mode of keeping this account, will be seen from the examination of Mr. Mills, who states, that he has known instances in which a balance has been reported against a Deputy Postmaster, and his securities have been written to, when, on production of the receipts for payments to soldiers wives, there was actually a balance due to him.

No. 129.

No. 161. The English officers also describe this part of the system as productive of embarrassment, not only to the Postmasters, but also to the public; and they recommend that some arrangement should immediately be made between the Post-Office and that Department which it concerns, to cause the certificates to be paid. In this recommendation we cannot hesitate to concur.

The next suggestion respecting this branch of the Department relates to a subject on which we have already observed in some detail; namely, the want of an additional check on the Remittance Clerk with respect to the receipt of money from the deputies. On this point we have already called attention to the detailed observations of the Secretary, and in this place merely refer to the suggestions of the English officers, as they are not decided in recommending its adoption, from the impression that it would occasion the necessity of employing an additional clerk in the Accountant-General's office, whilst from the illiterate character of many of the Deputy Postmasters, the additional check they propose could not be generally imposed in practice.

No. 71.

From the prefixed statement it will be seen that extra charges are made by the clerks of this office for making out the Parliamentary accounts required from the Deputy Postmasters. Considering these returns as forming part of the regular duty of the office, we submit that some arrangement should be made, under which all such accounts should be furnished by the proper officers on the establishment, without any extra charge.

The last suggestion relates to an item appearing in the Accountant-General's weekly account, under the head of "Balance due from the Alphabet."

This balance is represented as being formed partly of sums due for postage by the Customs and other public Departments, and partly of postage due by the merchants who may have accounts with the keeper of the alphabet. This part of the account appears to be liable to three distinct objections, to which the attention of the Department should be directed with a view to their correction.

1st. That

1st. That the balance being returned in one sum, the Accountant-General cannot know what part is due from the public offices, and what from private individuals.

2dly. That the credit of a week is unnecessarily long, and occasions inconvenience in making up the account, and that the public offices should be called upon to pay their postage at least three times a week, as is practised in the London Office.

3dly. That an account kept in the name of the office with private merchants is objectionable in principle, and that therefore all credit given to such merchants ought to be so given by the alphabet keeper or window-man on his own account, after having advanced the postage in due course.

In addition to the above suggestions and remarks, we would especially refer to the examinations of Mr. Mills, as containing much practical information on the present system pursued in the office, with his opinion on those parts of the system which appear to be susceptible of improvement.

Appendix,
Nos. 129, 130.

On the renewed inquiry into this Department in 1826, Mr. Shaw and Mr. Mills were both re-examined at considerable length as to the general course of business in their office, and especially as to any alterations which had taken place since the former inquiry. The former, it will be seen, stated that no change had taken place as to the general conduct of the office, except what arose from the greater share of personal interference assumed by himself. This effect was the natural result of the improved knowledge of his duties and increased practical experience, of which his last examination affords sufficient evidence; and by a communication which we have recently received, we find that it has led to a determination on the part of Mr. Shaw to put an end to the arrangement with Mr. Mills, to which we have alluded at the commencement of these observations. This was one of the inconveniences to which we referred, in commenting upon that arrangement; and as it appears to us to be doubtful whether the Postmasters-General possess the means of making any adjustment which is likely to be satisfactory to the parties, it is probable that resort must be had to a special interference on the part of the Government. Whilst on the one hand we consider Mr. Shaw to be fully justified in withdrawing the allowance out of his own fixed salary, which was made under the circumstances which are above explained, we feel on the other that there is much foundation on the part of Mr. Mills, considering his public services and character, for the strong remonstrance which we understand he has made against this material diminution of his official income. As we have already intimated an opinion, that, presuming the head of the office to be fully competent to the personal discharge of his own duties, we do not consider that a salary of 250*l.* would be more than adequate to the situation of a chief clerk who had attained to Mr. Mills's period of service. We would accordingly recommend that a salary to that amount should be granted to him from the time that his allowance from Mr. Shaw was discontinued. There seems, however, ground to apprehend, that, under such a constitution of this office, the services of the third clerk might be dispensed with; for it is to be observed that not only will the office have received the accession of the personal services of its chief, which have been formerly comparatively unavailable, but also that the general business of the Accountant-General's Department must be very materially relieved by the abolition under the recent statute of the complicated accounts which were kept between the Post-Offices of England and Ireland.

Nos. 179, 180.

No. 179.

No. 21.

In the examination of Mr. Shaw many additional details are given respecting the mode of accounting with the Deputy Postmasters, and the nature of the checks on their remittances. It will be seen that he gives a decided opinion in favour of such a change in the mode of conducting the business of his office as would permit of a direct correspondence between himself and the Deputy Postmasters on the subject of their accounts, and more especially with a view to the correction of errors. Mr. Mills appears to be of the same opinion in this respect; and he states that the practice had been in conformity thereto until about the time of Mr. Shaw's appointment, when all correspondence direct between the Deputy Postmaster and the Accountant-General was put an end to, upon grounds which he was unable to explain. The expediency of this practice has been the subject of much discussion; and we insert in the

No. 179.

No. 180.

No. 20.

Appendix copies of some correspondence relative thereto between the offices of the Accountant-General and the Secretary, which took place shortly after the date of our first inquiries. This correspondence is annexed to a Report on the accounts of the Deputy Postmasters, and the general state of the Accountant-General's office, which was presented about the same time by Mr. Mills when acting.

In our Report on the Accountant-General's office in England we shall have occasion to advert to the subject of the communication between that officer and the Deputy Postmasters, and to some of the other principal points which are brought forward in the report and examination of Mr. Mills; and we therefore refrain from adding in this place to the observations which we have already submitted on the practice of this branch of the Post-Office, except with regard to a part of the business which is rather incidental to the office of Accountant-General, and depends upon another department, the constitution of which is peculiar to Ireland. We allude to the office for the audit of Public Accounts. It will be seen that Lord Rosse very naturally complains of the difficulty and delay which has attended the audit of the accounts of his Department before the Commissioners of Imprest Accounts. The last account passed appears to have been so long ago as the year 1817, and the delay is stated to have arisen from a disallowance at that time made by the Commissioners of Accounts of certain large payments made by the direction of the Postmaster-General to the surveyors of new lines of mail-coach roads. The circumstances attending the expenses thus incurred are fully detailed by Lord Rosse, and he states that the propriety of the expense was sanctioned by the opinion of the Crown lawyers. The Commissioners, however, have refused to pass the account without an express order from the Government; and the consequence is, that all the subsequent accounts have remained unaudited, to the serious inconvenience of the Department. Mr. Shaw and Mr. Mills both concur in the statements of the Postmaster-General respecting the circumstances attending the audit, and the disadvantages experienced by their office from the delay which has occurred, which certainly does not appear to be in any degree attributable to any want of exertion on their part. There can be no doubt of the importance of obtaining a decision on the point in dispute, and of taking steps for bringing down the audit to the present time; although for this purpose, in consequence of the accumulation of arrears, it is probable that special and temporary provision must be made in the Office of Audit. On this subject it should be observed, that the Board of Commissioners of Imprest Accounts in Ireland are constituted altogether differently from the Board of Public Accounts in England. According to the explanation of Mr. Herbert, one of the Commissioners, the only Revenue Department in Ireland which is enjoined to submit its accounts for annual audit is that of the Stamps. With respect to all other public accountants or departments, he states that no accounts are received for audit without an express direction from the Government in Ireland, and that under such directions the accounts of the Post-Office have been audited from the year 1811 to the 5th of January 1817, in which year the disallowance was made, which has been above referred to, and that since that time no further accounts have been received, and that it is not the duty of his office to call for them. Mr. Herbert further states, that he sees no reason why the subsequent accounts should not be passed, as far as possible, reserving the question as to the balance arising out of the above-mentioned disallowance. Concurring in this view of the subject, we repeat our suggestion, that directions should be immediately issued for this purpose.

We refrain from offering, in addition to the above observations, any more precise recommendations for the future regulation of the business of the office of Accountant-General, since it is obvious that the details of the business must from time to time be framed to meet the alterations in practice, which upon the general revision of the department it may be found expedient to introduce into the several other offices of account; and we therefore conclude our observations under this head, by repeating our suggestion, that the Accountant-General should be required to be practically as well as nominally the chief accountant in his office, and that with this view the appointment should be made in the same way as with respect to other officers from whom efficient services are expected, and that an arrangement should be made under

Appendix,
No. 174.

Nos. 179, 180.

No. 201.

which the Chief Clerk should receive from the Department the amount of salary which he now enjoys under the agreement before described. The Establishment to stand as follows :

| ————— | FIXED SALARY. | Scale of Increase from length of Service : | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|--|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | | Under 5 Years. | After 5 Years. | After 10 Years. | After 15 Years. |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Accountant-general - | 400 0 0 | — | — | — | — |
| Chief clerk - - - | - - - | 150 0 0 | 180 0 0 | 210 0 0 | 250 0 0 |
| Junior clerk - - - | - - - | 90 0 0 | 100 0 0 | 120 0 0 | 140 0 0 |

LETTER-BILL OFFICE.

| ————— | SALARY. | OTHER EMOLUMENTS. | TOTAL SALARY and other EMOLUMENTS. |
|----------------------------------|------------|----------------------|--|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Senior clerk - - - | 129 4 8 | - - - | 203 1 8 |
| Junior sorter in Inland Office - | - - - | 73 17 0 | |
| Second clerk - - - | 123 9 4 | - - - | 123 9 4 |
| | £ 252 14 0 | 73 17 0 | 326 11 0 |

Although the salaries of the two clerks are stated in the Establishment as nearly equal in amount, the Senior Clerk also holds the appointment of a Junior Sorter in the Inland Office, at a salary of 73*l.* a year. As this second appointment appears to be held merely as a means of making up a sufficient salary, the same observation applies here which has been offered under the head of Remittance Clerk, viz. that it would be better that a salary adequate to the situation of Senior Clerk should be annexed to that situation.

The duty performed by these officers was in the official Return first transmitted to us described as follows ; viz. “ to check and enter in their proper “ books the daily accounts of the various letter bills from the several Deputy “ Postmasters, from which they prepare monthly Returns of the revenue “ arising from all the general letters, paid and unpaid, passing through each “ post-town in Ireland; which monthly Returns, after receiving the Secretary’s “ signature, are by him sent to the Accountant-General, to be charged by his “ officers against the several Deputy Postmasters in their respective quarterly “ accounts.”

Appendix,
No. 34.

This statement, it will be observed, refers to the practice of the office at a time prior to our first inquiries, and describes the business as it was then discharged ; and accordingly the explanations and remarks of Sir Edward Lees, and of other persons who were examined as to this branch of the office (prior to the last examination in 1826), will be considered as referable to the system described in the above extract.

In the first examination of Sir Edward Lees he gives a full detail of the business of this office ; in the course of which he admits that the existing system for bringing to account, in the Letter-Bill Office, the postage received by the Deputy Postmasters throughout the country, does not afford complete security for the due receipt of those heads of revenue. On a subsequent occasion he more particularly points out the defects in the arrangements of this part of the Establishment ; and he adds, that “ if an officer there was disposed to enter “ into a connivance with any of the Deputy Postmasters, he may do it to almost “ any amount before it is detected.”

No. 100.

No. 103.

The remedy which he there suggests is a periodical examination and comparison of the dockets sent from the Post-Office, and returned again by the Postmasters, with the entries in the books of the Letter-Bill Office. These dockets, he states, amount in number to one thousand every day, and it therefore would not be possible to examine them all; but he apprehends that the knowledge that an examination occasionally took place would form a check upon any attempt at such a connivance between the Deputy Postmasters and the Clerks of the Letter-Bill Office, as he had alluded to as being possible.

Appendix,
Nos. 11. 115.

This suggestion is repeated by Sir Edward Lees in his final examination of the year 1823; and his written observations on various branches of the Post-Office, submitted in the subsequent year, contain the following remarks, under the head of "Letter-Bill Office," which appear to be well worthy of attention.

No. 11.

"As a check upon the remittances of the Deputy Postmasters, I would require a daily return to be made from this office to the Accountant-General of all sums remitted by them. At present the remittances are directed to the Secretary, in order that they may come free of postage; they are opened and entered in a book by a clerk in his office; a return is made accordingly to the Accountant-General; but suppose the Remittance Clerk is dishonest, or suppose the Secretary connives at such, there is no check whatever. The Accountant-General must be ignorant of the remittance. By the Letter-Bill Office making a return, the Accountant-General becomes a check on both the Secretary and his clerk. The receipts of postage brought in charge in our Letter-Bill Office are the principal source of our revenue. The whole of our internal revenue depends on the honesty and correctness of the two officers in this branch of the Department. If their integrity can be tampered with, we are undone. They may plunder to any extent if they connive with the Deputy Postmasters, and detection is scarcely possible.

"I would suggest two additional and distinct checks; viz. that the President and Vice-Presidents of the Inland Office shall attend the office alternately each day, and have a power of calling for and examining the Letter-Bill books and dockets, and that a regular daily return from the Inland Office shall be signed and certified by the President and Vice-Presidents to the Accountant-General, of the charges against the Deputy Postmasters for paid and unpaid letters. The Accountant-General, by comparing this return with that which he receives at the termination of each month from the Letter-Bill Office, countersigned by the Secretary, will be able to ascertain if there is any connivance between the Deputy Postmasters and the Letter-Bill Office. It will operate besides as a still further check; for supposing the Letter-Bill clerks to be perfectly honest, and the clerks in the Accountant's office to be fraudulent and in connivance with the Deputy Postmasters, the Inland Office would in that case be a check on both offices, and each be a check on the other. In neither office, however, should a clerk be appointed who was a relation or connexion of a Deputy Postmaster."

No. 161.

The practical officers from England report as the result of their examination of this branch of the Department: "We have no particular observation to make upon the Letter-Bill Office, the duties of which appear to be very accurately performed; in fact they are of a very simple nature, but require a strict attention, inasmuch as any frauds by short returns of the letter bills cannot be discovered, except by a report from the observation of the clerks employed here."

Ibid.

It being stated that the monthly charges made up against the Deputy Postmasters by the clerks of this office were brought to the Secretary for his signature, we inquired as to the object and effect of such signature; the English officers, however, were unable to offer any reason for this form: they state that it is impossible for the Secretary to have any accurate knowledge of the correctness of those voluminous accounts; and they presume his signature to be merely as a satisfaction to the Accountant-General that the Secretary believes the duties of this office to have been regularly and properly performed. They add, that in London these accounts do not pass through the hands of the Secretary at all; and they conceive the practice to be preferable when they go directly to the Accountant-General with the signature of the Chief Clerk of the Department, who is responsible for the accuracy of what he states. As it appears from the explanation of Sir Edward Lees on this point, that the view taken by the English officers

No. 100.

officers was correct, and that in fact the signature of the Secretary did not imply any real examination or revision of the accounts, but that the account came to him merely as a channel of communication with the Accountant-General, we would recommend that the practice of such signature should be discontinued, and that the accounts should be transmitted at once from the Chief Clerk of the Letter-Bill Office, and, on his responsibility, to the Accountant-General; and that in lieu of the merely formal signature by the Secretary in their passage to the Accountant-General, the letter-bill books should be submitted periodically to an effective examination, as suggested by Sir Edward Lees, in the presence of the Secretary, the Accountant-General, the President of the Inland Office, and the Receiver-General, and be signed by such of these officers as have made the examination.

Appendix,
No. 115.

The importance of the business transacted in the office under consideration will be obvious, when it is recollected that the dockets or letter bills which are there registered form the basis upon which the charge for the principal part of the Post-Office Revenue is raised; and we therefore think it right, in this part of our Report, to call your Lordships attention to a practice which we found to have prevailed for some years in the Department, which has manifestly a tendency to falsify the accounts taken in the Letter-Bill Office, and consequently to destroy the efficacy of the checks which may be devised with a view to secure the due receipt of the revenue by means of those accounts. From the evidence which we have taken on the subject, we think there is no doubt that the practice of which we speak has been permitted to prevail to an almost unlimited extent, until within a short period of the commencement of our inquiries; and we feel bound the more particularly to advert to the circumstance of its having (as stated) so continued without the knowledge of the superior officers of the Department, as affording an additional proof of the injurious effects of the want of general superintendence over the various offices, and of communication and concert between the superintending officers to which we have already adverted.

We allude to the custom of allowing the numerous clerks and officers employed on the establishment of the Post-Office to take all letters which they may claim as belonging to themselves upon the opening of the bags, without check or account of any kind. Having received intimation of the existence of such a practice, we examined the officers whose duties more particularly led them to be present at the time of opening the bags, viz. the Taxing Clerks and Sorters, out of which class it seems some are specially deputed to act as Bag-openers.

Mr. A. B. West, who had twelve years acted as Inspector of Franks, and also as a Taxing Clerk, stated, that when he acted in the latter capacity, if letters came for any persons in the office, they were sent to them, without being brought to account or paid for; that this applied to every person in the office, from the highest to the lowest, and whether the letters were large or small; that this practice he considered must have destroyed the check arising out of the bills sent from the country, and that the postage never was accounted for; but then they contrived to make it agree by adding the postage upon letters so taken to the country account. The witness also explained the manner in which the accounts were made nominally to agree; and added, that although he had for several years ceased to act as Taxing Clerk, he believed that the practice had existed until very lately. Mr. Thomas Fisher, who was also an officer of long standing, and had been in the habit of acting both as Taxing Clerk and Sorter, stated, that when he found any letter directed to a clerk in the office, "if the person was near me, I gave him the letter that was directed to him, or if I met with one of my own, I would take it. I beg to say, that until latterly that has been the case; until some few months ago;" that this was the usual practice of the office; that he did it both as Sorter and as Taxing Clerk; that the Bag-opener, or the Taxing Clerk, or the Sorter, or any person who found the letter, did it, whether the letter was single or double. This witness concluded, by admitting that the practice was "first to take the letters, and then that it might tally to falsify the account." Mr. Nevil M'Gowan, also a Taxing Clerk, stated, that up to a late period, that is, till within two or three weeks of the time of his examination, it was the habit to hand the letters to the persons to whom they were directed, both single and double letters.

No. 135.

No. 141.

No. 136.

Appendix.
No. 137.

Mr. Moulds, another Taxing Clerk, gave evidence to the same effect, and described the manner in which the account was made to tally with the accounts from the Deputy Postmasters.

No. 138.

In a further examination of Mr. Moulds, he stated, that when he performed the duty of a Bag-opener, the custom in the office was as above described, and that it was practised by the Bag-opener, Taxing Clerks, Sorter, and Stamper. This officer, it appears, is also a practising attorney; and although he stated that a sense of propriety prevented him from receiving letters on the business of his office under his privilege as a Sorter, he admitted that there was no official check that would prevent him as to single letters. This witness also admitted, that with respect to the clerks letters, the practice involved a falsification of the accounts, by taking off a sum of money which was not brought to account.

No. 140.

From the examination of Mr. Maley, one of the Senior Sorters, it also is apparent, that notwithstanding the order against this practice, the clerks had the power, which the witness admitted would be exercised by him, of taking their own letters, or those of their friends, without bringing them to any account. This witness, it should be observed, is also in the profession of the law as an attorney.

No. 142.

Mr. Henry Leahy, another of the Sorters, and acting occasionally as Taxing Clerk and Bag-opener, who had been on the establishment only two years and a half, described the same practice to have been general; and, being also a practising attorney, he admitted there was nothing but his own forbearance to have prevented the whole correspondence of himself and partner from being carried on under his privilege. On the same subject, we may further refer to the examination of Mr. Cullen, who also unites the business of an attorney to that of a Taxing Clerk; and to the examination of Mr. Adam Fuller, who was on the establishment as a Sorter, and at the same time was apprenticed to a surgeon.

No. 139.

No. 145.

No. 105.

The various opportunities for official irregularity and abuse to which a practice such as that which is described in the preceding extracts must give rise, are sufficiently obvious; and the practice becomes the more objectionable from having (as it appears) prevailed without the knowledge or consent of the Secretary; for it will be seen, that on our bringing the results of the above examinations under the notice of Sir Edward Lees, he professed himself to have been but just before apprised of the existence of this abuse, which he conceived had been suppressed some years ago. We have already stated that we felt it to be our duty to allude to the circumstance of this practice having continued without the knowledge of the Secretary, as a strong instance of the want of official superintendence and communication throughout the Department. It will be understood that it is not against the custom of permitting clerks to receive the letters addressed to themselves free of postage that we are stating our objections, but against the indiscriminate habit of taking such letters as they may claim without any check or account; the allowance of their postage on their single letters is also an allowance made to the clerks in the London Office; and under the restrictions and regulations there practised, does not appear to be liable to objections; the letters, though ultimately allowed, being all brought to account, and told up as part of the number of unpaid letters contained in the bag; and the officers in the first instance pay for their letters, but on producing such letters at the end of the quarter, the postage, when not beyond a moderate amount to each individual, is refunded. This system, it will be seen, does not interfere with any of those official checks or accounts, with the maintenance of which the practice described to have prevailed in the Dublin Office is wholly incompatible. There can be no hesitation in recommending that, in this respect, the two offices should observe the same regulations.

No. 103.

No. 183.

Mr. Henry Beare, the Chief of this office, is described by Sir Edward Lees as a regular and attentive officer; and we beg especially to refer to Mr. Beare's last examination in 1826, as containing a full and accurate detail of the duties performed in his office, which, although of a simple nature, evidently require unremitting personal attention.

We have already stated our objections to the salary of this officer being made up by the appointment to another office, the duties of which he is unable to perform; and we beg to repeat our opinion, that both the labour and responsibility

bility attached to the appointment in the Letter-Bill Office are such as fully to justify a salary equal to the whole of that which is now received by Mr. Beare from both appointments; and we have annexed a salary to that amount in the following revised establishment, which we propose.

| | FIXED SALARY. | Scale of Increase from length of Service. | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | Under 5 Years. | After 5 Years. | After 10 Years. | After 15 Years. |
| | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Senior clerk - - | 200 0 0 | — | — | — | — |
| Junior clerk - - | - - - | 90 0 0 | 110 0 0 | 140 0 0 | 160 0 0 |

INLAND OFFICE.

| | SALARY. | OTHER EMOLUMENTS. | TOTAL SALARY and EMOLUMENTS. |
|--|-----------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| President - - - - | 276 18 6 | — | — |
| For transmitting public statutes - Apartments, coals, and candles. | - - - | 69 4 8 | 346 3 2 |
| Vice-president and clerk of a road Compensation, under regulations of Government in 1802, as clerk of a road - - - - | 207 13 10 | — | — |
| Profits on Irish newspapers - | - - - | 306 11 3 | — |
| Ditto on British newspapers - | - - - | 176 11 10 | — |
| Vice-president and clerk of a road Compensation, under regulations of Government in 1802, as clerk of a road - - - - | 207 13 10 | — | — |
| Profits on Irish newspapers - | - - - | 29 9 7 | 720 6 6 |
| Ditto, British newspapers - | - - - | — | — |
| Clerk of blind directions and clerk of express papers - - | 184 12 4 | — | — |
| Profits on British newspapers - | - - - | 159 1 5 | — |
| First taxing clerk and second clerk of express papers - - | 184 12 4 | 217 19 11 | — |
| Profits of British newspapers - | - - - | 75 6 9 | 660 1 11 |
| Senior clerk in secretary's office | - - - | — | — |
| Second taxing clerk - - - | 184 12 4 | — | — |
| First clerk in dead-letter office - | - - - | 666 19 3 | 851 11 7 |
| Third taxing clerk - - - | 184 12 4 | — | — |
| Fourth taxing clerk - - - | 173 10 10 | — | — |
| Superintendent dead-letter office | - - - | 333 9 7 | — |
| Fifth taxing clerk - - - | 173 8 4 | 217 5 0 | 735 6 11 |
| Sixth taxing clerk - - - | 184 12 4 | — | — |
| Seventh ditto - - - - | 161 2 0 | 184 12 4 | 369 4 8 |
| Attending mid-day mail - - | 32 5 0 | - - - | 184 12 4 |
| Pension from Ordnance department | - - - | 230 15 6 | 404 6 4 |
| Eighth taxing clerk - - - | 156 0 0 | - - - | 173 8 4 |
| Ninth ditto - - - - | 156 18 8 | - - - | 184 12 4 |
| Tenth ditto - - - - | 161 10 10 | - - - | — |
| First sorter - - - - | 115 8 0 | - - - | 404 6 4 |
| Second ditto - - - - | 115 8 0 | - - - | 173 8 4 |
| Registry clerk - - - - | - - - | 64 12 3 | 184 12 4 |
| Third sorter - - - - | 115 8 0 | - - - | — |
| Attending mid-day mail - - - | 12 2 6 | - - - | 180 0 4 |
| Fourth sorter - - - - | 115 8 0 | - - - | — |
| Attending mid-day mail - - - | 13 13 2 | - - - | 127 10 6 |
| Fifth sorter - - - - | 115 8 0 | - - - | — |
| Clerk in impost office - - - | - - - | 92 6 2 | 129 1 2 |

| | SALARY. | | | OTHER EMOLUMENTS. | | | TOTAL SALARY and EMOLUMENTS. | | |
|---|---------|----|----|-------------------|----|----|------------------------------|----|----|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Sixth sorter - - - - - | 115 | 8 | 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Clerk in receiver-general's post-office - - - - - | — | — | — | 101 | 18 | 8 | 217 | 6 | 8 |
| First junior sorter - - - - - | 73 | 17 | 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Senior clerk in letter-bill office - - - - - | — | — | — | 129 | 4 | 8 | 203 | 1 | 8 |
| Second junior sorter - - - - - | 73 | 17 | 0 | — | — | — | 73 | 17 | 0 |
| Third ditto - - - - - | 73 | 17 | 0 | — | — | — | 73 | 17 | 0 |
| Fourth ditto - - - - - | 64 | 12 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Clerk in the dead-letter office - - - - - | — | — | — | 64 | 12 | 4 | 129 | 4 | 8 |
| Fifth junior sorter - - - - - | 64 | 12 | 4 | — | — | — | 64 | 12 | 4 |
| Sixth ditto - - - - - | 64 | 12 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Permit writer - - - - - | — | — | — | 138 | 9 | 2 | 203 | 1 | 6 |
| Seventh ditto - - - - - | 64 | 12 | 4 | — | — | — | 64 | 12 | 4 |
| Eighth ditto - - - - - | 64 | 12 | 4 | — | — | — | 64 | 12 | 4 |
| First probationary sorter - - - - - | 48 | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | 48 | 0 | 0 |
| Second ditto - - - - - | 48 | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Clerk in commissary-general's office - - - - - | — | — | — | 136 | 17 | 6 | 184 | 17 | 6 |
| Third probationary sorter - - - - - | 48 | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | 48 | 0 | 0 |
| Fourth ditto - - - - - | 48 | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Clerk in accountant-general's office - - - - - | — | — | — | 90 | 0 | 0 | 138 | 0 | 0 |
| Fifth probationary sorter - - - - - | 48 | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | 48 | 0 | 0 |
| Sixth ditto - - - - - | 48 | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | 48 | 0 | 0 |
| Seventh ditto - - - - - | 48 | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | 48 | 0 | 0 |
| Eighth ditto - - - - - | 48 | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | 48 | 0 | 0 |
| Ninth ditto - - - - - | 48 | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | 48 | 0 | 0 |
| Tenth ditto - - - - - | 48 | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | 48 | 0 | 0 |
| Eleventh ditto - - - - - | 48 | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | 48 | 0 | 0 |
| Twelfth ditto - - - - - | 48 | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Paid Window penny-post - - - - - | — | — | — | 64 | 12 | 4 | 112 | 12 | 4 |
| Thirteenth probationary sorter - - - - - | 48 | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | 48 | 0 | 0 |
| Fourteenth ditto - - - - - | 48 | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | 48 | 0 | 0 |
| Tick clerk - - - - - | 92 | 6 | 4 | — | — | — | 92 | 6 | 4 |
| Bag-man - - - - - | 55 | 8 | 0 | — | — | — | 55 | 8 | 0 |
| First messenger - - - - - | 36 | 18 | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Waste paper and late letters - - - - - | — | — | — | 57 | 4 | 0 | 94 | 2 | 6 |
| Second messenger - - - - - | 36 | 18 | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Late letters - - - - - | — | — | — | 26 | 0 | 0 | 62 | 18 | 6 |
| Third messenger - - - - - | 36 | 18 | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Late letters - - - - - | — | — | — | 26 | 0 | 0 | 62 | 18 | 6 |
| Fourth messenger - - - - - | 27 | 14 | 8 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Late letters - - - - - | — | — | — | 26 | 0 | 0 | 53 | 14 | 8 |
| Fifth messenger - - - - - | 27 | 14 | 8 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Late letters - - - - - | — | — | — | 26 | 0 | 0 | 53 | 14 | 8 |
| Sixth messenger - - - - - | 27 | 14 | 8 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Late letters - - - - - | — | — | — | 26 | 0 | 0 | 53 | 14 | 8 |
| £ | 4,906 | 13 | 8 | 3,801 | 16 | 6 | 8,708 | 10 | 2 |

The above Establishment, comprising fifty distinct officers at salaries and emoluments amounting together to more than 8,600*l.*, forms a part only of what should properly be included under the head of the Inland Office, since the three following offices, namely, the British-Mail Office, containing five officers, at salaries and emoluments amounting to more than 1,200*l.* per annum; the Alphabet and Paid-Window Office, with five officers, at salaries and emoluments amounting to upwards of 970*l.* per annum; and the Letter-Carriers Office, comprising an Inspector and sixty letter-carriers, with salaries and emoluments amounting to more than 3,500*l.* per annum; ought, with reference both to the nature of the business transacted in these offices, and from analogy to the arrangement of the corresponding part of the English Department, to be classed under the same head of Establishment, which would then show an aggregate for the Inland Office, exclusive of the Letter-Carriers, of sixty officers, at salaries and emoluments amounting to 10,770*l.*, and including the Letter-Carriers, of 120 officers, at salaries and emoluments of upwards of 14,200*l.* We have not been

been able to obtain an explanation as to the motives of this separation of offices, except that it took place under circumstances of the Department very different from the present.

The result of our examinations, however, and especially the numerous details which were brought before us in the course of our investigations of the special case referred to us, has led us to the conclusion that the subdivision is objectionable, both as increasing the general expenses of management, and also as being disadvantageous to the existence of a due system of control and subordination. In this opinion, it will be seen, the Secretary concurred, and expressed his conviction that a consolidation of these four offices under one head would be attended with general benefit.

The reformation of the Inland Office appears to have been a leading object in the general revision of the Department by Lord Clancarty in 1807. At that period this branch of the Post-Office was nominally presided over by one of the patent officers appointed under the act of 1784, by the title of Comptroller of the Sorting Office. For an efficient exercise of the control which the title implied, it is obvious that extensive official experience, and a complete acquaintance with minute practical details, were peculiarly requisite, and the appointment of an officer to this duty, without a previous connection with the Department, must have afforded a strong example of the evils to which we have already adverted as arising from patent appointments to places of this description. Accordingly, it was found that the superintendence thus exercised was insufficient for the ordinary government of the office, and on the representation of Lord Clancarty, the Government of Ireland consented to waive the appointment to the patent office of Comptroller, and to permit such patent to remain in abeyance, and it was at the same time stipulated, that "no person should be appointed to the head of the Sorting Office unless he had served somewhere "in the Post-Office for a period of ten years." It was also settled, that the President thus appointed should be assisted in the general superintendence of the office by two Vice-Presidents, who should have passed by gradation through every rank in the office, where they should have served for a period of at least eight years.

Appendix,
No. 100.

Ibid.

In pursuance of this arrangement, Mr. De Joncourt, formerly Clerk in the Secretary's Office, was appointed the first President of the Inland Office, and upon his death, about the year 1815, Mr. Donlevy, who was then one of the Vice-Presidents, succeeded to that situation. Upon the retirement of Mr. Donlevy, Mr. John Borrowes, of the Secretary's Office, was appointed to the situation in the month of February 1828.

The change thus introduced into the mode of superintending this office appears to have been adopted in conformity with the system pursued in the corresponding branch of the Department in England. It seems indeed obvious, that the nature and objects of the duties performed in both countries being the same, with no other variation than that which arises from the greater extent and pressure of business in the latter, the same mode of regulation would be applicable to both. How far, however, the system of superintendence which has been thus adopted appears in its practical application to be calculated for the objects in view, will be seen from our observations on the English Department, to which we beg to refer as bearing equally upon this portion of the Irish Establishment.

Our further remarks in this place will be directed to several points of regulation or practice which are peculiar to the latter, and which, in our view, require a further reformation, as being, on a comparison with the London Office, disadvantageous to the individuals employed in Dublin, without any corresponding benefit to the service. Our first observation applies to the number and class of officers returned on the establishment of the Inland Office. The number of individuals to whom specific duties are assigned for the daily routine of the office (exclusive of the Presidents and Vice-Presidents) is twenty-eight; but it will be seen that there are fourteen additional officers on the establishment, (forming one third part of the whole number employed,) under the title of probationer. It is necessary to remark, that this designation (according to the present practice of the office,) by no means implies, as might be supposed, a class of extra or supernumerary officers, with occasional employment only, since we find that the probationers have for some years been regularly and constantly employed in the office, and are indiscriminately engaged with the clerks, having specific titles, in the most important and confidential

fidential objects of the daily duty ; still less does the above designation import, what would obviously be surmised, that the officers in question are appointed conditionally, or on trial as candidates, to supply vacancies which might occur in the ranks of the office, since we find that the probationers form a part of the regular establishment, and that a considerable proportion of their number have served under that title without (as far as appears) any alteration in the nature of their duties, or the amount of their salary, from the year immediately succeeding the reformation of the Inland Office to the present time.

We have been unable to obtain any sufficient explanation of the reason which led to such a constitution of the Establishment ; we conclude, however, that it may have originated in a wish to place the office, at the time of its reformation, on the most economical footing, by limiting the specific designations of duty to as few hands as possible, and by providing at the same time for temporary assistance by a class of officers who, though placed on the Establishment, were at very inferior rates of salary.

This arrangement, however, though it probably answered its object on the formation of the present office, appears to be ill calculated for the permanent and regular discharge of its business. For this purpose, the most obvious course would seem to have been, that as soon as the extent and ordinary course of such business had been sufficiently ascertained by experience, a number of officers, adequate to the discharge of the several specific duties, should have been permanently placed on this part of the Establishment, at salaries which might be considered as suitable to the labour and responsibility arising out of those duties, for the due discharge of which these individuals should be held as primarily answerable. Provision should at the same time have been made for such reliefs or changes of duty as the same experience should have shown to be necessary, the leading object, however, being that the business to be discharged, and the salaries to be paid, should be distributed amongst the persons actually performing the duties to which they were appointed, instead of leaving those duties, as at present, to be indiscriminately executed by any of the various descriptions of clerks employed either casually or permanently, whilst the salaries are in great measure received by persons who do not even nominally discharge any of the duties to which those salaries are annexed.

The examinations to which we shall refer on this branch of the Department will sufficiently show that the above description is applicable to the present constitution and conduct of business in the office in question, and that the result, in addition to the objectionable nature of such a system of administration, has been inapplicable to the permanent conduct of the business, and has also, in our opinion, been the infliction of much unnecessary hardship and privation on some of the officers employed.

The nature of the service required in the Inland Office in Ireland is in general similar to that of England ; and it calls for the daily attendance of the officers at six o'clock in the morning, and at five in the evening ; and the business at both periods appear to average, in the whole, about six hours daily.

Previously to the reform in 1807, the duty had been distributed amongst the Establishment alternately, so that each clerk took the early duty (which is obviously the most severe) only every other morning, in conformity with the invariable practice in the English Department. At the time, however, of the revision above alluded to, a daily attendance throughout the year was required from the whole Establishment, and has been nominally enforced from that time to the present. It should also be remarked, that the severity of this attendance is materially increased by the duty of the Inland Office in Ireland (contrary also to the known practice in England) being performed on a Sunday equally with the other days of the week ; so that each officer in turn is called upon to devote every third Sunday throughout the year to the labour of his office.

We have received many representations and statements (in the justice of which, in a great degree, we concur,) of the general severity of this attendance, more especially as affecting the older officers of the Establishment. This feeling appears to have been participated in by the heads of the Department, and to have led to their connivance in a practice upon which we have elsewhere remarked as being, in our opinion, highly objectionable. We allude to the habitual absence from duty of several of the officers in this branch of the

Department. In addition to the other disadvantages attending this practice, it should here be remarked, that the effect has necessarily been to sanction the employment of a number of supernumerary hands under the title of Extra-Probationers. These persons are not placed on the Establishment, but are still regularly retained by the Postmasters-General for the discharge of the duties of such officer as may be absent. Their number appears to be generally about twenty, of whom a considerable portion are constantly employed as substitutes, and occasionally on the most confidential and important duties.

This delegation of duties, designed to be entrusted to persons of tried fidelity, and who have entered into the securities for responsibility prescribed by the regulations of the office, to young men not on the Establishment, and from whom none of the ordinary safeguards are required, is obviously liable to serious objections. We, however, more particularly allude to the practice here, in reference to the effect it has upon the interests of the other class of probationers who are included in the above Establishment. A reference to the official Return will show, that the last-named officers are in general of long standing in the service, and that a large proportion of them have received no other official remuneration than the salary of 52*l.*, which, by the assimilation of the currency now stands at 48*l.* per annum. On the general inadequacy of this salary to the services required under the actual constitution of the office, no comment is necessary; but the want of due remuneration will be placed in a more striking view, when it is considered that these individuals, though employed in the most important duties in the Inland Office, and amongst the oldest officers in point of service, are precluded from the ordinary chances of succession to superior rank, and more adequate pay, by this habitual employment of substitutes, and the consequent retaining, on some of the superior posts of the Establishment, of persons habitually absent from their duty, and who should long since have been called upon, either to take their due share in the business, or to have made way for others in the same branch of the Department, where length of service and efficiency may have given them a fair claim to succeed to their situations.

It is also worthy of remark, as another injurious effect of the practice in question, that the extra probationers, when fully employed under the above-mentioned system of delegation, are actually in the receipt of salaries superior to those of a whole class of officers regularly on the Establishment, the pay of a substitute serving the whole year, which is frequently the case, being fixed at one guinea per week, whilst that of the probationers amounts only to 18*s.* 5½*d.*

The system of stoppages, and the habitual employment of substitutes upon all occasions of absence, prevails throughout the Inland Office, and will be found to bear with peculiar severity on the class of Probationers, any one of these officers being absent, from whatever cause, at the prescribed time of daily attendance, is immediately subjected to a fine of 3*s.* 6*d.*, which is more than the amount of his daily pay; and he may thus, in a case of protracted illness, be subjected not only to the loss of his whole salary, but may be called upon for the payment in addition of a considerable sum, under the name, however absurdly applied in such a case, of stoppage for absence. There are various other inconsistencies and defects of system in the mode of conducting the business of the Inland Office, which we apprehend will be apparent from the evidence and statements to which we proceed to call attention.

At the time of our examination in 1823, in conformity with the arrangement before described, Mr. Donlevy, one of the oldest officers on the establishment, was the President of the Inland Office; he also held a situation in the Bank of Ireland, which occupies him from ten o'clock till three. The prescribed attendance in the Inland Office for the President and Vice-Presidents, who take the duty alternately, two each day, is stated to be from six o'clock in the morning until the dispatch of the letter-carriers, and from five o'clock in the evening until the dispatch of the mails. We were, however, informed by Sir Edward Lees, that in the management of this office it was intended that the personal superintendence of the President should be continued during the day, but that this had been dispensed with in a great measure in the case of Mr. Donlevy. It certainly appears to be inconsistent with the object of the arrangement, which was avowedly made for the purpose of securing an efficient personal superintendence over the business of the Inland Office, and which, to be efficient, must necessarily also be constant, that any considerable portion of the duties of that office should be discharged in the absence of the person so appointed to
 (107.)
 preside;

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Nos. 11. 103.

preside; and we should add, that the habitual want of attendance on the part of the chief could not, in our opinion, be satisfactorily supplied by his deputies; we accordingly think that the holding of such an employment as that held by Mr. Donlevy, out of the Department, is decidedly objectionable.

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No. 161.

The attention of the practical officers from England having been especially directed to this part of the Establishment, it will be seen that they entirely concur in the opinion which we have intimated against the expediency of the separation of these offices. In speaking of the several branches of the Inland Office, they state, "We conceive that there should be but one department; neither expedition, regularity, security, or economy appear to us to be obtained by such a division of the business, all and every part of which Inland Clerks and Sorters ought to be able to perform;" and they add, "that such a consolidation has the advantage of simplicity, of a more efficient control, and of economy." With respect to the general amount of business to be performed in this office, they observe, "the inland mails average about 6,000 letters in the morning, and 6,000 in the evening; the number of post-towns is 433; the operations are much encumbered by the registry of paid, and of all double, treble, and weight letters, still there are twenty-nine regular officers and fourteen probationary, out of fifty-five persons on the establishment, in constant attendance; and we do not hesitate to say, that thirty-three persons employed with the same activity as in London, and in the same method, would easily perform the duties of all these Departments, and probably be equal to a considerable increase. This number is meant to be adequate to proper reliefs; for it is out of the question that all the officers should be compelled to a daily attendance morning and evening."

No. 115.

That the opinions which we have submitted or referred to on this part of the subject are not at variance with those of the principal practical officer of the Department will be seen by the following extracts from his concluding examination in 1823, and also from his written observations subsequently submitted to us. In the former he states, "I think the whole of the Inland Office should be revised; it is at too great an expense, not arising altogether from so large an establishment, but also on the principle of the establishment as laid down by Lord Clancarty. We found that the principle of that Office was alternate attending, only every second day; he put the whole together, and did not take sufficient time to ascertain what establishment would be necessary for the entire class of officers he had created; for instance, he fixed ten of them at once under the class of Taxing Clerks, and the salaries of the Taxing Clerks, of which one half would be sufficient, he fixed according to the length of service of each in the class, from 70*l.* up to 200*l.*, so that at one moment the Taxing Clerks might come to 2,000*l.* a year, whereas if there were only a sufficient number of Taxing Clerks, it might not be necessary they should cost above 1,000*l.* I am of opinion that with the keeping a small establishment to meet the arrival of the English mail, after a certain hour, four Taxing Clerks should tax all the letters which pass through the Post Office; in the place of ten, certainly five ought to do the business." And in a

Ibid.

further part of the same examination he adds, "When an opportunity offers I would certainly unite the Inland, British-Mail, Letter-carriers, and Alphabet Offices under one effective control." The recommendations submitted in the above extracts are, after further consideration, repeated by Sir Edward Lees in his written observations on the offices in question, with some further details, which we also extract. "In 1807 the salaries of the four persons who superintended those offices (the Inland, British-Mail, Letter-carrier, and Alphabet,) amounted to about 400*l.* a year, they now amount to 780*l.*; and if I add the salaries of the two Vice-Presidents, they reach 1,230*l.* per annum. I would restore to the Crown the patent office of Comptroller, in the confident belief that a fit and zealous chief officer will be appointed. He should be well paid; and in addition to his salary I would allow him 100*l.* for a house, only on consideration that he resided in Sackville-street, or one of the streets adjoining the building. The British-Mail Office, as a separate branch, I would entirely abolish, and add its duties to those of the Inland Office. Its officers are, by regulation, already secured their rank in it, and their succession to the privileges of Clerks of Roads is also secured to them; they cannot therefore complain. To the Comptroller I would allow his salary until the Postmaster-General can provide him some other situation. I would transfer the fees of the Alphabet Office to the Comptroller of the Sorting Office, and by that means make his income respectable. This arrangement

No. 11.

" would

“ would give this officer about 750*l.* a year, of which 300*l.* would be his salary.
 “ I would then raise two Taxing Clerks in the Inland Office to the rank of
 “ Vice-Presidents; and those, with the two already on the Establishment,
 “ ought to be sufficient, if not more than sufficient, to superintend those four
 “ branches of the Department. I would then form an entire new establishment
 “ for this Department; it is at present on a great and unnecessarily expensive
 “ scale; I would newly arrange its gradation of rank, and only appoint to each
 “ class the number sufficient for the entire correspondence of Ireland. I would
 “ pursue the system throughout the remaining offices, giving to each his pre-
 “ cise title, according to the duty he had to perform. I see no advantage in
 “ the distinction between senior and junior Sorters and probationary Sorters;
 “ I have known the probationary Sorters in many instances permitted to
 “ become Taxing Clerks for the time being. The Establishment ought to
 “ consist merely of the following gradation of rank:—

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| “ Comptroller, | “ Clerks of Roads, |
| “ Deputy Comptroller, | “ Assistant Clerks of Roads, |
| “ Inspector of Franks, | “ Sorters, |
| “ Blind Man and Charge Deliverer, | “ and |
| “ Tick Clerk, | “ Stampers.” |

We have thought it right to insert this extract, as containing the opinion of an officer who, from practical knowledge and long experience, is particularly well qualified to take a correct view of the subject on which it is offered; and although we do not feel prepared to speak definitively on all the details of his proposed arrangements, we have no hesitation in expressing a concurrence with the general principle of them, and the consolidation of the several branches of the Inland Office.

Our remarks on the several distinct heads of office at present included under the above Establishment may be more briefly disposed of; the duties assigned to each are in great measure described by the name of the office, and any further details will be found in the official Return.

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No. 34.

The Vice-Presidents are merely described as general assistants to the President in the superintendence of the office. The salaries annexed to these officers are 207*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* a year each; but they also derive other considerable emoluments, the nature and amount of which will be seen from the Statement which is prefixed to these observations. At the time of our investigation we found Mr. Leet in the situation of acting Comptroller of the British-Mail Office, during the suspension of Mr. Homan, and it happened that he was also President of the night on which the transactions occurred which gave occasion to that suspension; he was consequently a material witness on the inquiry into those circumstances, and his examinations were taken principally with a view to that case, in our Report on which they are accordingly referred to; but we may also refer to them with a view to the general state of the office, as affording abundant proof of the want of a good understanding and a regular system of subordination in the several branches of the Inland Office. We shall also have occasion to refer again to the first examination of Mr. Leet on the subject of the appointment of Express Clerks. The junior Vice-President, Mr. De Joncourt, is the son of the person already mentioned as having been the first President of the Inland Office.

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The officers next to the Vice-President are —
 Clerk of Blind Directions.
 Charge Deliverer.
 Inspector of Franks.

The duty of the first is to examine all such letters as have doubtful or imperfect directions, and, when it is possible, to supply the deficiencies, and forward them to their destination; of the second, to revise the computation of postage made by the other Taxing Clerks, previous to the letters being made over to the letter-carriers for delivery, such computation being what is called the Charge, for the amount of which the carriers are made responsible; and of the third, to examine all letters and packets intended to pass free of postage. These three offices appear to be in all respects analogous to similar situations in the English Department, and being situations of peculiar trust, they are filled by the senior officers of the class of Taxing Clerks. Sir Edward Lees

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states that he has never known an instance of the rule of seniority being departed from, and before attaining the situation the individual " must have " been at least " five and twenty years passing through the different gradations of that office before they come to the performance of those duties.

We have already referred to the examination of Mr. West, the Inspector of Franks, and shall have occasion to recur to it under the distinct head of Franking.

TAXING CLERKS.

IN our general remarks on the establishment of this part of the Department we have referred to the opinion of the Secretary that the number of this class of officers might, with advantage, be reduced one half, and also to his suggestions that the Taxing Clerks and Sorters, the nature of whose duties is precisely similar, should in future be classed under one denomination. Our further examination into this branch of officers convinced us of the propriety of both of these recommendations; in fact, it appears that under the existing arrangements the title of Taxing Clerks is kept up, as importing a certain rank or gradation in the Department, rather than as implying the obligation to perform the duties which are stated to belong to that description of officer. These duties appear to be entrusted promiscuously to the Taxing Clerks, senior and junior Sorters, Probationers and extra Probationers, almost wholly at the discretion of the officers themselves.

No. 53. We have already had occasion to advert to the habitual absence of some of this class of officers, and it will be seen that the observation strongly applies to those on the above establishment as regular Taxing Clerks. The first on the list is Mr. William Heron, who in the year 1822 is returned as having been 291 days absent. At the period of our examination, in 1823, this officer also held an important situation in the Customs; and the result, with regard to the Post-Office, was, that receiving a salary of 200*l.* a year for the discharge of duties, which by the regulations are entrusted to persons of a certain rank and standing in the Department, he was permitted to make over these confidential duties to a person, not of the prescribed rank or standing, paying to such substitute fifty-two guineas a year, and receiving the remainder of his salary as the profits of a sinecure.

No. 109. The next on the list, Mr. Hebden, was, until the year preceding his examination, in a situation still more liable to objection, holding an office in the Custom-house in addition to two distinct appointments in the Post-Office. In the year 1822 he stated that he was superseded in the Custom-house, and that since that time he had personally attended to the duties of both of his situations in the Post-Office, which he represented as employing him from half past five o'clock in the morning till eight o'clock at night, without any interval except meals. We think there can be no doubt of the objections to the arrangements which require such an attendance from any individual. The examination of Mr. Hebden contains so striking an account of the manner in which the appointments in the Post-Office were *formerly* bestowed, that we beg particularly to refer to it.

No. 151. With respect to the remaining six Taxing Clerks, it may be sufficient to state that at the time of our examination Mr. Moulds and Mr. Cullon were returned as being also practising attornies and solicitors, and Mr. J. O'Neill as serving his time to an attorney, and being also President in the Penny Post-Office, with an attendance, according to regulation, from eight A.M. to five P.M.

CLERK OF THE MONEY BOOK.

No. 109. MR. GARRET WALL, who held this situation, the duties of which are also of a confidential nature, as forming the check on the receipts in the Paid-Letter Office, and keeping the account of all property and money letters, appeared at the time of our examination in 1823 to have performed those duties wholly by substitute for the previous three years, at the commencement of which period he had been recommended for superannuation on account of the state of his health, and Sir Edward Lees observed, " I consider him as out of the office." It will be seen, however, from the annexed Return of absences for the six months

months to 5th July 1826, and from the Return of the Establishment to 5th January last, that Mr. Garret Wall has continued upon the establishment of the office up to the present time upon the same objectionable footing, his duties being still performed by substitute, a deduction being made from his salary of 70*l.* a year for that purpose.

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No. 35. 54.

SORTERS.

THIS branch of Officers is at present distinguished into three classes of senior, junior, and probationary Sorters, comprising altogether twenty-seven individuals. It appears, however, from the official Return, that there is no distinction as to the duties performed by each class, which is described as that of "sorting and forwarding letters to the respective divisions, examining, counting, and charging the amount of postage against the several Deputy Postmasters and Letter-carriers; they keep an account of the same, which they daily return to the President; they also receive and regulate in the mornings, and dispatch in the evenings, the several Inland Mails throughout the kingdom."

No. 34.

We have already referred to the opinions of Sir Edward Lees, that this branch of the establishment is unnecessarily large, and also that there is no advantage in the distinction into classes, whilst, according to the present practice, the officers from the highest to the lowest are indiscriminately employed in the same duties. Some additional details on this point will be found in a further examination of Sir Edward Lees, to which, however, we would more particularly refer, as containing a remarkable instance of the disadvantage of these nominal distinctions, being the case of a clerk in the office who was tried on a capital charge of embezzling a money letter, and who escaped conviction, notwithstanding the proof of his guilt is represented as having been of the clearest kind, on the ground of contradictory evidence as to the fact of his being employed on the night in question under the official denomination of a Sorter. In the same examination Sir Edward Lees states, that frequently junior Sorters are employed in the most important departments of taxing; and he admits that if a Sorter is dishonest there are very imperfect means of detecting him.

No. 104.

In a subsequent examination relating to the same branch of the Department, the Secretary thus expresses himself: "My idea is, that if any new modelling of that office took place, we should ascertain by practical experiment what number of officers is sufficient to do each part of the business, what number to tax the letters, what number to sort them and to throw them forward, and so on; not to give a man an amount of salary for a service which the public service does not require; all that can be ascertained only by experience, by having a man in the first place understanding the business, and in the next having zeal and resolution to go about it." Entirely concurring in the justice of the above suggestions we have only to recommend that they may be practically applied in the revision of this branch of the Department, the necessity for which must, we apprehend, be apparent from the statements and evidence already submitted.

No. 115.

TICK CLERK.

THE duty of this officer is thus described by the Secretary. On the arrival of the coaches the mail-bags "are received by an officer, who is denominated the Tick Clerk, whose duty it is to compare the bags that he receives with the printed list of all the post-towns attached to that distinct mail-coach; he checks off the bags, and any deficiency in the number he immediately represents to the President or Vice-President on duty." The duty thus described is evidently insufficient for the sole occupation of an officer on the Establishment; and a similar observation applies to the office next on the list, that of Bag-man, who, it appears, receives a salary of 60*l.*, for "examining," on their arrival in Dublin, all the mail-bags, and preparing them for the dispatch.

No. 100.

BRITISH-MAIL OFFICE.

| | SALARY. | | | OTHER EMOLUMENTS. | | | TOTAL SALARY and EMOLUMENTS. | | |
|---|---------|----|----|-------------------|----|----|------------------------------|----|----|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Comptroller - - - - - | 147 | 14 | 0 | - | - | - | 147 | 14 | 0 |
| Senior clerk - - - - - | 184 | 12 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Fees on late letters - - - | - | - | - | 23 | 4 | 1 | 207 | 16 | 5 |
| Senior sorter - - - - - | 163 | 17 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Fees on late letters - - - | - | - | - | 24 | 5 | 1 | 188 | 2 | 1 |
| First junior sorter - - - - | 64 | 12 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Fees on late letters - - - | - | - | - | 23 | 4 | 1 | - | - | - |
| Collector of ship letters - - | - | - | - | 55 | 7 | 9 | - | - | - |
| Contractor for the row boats at Howth to attend Post-Office packets, out of which he has to provide two boats and maintain a commander and a crew of four men - - - - - | - | - | - | 267 | 13 | 8 | 410 | 17 | 10 |
| Second junior sorter - - - - | 64 | 12 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Fees on late letters - - - | - | - | - | 23 | 4 | 1 | 87 | 16 | 5 |
| £ | 625 | 8 | 0 | 416 | 18 | 9 | 1,042 | 6 | 9 |

This part of the Establishment obviously cannot be considered with reference to any analogous branch of the English Department; it was made a distinct branch under Lord Clancarty's arrangement, and it is stated that very good reasons existed for the separation at the time it took place. Without intending to throw any doubt on the existence of such reasons at the period alluded to, we are satisfied that they do not at present continue; in this opinion (it will be seen from references and extracts already made) we are confirmed, as well by Sir Edward Lees as by the officers from England, who all concur in recommending that the British-Mail and Inland Offices should be reunited under one chief.

Mr. Frederick Homan, who held the office of Comptroller at the time of our examination, had been appointed in the year 1811, at a salary of 140*l.* This salary, which is less in amount than that of the first Clerk in the office, struck us as disproportionably low, with reference both to the nature and to the extent of the services to which it is attached. The duties of the office are detailed in the official Return, and may be described summarily as the management of the whole correspondence by post between England and Ireland; and when it is considered that this description comprises that portion of the business of the Irish Post-Office which, both in a political and a commercial point of view, must be looked upon as the most important, it is difficult to account for the low rate of rank and salary which has been annexed to this office.

The attendance also stated in the Return as being required from the Comptroller, equally with his clerks, is such as appears to call for a higher degree of remuneration. The hours prescribed are from six A.M. to eleven P.M.; and though it is obvious that a personal attendance cannot be expected during the whole of this time, which is intended to include the business arising from the dispatch of the mails to England at seven in the morning, and the receipt of them from thence in the evening, and the distribution of the letters to Dublin and the interior of Ireland; yet it is evident that superintendence and attention to the office are required during a great portion of the day, both morning and evening. Mr. Homan stated, that since he had a residence in the Post-Office his attendance had been constant; and it appears, that in addition to the

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the business of the morning and evening, the Superintendent and all his clerks are obliged "to be in waiting at half past one o'clock each day, whether the mail arrives or not."

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On applying to the Secretary for explanation as to the rank and salary of this officer, he stated that he does not consider "the head of the British-Mail room as equal in rank with the heads of the Inland Office," and that he "should rank him the lowest upon the establishment;" at the same time he gave his opinion, that "there is no department of the whole Post-Office where there should be more confidence placed than in that room;" that "the whole safety of the Government may depend upon the faithful discharge of its duties," and that "it is fully as important as the head of the Inland Office;" he added, that he had recommended to Government, through the Postmaster-General, to increase the salary.

The opinions of the Secretary above quoted, and some further expressions to a similar effect in the same examination, have an appearance of inconsistency, which may be explained by remarking, that Sir Edward Lees appears to have offered these observations with reference rather to the qualifications and character of the individual at that time holding the office of Comptroller than to the nature of the office itself; at the same time we should add, in justice to Sir Edward Lees, that he appears always to have been forward in recommending the claims of Mr. Homan to a more adequate official remuneration. We have already intimated our opinion, that there are good grounds for these claims, although no part of these grounds are supplied by the expectations which are represented as having been held out to Mr. Homan at the time he accepted the appointment.

We refrain from suggesting any precise amount of increase, because we conceive that the office in question should no longer be permitted to exist as a separate office, but should be merged in that of the chief of the Inland Office; but with reference to the claims of Mr. Homan, and to such arrangements as may be made with respect to him personally on the final settlement of his office, we think it right to express our opinion, that in a favourable consideration of his case he should have the benefit of a rate of salary, at least during some of the last years of his holding office, estimated at not less than the amount proposed by Sir Edward Lees, viz. 250*l.* per annum.

With respect to the actual performance of the duties of this office, the details were principally brought before us in the numerous examinations occasioned by the special reference above mentioned; and although from these examinations it is evident that the personal dissensions which are there alluded to had necessarily interfered with the satisfactory discharge of this branch of the business, we should at the same time state, that we had no reason to think that there had been any want of zeal or attention on the part of the officers principally in charge. It is stated by Lord Rosse, that although the Comptroller had been "for some years very frequently absent in consequence of the state of his health," since he has had apartments in the office he has thought him a well-conducted and diligent officer.

No. 96.

The English practical officers reported as the result of their examination of this part of the Department, "We did not consider that the manner of performing the duties in the British-Mail Office was itself particularly objectionable, but it was not near so rapid as we thought it possible to make it."

No. 161.

This want of dispatch, a defect of a nature so peculiarly important in the office in question, is stated to have arisen from two causes: first, the insufficient number of sorters belonging to the office; and secondly, the practice of registering double letters, and letters supposed to inclose property.

From the following extract from the examinations of the English officers it will be seen, that under their directions a material saving of time was effected in the dispatch of the letters from the British-Mail Office, but that in order to accomplish this improvement the registry of double letters was dispensed with, and two additional Sorters were obtained: "considering it an object of so much importance, after all the arrangements made for expediting the conveyance of the mails to Dublin, to expedite by all possible means the delivery of the

Ibid.

“ letters in Dublin, arriving, as they frequently do, so nearly on the change hour, we applied ourselves to this point, and requested an experiment to be made for a week of sorting the mail by six instead of four persons, and by an omission of the registry of double letters. The result was a delivery effected in about forty minutes, sometimes forty-five, and at most fifty. Since that it has been suggested to put what are called the state letters in a separate bag in London, to save the time consumed in picking them out from the bulk of the mail. We have also dispensed with the re-taxing of the letters in Dublin, having suggested to the Secretary in London the possibility of their being taxed with sufficient accuracy there. In point of fact, we found they had been very accurately taxed. The Secretary not being willing to dispense with the principle of re-examination, has caused them to be re-examined in London, therefore the Sorters have nothing to do in Dublin now but to select the state letters, and tell up the remainder of the mail in correct charges against the letter-carriers. The consequence has been for the last two or three days a dispatch of the letter-carriers in about thirty minutes only after the receipt of the bags, instead of an hour and three quarters, or two hours, which it very frequently took.”

The improvement thus effected is obviously an object of so much public importance, that we do not hesitate to recommend that the two additional Sorters should be permanently employed in this duty, more especially as it appears that no increase of general establishment would be required on that account, since the English officers further state, “ in reckoning six in the Mail Office, we include them in the thirty-three whom we consider as necessary for the general conduct of the business.”

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With regard to the other alteration by which the above-mentioned improvement was effected, namely, the omission of the registry of double letters, the Secretary represented the experiment which had been made of registering all double letters to have been attended with success, and that it had not occasioned any delay which could be considered as of importance, in comparison with the additional security to property which had been afforded; and although the English officers expressed their opinion that the operations of the Inland Office generally were much incumbered by this registry, and that the loss of time was not compensated by the additional protection, we have reason to believe that subsequent experience has tended to confirm the utility of the registry in question; the expediency, however, of its continuance, upon the consolidation of the respective departments in England and Ireland, must be left to the further experience and ultimate decision of the persons to whom the official superintendence of the Department shall in future be entrusted.

No. 104.

No. 161.

It will be seen from the prefixed statement of the salaries and emoluments of the officers of the British-Mail Office, that the first junior Sorter enjoys, in addition to his fixed salary and other sources of emolument, a further salary of 55*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* under the title of “ Collector of Ship Letters.” From the evidence of Sir Edward Lees, it appears, that under a regulation made shortly before the date of our inquiries in 1823, the duty of collecting the ship letters had been transferred from the Post-Office to the Custom House, an officer of the latter Department having been appointed to receive the letters from the captains, and to deposit them in bags to be periodically delivered in the Post-Office. The obvious remark upon this statement is an expression of surprise that the arrangement under which the duties of the office were entirely superseded did not also provide for the cessation of the office itself.

Collector of Ship
Letters.

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No. 104.

In the examination above referred to, the Secretary states, that in consequence of the alteration, “ he apprehends the Collector of Ship Letters will not have any thing to do at all now;” and we still find this individual returned with the same duties, and a salary of 55*l.*, on the establishment of 1829. It is hardly necessary to add, that immediate steps should be taken, either for the employment of the officer on some other branch of the service, or for his retirement on an allowance.

Ibid.

ALPHABET AND PAID WINDOW OFFICE.

| | SALARY. | OTHER EMOLUMENTS. | TOTAL SALARY and EMOLUMENTS. |
|--------------------------|----------|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Comptroller - - - - | 184 12 4 | — | — |
| Fees from merchants - - | - - - | 266 18 3 | 451 10 7 |
| First clerk - - - - | 122 6 4 | — | — |
| Fees from merchants - - | - - - | 133 9 2 | 255 15 6 |
| Second clerk - - - - | 100 0 0 | - - - | 100 0 0 |
| Third clerk - - - - | 87 14 0 | — | — |
| Fees on late letters - - | - - - | 5 0 0 | 92 14 0 |
| Fourth clerk - - - - | 73 17 0 | — | — |
| Fees on late letters - - | - - - | 5 0 0 | 78 17 0 |
| £ | 568 9 8 | 410 7 5 | 978 17 1 |

In addition to the description of the duties performed by the Superintendent and his four clerks, as contained in the official Return, we collect the following particulars from the examination of Sir Edward Lees: "That room has the charge of all letters, properly speaking, that are directed to the Post-Office till called for; that is the real meaning of the office; but in the progress of time it has extended itself to other and very important purposes; it has become, since, a regular depository of all letters for some of the principal merchants in Dublin, who, by fees they pay to the officers, choose to have their letters left there;" it "has also the charge of the postage of letters to the different public offices, which form a very large proportion of the revenue received." The letters for the public offices, it appears, are charged with the general letters in the Inland Office, from whence they are sent to the Alphabet-Keeper, who takes an account of the aggregate charge against each office, and sends them on; the same officers send their correspondence which is to go forward to the Alphabet-Keeper, with an account of the postage which is chargeable upon them. With this amount the Alphabet-Keeper credits himself, and pays it in weekly. By the former practice these payments were required to be made three times a week; but as we have described in a former part of the Report, the regulations have been relaxed in favour of the existing Alphabet-Keeper. We have already submitted an opinion that there is no necessity for this length of credit, and that the public offices in question should be required so to arrange their accounts as to allow of the payments being made at least every other day. The serious case of fraud detailed by Sir Edward Lees affords an additional argument for keeping these accounts as closely as possible.

Appendix,
No. 34.
No. 100.

Ibid.

The most important branch of this office is that which is called the Paid Window, which exists also in London, but with this material distinction that it is there merely a branch of the Inland Office, and not, as in Ireland, a separate department.

We have already intimated our opinion that in this respect the two establishments should be assimilated. The duty of the third and fourth clerks appears to be confined to the window, where they are stated to attend for ten hours every day, viz. from ten in the morning until eight in the evening; these officers are required to enter in books every letter that is "post-paid;" these books are checked every evening in the Inland Office for the Irish post, and by the officers of the British-Mail Department for the British post. The Presidents of these offices, after examining the correctness of the account thus delivered, sign a docket, which is returned to the Accountant-General to bring into charge against the officer who states the amount. The checks upon these accounts are, however, admitted to be far from complete; and Sir Edward Lees appears

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No. 101.

appears to consider it as impossible to devise any which shall be completely effectual.

There are two obvious opportunities for fraud in this part of the office, which were noticed by the former Commissioners in their Ninth Report, p. 7; the one by the Window-man destroying the letter upon which postage has been paid, the other by omitting to mark it as post-paid, and forwarding it as an unpaid letter, and in both cases appropriating the payment to himself. They propose, as a security against both these frauds, that after the letter has been marked as post-paid, and the money paid, the letter should be returned to the person bringing it, to be by him put into a receiver detached from the window, and to which the officers stationed there should have no access; a distinct officer being appointed to take charge of this box, and to take a daily account of the letters there deposited, which should be furnished to the Accountant-General. This suggestion appears to be so simple, and at the same time so effectual, that we were surprised that it had not been carried into practice. On questioning Sir Edward Lees on the subject, he fully admitted the practicability of the measure proposed; but stated, "that he considered it as somewhat objectionable, inasmuch as it would open a door to forgery and unfounded complaints." Unless there should be some practical difficulty (of which we are not aware), the apprehension thus stated certainly does not appear to afford sufficient ground for omitting to try the experiment.

Appendix,
No. 101.

The Alphabet-Keeper gives security amounting to 2,000*l.*, having been increased to that extent from 500*l.* As we have stated, there is in London no appointment corresponding to that of Alphabet-Keeper; the duty, assigned to him in Ireland, is performed by a clerk selected from the Inland Office for that purpose, under the title of Window-man, who is the person immediately responsible to and in account with the Inland Office. We think it obvious that the security in Ireland is materially diminished by the division of responsibility between the clerks and the person at the head of the Department, instead of its being confined, as in London, to the person who actually performs the duty and receives the postage. This consideration appears to form a strong additional argument in favour of the assimilation recommended. The disbursements made by the Alphabet-Keeper for overcharges on letters appear to be on the same principle as in the London Office; the letters are brought to the Secretary's Office at certain hours of the day for examination, and if the overcharge is found to have taken place, an order is made on the back of the letter, which goes to the Alphabet-Keeper, who allows the postage out of his daily receipts; on the production of the covers initialed by the Secretary's clerk to the President of the Inland Office, the Alphabet-Keeper is entitled to credit for the amount in his daily account. In a manner nearly similar, this officer disburses and obtains credit for the allowances made to letter-carriers for postage on letters directed to persons who have left Dublin; and from our examinations there does not appear to be any other head of disbursements from this office in Ireland.

Ibid.

The daily charge against the Alphabet-Keeper, under the two heads of post-paid letters and letters paid in the morning through the Inland Office, are stated "to be entered in gross in the Alphabet-book, which is checked in the Inland Office at night."

The letters from the paid window, on being brought into the Inland Office, are counted by one of the clerks of that department as a check on the officer in the window; the effect of this check is diminished, and the possibility of collusion increased, by this duty being performed habitually by the same individual; and we accordingly entirely concur in the recommendation of the English officers, that the duty of taking this account should not be performed by any one individual, but by different clerks, to be selected by the President as the duty occurs; and the docket of the amount of the letters to be told should not be given to the officer appointed to tell them, but to the President, who should compare it with the amount as told by the person taking the check.

No. 160.

In addition to the grounds we have already submitted for a reformation of this branch of the office, it will be seen that Sir Edward Lees represented this, and the three other offices connected with it, as having remained without any efficient control at all. He added, that he had "repeatedly brought the state of this office before Lord Rosse. I have long since left in Lord Rosse's hands the responsibility of this office. In February 1822 I told Mr. Gregory "that

“ that I could not be longer responsible for it, and at his suggestion I waited on Lord Wellesley, and told his Excellency the same.”

In concluding our remarks upon this branch of the Department, it is only necessary to add our recommendation of a strict adherence in future to the regulation of the English Office, which enjoins that there should be no partial delivery ; no delivery from the window until the letter-carriers are ready to go out.

LETTER-CARRIERS ESTABLISHMENT.

| | SALARY. | | | OTHER EMOLUMENTS. | | | TOTAL SALARY and EMOLUMENTS. | | |
|---|---------|-------|-----|-------------------|-----|---|------------------------------|------|----|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | | £ | s. | d. |
| Inspector - - - - | 92 | 6 | 4 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 106 | 6 | 4 |
| Sixty letter-carriers : | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 at 43 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> - - | 650 | 0 | 0 | 706 | 4 | 7 | 1,356 | 4 | 7 |
| 8 at 40 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> - - | 327 | 12 | 0 | 129 | 17 | 2 | 457 | 9 | 2 |
| 10 at 38 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> - - | 385 | 13 | 4 | 144 | 18 | 1 | 530 | 11 | 5 |
| 13 at 36 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> - - | 470 | 7 | 8 | 112 | 18 | 6 | 583 | 6 | 2 |
| 14 at 39 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> - - | 470 | 3 | 4 | 85 | 10 | 0 | 555 | 13 | 4 |
| | £ | 2,396 | 2 8 | 1,193 | 8 4 | | 3,589 | 11 0 | |

It appears from the examination of Sir Edward Lees, that of the sixty letter-carriers forty are appropriated to the Irish and twenty to the English correspondence. He states himself, however, to be unable to offer any further explanation of the classification according to which their salaries are fixed. This division he represents as having been made in 1807, and to have been since adhered to for the purpose of gradation of salary, though he is not aware of any other object to which it is applicable ; and even with respect to emoluments, the gradation seems to be interfered with by other causes, as will be evident from the above examinations ; and, indeed, from an inspection of the return of Establishment, some part of the increased emoluments is derived from the privilege of collecting letters in the streets as bellmen ; this privilege ought clearly to be more under official control than from the Secretary's account it appears to be at present ; and indeed it is evident that the whole of this part of the establishment requires to be revised and newly arranged. Upon this subject we would beg to refer to the observations which are submitted in our Eighteenth Report upon the corresponding branch of the Department in England.

Appendix, No. 100.

No. 35.

Eighteenth Report, p. 74.

The manner in which the forty letter-carriers, who deliver the letters coming by the Irish mails, perform their daily duty, and the mode in which they are made to account for the amount of postage, or, as it is termed, the charge, entrusted to each, are described in a subsequent examination, and appear in principle to conform to the regulations observed on the like occasions in England. It should, however, be observed, that in Ireland there is no institution like that of the early delivery in London.

Appendix, No. 101.

A further reason for recommending an immediate revision of this branch of the Establishment arises from its present unnecessary amount in point of numbers. Having directed a particular inquiry to be made on this point, the result was the following statement, extracted from the evidence of the English officers : “ After the fullest consideration of this subject with the officers in Dublin, we have come to the conclusion that thirty instead of sixty would be quite sufficient for all the mails, including those from England ; of the number at present employed many are very inefficient. The town may be

No. 161.

“ divided into thirty walks ; and if those were served with young and active men, there is no doubt that the reduction might be made without any inconvenience whatever to the population of Dublin.” It had already been practically shown what could be done by a selection of letter-carriers and an active superintendence, in the experiment made with the concurrence of Sir Edward Lees, when the operation, preparatory to the dispatch of the letter-carriers, was performed for two or three days in one fourth part of the time which had been usually occupied for a similar purpose.

Appendix,
No. 11.

Sir Edward Lees also, in his written observations on the Department, has strongly enforced the necessity of a revision of the several classes of letter-carriers. He suggests, however, the necessity of retaining a few probationary letter-carriers, to be employed occasionally in the delivery of letters improperly returned to the office, and to assist the regular carriers when two or more British mails may arrive together, and in other cases of emergency. From this suggestion we see no reason to dissent, leaving it as a matter of detail for future regulation by the Department.

With regard to the salaries of the letter-carriers, we are of opinion that they are upon too low a scale for the increased intelligence and activity which, in our view, will in future be required of them ; and we would recommend that they should be placed upon the same scale of remuneration as that which we have recommended in our Eighteenth Report for the letter-carriers attached to the London Office.

This being the last of the four offices which we have suggested should, for all purposes of official management and control, be incorporated under the general head of the Inland Office, we have here only to repeat that recommendation, as the result of our examination of each of the several Departments which will be affected by it.

No. 176.

On our renewed inquiries into this branch of the Department, we did not find any reason for altering the opinions which we have above expressed with respect to the general state of the Inland Office. It will be seen, however, that in the interval since his former examination, and especially within a few months of the renewed inquiry, the Secretary considered that a material improvement had taken place in the state of that office, although he still forcibly points out the mischief arising from the irregularity in the attendance of the officers. On this point he states that on many occasions there have been twenty clerks, forming one half of the establishment, absent at once ; that it has happened that a great portion of the letters for England have in consequence been left behind ; and that he has made frequent representations to the Postmaster-General on the subject, but that no measures have been taken to enforce a better state of discipline. The want of attention to these representations he attributes to too great a disposition to lenity on the part of his superiors, and also to the embarrassing situation in which their Lordships have been placed, from the manner in which their joint duties have been executed.

Nos. 173, 174.

We beg especially to call attention to the explanations given by Lords O'Neill and Rosse in their renewed examination on this subject. It will be seen that they both appeared to concur with the Secretary as to the objectionable state of the Inland Office, and as to the expediency of taking measures for effecting a complete reform in its constitution and discipline ; but they represent that they have for some time refrained from the adoption of any such measures, in consequence of their expectation of our Report ; and to the same cause they attribute the delay which has occurred in coming to a decision on the individual cases of those officers who have for a long period been reported as habitually absent from their duty in this branch of the office. In addition to the explanations offered by the Postmaster-General and the Secretary on these cases, we beg especially to call attention to the subsequent examinations of the several clerks who have been the most prominently noticed as absentees, who were separately examined as to the causes of their absence, and as to their respective

Nos. 178, 184, 185,
188.

situations and services in the Department. These individuals are all officers of long standing in the Department, varying at the time of their examination (1826) from thirteen to nineteen years service. Mr. Davies, the last on the list, states his salary when on duty to be 4*l.* (which probably should be 48*l.*); that in the course of the last year he had been off duty, in consequence of illness brought on by over exertion, for which he obtained leave of absence from the Postmaster-General; that previous to that illness he had never, during his service of thirteen years, been absent from duty; that in consequence of his absence his whole salary was stopped, the fines amounting to more than the income; and that for five months he received nothing, after which, having memorialled the Postmaster-General, he was allowed 1*l.* per week, being (as he states) an act of charity. He added, that he had no other situation or employment, either public or private. The particulars which we have thus submitted offer a case of hardship and privation, to which we are satisfied that your Lordships will concur with us in thinking that no public officer should be subjected; and we should add, that we have reason to believe that many other instances might be produced from the same Department which would equally call for public consideration. The situations of the other officers named in the margin differ from that of Mr. Davies, from the circumstance of their having all of them other employments, either of an official or a private nature, which afford additional sources of subsistence; but they all concur with him in attributing their absence from the duties of the Inland Office to severe illness, brought on by the unremitting attendance which it requires.

We have already submitted some remarks on the union of other avocations, and especially those of solicitors or attornies, with the daily duties of the clerks in the Inland Office. In addition to those remarks, we would refer to the subsequent examination of Sir Edward Lees, who strongly urges the objection to the employment of professional men in the Sorting Office, on account of "the knowledge which it gives them of the names and residences of individuals against whom they may be concerned in serving process." He adds, that "it gives them an undue advantage over individuals, and gives them a particular advantage in their profession over others." He also states, that "writs are frequently sent by the post;" and that "a solicitor, in the course of his duty as a Sorter, obtaining a knowledge of such a writ, has the full opportunity of making an improper use of the knowledge so obtained." He, on the same occasion, expresses a decided opinion, that "the Sorting Officers of the Post-Office, and every part of the Department connected with the distribution of letters, ought to be kept as exempt as possible from all distinct professions and private interests, either mercantile or any other, but particularly of a legal nature."

Appendix,
No. 177.

Concurring entirely in this opinion, it is at the same time necessary to observe that, under the present constitution and scale of salaries in the Inland Office, it would be obviously impracticable to enforce a regulation in conformity with it. And this consideration affords a strong additional inducement for recommending such a change in the establishment of this Office as would obviate the necessity of the officers resorting to other employment as a means of adequate subsistence, and would permit their whole time and attention to be devoted to the duties to which they are appointed. The difficulties in the way of such an alteration, arising from the pressure of the business necessarily taking place at detached hours in the morning and evening, might, we have no doubt, be in a great degree overcome by a new and comprehensive arrangement of all the branches of duty, which, though now assigned to offices under separate denominations, ought to be considered as properly belonging to the Inland Office. According to this arrangement, the services of the whole body of clerks might be combined under one general classification, so as to be made available to every part of the business arising throughout the day, according to a regular distribution or tour of duty; which, whilst it provided for a constant attendance of qualified persons, would also afford sufficient reliefs with respect to those parts of the attendance which are found to be most severe. This distribution of duty should of course be accompanied by an entirely new arrangement of the salaries annexed to this Office. A provision should be made that an adequate remuneration should be received by every officer for the duties which he actually performs, and that the lowest rate of payment should be sufficient to command the exclusive services of each.

(107.)

Our

Our preceding observations and statements will have sufficiently shown that the Establishment, under its existing regulations, provides for neither of the above essential objects of regular attendance or of adequate remuneration. On the supposition that the officers returned to us as exercising prescribed duties were regularly at their posts, it will be found that the scale of salaries annexed to these duties would not provide a uniform rate of remuneration for more than two thirds of the number actually employed on the daily business of the office ; and on this ground it is obvious that a new scale of salaries should be framed, having a more accurate relation to the number of persons who are to be remunerated. The necessity of such a revision, however, becomes the more apparent when it is recollected that it sufficiently appears, from the examination above referred to, that in point of fact but a small proportion of the officers on this part of the Establishment actually perform the duties assigned to them, leaving those duties to be habitually discharged in a great degree on allowances made to probationers or extra probationers.

Eighteenth Report,
pp. 41—90.

In submitting our recommendations for the revision of the Inland Office, we have in some measure confined ourselves to general terms, from a conviction that the details of any such revision should be made to correspond (as nearly as the nature and extent of the two services would permit) with the regulations adopted in the corresponding branch of the English Office ; and we accordingly beg leave to refer to the observations submitted under the same head in our Report on that Department. We propose, however, at the conclusion of this head of our present Report, to submit a scheme for the future Establishment of the Inland Office in Ireland, framed on a consideration of the several examinations and statements before referred to, as relating peculiarly to that part of the United Kingdom, and at the same time keeping in view the principles upon which we have proceeded in our recommendations for the regulation of the corresponding office in England.

Appendix,
Nos. 24, 25.

In addition to the observations which we have offered with respect to the lowness of the rate of some of the salaries in the Inland and other Offices in the Irish Department, we feel bound to call your Lordships attention to a more general view of that part of our subject, not only on account of the numerous and urgent representations which, in the course of our inquiries, we have received from the parties interested, but also on account of the special reference made to us, by your Lordships directions, of certain memorials addressed to your Lordships on behalf of several classes of the officers in this Department. The memorials to which we refer bring forward the representation, not only of lowness of salary generally, but also the loss already sustained by many of the memorialists, and the prospective injury to others, by the suspension, under your Lordships orders, of the increase which had been attainable on many of the established salaries by length of service. This benefit of increase was confined to the period of the general revision of the Department in 1807, and was probably established in conformity with a similar regulation in the English Office, and also with reference to the increased regularity of attendance and efficiency of service which was at that time prescribed in Ireland. The rates and periods of increase, as applicable to the various offices, will be seen by reference to the Return of Establishment in the Appendix ; and according to this regulation the salaries were received by the several individuals included in it, until by your Lordships minute, signified by Mr. Harrison's letter of the 11th April 1821, the Postmasters-General were requested to give directions " that all payments to individuals in your department on account of any increased salary to which they may hereafter become entitled from length of service, according to existing regulations, may be suspended until their Lordships shall have considered the several scales of increase, and shall have come to some determination thereon."

No. 34.

No. 23.

No. 37.

The first of the memorials transmitted to us under your Lordships direction is from those officers of the General Post-Office who were affected by the suspension of the increase of salary, and who at the date of their representation had been deprived of that benefit for more than three years, a deprivation which, by the interval since elapsed, has been more than doubled. We annex an official return, dated 18th October 1826—" Of all officers and clerks in the
" different

“ different branches of the Post-Office who have been deprived of the benefit of an increase of salary for length of service, by the Treasury Minute of the 11th April 1821, the periods when they became entitled to such increase, and the amount thereof, and also the amount of increase to which at the present time they would be entitled.”

We have not thought it necessary to call for a completion of this return up to the present time, because whenever a consideration of these claims with a view to their final adjustment shall be decided upon, it will of course be necessary to make up the return to the period of such adjustment, taking into account the various changes with respect to the situation of the claimants, which may in the interval have taken place.

The next of the memorials on this subject, to which we would specially refer, is that of the officers of the Dublin Penny Post; the claims brought forward in this memorial appear to rest on peculiar grounds, in addition to those on which they are supported in common with the other branch of the Department. The revision and new arrangement of the Establishment for the Penny Post took place in 1809, at which time the existing scale of salaries for the officers was sanctioned by the Irish Government; to this scale a proportionate increase for length of service was annexed; but under the recommendation of the Postmasters-General, it was determined that the benefit from such increase should not be enjoyed until the establishment of the Penny Post should produce a net surplus revenue.

Appendix,
No. 25.

We annex in the Appendix a statement, showing the amount of postage on letters circulated through the Penny Post-Office in the year ended 5th January 1828, by which it appears that the total receipt of revenue arising from the Penny Post amounted in that year to 4,150*l.* 14*s.*, whilst the annual expenses of that part of the Establishment, under the several heads of Salaries to Officers, Salaries to Letter-Carriers, Salaries to Receiving-house Keepers, and Allowances further to Receiving-house Keepers, was 3,539*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*, being a clear balance in favour of the public in that year of 611*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* In a memorial from the Comptroller of this Department, which is also annexed, will be found a statement, showing the annual amount of Penny Postage, from the commencement of the new Establishment in 1810 to the Year 1826, whereby it appears that the first year in which the receipts exceeded the expenses above stated was that ending 5th January 1824, from which period the increase appears to have been progressive. It would seem from the letter of Sir Edward Lees, accompanying the above memorials to your Lordships, that the Postmasters-General, although they recognized the justice of the claims of the officers of the Penny Post to the benefit of increase from the period when the revenue exceeded the expenditure, had felt themselves debarred, under the instructions contained in your Lordships Minute, from acceding to those claims.

Ibid.

Appendix,
No. 24.

On a consideration of the above memorials, and of the facts and circumstances brought before us in relation thereto, in the course of our examinations into the offices to which both classes of memorialists belong, it certainly appears to us that a strong case is made out for compensation, on account of the loss sustained by the suspension of the benefit of increase; and we would accordingly submit, that whatever may be the decision with regard to future salaries, the amount which would have been received under the former scale for increase for length of service should now be allowed to both of the above-mentioned classes; viz. to the officers of the General Post, from the date of the suspension, and to those of the Penny Post, from the 5th January 1824.

With respect to the other class of memorials, namely, those representing generally the severity of attendance, or the inadequacy of salaries, we think it sufficient, out of the number which we have received, as well from classes of officers as from individuals, to refer specially to the three following, which are inserted in the Appendix:—1st. “The Memorial of the officers of the Inland Department in the General Post-Office, Dublin.” The object of this class of officers is generally to be placed on the footing of the similar class in the London Office, more especially with respect to alternate attendance only, and to exemption from duty on Sundays. As to the former point, it may

No. 26.

be sufficient to refer to our observations in a former page, in which we express our opinion as to the propriety of assimilation of the practice in this office, whether in Dublin or in London; as to the attendance on Sundays, we should not, without a more immediate inquiry, directed specially to this subject, be prepared to express a decisive opinion, although, as far as our information on this point has extended, we have been led to an impression that the dispatch of the inland mails on Sunday from Dublin cannot be an object of so much importance, as to call for a deviation from the practice of London.

Appendix,
No. 27.

The 2d is, "The Memorial of that part of the Establishment of the Inland Office, General Post-Office, Dublin, designated Probationary Clerks." The purport of this memorial, being a general statement of the hardships under which this class of officers labour, both from severity of attendance, and more especially from lowness of salary, has already been sufficiently adverted to at the commencement of our remarks on this branch of the Department; and it is only necessary to refer to the opinion there submitted, that in the revision of the office (having reference to the arrangement of the Inland Office in England) the officers in question should be placed on the footing of regular clerks, and on salaries adequate to their respective situations and services. In fixing these salaries, it certainly appears reasonable, as a general principle, that regard should be had to the length of the service of the several individuals, taking at the same time into account any peculiar circumstances relating to their respective cases; for this purpose it is obvious that a minute and immediate inquiry into each case would be required, and without such an inquiry we are not prepared to offer any precise recommendations applicable to the several individuals who will be interested in this arrangement.

Nos. 25. 35.

The last of the memorials to which we refer is that of the letter-carriers of the General and Penny Post-Offices. An inspection of the return of Establishment, stating the salaries payable to these memorialists, under different classes, at the rate (in British currency) of 12s. 11d. per week to the lowest, and 16s. 8d. to the highest class, must, we apprehend, be sufficient to show that this is a strong case for relief, which, as it appears to us, would be most properly extended on the terms which are prayed, namely, by placing the petitioners on the same footing with the corresponding class in London.

Subject to the foregoing observations and suggestions, the following is the establishment which we would propose for the future conduct of the business at present executed in the Inland, British-Mail, Alphabet, and Letter-carriers Offices respectively :

| ————— | FIXED SALARY. | Scale of Increase from length of service : | | | |
|---|------------------|--|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | | Under 5 Years. | After 5 Years. | After 10 Years. | After 15 Years. |
| | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Two Presidents, each | 500 0 0 | — | — | — | — |
| Two senior clerks, } each - - - } | - - - | 225 0 0 | 250 0 0 | 275 0 0 | 300 0 0 |
| Twelve assistant } clerks, each - - } | - - - | 140 0 0 | 160 0 0 | 180 0 0 | 200 0 0 |
| Eighteen junior clerks, } each - - - } | - - - | 90 0 0 | 100 0 0 | 110 0 0 | 120 0 0 |
| One Inspector of let- } ter-carriers - - } | - - - | 200 0 0 | 225 0 0 | 250 0 0 | 300 0 0 |
| Thirty letter-carriers, } each - - - } | - - - | 50 0 0 | 60 0 0 | 70 0 0 | 80 0 0 |
| Four messengers, each 20s. per week. | | | | | |

BYE, DEAD, AND MIS-SENT LETTER OFFICE.

ESTABLISHMENT.

| | SALARY. | | | OTHER EMOLUMENTS. | | | TOTAL SALARY and EMOLUMENTS. | | |
|------------------------------------|---------|-----|------|-------------------|----|----|------------------------------|----|----|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Superintendent - - - - | 230 | 15 | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Taxing clerk Inland Office - - - - | - | - | - | 173 | 10 | 10 | 404 | 6 | 4 |
| First clerk - - - - | 184 | 12 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Taxing clerk Inland Office - - - - | - | - | - | 184 | 12 | 4 | 369 | 4 | 8 |
| Second clerk - - - - | 135 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | 135 | 0 | 0 |
| First junior clerk - - - - | 64 | 12 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Sorter Inland Office - - - - | - | - | - | 64 | 12 | 4 | 129 | 4 | 8 |
| Second junior clerk - - - - | 64 | 12 | 4 | - | - | - | 64 | 12 | 4 |
| Third junior clerk - - - - | 64 | 12 | 4 | - | - | - | 64 | 12 | 4 |
| | £ | 774 | 4 10 | 422 | 15 | 6 | 1,167 | 0 | 4 |

This is a branch of the Department in which there appears to be numerous opportunities for fraud, for which it is very difficult to suggest any effectual remedy. There seems reason to apprehend, that it is a practice of frequent occurrence for Deputy Postmasters to combine together in undercharging the amount of postage on letters passing from one office to another, not coming through Dublin. Sir Edward Lees states, that they have the power of doing that, both on the unpaid and post-paid letters; that several cases of this kind had been detected, and that more were under consideration at the time of his examination. He adds, that after giving every attention to the subject, he does not think any thing can operate as a complete check on the persons thus combined; he suggests, however, a regulation that the dockets which accompany such letters should be immediately sent up to Dublin for the purpose of examination. It certainly seems desirable, for the reasons which he adduces, that this suggestion should be adopted, though probably the greater security will be found in the increased vigilance of the office, and more especially of the District Surveyor. From the examination of the English officers into this subject, it was found that the forms by which it was intended to check the claims of the Deputies for re-directed letters by cross-posts had not been sufficiently examined. A determination was, however, expressed, to cause a very accurate examination of those forms to be made in future. The business of the Dead-Letter Office in Dublin was represented to be conducted nearly on the same principle as that of the corresponding office in London, and the accounts kept for the purpose of charging the Deputies in the country for the postage on bye letters, and for allowing them credit for dead, mis-sent, overcharged, and re-directed letters, are stated to be in the same forms in both countries. In the course of our inquiries we had reason to believe that the number of letters brought into this office as dead, mis-sent, and overcharged, was far greater in proportion than the same description of letters received in the corresponding office in London; it is therefore necessary that the attention of the Department should be particularly directed to the allowances under these heads, either to Deputies or to Letter-Carriers, and also to the receipts in the office for the numerous letters returned there as dead or unknown, and which are subsequently claimed and the postage paid for them.

Appendix,
No. 110.

No. 161.

The duties of the Superintendent, and of the five Clerks over whom he presides, are fully stated in the official Return under the name of each of those individuals. The Superintendent, the first Clerk, and the first junior Clerk have other situations in the Inland Office; and under that head we have offered some observations on the accumulation of their employments.

No. 34.

Appendix,
No. 34.

From the official Statement it appears that some of the most important duties of the Department, and the largest part of those which concern the necessary communications with the public, are entrusted to the two junior Clerks, who, in addition to the daily attendance from ten till four o'clock, are required "to attend the Inland Office at six o'clock three mornings in each week, to check the credits for re-directed letters for and passing through Dublin, a duty attached to him as one of the two junior clerks of this Department, and for which he receives no additional remuneration." The salaries received by these two, of 6*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* each, appear to be too low for the nature and amount of the duties allotted to them; but whilst this official arrangement continues in force, it is obviously essential that a regular performance of those duties should be insisted upon. It appeared, however, on our inquiry, that the duty above described of a morning attendance in the Inland Office had been altogether neglected, by which a delay and inconvenience were occasioned to the public, which might in some cases be attended with very serious consequences. This subject, we have no doubt, has been remedied on the circumstance having been brought under the notice of the Secretary. There was another point relating to the practice of this office upon which the officers from England offered a suggestion, in which also we decidedly concur. They observe, that "letters of value, and others which are returned to this office as dead, are delivered from thence if subsequently applied for, and the postage is then received in this Department; it does not amount to much, but has not been under sufficient check; the time allowed for the delivery of these letters is from ten to twelve o'clock, which is not sufficient, and ought to be extended as long as the clerks are there."

No. 161.

Ibid.

We regret that it is our duty to make some further observations under the head of this office, which apply personally to the officer standing the last on the Establishment. Having received information that the office of second junior Clerk in this Department, at the time of our examination held by Mr. W. H. Kellett, had been made the subject of an illegal bargain between that officer and Mr. Henry Parsons, whom he succeeded in the office, we directed a particular inquiry into the circumstances of the case, the result of which was, to leave no doubt on our minds that a sum of 200*l.* had been received by Mr. Parsons, as a consideration for his resigning the office in favour of Mr. Kellett. The facts of the case are fully detailed in the examinations of Sir Edward Lees, and also of Lord Rosse, and it seems unnecessary to submit any further observations on these statements beyond the repetition of an opinion which we have already offered on a former occasion, as to the necessity of visiting with severity all such instances of a breach of the law, although we must at the same time express our regret that Mr. Kellett himself should be involved in the penalty, as there appeared to be every reason for believing that he was unconscious of the corrupt bargain which was negotiated on his account. The examinations of Lord Rosse and Sir Edward Lees, above cited, refer to some other cases of suspicion relative to similar transactions in the Post-Office, but respecting which the information brought before us was not of a nature to induce a more complete investigation.

Appendix,
Nos. 97, 113, 114.

Seventeenth Re-
port.

Appendix,
No. 186.

The examination of the Superintendent of this office in 1826 had reference principally to the subject of bye letters, or the cross-post communication throughout the country. Mr. Hebden enters into various details and explanations respecting the nature of the vouchers required from the several Deputy Postmasters, and the mode of checking them in the Dublin Office. He describes this to be a very laborious part of the duties of his Department, but is unable to suggest any mode by which that labour could be diminished. From his statement it is evident that there has been very general negligence in the discharge of this part of the business of the country Postmasters, and that great opportunities for frauds have (as we have already observed) been consequently afforded. For the prevention or detection of such frauds we have only to repeat our former remarks as to the necessity of increased vigilance in superintendance, and more especially on the part of the District Surveyors, in an efficient performance of whose duties Mr. Hebden admits the best security for the proper conduct of the service is to be looked for.

Proposed Establishment.

| — | FIXED SALARY. | Scale of Increase from length of Service : | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|--|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | | Under 5 Years. | After 5 Years. | After 10 Years. | After 15 Years. |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Superintendent - - | 250 0 0 | — | — | — | — |
| Two senior clerks, each | - - - | 140 0 0 | 160 0 0 | 180 0 0 | 200 0 0 |
| Three junior clerks, } each - - - | - - - | 90 0 0 | 100 0 0 | 110 0 0 | 120 0 0 |

WRITING OFFICE.

Establishment.

| — | SALARY. | OTHER EMOLUMENTS. | TOTAL SALARY and EMOLUMENTS. |
|----------------------|------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| First clerk - - - - | 92 6 0 | - - - | 92 6 0 |
| Second clerk - - - - | 64 12 4 | - - - | 64 12 4 |
| | £ 156 18 4 | - - - | 156 18 4 |

Appendix,
Nos. 159, 160.

From the examinations of Mr. Lee and Mr. Irvine, the first and second Clerks, it appears that this office was established about the year 1820, for the purpose of effecting a check on the heavy expense incurred for the numerous printed documents and forms used in the various branches of the Department. A great number of these papers are required for the Deputy Postmasters; and it is stated to have been formerly the custom of the printer, on the mere application of these officers, to supply them, without keeping any check on the quantity used. These forms are now supplied through the Writing Office, where also a variety of books used in the other offices, the printing of which was found to be difficult and expensive, are prepared with proper titles and headings.

From the statements of Mr. Lee, it would seem that the experiment has been attended with great success, as a comparison of this head of expense in the year immediately preceding the formation of that office, with that in the year immediately subsequent to it, shows a reduction in favour of the latter of 1,698*l.* 9*s.* 7½*d.*

Having received various intimations of the supposed existence of an abuse in this office, by the employment of the clerks for purposes not official, a considerable portion of the examinations of Mr. Lee and Mr. Irvine will be found to relate to the subject of those intimations, upon which, however, we do not think it necessary to remark further, than that the result of these inquiries was a conviction, that the representations made to us conveyed a very exaggerated statement of the practice alluded to, although we think it will be apparent from both of the examinations above referred to, and especially from that of Mr. Irvine, that more ground was afforded for the representation in question than was consistent with strict official regularity.

Another portion of Mr. Irvine's examination, and the whole of that of two other officers, will be found to relate to another case of a pecuniary compensation offered for the resignation of an appointment held in the Post-Office. Nos. 122. 150. 160.

(107.)

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The nature of this transaction, however, and the extent to which it proceeded, were not such as to induce us to make it the subject of a special report. In the event of its being deemed expedient to continue this office, after the consolidation of the respective Departments in England and Ireland shall have been effected, we are of opinion that the following would be a proper scale of remuneration for the individuals employed, viz.

| — | FIXED SALARY. | Scale of Increase from length of Service. | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|---|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | | Under 5 Years. | After 5 Years. | After 10 Years. | After 15 Years. |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Two clerks, each - | - - - | 90 0 0 | 100 0 0 | 110 0 0 | 120 0 0 |

MAIL-COACH OFFICE.

Establishment.

| — | SALARY. | OTHER EMOLUMENTS. | TOTAL SALARY and EMOLUMENTS. |
|----------------------------|-----------|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Superintendent - - - | 369 4 8 | — | — |
| On money orders - - - | - - - | 148 0 0 | 517 4 8 |
| Assistant - - - | 109 12 4 | - - - | 109 12 4 |
| Clerk - - - | 96 3 4 | — | — |
| Half-pay surgeon, R.N. - - | - - - | 106 8 8 | 202 12 0 |
| | £ 575 0 4 | 254 8 8 | 829 9 0 |

Appendix,
No. 34.

No. 161.

From the description of the duties in the Official Return it will be seen that those of the Superintendent and his assistants are almost wholly performed in Dublin, it being only on special occasions, such as the establishment of new mail-coaches, and the alteration of existing arrangements, that the superintendence is ever exercised in the country districts. It appears that the Superintendent had formerly a salary of 200*l.*, but that a considerable portion of his time being employed in travelling about the country in the performance of his duty, he had on that account the usual travelling allowances; it is stated that the discontinuance of the practice of travelling was in consequence of a remark on this part of the Department, contained in the Ninth Report of the Commissioners on Fees and Gratuities, in 1810. Since that period it seems that the travelling allowances are considered to have ceased, whilst the regular salary has been doubled in amount.

Ninth Report of
Commissioners of
Inquiry into Fees
and Gratuities,
1810—1817.

In the absence of precise information as to the grounds of this arrangement, we feel bound to express our opinion that it appears to have been concluded without due attention to the interests of the public. The Report of the former Commissioners, it should be observed, after offering an opinion that the office of Superintendent might, in the very limited state of the mail-coach establishment, have been dispensed with, proceeds to suggest that such part of that officer's duty as is performed in Dublin might be as effectually discharged by a clerk in the Secretary's Office, and that the duties which require attendance in various parts of the country might be assigned to the District Surveyors.

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On applying to Sir Edward Lees for his explanation as to the results of this recommendation, and as to the arrangement consequent upon it, he stated, that although the salary of the Superintendent had been increased, "the public expense has not; for the additional 200*l.* a year is given to him in lieu of all travelling expenses, of all mileage, and he is obliged to travel at his own expense."

Appendix,
No. 110.

In order to make this explanation satisfactory, it should be shown that the whole of the duties assigned to the Superintendent under the former arrangement, had been equally provided for under the new one; this however is so far from being the case, that the Superintendent is described as only going out of Dublin on special emergencies, leaving the ordinary business which was discharged by him altogether unprovided for.

The English Officers, after their examinations of this part of the Department, state that the Superintendent has no assistant or subordinate officers who travel under his direction, although in their opinion such officers were really essential to the regularity of every mail-coach system.

No. 161.

In addition to the superintendence of the mail-coaches, the duty of enforcing regularity in the numerous horse-posts throughout Ireland belongs also to this officer; and it is obvious that for the purposes of an effectual control in both of these services, the presence of the person entrusted with it in various parts of the country must be continually requisite; and we must therefore repeat, that we consider that arrangement as highly objectionable under which, whilst the Department has been charged with a double amount of salary, it has been deprived of those services for which the increase was professedly allowed. It will be seen by the following extract from the written observations by Sir Edward Lees, that he in great measure concurs in the opinion expressed by the former Commissioners on this part of the Department. "Mail-Coach Office."
"I consider the charge of a Superintendent of mail-coaches, at a salary of 400*l.* a year, as unnecessarily expensive; I do not deem that any responsibility that belongs to him, or any duty that is required of him, merits such an extravagant charge. In this country we have no extent of interest to control, such as the corresponding officer in England has to watch over. On a single line of road in England there are more contractors to keep in check than in all Ireland put together. Upon any vacancy in this office I would not fill it up at all; I would vest the chief responsibility of the guards, and the arrangement of the mail-coach lines, in the present excellent Assistant, and I would transfer all the duties of the cross-posts in the kingdom, and the examination of all the time-bills that regulate them, to the District Surveyors, and hold them responsible for their regularity. Each surveyor should send up a weekly report of the state of his district."

No. 11.

The arrangement here proposed for the management of the business, both of the mail-coaches and of the cross-posts, is very much the same as that which is recommended by the English officers, and with this concurrence of authority we would suggest the expediency of its adoption as soon as circumstances will permit.

No. 161.

That some alteration is required in the general system upon which this branch of the Department is at present conducted will, we think, be sufficiently apparent from the further evidence and observations on the subject which we proceed to submit.

We had especially directed the attention of Mr. Johnston, both in Dublin and in various parts of the country, to this head of inquiry, under the impression that from his extensive information and long practical experience he was peculiarly qualified to bring before us the most complete and accurate details on the subject.

The general principles upon which the mail-coach system is conducted in Ireland are professedly similar to those adopted for the corresponding Department in England; but in carrying this system into practice in the former country there are numerous deviations from the course pursued in the latter, and the service is in consequence far from being performed with the same regularity and dispatch. We are aware that these deviations in some respects arise from circumstances which are not within the control of the Department; but there are also several points on which, as it has appeared to us, the practice of England might with advantage have been more closely followed.

Appendix,
No. 102.

One of the most material points of difference between the two countries is, that which relates to the bargains made with the persons who contract for the carriage of the mails; a statement of the course pursued on the establishment of a mail-coach in Ireland will be found in the examinations of Sir Edward Lees; and although from this description the preliminary proceedings necessary to the establishment of a mail-coach appear to be regularly conducted, it will be seen that at the time of our Inquiry the contracts for three important lines of road were altogether suspended and left in uncertainty, in consequence of the want of co-operation and arrangement between the heads of the Department.

No. 97.

It is stated by Lord Rosse, that the contract for the Limerick mail had been depending for two years or two years and a half, so as to occasion great inconvenience, and that this had arisen from the conflicting authority of the Postmasters-General; that the advertisement for a contract was inserted in some of the papers without any previous communication with him, and that he did not suppose there was any with Lord O'Neill, who at the time in question was in England; and that although notice was given that the proposals were to be sealed proposals in writing, to be opened on the 1st of July, in the presence of the Postmaster-General, he (Lord Rosse) had heard nothing of this from the Secretary until the 2d July, when he received a letter, acquainting him that Mr. O'Connor's proposals were the lowest. It is unnecessary to dwell further upon the various evils which must result both to the public and to the Department from a mode such as is here described, of conducting one of the most important branches of the business of the office. We have already alluded to the case of the second mail to Cork, as affording an instance of the injurious conflict of authorities in the exercise of the general duties of the Postmaster-General, and we would further here call attention to the examination of the Postmaster-General and Secretary above referred to, and also to the examination of Mr. Anthony O'Connor, Mr. Charles Dean Oliver, and Mr. Alexander Johnston, who were severally parties engaged in contracts for mail-coaches.

Nos. 166. 170.

A perusal of this evidence would, we apprehend, furnish abundant ground for recommending a revision of this part of the system, and for the adoption of measures under which the proceedings on such contracts may be subjected to some certain course of regulation and authority, and which may give no occasion to the suspicions of collusion and unfair dealings which are necessarily excited by some of the details in the examinations above referred to. One of the greatest obstacles to the improvement of the mail-coach system in Ireland appears to have consisted in the protracted periods for which the contracts were made. The disadvantages attending a bargain for twenty or thirty years, in a service which must in a great measure be undertaken as an experiment, are sufficiently obvious; and these disadvantages are aggravated in the greatest degree by the circumstance of the contracts being in Ireland in very few hands, it being usual for one person or one company to contract for the whole line of road allotted to a mail-coach, instead of that distance of road being sub-divided, as in England, amongst numerous individuals resident in the district.

No. 102.

Sir Edward Lees appeared to be perfectly sensible of the inconvenience of the course which had been pursued, and stated, that it was intended that a considerable alteration should take place in the form of their contracts.

No. 161.

The opinion of the English officers is, that the system is decidedly objectionable, "inasmuch as the contracts have been so exceedingly expensive, and the rate of travelling till lately so slow; and at this moment they are obliged to maintain one mail-coach which is almost useless; in other cases they are impeded by the length of their contracts from making any improvements whatever; they never can effect an improvement without the consent of the parties."

Whilst we are fully aware that the Department in Ireland have to contend with many difficulties in conducting this branch of their service which do not exist to the same extent in the corresponding branch in England, we must at the same time express our opinion, that such means as were equally available in both countries have not in the former been employed to the best advantage. The contracts do not appear to have been held out to any real competition: it seems that what is called taking the lowest offer has seldom included more than a single one. It does not appear that any previous examination has been made, or any attempt to find out persons willing to work the mails for particular districts; but they have contracted in the wholesale manner with one or two persons

persons for the entire line of road, although there is a regular superintendent of mail-coaches on the Establishment, whose duty, in conformity with that of the corresponding officer in England, should have been to report upon and give his advice to the Postmaster-General on all matters relating to the subject of mail-coach contracts. This officer in Ireland seems "not to be employed in negotiating for a contract at all. The contracts have sometimes been made by the Secretary, sometimes by the Chief Clerk, and it appears in some instances by one of the Postmasters-General, without consulting with any other person."

Appendix,
No. 162.

The contractors in Ireland supply the coaches as well as the horses, instead of taking them, as in England, from a Government contractor; and although, under such an arrangement, it would be impracticable to insist upon the same uniformity of construction and appearance as is secured by the English system, yet as the Department in Ireland profess to require that the coaches should be built according to their own directions, some additional interference appears to be requisite for the purpose of enforcing a greater degree of uniformity than that which has been hitherto observed. The English officers observe, that both the dimensions and fitting up are left in great measure to the fancy or judgment of the contractors; that the contracts contain no specifications as to weight, size, or fitting up; that there is a sort of model which does not appear to be strictly adhered to. And with regard to examination with a view to ascertain that they are in perfect repair, on which object such scrupulous attention is very properly bestowed in England, Mr. Johnston states, "they are subject to no other inspection, that I am aware of, but that of the Superintendent, and he does not appear to consider himself possessed of much authority in that respect."

Ibid.

The expense at which the mails in Ireland are contracted to be carried is stated to vary from 6*d.* to 15*d.* per double mile, the great bulk of the mails in England being conveyed at 3*d.* The comparative economy with which this service is performed in England is placed in a very striking light, when it is considered that the price paid by the Department to the contractors is generally the same as the rate paid by the latter to the former, for the use of the coaches which are supplied by the Government builder at a similar charge of 3*d.* for the double mile; and when it is further considered, that besides this last payment the contractors are also subject to the heavy addition of 5*d.* per double mile for the tax payable to the revenue of stamps. The mail-coaches in Ireland, it is true, are liable to one heavy charge from which those in England are exempt, being that of turnpike tolls. This is a tax varying very much in amount upon different lines of road; but even on those which are taxed the heaviest, we apprehend that the amount falls very far short of that of the stamp duty, from which all Irish coaches are wholly free. It should also be observed, that Ireland has a constant advantage in the comparative cheapness of some of the articles most required for the service. Mr. Johnston states, "there is no doubt that a mail or a stage-coach might be worked cheaper in Ireland than in England, on account of the cheapness of provender and labour."

Ibid.

The eight mail-coaches belonging to the establishment of Dublin are stated to work 1,450 double miles, at a total expense for mileage, guards, and tolls, of 30,438*l.* Irish per annum; whilst in England the expense of the same number of miles would be about 7,500*l.* British.

Ibid.

However much the circumstances of the two countries may have accounted for the striking difference in the terms on which the same service is performed in each, it does not appear that sufficient advantage has been taken by the Department of the progress which has of late been so obviously made in the removal of those local differences by the great increase of intercourse, and the consequent assimilation of customs and institutions throughout the United Kingdom. The principles of encouraging, on the one hand, the most open and unrestricted competition, and on the other, of exercising a constant and uniform supervision over every part of the service, must be equally applicable to both countries, under whatever circumstances; and we have little doubt that, with an active and zealous superintendence, an assimilation both of the practice and of the results of this branch of the Department might be effected in a much greater degree than appears hitherto to have been thought practicable.

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Appendix,
Nos. 161, 162.
Eighteenth Report,
p. 32—38.

We conclude our observations under this head by repeating our reference to the whole of the evidence of the officers from England on this subject, annexed to this Report; and we beg also to refer to the observations and evidence under the similar head in the Report on the English Department.

Appendix,
No. 34.

The other division of duty which is described as belonging to the superintendent of mail-coaches, the examination, namely, of the accounts of the riding-posts throughout the kingdom, is a duty of a very limited description, and from the manner in which it is executed by this officer must, we apprehend, be of little benefit to the service in the way of actual superintendence or check. The superintendent, it appears, merely has the charge of the horse-post way-bills, which are returned to his office for examination; but he does not take any part in making the contracts, or arrangement for the rides, which seem to be left altogether to the arrangement of the Deputy Postmasters in the country districts, to whom a fixed allowance of *5d.* per mile is made for the conveyance of the horse-posts, leaving it to them "to get the service performed, whether it costs him more or less." This system, especially in the absence of all local superintendence and control, must, we apprehend, be open to much irregularity and abuse; and we entirely concur with the officers from England, that the practice of their Department is in all respects preferable, under which the District Surveyors are made responsible for the regularity of the horse-posts; and instead of leaving the service to be provided for by the Deputy Postmasters, every ride or cross-post is made the subject of a distinct and special agreement on the part of the Department, after being informed of the local circumstances by competent examination and reports. The adoption of the English practice, in this respect, is also entirely in accordance with the recommendation of Sir Edward Lees, as expressed in the extract quoted in a former page.

No. 161.

No. 112.

Another difficulty to be considered, in any attempt to assimilate the system of Ireland with that of England in the arrangements of the country-posts, arises from the present state both of the law and the practice in the former country with respect to the construction and maintenance of the Public Roads. Upon this subject our observations will be confined to those points upon which we received information in the course of our inquiries in Dublin, without entering upon any general view of that branch of law which has of late years been repeatedly under the consideration of the Legislature, and which indeed appears at present to be reserved for immediate further discussion and regulation. The aggregate amount of miles travelled by the eight mail-coaches now established in Ireland has already been stated at about 1,450 double miles; of this number, about 570 are estimated to be on roads kept in repair by turnpike tolls, and the remaining 880 on roads maintained by presentments in the several counties through which they pass. It is stated by Sir Edward Lees, that prior to the year 1789 mail-coaches in Ireland were, as in England, exempt from tolls, but that in that year they were generally subjected to those charges by an Act of the Irish Parliament. This Act he represents to have been passed in consequence of Memorials to the House from certain mail-coach contractors, who set forth their inability to perform the contracts which they had entered into for the conveyance of the mails, in consequence of the bad state of the roads; the contracts were in consequence suspended, and the mails conveyed on horseback, until provision was made for the repair of the roads by tolls, to which the Post-Office was in the first instance made liable.

38 Geo. 3. c. 83.
Irish.

Appendix,
No. 171.

The tolls established by the statute of 1789 were vested in an individual of the name of Bourne, who it is believed still holds them, the term of thirty-one years for which they were granted having by a subsequent statute in 1798 been extended to fifty years; the conditions of the grant were the outlay of a considerable sum of money at the outset, and an engagement under penalties to keep the surface of the road in repair. By an Act of the same year (1798) another important branch of road, including about 22 miles, over which three mail-coaches constantly travel, is also vested in certain individuals for a term of fifty years, under a similar contract, the terms of which are detailed in the examination of one of the proprietors, to which we refer as containing much useful information on this subject, and also for the purpose of recommending to attention a paper delivered by the witness at the time of his examination, purporting to be "the outline of a proposal for the perpetual support of the post-roads in Ireland, particularly those roads on which the mails are conveyed by wheeled carriages." The consequence of the partial imposition of tolls,

tolls, and of their being the property of individuals, and of course liable to be made the subject of private bargains, necessarily increases the difficulty and uncertainty of fixing the terms of mail-coach contractors. Sir Edward Lees states his belief, that "generally speaking the stage-coaches do not pay any thing like what the mail-coaches pay in this country." He also mentions a case in which a proprietor of a mail-coach, with whom the agreement was made to pay his own tolls, paid less than by subsequent contracts the Post-Office was liable to pay. He refers also to an Act passed in 1821, establishing tolls on the road from Cork to Skibbereen; and adds, that the contractor was himself the principal person in obtaining the Act whereby it was specially provided that the Post-Office should not at that time or afterwards be subject to any toll. The decision respecting the revival of the mail-coach between Limerick and Cork, which was represented to us as being an object of great public interest, was stated to be suspended on account of a question as to which of the parties were to be subjected to the tolls.

Appendix,
No. 112.

The remaining portion of the post-roads travelled over by the mail-coaches are those which are constructed and maintained by presentments of the grand juries in the several counties through which they pass.

By the Act of the 45 Geo. 3. c. 43. the Postmasters-General were empowered to cause surveys to be made of all the lines of road on which the mail-coaches then travelled, or on which it was proposed they should travel, with estimates of the expenses of such repairs or improvements as should be deemed expedient, which estimates were to be submitted to the grand juries of the several counties, and if approved of by them the necessary expenses were to be received in the usual way by presentments. In pursuance of this Act, it is stated by Sir Edward Lees that one principal engineer and six assistants were appointed; that the expense of the surveys, including all charges, was five guineas per mile, and that the principal engineer was also allowed a salary of five hundred guineas a year; that the total charge paid out of the Post-Office incidents on these accounts had been for surveys and re-surveys, 40,410*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.*, and for the salary of 9,100*l.*

Appendix,
No. 112.

In addition to the sums raised by the counties for the expenses of the roads, large advances are occasionally made in the shape of Parliamentary Grants from the Consolidated Fund; the sums so granted appear to be applied for and expended at the discretion of the several counties, without any interference on the part of the Postmasters-General; and Sir Edward Lees states, there is no security whatever that the roads should be laid out strictly according to the survey, and constructed according to the plan laid down by the engineer, as "the county may dispose of the money in whatever way they think proper;" and he adds, that in several instances the roads have not been laid out or constructed on the plan recommended. It also appears, that in consequence of the delay in the presentment by the grand juries, many important lines of road are left incomplete; and in several cases the objects of the Act have been defeated, where a line passes through several counties, by some of them presenting for the whole, and the others not presenting their portion; and in some cases by the same county presenting for part and refusing the remainder. Sir Edward Lees instances the line of the Waterford mail passing through the counties of Wicklow, Carlow, and Wexford: "the two extreme points of the road have been presented for, and the centre has remained unprovided for, so that the county of Wicklow has been at an enormous expense, I think 20,000*l.*, for that portion of the line uselessly to this moment."

It appears that the total amount of the original estimates was 1,934,732*l.*, of which 559,560*l.* has been hitherto expended, leaving it in the power of the Grand Juries to present for the difference, and consequently to call for advances of money amounting to almost a million and a half.

Sir Edward Lees states that he is not aware that any steps are taking by the counties to proceed to execute any of the roads; that "the whole plan has been suspended for the last eighteen months, from finding the expense so heavy upon our own funds, and finding the difficulties we had to encounter from the obstinacy of the Grand Juries: our surveys became so much waste paper." For further details on this subject, we refer to the whole of the examination of Sir Edward Lees, and also to that of Mr. William Duncan, the Engineer, who had been principally employed under Major Taylor in the Post-Office surveys and estimates from the time of passing the Act in 1805. This latter

No. 112. 172.

latter evidence fully supports the representations of Sir Edward Lees, and supplies much practical information on the subject; and we have no doubt that the facts detailed will be found to afford additional motives for directing the attention of the Legislature to a general revision of this branch of the Law.

Appendix,
No. 191.

In addition to the former evidence on the subject of the Mail-coach Office, we have to refer to the subsequent examination of Mr. Urquhart, the Assistant Superintendent, who gives further information on various details connected with the office, especially with respect to the mail-coach contracts and the general rate of travelling; but his statements are not such as to call for any addition to our observations already submitted under this head.

Proposed Establishment.

| — | FIXED SALARY. | Increase from length of service: | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | | Under 5 Years. | After 5 Years. | After 10 Years. | After 15 Years. |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Superintendent of mail-coach - - - | 300 0 0 | — | — | — | — |
| One clerk - - - | - - - | 90 0 0 | 100 0 0 | 110 0 0 | 120 0 0 |

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE.

Establishment.

| — | SALARY. | OTHER EMOLUMENTS. | TOTAL SALARY and EMOLUMENTS. |
|---|------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Resident surveyor - - - | 295 7 8 | - - - | 295 7 8 |
| Four riding surveyors : | | | |
| One at - - - - - | 92 6 4 | — | — |
| Travelling allowance of 1 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> per day, and 11 <i>d.</i> per mile when on duty - - - | - - - | 388 10 3 | 480 16 7 |
| One at - - - - - | 92 6 4 | — | — |
| Allowances as above - - - | - - - | 170 8 2 | 262 14 6 |
| One at - - - - - | 92 6 4 | — | — |
| Allowances as above - - - | - - - | 450 9 4 | 542 15 8 |
| One at - - - - - | 92 6 4 | — | — |
| Allowances as above - - - | - - - | 277 1 5 | 369 7 9 |
| Two extra surveyors : | | | |
| One at - - - - - | — | — | — |
| Allowances as above - - - | - - - | 254 10 10 | 254 10 10 |
| One at - - - - - | — | — | — |
| Half pay lieutenant in the army Allowances as above - - - | - - - | 80 1 5 233 4 6 | — 313 5 11 |
| | £ 664 13 0 | 1,854 5 11 | 2,518 18 11 |

The

The Resident Surveyor is the title of one of the offices, which, by the original Post-Office Act, were directed to be created by letters patent. Mr. Bushe appears to have held this office ever since the year 1793, being within ten years of its original creation. It will be seen from the official Return that no duty whatever is attached to the situation; and in explanation of this circumstance, it may be sufficient to quote the following passage from the Report of Lords O'Neill and Clancarty in 1807.

23 & 24 Geo. 3.
c. 17.

Appendix,
No. 34.

“ With respect to the Resident Surveyorship and Comptroller of Bye Letters, two officers of considerable importance and perfectly distinct in themselves, these were united into one, and granted by patent during good behaviour in the year 1793, at a salary of 31*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* to Mr. Bushe, who, on a Return of the Post-Office Establishment made in 1801 to Government, in consequence of a requisition from their Chief Secretary, declares that the grant was made to him as a total and absolute sinecure, in reward for the services of his father, and that it would be impossible for him to do any duty. Certain it is, that, since the appointment of Mr. Bushe, no attendance whatever has been given by the principal officer of these combined though distinct and separate offices.

No. 1.

“ The duties of the Resident Surveyor, with the exception of that connected with the mail-coach system, we propose to have transacted as in England in the Secretary's office; and in the event of the determination of Mr. Bushe's patent, we should suggest the propriety of appointing the Secretary Resident Surveyor, without however attaching to this officer any additional salary, although the increase of one clerk in his department may perhaps on this account hereafter become necessary.”

The suggestions contained in the above extract appear to have been adopted, since we found the office of Resident Surveyor in the situation which is there described, the duty being imposed upon the Secretary, and Mr. Bushe continuing to receive the salary annexed as a mere sinecure, and having, upon the application of Sir Edward Lees, distinctly refused to take part in the business of his office.

No. 107.

We may suppose the acquiescence of the Postmasters-General in such an arrangement to have been founded on some peculiar reasons which existed at the period when it took place: of these reasons, however, we have not obtained any knowledge; and in the absence of such information we do not hesitate to state, that on general grounds the arrangement appears to be objectionable in various respects. There is a manifest impropriety in permitting the name of an individual to remain on the official Establishment as filling an important office, the business of which has been wholly transferred to another branch of the Department; and we would suggest that Mr. Bushe should be distinctly called upon either to perform the duties belonging to the situation of Resident Surveyor, or to surrender his patent. In the latter case it will be for His Majesty's Government to consider and decide upon the claims he may have to receive, in the shape of retired allowance or compensation, the whole or any part of the salary which he now enjoys. We also think there is much objection to the transfer of the duties of the office in question to that of the Secretary, because such an union of offices necessarily interferes with the general classification and division of business established throughout the Department, and seems to be incompatible with the character of the office of Secretary, which is understood to be constituted as the general organ of communication, and for the purposes of superintendence with respect to all the other offices, rather than as charged with the executive business of any branch of the Department. In what the peculiar duties belonging to the office of Resident Surveyor at present consist our inquiries have not enabled us to state. The description given in the official Return of the duties falling upon the Secretary, from the circumstance of his acting also in the capacity of Resident Surveyor, appear to be such as would in great measure equally belong to the ordinary duties of Secretary, if the additional office had remained in other hands. We allude particularly to the “receiving, examining, and transmitting to the Postmaster-General the applications for new post-towns, and proposals for mail-coaches, and to the correspondence with District Surveyors and Inspectors.” It is very probable that at the time when the Irish Post-Office was first constituted as a separate establishment, the services of a Resident Surveyor were thought necessary to assist in carrying into effect the arrangements consequent upon the

No. 34.

the formation or re-modelling of the various provincial communications, or the appointment may have been decided upon with a view to conformity with the English Department, which at that time had also its Resident Surveyor as a distinct officer. We are satisfied, however, that neither of these reasons will be found to afford any grounds for the continuance of the office. The more executive and local branches of the duty have now, for a long period, been committed to the District Surveyor, whilst that consisting in correspondence and general superintendence has naturally become united with the ordinary business of the Secretary. The object of uniformity with the practice of England will be equally found to fail as a reason for a continuance of the office, since it is stated by the English officers that no such office at present exists in their Department, "the duties of the Resident Surveyor having merged in the " Secretary's Department."

Appendix,
No. 161.

As the circumstance of the office of Resident Surveyor having both in England and Ireland become united to that of Secretary might lead to the impression that some object of official convenience was gained by such an union, it may be proper to observe, that in both instances the arrangement appears to have been adopted from motives rather of a personal than an official character. In the case of Ireland, the duty seems to have been thrown upon the Secretary on account of the admitted impossibility of procuring its execution by the person charged with the office; and in that of England, the Secretary, at the time of his appointment holding the office of Resident Surveyor, was permitted to retain it, from considerations personal to himself.

Under the arrangements above described, it may be stated, that the whole executive part of the business of the Surveyor's Department has been left to the District and Extra Surveyors, upon whose offices we proceed to remark.

For a description of the nature and of the importance of the duties entrusted to this class of officers, we, perhaps, cannot do better than refer to the following extract from the Report addressed to us by Messrs. Johnson and Hume, and which will be found to be fully confirmed by their examination on the same subject in the Appendix.

" SURVEYORS OFFICE.

No. 9.

" The efficiency and regularity of the Post-Office very much depends upon
" these officers. They can hardly travel too much through their districts, if
" they industriously apply themselves to their duties. The opening of bags,
" and sorting and examining of letters and of letter-bills in every office which
" the Surveyor visits, is the surest method of preventing frauds between the
" Postmasters and their clerks, which it appears have been practised in Ireland
" in a way not known in England. The Surveyor has also then the means of
" ascertaining if the letters are taxed with the full rates, and probably may
" make considerable advances on them. He also can correct any irregularities
" of franking through the cross-posts, or any mistakes or neglects of the Dublin
" Office. He should examine the Deputies accounts, and report any arrears,
" and should examine the dead and returned letters, to see whether due
" diligence has been used for their delivery, or whether any of them have been
" opened before their return. His mind should be directed to every minute
" detail of the regular course of business; and he should besides consider
" whether, in every case, public accommodation has been carried to the just
" extent, and report whether any and what arrangements can be made for the
" posts. When to all this is considered the difficulty of keeping in exact order
" and celerity the circulation of letters between more than 400 post-towns,
" exclusive of their connection with the capital, and that the fixing and main-
" taining the proper routes for such circulation is the business of the District
" Surveyors, it will be seen that these are objects amply sufficient to call for
" their almost continual perambulations, and that the connecting links of the
" great chain of correspondence are under their especial charge. There are
" in Ireland four Riding Surveyors and two extra. We are of opinion, that if
" the four were actively employed they would be found quite sufficient. There
" are only two in Scotland, and in England seven."

Nos. 152, 153, 154.

With respect to the actual performance in Ireland of the duties described in the above extract, we beg to refer to the examinations before us of Mr. William Cupples, a Surveyor on the Establishment, and of Mr. Hugh Lang and Mr.

Mr. A. W. Webb, extra Surveyors; and we think it will be apparent, from a consideration of their examinations, that the Department has failed of availing itself of their services to the extent which an adequate performance of the duties above described would have required. It will also, we think, be manifest from the above evidence, that this failure is not to be attributed to any personal deficiency in the Surveyors, since it appears that very little discretion of employing themselves as occasion might require is left to them; and that, under the regulations of their office, every duty upon which they are employed must be the result of a specific order transmitted through the Secretary. This regulation appears to be carried to an extent which must, in a great degree, deprive the service of the benefit to be derived from the residence of these officers in or near what ought to be the scene of their activity; and indeed Sir Edward Lees expresses an opinion, that the Surveyors might as well be resident in Dublin. This opinion must have reference to the insufficient manner in which the Surveyors have been employed; but we apprehend it could hardly be entertained with reference to that class of officers, if they were entrusted with the means of performing their duties with that degree of promptitude and effect which, in our opinion, the importance of those duties would require. For this purpose, however, it is obviously essential that more confidence should be reposed and more discretion vested in the District Surveyors than appears hitherto to have been the practice of the Department.

Appendix,
No. 107.

Having had reason to suppose that the due employment of the regular Surveyors was interfered with by a custom which had obtained in the Post-Office of sending clerks from Dublin to do the duties of Surveyors in various parts of the country, we called for a return of the employment of that class of officers, distinguished into Surveyors, Extra Surveyors, and Acting Surveyors. From this account it will be seen, that during portions of the years 1819, 1820, 1821, and 1822, whilst the regular and the extra Surveyors were unemployed, persons were sent from Dublin to perform their duties in the country, thereby occasioning a loss of emolument to the regular officer, and an inconvenience, if not a loss, to the Department, by taking a clerk from the performance of other duties in Dublin. It had been represented to us that this custom had prevailed to an extensive degree, and, as was stated, from motives of personal partiality, we therefore directed some particular inquiries to the subject. The result of these inquiries, and especially of the examinations of the several Surveyors above referred to, and also of Mr. Burrowes, the Minute Clerk, has been to satisfy us that the practice above alluded to has been permitted to prevail to an undue extent, and in such a manner as to afford grounds for the suspicion above alluded to, although we should at the same time state that upon the attention of Sir Edward Lees being called to the point, he disclaimed all knowledge of such substitutions having been resorted to unnecessarily, and with a view to the interest of the individual employed rather than to the convenience of the public. We do not think it necessary to pursue this subject into further details, being satisfied that a perusal of the examinations above referred to will be sufficient to draw the attention of the Department to the expediency of taking measures for preventing the existence of a practice which has given occasion to much complaint, and which cannot but interfere with the established regulation and distribution of duties in the several offices.

No. 38.

No. 125.

Nos. 107, 108.

We have only to add under this head our conviction that four active Surveyors will, under efficient direction and distribution of duty, be sufficient for the service of this branch of the Department in Ireland.

On the renewed inquiry into the Department, one other of the established District Surveyors was examined, principally with respect to an individual case of complaint, to which we do not think it necessary at present more particularly to advert. We refer, however, to this examination as containing additional particulars and explanations with respect to the irregularities of country Postmasters, and especially as to the opportunities for fraud by the collusion of those who have accounts with each other. Mr. Featherstone states that he is in the constant habit of examining the taxation of letters in the country, and that he corrects numerous mistakes by that means; but he seems to admit that that can be no complete protection against deliberate frauds of this description.

No. 190.

NINETEENTH REPORT OF

The following is the Establishment we would propose for the future conduct of the business of the Surveyors Office :

| | FIXED SALARY. | Increase from length of Service : | | | |
|---|------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | | Under 5 Years. | After 5 Years. | After 10 Years. | After 15 Years. |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Four surveyors, each - With travelling allow- ances 11d. per mile, and of 21s. per day, when on duty. | - - - | 100 0 0 | 125 0 0 | 150 0 0 | 200 0 0 |

PENNY POST-OFFICE.

| | SALARY. | OTHER EMOLUMENTS. | TOTAL SALARY and EMOLUMENTS. |
|---|------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Comptroller - - - - With apartments, coals, and candles. | 184 12 4 | - - - | 184 12 4 |
| Chief clerk and collector - - | 138 9 4 | - - - | 138 9 4 |
| Senior sorters : | | | |
| One at - - - - | 83 1 8 | - - - | 83 1 8 |
| One at - - - - | 83 1 8 | — | — |
| Registry clerk of double-post registry letters - - | - - - | 20 0 0 | 103 1 8 |
| Junior sorters : | | | |
| One at - - - - | 64 12 4 | - - - | 64 12 4 |
| One at - - - - | 64 12 4 | - - - | 64 12 4 |
| Window-man - - - - | 64 12 4 | — | — |
| Probationary Inland Office - | - - - | 48 0 0 | 112 12 4 |
| Stampers : | | | |
| One at - - - - | 27 14 0 | - - - | 27 14 0 |
| One at - - - - | 27 14 0 | - - - | 27 14 0 |
| Porter - - - - | 36 18 8 | - - - | 36 18 8 |
| Receiving-house keepers, eighty-two, at 4l. 12s. 4d. - - - | 378 11 4 | - - - | 378 11 4 |
| Letter-carriers : | | | |
| 10 at 16s. 8d. per week - - | 433 6 8 | } | 2,168 16 8 |
| 10 at 15s. 9d. — - - | 409 10 0 | | |
| 11 at 14s. 10d. — - - | 424 4 8 | | |
| 11 at 13s. 11d. — - - | 398 0 4 | | |
| 15 at 12s. 11d. — - - | 503 15 0 | | |
| £ | 3,322 16 8 | 68 0 0 | 3,390 16 8 |

A DESCRIPTION of the duties attached to the several appointments above specified will be found in the Appendix, with full particulars of the officers by whom they were held at the date of the return.

Appendix,
Nos. 34, 35.

By the statute which provided for the establishment of a General Post-Office in Ireland, it was enacted, that it should be lawful "to and for the said Post-master-General for the time being to settle and establish an office to be called the Penny Post-Office, in some convenient place within the said city of Dublin, and other offices, to be called receiving-houses, for penny post letters in the said city or county of the same city, and in parts adjacent to the said city and suburbs, not more than four miles distant from the General Post-Office therein."

23 & 24 Geo. 3.

The Penny Post-Office, which was constituted in pursuance of this Act, formed part of the establishment which was examined by the former Commissioners of Inquiry, who by their Report, after noticing generally the defective system of management, as well as the unproductiveness of this branch of the Department, express a hope that those defects would be remedied without delay. This expectation appears to have been justified by the complete re-modelling of the office, which took place in 1810, under the direction of Lord Clancarty. The deliveries, which were originally only two in the day, were increased to four, and they have since been extended to six, and additional receiving-houses and letter-carriers have been successively appointed, to the amount stated on the above establishment.

Ninth Report of
Commissioners of
Inquiry into Fees
and Gratuities,
p. 16.

Mr. Baynes, the present Comptroller, was appointed to that office at the period when these improvements took place; and in his examination will be found a full description of the state of his office, and of the regulations under which it is carried on. From this examination it appears that two of the practices upon which, in observing on other parts of the Department, we have already commented as being open to much objection, prevails also in the Penny Post-Office; we allude particularly, first, to the practice of permitting the regular letter-carriers on the establishment to absent themselves habitually from their duty, on employing a substitute taken from among the supernumeraries in the office at a reduced weekly payment, a practice which becomes the more objectionable, from the circumstances that (in the instances before us) the persons to whom it is permitted are also holding situations in other public establishments totally distinct from the Post-Office. Secondly, to the liberty allowed to the sorters and other persons belonging to the office of sending and receiving their own letters and those of their friends without charge; and especially of those who are present at the opening of the bags being permitted to help themselves to such letters as they may claim, without check or account.

Appendix,
No. 157.

This examination also refers to the practice of circulating, through the Penny Post, newspapers and other periodical publications, for the benefit of the Clerks of the Roads and the Express Clerks, upon which we shall offer some remarks under the head of those offices.

Ibid.

The general expenses of this Department are stated by Mr. Baynes to have continued at the same amount from the time of its formation under Lord Clancarty. This expenditure had, up to the year preceding the date of his examination, exceeded the amount of receipts in the last year, the one being about 3,700*l.*, and the other 3,400*l.*; the receipts, however, are mentioned to be progressively increasing.

In further illustration of Mr. Baynes's examinations, two accounts were, at our desire, annexed: 1st, A Return of newspapers sent free through the Penny Post-Office, under the privilege of the Clerks of the Roads, from January 1810 to 1st October 1823; 2dly, A Return, stating the number of letters put into the Penny Post receiving-houses for six months, from 6th January to 5th July 1823, and the tenths receivable by each keeper. In the examinations of Sir Edward Lees on this subject, he confirms the anticipation of the Comptroller as to the improving state of this branch of revenue, and at the same time decidedly expresses his opinion that the establishment is larger than is required. He also states that the Postmasters-General have a power, by Act of Parliament, of extending the deliveries of the Penny Post from four miles to six round Dublin; but he does not think that the amount of correspondence is such as to justify such an extension, except in one or two instances, with respect to which he adds that such extension may be limited. He appears to admit the extent of

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No. 109.

the practice which has prevailed of sending letters and publications by the Express Clerks and other officers through the Penny Post; for which, however, he does not offer any authority, but merely states his belief that it has been permitted for want of being observed upon. The representations of Sir Edward Lees and the Comptroller with respect to this part of the office are in general confirmed by the testimony of the English officers, who, under our direction, inquired into all the details of the Penny Post-Office in Dublin. They state, that "in the spring of 1822 the deliveries, which had been previously four, " were made six; they had stood at four since 1810, when the Penny Post " was new modelled, and fifty-seven letter-carriers were then appointed. The " expenditure has till very lately exceeded the produce, though the produce " has greatly increased. The six deliveries were made without the appointment " of any additional number of letter-carriers, and this alteration has produced " an increase which appears to be regularly augmenting. For the half year " ending the 5th April 1823 the produce was 1,989*l.*, the expense 1,921*l.*, " showing for the first time a small profit. In the second quarter of 1822 the " gross receipt was 799*l.*; in the third quarter, 853*l.*; the fourth quarter, " 891*l.*; the first quarter of 1823, 975*l.*; the second ditto, 1,017*l.* This con- " secutive increase shows that the public value and make use of the additional " convenience of the Penny-Post, and through a more moderate establishment " might yield a greater net gain; yet finding the Dublin Penny Post consti- " tuted as it is, and affording so great a public accommodation, apparently also " containing the elements of greater profit to the revenue, we do not think it " would be wise to contract the number of deliveries or of letter-carriers. " The Penny Post also affords a great facility to the delivery and collection of " General Post letters beyond the Circular Road, and of course has a tendency " to increase the General Post revenue." These officers, it will be seen, were also of opinion that the establishment of this Department was not too large to provide for the requisite attendance, which, with respect to the window-men, is necessarily required for the whole day. Sir Edward Lees, on the other hand, both in his examination already cited, and also in the written observations subsequently laid before us, expressed his conviction that a considerable part of the above-mentioned establishment might be dispensed with. It will be seen, however, that the reduction which he contemplates is proposed to be in part effected by uniting the window department of the Penny Post to that of the General Post, which will obviate the difficulty as to providing a necessary relief for the persons on duty at the window. We extract the whole of Sir Edward Lees's written observations on the Penny Post-Office. "This branch of the " Department was newly modelled in 1809, and in every respect assimilated " as nearly as possible with the corresponding Department in England. The " scale of its expense is beyond its produce, and I am convinced is far beyond " its wants. I am sure there is a great redundancy of officers in the manage- " ment of it; and I would recommend the gradual reduction of them all, " except the Comptroller, Collector, Sorters, and Stampers, and the Messengers. " The present Chief Clerk and President holds a situation in the Inland Office; " the principal Window-man does the same. I consider them to be in a great " measure incompatible with each other. I am of opinion that the postage " paid on Penny-Post letters may just as easily be paid at the General-Post " paid-window. It is as near the Penny-Post Sorting-table as the window is " where the penny postage is at present paid. The country part of this estab- " lishment I would also revise: deliveries are, I am sure, extended to places, " and receiving-houses established, where there are few or no letters to distribute " at or collect from."

Appendix,
No. 162.

No. 11.

We have only, in addition, to express our concurrence with the view taken of this branch of the office in the above remarks, and to recommend that, as soon as circumstances will permit, a revision and reformation of the Penny Post-Office should be carried into effect, in conformity with the suggestions which are therein contained.

Nos. 192, 193.

Our renewed inquiries into this branch of the Department included the examination of Mr. Baynes, the Comptroller, and Mr. O'Neill, the Chief Clerk and President. It will be seen from the former that some alterations had taken place, which were suggested as improvements at the former examination. We allude especially to the charge on the Establishment, by the reduction of the two window-men, one of whom, however, remains on the establishment of the office,

office, although doing duty in the Alphabet Office. Mr. Baynes also states that steps have been taken to put an end to the practice which we had formerly remarked upon, of allowing the employment of substitutes by letter-carriers. Mr. Neal John O'Neill, the Chief Clerk and President, who had not been previously examined, supplies some further details on the practice of his office, especially with respect to unknown or refused letters, and to the privilege of franking through the Penny Post. This privilege, it appears, is not exercised under the authority of any statute, except that which relates to the circulation of charity letters, &c. From Mr. O'Neill's statement it would certainly seem that the privilege allowed in this respect has been carried to an undue extent, to the serious injury of the revenue. The exercise of it should, we think, be strictly confined to the provisions of the Act of Parliament.

In our preceding Report we have adverted generally to the advantages which might be derived from uniting the distinct classes of General and Twopenny Post letter-carriers into one body, so that their services might be made generally available for the delivery of both description of letters. On a consideration of this subject, with reference to the Irish Establishments, we are satisfied that all the reasons in favour of such a combination, with regard to London, would be found to apply with equal, if not greater force, in the case of Dublin, with the strong additional argument in the latter case, arising from the comparative uncertainty in the times of the arrival of the British mails, which necessarily form so large a proportion of the general delivery. We defer going into any details on the subject of this recommendation, until we shall have submitted a subsequent Report, which will specially relate to the establishment of the Twopenny Post in London. In suggesting, therefore, the following scale of proposed Establishment, it must be understood as recommended for adoption only pending the consideration of the extent to which further reductions may be made in it, in the event of the arrangements above contemplated being carried into effect.

Eighteenth Report.

| — | FIXED SALARY. | Scale of Increase from length of Service. | | | |
|---|---------------|---|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | Under 5 Years. | After 5 Years. | After 10 Years. | After 15 Years. |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Comptroller - - | 250 0 0 | — | — | — | — |
| One senior clerk - | - - - | 140 0 0 | 160 0 0 | 180 0 0 | 200 0 0 |
| Four junior clerks, each | - - - | 90 0 0 | 100 0 0 | 110 0 0 | 120 0 0 |
| Fifty-seven letter-carriers, each - - } | - - - | 50 0 0 | 60 0 0 | 70 0 0 | 80 0 0 |
| One messenger at 20s. per week. | | | | | |

SURGEON.

| — | SALARY. | OTHER EMOLUMENTS. | TOTAL SALARY and EMOLUMENTS. |
|---------------------|---------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| One surgeon - - - - | 92 6 4 | - - - | 92 6 4 |

Appendix,
Nos. 34, 55.

No. 195.

The official Return of Establishment in 1823 did not comprise an officer under the above title; this, however, appears to have been an omission, as the subsequent Returns, both for 1826 and the present year, include such an appointment on the regular establishment of the Inland Office. By the examination of Mr. Kerin, in the course of our renewed inquiry, it appears that he has held the situation since the year 1815; that on his first appointment his salary "was only 60*l.* per year;" but that the services which he rendered to the Establishment "induced the Postmaster-General to increase it by degrees, "till it came to be a hundred a year Irish." The duties performed for this salary he describes as follows: "I attend, if called upon, all the sick in the Establishment; I inspect all the letter-carriers and guards previous to their appointment, and attend them when unwell; I report upon them when from illness they are unfit for duty, and I have again to report upon them when they are well enough to resume their business." With regard to the clerks, "I have to report upon and attend them, when called on, in case of illness or absence from duty; I mean, that it is my duty to state whether their absence is caused by illness or not." He also examines the charges for medical attendance on mail guards in the country, and reports upon the cases of officers applying for superannuation. The services above described are further urged by Mr. Kerin in a memorial which we have inserted in the Appendix, in which he prays for an increase of salary on the ground of the smallness of its amount in comparison with those paid to the medical officers of other public establishments. The information which we have received on this subject does not enable us to offer an opinion as to the adequacy of the present salary; and indeed we should be unwilling to interfere with the discretion which, in such a case, would be properly left with the Postmaster-General, even if there had not been other reasons which induce us to refrain from submitting any specific recommendation with respect to this appointment. The office of Surgeon, your Lordships will observe, does not appear on the Establishment of the English Department. We have no doubt that, under the general assimilation which we propose with respect to the situation of the officers in both countries, the same grounds on which such an appointment has been dispensed with in London would be found equally applicable to Dublin. In offering this opinion we are far from intending to imply, that at the period when the appointment was originally made, it was not sufficiently called for by the circumstances of the Establishment, more especially with reference to the extent to which the system of habitual absence from duty has been allowed to prevail. In this respect, however, the interference of the Surgeon appears to have produced but little practical check; for although his certificate may have been required, in the first instance, on giving leave of absence, no renewal of such certificate appears to have been called for in cases in which the absence has been protracted much beyond the time applied for. Another strong ground, in the Irish Department, for providing medical assistance at the public expense, may have also arisen from the severity of attendance and inferiority of salary, as compared with the English Office, to which a large proportion of its officers were subject; as a leading object of our recommendation is, as we have already stated, to do away with all such distinctions; and with them the reasons for medical assistance in the one office, which do not exist in the other, must in great measure cease. Having received several representations with respect to the injurious effects on the health of the clerks of the evening duty in the Inland Office, we particularly examined the Surgeon on this point; and from his examination, and also from a letter annexed, in which he details the result of a special inspection of the office, it will be seen that, although he thinks some improvement may be made, especially with respect to the ventilation of the office, he attributes generally any injurious consequences that may have been experienced rather to the severity of the daily work required, than to any defects in the building in which it is carried on.

No. 28.

No. 176.

HOUSEKEEPER'S DEPARTMENT.

| | SALARY. | | | OTHER EMOLUMENTS. | | | TOTAL SALARY and EMOLUMENTS. | | |
|---|---------|----|----|-------------------|----|----|------------------------------|----|----|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Housekeeper - - - - | 92 | 6 | 4 | - | - | - | 92 | 6 | 4 |
| Two door-porters at 48 <i>l.</i> - - - | 96 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | 96 | 0 | 0 |
| One - - - at 36 <i>l.</i> - - - | 36 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | 36 | 0 | 0 |
| Two fire-lighters at 31 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> - | 62 | 8 | 0 | - | - | - | 62 | 8 | 0 |
| One lamp-lighter at 36 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> | 36 | 16 | 8 | - | - | - | 36 | 16 | 8 |
| One Ditto - at 16 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> - | 16 | 4 | 0 | - | - | - | 16 | 4 | 0 |
| Eight housemaids at 27 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> - | 221 | 12 | 0 | - | - | - | 221 | 12 | 0 |
| £ | 561 | 7 | 0 | - | - | - | 561 | 7 | 0 |

Our inquiries have not led to any particular observations under the above-mentioned head of Establishment, with respect to which we have only to recommend the adoption, so far as circumstances will permit, of the principle of assimilation, both as to duties and emoluments, with the corresponding offices in the English Department.

With this recommendation we conclude the remarks which have been suggested by our examinations of the various offices included in the Establishment of the Post-Office in Ireland, considered as a distinct and independent Department. Our remaining observations will apply to the same Department as subsidiary to, and forming a part of, the Post-Office Establishment for the general and indiscriminate service of all parts of the United Kingdom.

CLERKS OF THE ROADS AND EXPRESS CLERKS.

THESE appointments are not classed among the offices returned upon the Post-Office Establishment, because, although the individuals who hold them are regular clerks of the Department, the business upon which they are employed, and the emoluments which they receive under the above titles, are considered as concerns of a nature altogether private. This intermixture of public and private capacities, which we think is in itself objectionable on general principles, becomes infinitely more so by the complicated and injurious arrangements to which it has given rise. The offices in question were the subject of a minute investigation by the Commissioners of Fees and Gratuities; and the whole of the Supplement of their Ninth Report is devoted to a detailed explanation of the circumstances under which the offices were at that time held. Referring to the above Report for more full particulars, it may be sufficient to preface our own observations on this branch of the Department by a brief summary of the principal facts connected with the situation in which we found it at the date of our inquiries.

Ninth Report of Commissioners of Fees and Gratuities, and Supplement.

The title of Clerk of the Roads was originally attached to the four senior officers of the Sorting Office, one of whom presided over each of the roads or districts into which the kingdom was for Post-Office purposes divided; the Irish Post-Office Act having exempted from postage such printed votes or proceedings in Parliament, or printed newspapers, as should be sent without covers, or in covers open at the sides, signed by a Member of Parliament, "or directed to any such member, which shall be sent by certain officers in the office of His Majesty's Postmaster-General, who shall be thereunto licensed by the said Postmaster-General respectively," the privilege became attached to the four Clerks of the Roads, under the license of the Postmaster-General. On the new-modelling of the Sorting Office (to which we have before alluded)

23 & 24 Geo. 3. c. 17.

the title of Clerk of the Roads ceased to be attached to any officer doing actual duty, and was retained merely as the designation of those clerks who continued to enjoy the privilege which had belonged to that appointment.

For some time, however, previous to the period when the Sorting Office was new-modelled, two of the four Clerks of Roads had ceased to belong to that office; one of these officers having been appointed Secretary, and another Keeper of the Alphabet; but in addition to the two remaining clerks in the Sorting or (as it was called) the Inland Office, who continued to hold the above-mentioned privilege, a further privilege was granted to two other clerks in the same office, under the title of Express Clerks, consisting in an exclusive power of delivering in Dublin, as soon as might be after the arrival of the British mails, lottery slips and British newspapers, hence termed Express Papers. This latter privilege was subsequently extended by allowing to the same persons the free dispatch of British newspapers throughout Ireland, the circulation through the Clerks of the Roads, which had included British newspapers, being at the same time confined to those published in Ireland. Shortly after the Act of Union, the circulation of newspapers through the Clerks of the Roads, and consequently the emoluments of those officers, were found to be very materially diminished, and the memorial (a copy of which is inserted in the Appendix) was presented to the Postmasters-General, for the purpose of obtaining compensation for the loss of income to which the holders of the privilege were thereby subjected. In consequence of the representations in this memorial, it was thought right that a compensation should be made to the four Clerks of the Roads, by guaranteeing to each of them an amount of income equivalent to what they had derived from their salaries and the profits on the circulation of newspapers, taken on an average of three years, ending in 1801. This arrangement was accordingly carried into effect, and continued to exist at the period of the inquiries by the Commissioners in 1809. In the course of these inquiries the Commissioners found reason to believe, that the returns of profits upon which the amount of compensation to the Clerks of the Roads had been calculated were made out on an incorrect principle, carrying with it strong appearances of fraud; and they accordingly applied themselves to minute investigation of all the details relating to the above calculation; and the results of that examination are fully stated in their Supplemental Report already referred to.

Appendix,
No. 17.

In consequence of these disclosures, the arrangement which was stated to have been thus fraudulently acted upon was wholly put an end to; and two of the Clerks of the Roads who were thought to have been the most implicated in making out the erroneous returns were dismissed from their situations. About the same time another of these officers having died, three new Clerks of the Roads were appointed, in addition to the Secretary, who continued to hold the clerkship of the Leinster Road.

From the termination of the arrangement in 1809 until the following year, no further settlement having taken place, the Clerks of the Roads were left to make what they could of their several privileges, which are stated to have been "very handsome indeed, far beyond the average of 1802." In 1810, however, an Act of Parliament was passed, at the instigation of the then Government of Ireland, the effect of which was to reduce very materially the profits thus made. This result was produced by extending the time at which newspapers might be put into the Post-Office by the public for dispatch by each night's mail, from six o'clock until the time at which the receivers were closed to the public for letters, by which means the editors generally had the same advantage in respect to time as had been previously confined to the persons having the privilege. As soon as this diminution of profit was experienced, the Clerks of the Roads joined in addressing a further memorial to the Postmasters-General, praying for compensation on account of the losses to which they had been subjected by this Act of the Legislature. These memorials were transmitted to the Irish Government by the Postmasters-General, accompanied by their own recommendations, that a new arrangement should be made with the memorialists; according to which, an annual sum should be guaranteed to each of those officers, equal in amount to the sum which had been returned as their respective profits in 1802; and that in case the future profits should exceed those sums, the parties should have the benefit of such excess. By a subsequent letter, in the same year, the Postmaster-General recommended that in addition to the

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terms before suggested, a further compensation should be made to the officers in question, on account of the losses they had incurred from the effects of the above-mentioned Act of Parliament.

By the letter of the Secretary to the Irish Government in answer to the above representations, it will be seen that the Lord Lieutenant acquiesced in the arrangement, to the extent of guaranteeing the account of salaries as proposed, but declined to sanction the addition of any surplus profits, or of any further compensation.

Appendix,
No. 17.

In pursuance of the above decision it was accordingly settled that the Clerks of the Roads, and their successors in the office, should be paid the following annual sums, to be charged on the revenue of the Irish Post-Office; viz.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|-----|----|----|
| The Clerk of the Leinster Road - - - | 849 | 1 | 4 |
| The Clerk of the Connaught Road - - - | 523 | 6 | 0 |
| The Clerk of the Northern Road - - - | 408 | 10 | 0 |
| And the Clerk of the Munster Road - - - | 378 | 0 | 6 |

No. 115.

It was also a part of this arrangement, that the officers should continue to manage the circulation of their respective roads, and to collect the payments from their subscribers as formerly, for which they were to be allowed a certain sum in addition to the guaranteed annual payment; and that after deducting such expenses of management, the remainder of the monies collected should be carried to the account of the public, to be applied in diminution of the charges for the several salaries. Separate accounts were also to be kept of the receipts and payments of each of the four roads, which should be certified once in each quarter, on the oath of the clerk or the person deputed as the manager on his behalf. In the examination of Sir Edward Lees will be found the form of one of these accounts, being the last which at that time had been passed, by which it will be seen, that after deducting the expense of management, the profit by the exercise of the privilege for the preceding quarter of a year amounted to 34*l.* 12*s.* 3¼*d.*, whilst the proportion of the guaranteed allowance for the same period was 94*l.* 10*s.* 1½*d.*, leaving a deficiency to be made good out of the revenue, in the way of compensation, of 59*l.* 17*s.* 10¼*d.* This account is preceded by another, showing the form in which the accounts were kept previously to the last arrangement, that is, between the years 1802 and 1809, when the accounts were only rendered once a year, and comprised a joint return from all the Clerks of the Roads.

Ibid.

The arrangement above described is that which is still subsisting, so far as concerns the four Clerks of the Roads, and their respective privileges of transmitting Irish newspapers; but, according to the statements of Sir Edward Lees, it does not in any degree extend to the circulation of English newspapers.

Ibid.

With respect to the latter publications, it appears that Sir Edward Lees having, as Clerk of the Leinster Road, claimed a right of circulating such papers through Dublin, this claim was resisted by the Express Clerks, on the ground of its interfering with their privilege. After a long contention between these parties, which continued till the year before the commencement of our examinations, they at that period entered into an agreement under their several hands, with the sanction of the Postmaster-General, whereby it was settled that the business arising out of the privilege claimed by the four Clerks of the Roads and the two Express Clerks, of circulating lottery slips, British newspapers, and periodical publications, should be carried on exclusively by Messrs. Leet and De Joncourt, the two Express Clerks, for the joint benefit of all the six parties to the agreement, who should respectively participate in the profits, according to a proportionate rate therein specified.

Appendix,
Nos. 18, 19.

For a more full detail of the circumstances under which the above-mentioned arrangements, with respect both to the Clerks of the Roads and the Express Clerks, have taken place, we refer especially to the examinations mentioned in the margin; and at the same time we beg to express our opinion, that a consideration of that evidence, and of the other documents to which we have referred under this head of inquiry, must lead to a conclusion against the expediency of continuing either of the above appointments on their present footing.

Nos. 96. 102. 115,
116.

The only grounds which we have been able to discover for the maintenance of the institutions in question are those stated by Lord Rosse, namely, "that they offer a cheap way of paying so many men; one is the principal means of paying the Secretary, and the others as provisions for men who have spent

No. 97.

(107.)

" a long

“ a long life in the Post-Office ; it is a great inducement to men to behave well, and to continue for a length of time in the Post-Office ; it adds to the respectability of the office ; and that it is a desirable mode of providing a few situations for old officers of respectability, as it does not put the public to any expense.”

After the summary which we have given of facts connected with these appointments at former periods, and of the circumstances under which they are actually held, it will be unnecessary to enter into any further detail, for the purpose of showing that however applicable the statement above cited may have been to the offices in question at the time of their original institution, it ceases to convey a just description at present, when the principal argument adduced in their favour, namely, that they afford a source of profit to the officer without expense to the public, must obviously be in great measure abandoned, inasmuch as it appears that the public has been put to expense in order to make good the guaranteed amount to the four Clerks of the Roads ; and we may add, that from the evidence on the subject there is every reason to believe that the profits of the privilege will continue to decrease, and that consequently the charge on the public will become progressively greater. In the year preceding our examination, it appeared that the value of the privilege on the Leinster road, by far the largest in point of receipt, did but barely cover the expenses of management, and the other roads were apparently in nearly the same predicament. On applying to the Secretary for his opinion as to the expediency of continuing the arrangement under such circumstances, he stated, “ as long as there is any thing received by Government upon the principle of economy, it would be better to let the thing go on, even incorrect in principle as I have ever considered the privilege to be.”

Appendix,
No. 115.

Fully concurring in this opinion as to the objectionable nature of the privilege in question, we nevertheless cannot admit that the objections to it ought to be overruled by any arguments resting merely on the economy of the practice, even if such arguments derived weight from the saving to be effected being much more considerable than from the preceding statements and the accounts referred to it appears actually to be.

We proceed therefore to submit some of the principal grounds on which we should recommend the abolition of the privilege. Advantages derived by individuals from their official situations, which directly interfere with the course of any branch of private trade, can be justified only by some great public object of convenience ; that no such object exists in the present case is admitted on all hands ; and in answer to a direct inquiry on this subject, Sir Edward Lees answered, that he saw “ no advantage whatever beyond the individual himself.”

No. 102.

The effect of the privilege is simply to invest the officers who exercise it with the character of newsvenders, distinguished from others in the same trade only by their being at the same time public functionaries, and in that character enjoying such advantages over their competitors as may be derived from the greater facilities of dispatch and correspondence which their situations in the Post-Office may afford them.

Until the Act of 1810, already alluded to, which extended the general time for receiving newspapers at the Post-Office, these advantages were so great as nearly to exclude all competition ; and it appears to have been through the disclosures made in consequence of the inquiries of the Commissioners in 1809, that the fact of the great profits made by the Clerks of the Roads at the expense of the editors or proprietors of newspapers was first publicly known. The representations made to the Government on this occasion produced the measure of 1810, of the justice and propriety of which we think there can be no doubt, notwithstanding that the prospect at that time held out by the editors of great advantage to the Revenue from increase of postage has, as it is stated, been defeated by a contrivance of the parties in whose favour the concession was made. That there are, however, still advantages enjoyed by the privileged officers over the public newsvenders, and more especially that the privilege confers the means of exercising control and observation over rivals in trade, will, we think, be sufficiently apparent from the examinations of the several proprietors of the principal Dublin newspapers and newsvenders, which are referred to in the margin. To the objections which, as we apprehend, obviously exist to such an intermixture of public and private business as is above described on general principles, may be added an important objection arising from the peculiar situation

No. 163 to 169.

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in which the Clerks of the Roads are placed by the arrangement now in force, namely, that as a certain sum is guaranteed to the Clerk of the Road, he has no personal object in increasing the profits derived from his privilege; and inasmuch as an extended circulation adds to the trouble and expense of management, it is rather desirable on his own account to repress such circulation; the arrangement, as Sir E. Lees expresses it, becoming a premium on indolence, and the interests of the Clerk of the Road, or of the person managing his business, being placed in direct opposition to that of the public.

Appendix,
No. 115.

The observations above submitted refer more immediately to the situation of Clerks of the Roads; but we apprehend that all of the objections there urged against those appointments will be found to apply equally to the Express Clerks, with respect to whom there are also some additional facts which it seems necessary to state. It should be recollected that the privilege originally granted to these officers was confined to the circulation of lottery slips and British newspapers; in the course of the exercise of that privilege, however, it has been extended so as to include other printed publications, to a degree which we cannot but consider as a great abuse. We have already stated that the business of the Express Clerks has been united to that of the Clerks of the Roads, with respect to the circulation of papers other than those published in Dublin. The management of this business is entrusted to Messrs. Leet and De Joncourt, two of the Clerks of the Inland Office; and our attention was strongly called to a public advertisement in the names of these officers, printed at the head of the Irish Almanack, by which they solicit the patronage of the public, not only for the purchase of British and foreign newspapers, but for all periodical publications, at a certain rate above the London price. A long list of the publications is given; and it is added, "that their country correspondents will have a peculiar advantage, as upon all occasions when a packet arrives before the dispatch of the Inland mails, but too late for general transmission, their newspapers, &c. will be forwarded at the last possible moment." Mr. Leet in his examination acknowledged the above as his advertisement, and that he exercised the privileges in conformity with it to the full extent. A reference to the whole of this evidence will sufficiently point out the effect likely to be produced on the general trade in books, more especially in Dublin, where, as is well known, the supply is almost wholly dependent on importation. The tendency of such an establishment to a monopoly of that supply, at least so far as concerns all publications which are principally sought for on their first appearance, was placed beyond a doubt by the examinations of two of the principal booksellers in Dublin, who respectively gave direct evidence of their having been supplanted in several instances of habitual customers by the great facilities of supply held out by Messrs. Leet and De Joncourt. The objection to such an interference with private trade derives much additional force when it is considered that it arises out of an abuse so unquestionable as the extension of the privilege from lottery slips and newspapers, to the list of articles specified in the advertisement.

No. 46.

No. 99.

No. 133.

Nos. 164, 165.

Independently, however, of all objections arising to the privilege in its extended exercise, there appear to us to be many reasons against its continuance, even when confined to its original limits, which would include the circulation of newspapers only. The Express Clerks, it appears, have correspondents in the London Office, by whom the papers intended for them are put into private bags and dispatched to Dublin, where on their arrival they are delivered to a person in the private employ of the Express Clerks, and without being subjected to any control or examination in the Post-Office; the bags are left to be opened and their contents disposed of at the discretion of the persons to whom they are consigned. Such a practice appears to us to be inconsistent with some of the most important objects of precaution and discipline in the Post-Office, and obviously offers opportunities for the greatest abuses. Sir Edward Lees indeed admits that the only security against such abuses consists in the station and character of the officers concerned; and although we have no grounds whatever for supposing that a protection of that kind has not hitherto proved effectual, we need not point out the impropriety of relying upon it as part of a general system of management.

No. 100.

Another, and, in our opinion, a strong objection to the existence of the express privilege, arises from the circumstance that on some occasions it places the private interest of the officer holding it in direct opposition with his public duty;

duty; we allude to the advantage which an Express Clerk has in sending out his papers on days when the British mail may happen to arrive so late as not to admit of the circulation of the general correspondence which it brings. That this advantage is not imaginary will be seen from its being held out by Mr. Leet in his public advertisement as an inducement for subscribers in the country. Mr. Leet, indeed, admitted that he had an obvious interest in the delay of the general mails; and Sir Edward Lees could not deny that the Express Clerk had a direct advantage from such a delay, although he appears to be of opinion that he would not allow such a feeling to operate in opposition to his duty. Without intending to question the correctness of this latter opinion, we will only add our conviction that it is most desirable to avoid all such collision of private interest and public duty, both on general principles, and especially with reference to the peculiar circumstances of the case, in the investigation of which we were so much occupied, in which he cannot fail to recollect that this interest of Mr. Leet, as an Express Clerk, in opposition to his peculiar duty, not only as a President of the Inland Office, but also as acting Comptroller of the British-Mail Office, formed one of the most prominent features.

Appendix,
Nos. 104. 133.

Nos. 97. 99. 104.
115, 116. 133.

On the general subject of the privileges in question, full particulars will be found in the several examinations referred to in the margin; and we have only further to express our opinion that these examinations, and the observations which we have already submitted, will be found to justify our recommendations that the establishments of Clerks of the Roads and Express Clerks should be wholly abolished, giving to the actual holders of those appointments the amount of their present incomes in the shape of direct salary, and leaving for future arrangement both the amount of salary and the persons to whom such increased emoluments shall be hereafter allowed. In offering this recommendation we would also suggest the expediency of adopting some permanent plan for the transmission of newspapers through the Post-Office, in which the interests both of the subscribers and proprietors of the papers, and also of the revenue, might be equally consulted. In one of the examinations of Sir Edward Lees he gives the particulars of such an arrangement, which he states to have met with general concurrence on the part of the editors in the first instance, but to have been ultimately defeated by the opposition of one of that body, which he describes to have taken place under circumstances of a temporary nature. The outline of this proposal is, that the Post-Office should undertake to fold up and transmit the papers upon an allowance of one penny on each paper from the editor. An arrangement of this kind he states to have actually taken place with respect to one of the papers of the greatest circulation, and he believes the experiment to have proved satisfactory to all parties. We are not prepared to suggest in detail the measures which may be requisite in order to carry into effect an arrangement of the nature above described, which must obviously depend in a great degree on local considerations and circumstances. We, however, entirely concur in the opinion that some plan might be adopted which would effectually provide for any objects of convenience or economy that are supposed to be promoted by the privileges as they now exist, without being open to the weighty objections to which those privileges in their present shape are liable.

No. 115.

DEPUTY POSTMASTERS.

No. 34.

THE official Return contains a list of all the Deputy Postmasters, with their respective salaries and stations. From the description of their ordinary duties, which is annexed, it may be assumed that these duties are in general the same as those of the corresponding class in England, except that the Deputy Postmasters of Ireland, as already stated, contract for the conveyance of the cross-posts. We have only here to repeat our recommendation, that this difference should be abolished, and the duty of providing for the cross-posts should be imposed upon the District Surveyor.

Nos. 101. 103.

In our remarks on the office of the Solicitor, we have intimated an opinion (resulting from the examination of that officer) that due attention had not been paid to the object of keeping down the accumulation of arrears, by seconding the official applications made to the deputies and their securities. This opinion derives strong confirmation from the examinations of the Secretary on the same subject. After describing the course of the office to be to permit one monthly instalment to remain in the hands of the Deputy, he adds, that in case of

arrears accruing beyond that amount, it is his practice to make an immediate return of every such case to the Postmaster-General, offering at the same time his opinion as to the steps which should be taken with respect to the persons so in default, and suggesting measures, either of suspension, dismissal, or proceedings against securities. It appears, however, that although these representations had continued for some years, no steps had been taken in pursuance of them until within a few months prior to the date of our inquiries in 1823. In a subsequent examination the Secretary admitted that, in fact, there is no fixed rule with regard to the arrears, although he has more than once recommended that there should be such a rule, as being in his own opinion, and also in that of one of the Postmasters-General, essential to the security of the Revenue.

Appendix,
No. 113.

Sir Edward Lees appears (and as we think with justice) to consider the irregularities in the accounts of the Deputy Postmasters to have arisen, in some measure, from the manner in which those officers have been appointed. He gave it as his opinion, that "probably, with very few exceptions, the nomination of the Deputy Postmasters should be confined to the principal proprietors or people principally interested in the correspondence of the place;" and he stated, the old practice of the Post-Office was, "upon any Postmaster becoming vacant, the Secretary wrote in the name of the Postmaster-General, in whose patronage the office was at the time, and in his Lordship's name the principal person interested in the place was called upon to nominate the Postmaster." Under this practice, he also stated, that it was a principle strictly adhered to, "that no parliamentary purposes, or any other, should lead to a deviation from it." In the opinion of the Secretary, there is, under the system which has since prevailed with regard to the appointments in question, a departure both from the principle and practice above described. He stated, that with a view to these situations, the kingdom is divided from Dublin across to Galway, and all vacancies to the north belong to one Postmaster-General, and all on the south to the other; and he added, that "the Postmasters-General appoint, in a great many cases, as they themselves think proper, strangers to the place, and that leads to great irregularity and great arrear, and does not give satisfaction to the principal proprietors." We also entirely agree with the opinion expressed by the Secretary, that sending strangers from one particular part of the kingdom to small towns with which they have no connection, and where the salaries are very low, must lead to a suspicion that the persons taking such situations must take them with some other motive than the mere emoluments of the appointment.

Ibid.

Ibid.

Ibid.

The attention of the officers from England having also been directed to this branch of the Department, both in Dublin and in the country, we further beg to call attention to the result of their inquiries, as stated on their subsequent examination before us. They state, that of the 433 post-towns of Ireland, there are many to and from which the mail-bags frequently go and return empty, but with a very few exceptions there is a collective revenue of not less than 50*l.* per annum at even the smallest class of those towns. A large proportion of the post-towns in Ireland are of a class which, in England, would be ranked as sub-offices dependent upon some post-town; and such an arrangement we conceive to be more convenient in several respects, and especially in relieving the Inland Office in Dublin, in some degree, from the multiplicity of small and distinct accounts. It appears, however, that such an alteration would probably be attended with an inconvenience more than commensurate to any advantage to be derived from it, and we therefore do not recommend the taking of any measures with a view to such a change, unless an occasion should occur on which it might form a part of a general classification and new arrangement of post-towns.

Appendix,
No. 162.

The evidence of these officers with respect to the arrears of the Deputy Postmasters has confirmed the view we have taken of that subject from the information of the officers in Ireland, and we think will be found to justify our observations on the want of attention which has been shown in preventing the accumulation.

Ibid.

They state, that after examination into the state of the Deputy Postmasters arrears, they found "that on the 5th July last the outstanding balances were 16,000*l.*, which, upon an estimate, exceeded by 5,800*l.* the sums which those Deputies ought, by the regulations of the office for the remittance of instalments,

“ments, to have had in their hands.” This fact they consider very justly as leading to the presumption that a more strict attention to those who neglected to remit their instalments might have prevented a considerable portion of this excess. In addition to the above arrears from existing officers, it appears that there was more than 14,000*l.* due from dismissed and deceased Deputies, and that there was also above 12,000*l.* due from persons who, on the authority of the Solicitor, are considered as insolvent, and their debts irrecoverable.

Appendix,
No. 90.

In the Appendix will be found an account of arrears in the hands of the Deputy Postmasters on the 5th January and 5th July 1824, 1825, and 1826, respectively; and we have only to observe, in reference either to these or to such as may have since accrued, that directions should be given to the Solicitor to exert himself to the utmost for the purpose of obtaining all such as may be recoverable; and that with regard to such as may be clearly ascertained to be desperate, we recommend that they should be altogether struck out of the accounts, which they necessarily encumber, whilst they at the same time lead to an appearance of a larger total receipt than is consistent with the fact.

Nos. 86, 87, 88.

In the Appendix will also be found several returns, to which we beg to request your Lordships attention, as containing much valuable information in reference to the number and distribution of post-towns in Ireland, their distances from Dublin, the dates of their establishment, the rates of postage to each, and the amount of revenue remitted from each, upon some of which subjects we shall have occasion, in reporting upon the corresponding branch of the Post-Office communications in England, to offer some further observations.

PACKET AGENTS.

| | SALARY. | | | OTHER EMOLUMENTS. | | | TOTAL SALARY and EMOLUMENTS. | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------|-----|----|-------------------|-----|----|------------------------------|-------|----|---|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | |
| One at Howth - - - - | 92 | 6 | 4 | - | - | - | } | 444 | 7 | 2 |
| Deputy postmaster - - - | - | - | - | 27 | 13 | 10 | | | | |
| Harbour-master - - - - | - | - | - | 196 | 12 | 0 | | | | |
| Half-pay lieutenant, R.N. - | - | - | - | 127 | 15 | 0 | | | | |
| One at Dunmore - - - - | 92 | 6 | 4 | - | - | - | } | 246 | 19 | 2 |
| Deputy postmaster - - - | - | - | - | 45 | 2 | 10 | | | | |
| Half-pay lieutenant, R.N. - | - | - | - | 109 | 10 | 0 | | | | |
| One at Kingstown - - - - | 54 | 12 | 0 | - | - | - | } | 330 | 9 | 4 |
| Harbour-master - - - - | - | - | - | 184 | 12 | 4 | | | | |
| Half-pay lieutenant, R.N. - | - | - | - | 91 | 5 | 0 | | | | |
| | £ | 239 | 4 | 8 | 782 | 11 | 0 | 1,021 | 15 | 8 |

We had no opportunity of personally examining these officers in Ireland. From the statements of their duties they appear to be generally the same as those of the corresponding officers in England, upon which observations at some length will be found in our Report on that Department. The agents at Howth and Dunmore are also the Deputy Postmasters of those places, and the former, as also the officer at Kingstown, hold the appointments of harbour-masters.

There does not appear to be any thing incompatible or otherwise objectionable in this union of duties; and we will only add that, in our opinion, much additional security for the satisfactory performance of them, and especially of those relating to the packets, is derived from the circumstance of the appointments being in the hands of officers of the royal navy.

FRANKING.

IN a former page we have submitted some observations on what we considered instances of an abusive exercise of this privilege by persons belonging to the establishment of the Post-Office ; and as in the progress of our inquiries we had been given reason to suppose that a similar latitude had been permitted in various other quarters where the exemption was claimed, we directed the special attention of the officers from England to this point, on which they were peculiarly qualified to obtain accurate information, from their general acquaintance with the English practice, and from the circumstance of one of them being at the head of that branch to which the examination of franks is entrusted. It may be mentioned, as some evidence of the feeling within the Irish Post-Office, with respect to the undue extent to which the privilege had been carried, that the immediate effect of the inquiry by the English officers was an order by the Secretary for the suspension of its exercise by a part of the officers by whom it had been long habitually enjoyed. In the examination of Mr. Hume and Mr. Johnson will be found full details as to the regulations and practice under which the privilege of franking was exercised in Ireland ; and referring to that examination for more full particulars, we submit a brief summary of the principal facts to which our attention was called on that subject. The individuals who exercise the right under the original Post-Office Act are the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, the Under Secretary in the Civil Department, the first Clerk in the Civil Department, the first Clerk in the Military Department, the joint Postmaster-General of Ireland, the Secretary to the Post-Office, the Comptroller of the Sorting Office, the Surveyor of the General Post-Office, two officers in the General Post-Office, Ireland, to frank the official letters.

Appendix,
No. 105.
No. 162.

By two several statutes which were passed shortly after the Act of Union, the privilege was confirmed to the several individuals above enumerated, and was granted to several additional public officers, who with some others named in separate Acts of Parliament are specified in the official Return inserted in the Appendix.

42 Geo. 3. c. 63.
43 Geo. 3. c. 28.

Appendix,
No. 76.
No. 162.

The principal Act of regulation is that of the 43 Geo. 3., upon which the English officers observe, " in the 12th, 14th, 15th, and 22d sections of that Act, " there are restrictions altogether different from any in preceding Acts passed " in England, which are applicable to members as well as privileged persons. " By section 12 it seems, that in Ireland public officers are precluded from " sending or receiving letters which are not on the business of their respective " offices or their own private concerns ; and members also are restricted by " the 15th section from receiving any letters under their cover not intended " for themselves, families, or persons resident in their houses ; those regulations " do not appear to have been at all acted upon." By the strict construction of these regulations, it seems that in Ireland Members of Parliament would be precluded from giving away franks or receiving letters for their friends under their cover ; whereas by the English Acts the Post-Office does not consider itself entitled to inquire into the contents of members covers, but merely to restrict them to the regulated number and weight.

The objections to placing Members of Parliament in Ireland under any restrictions to which they are not subject in England are too obvious to require any comment, and we would suggest the propriety of assimilating the provisions of the law on the subject in both countries.

A marked distinction also exists in the regulations respecting official franks. In England those persons who have the extended privilege are not under any restriction at all, except that of subscribing and dating their letters in the same manner as Members of Parliament ; of course, the giving away of covers, or receiving letters under their cover, rests entirely on their own discretion. In Ireland public officers are, as before stated, precluded from giving or receiving free any letters which are not official or upon their own private concerns. Notwithstanding, however, the greater strictness of the law in Ireland, it is stated that the regulations do not appear to have been acted upon at any time since the passing of the Act, and that the privilege generally is exercised under much less restriction than in England. In the latter country no officers of whatever rank, with the exception of some few specially exempted, are allowed to send any letters free, unless subscribed in their own hands in the exact manner

Ibid.

which the Act requires. In Ireland privileged officers have franked, and to a very great extent, by merely signing their names at the corner of the envelopes, and have been also in the habit of receiving a much larger proportion of letters under cover than officers of the same rank in England. It further appears, that persons in the Post-Office who have no privilege of franking by any Act of Parliament have certainly assumed the licence of sending and receiving letters free of postage, which they do not appear to have thought it necessary to confine to their own concerns; and it was stated to us generally, that every officer in the department has considered himself entitled to the same privilege. The Clerks of the Roads in particular are mentioned as having been permitted to exercise the privilege of franking, without restriction or limitation as to weight or number, and sometimes by the mere signature of their names or initials in the corner. Mr. T. Lees fully admitted his unrestricted use of the privilege as Clerk of the Roads, with respect to the circulation both of letters and periodical publications, and also of parcels or packages of any kind.

Appendix,
No. 162.

No. 116.

From the same examination it also appears, that, as to franking, all packages are considered as letters, and would be reckoned but as one, whatever number it might enclose, which would afford the means of dispatching any number of letters under cover to some person claiming the privilege in the country, by whom they might be dispersed.

No. 123.

When it is considered that there are four Clerks of the Roads and two Express Clerks, who have all been in the habit of dispersing letters and packages through the post free of charge, in the same unlimited manner as is described in the examination last above referred to, we can readily believe what indeed has been distinctly asserted by a very competent authority, that the greatest proportion of the franking which goes through the Post-Office of Ireland is by the class of officers above referred to. It should be at the same time recollected that there is no legal authority whatever for evading any part of this amount of postage.

No. 162.

The inquiries of the English officers also led us to believe that great abuses had existed in the exercise of the privilege of franking by departments not connected with the Post-Office, the nature and extent of which will be found detailed in their examination already referred to; and that various religious and charitable societies in Ireland, about twenty-five in number, are also permitted, without authority by Act of Parliament, to circulate letters, books, and papers free from postage; that this permission "produces a great deal of trouble and inconvenience to the Post-Office, and is attended with loss to the revenue; a great number of the letters are manuscript, and are double and treble, some of them weigh an ounce; and in order to prevent private correspondence from being sent in those letters, it is necessary to read as many of them as it is possible; and in the examination it has been found that some contained private letters; but it is impossible to read them all without delaying the business very much; or without an increase of the number of clerks, it is impossible to keep a sufficient check on a matter of that kind."

No. 105.

On applying to the Secretary for explanation on the points above referred to, he stated, as to official franks, that the law in Ireland appeared to be in some respects contradictory; that as to the religious societies the privileges were obtained by applications to the Government, and distinct orders given for that purpose, in most instances, by a verbal instruction from the Chief Secretary;

No. 102.

on the subject of franking generally, he observed further, that "at the close of Lord Talbot's administration, a report was made to Mr. Grant on the subject of franking by the Post-Office;" that in the course of the correspondence on that occasion, "it was supposed, and I believe justly, that there was considerable abuse in almost every department. I entered into the nature of the abuse, and, as far as I knew the instances themselves, endeavoured to account for them. Mr. Goulburn and I went over the matter, and endeavoured to regulate the principle on which the public officers should receive their letters. It was strictly confined to the different persons in the public offices, and the members of their families actually residing in the house: the abuse has since been greatly diminished."

Notwithstanding, however, the opinion above expressed as to the diminution in the general abuse in franking, our inquiries into the subject satisfied us that in the exercise of the privilege in Ireland there was still much that required regulation

regulation and check. In making this observation we should add, that we intend it to apply exclusively to official franking, since we had no reason to suppose that the Parliamentary portion of the privilege is exercised under circumstances of greater latitude in Ireland than in England. Sir Edward Lees stated, "of this I am sure, that on any single night one official packet will be tantamount to all the Parliamentary franks that go through the Post-Office in Dublin. The other evening when I was in the office, there were a number of packets of large size to go by the mails. The weight of the mail-bags in consequence of this is enormous. I am told that in London such packages would not be suffered to pass, but that they would be sent back even to the offices of Government. There were the night before last thirty packages, of as large a size as the box on this table" (about eighteen inches by nine, and six in height.) On another occasion he stated, "even in my office, for every official letter I get, there are ten that I receive under cover for other purposes, many of these under the sanction of Government. It is not only the trouble but the responsibility; half of these letters contain money, and they may be lost."

Appendix,
No. 103.

No. 102.

From the examination of Mr. West, the Inspector of Franks in Ireland, it appears that he did not confine himself to the Act of Parliament, but permitted other letters to pass which have been in the habit of going free; that many letters went free under directions received by the Secretary, though the superscription was not in the writing of the person entitled to frank; that the letters containing these directions were not always in the handwriting of the person in whose name the request was made; that sometimes very thick packages were sent free under such a direction, of which he, the inspector, had no knowledge whether or not they contained official papers. He stated that if a frank was not conformable to the Act, if it was a Member of Parliament's letter, of course it was charged; but if not a Member's frank, they were obliged to let it go free.

No. 135.

Mr. Burrowes, who had the duty of franking all official letters in the Post-Office, stated, that his situation had led him to observe the franking which went through the Post-Office, and that he had always considered that there was an extensive abuse of the privilege.

No. 123.

In describing the course of official franking, Mr. T. O. Lees stated, that at different times representations had been made to some of the officers on the number of franks sent by them; he added, that this was done "on the occasion of Mr. Hume, the Inspector of Franks from the London Office, coming through and observing that those gentlemen got letters with sealed inclosures in them; he said that would be contrary to the Act of Parliament;" and he admitted that a fact which was so obvious on this occasion had probably occurred before. We beg especially to call attention to the statements of Mr. Lees respecting the effect produced by the inspection of Mr. Johnson and Mr. Hume, in causing an alteration in some points of the practice of the Department in Ireland. Upon these statements we have only to repeat, what we expressed at the time when they were made, that we desired to be distinctly understood as not interfering in any way with the executive business of the Department, except for the purposes of inquiry. On this subject we also would refer to an examination of the Secretary, in which he states that he had made some alterations since the arrival of the English officers, and in which we in consequence thought it necessary distinctly to disclaim having given authority for any such alterations. This examination will be found to contain much information on the general subject of franking, and we think will afford additional grounds for our recommendations, that both the law and the practice, with respect to the exercise of this privilege, should undergo a complete revision.

No. 116.

No. 105.

We have already intimated that there are several points in which the Statutes under which the privilege is exercised in Ireland differ from the corresponding regulations in England, and that the construction put upon those Statutes, or rather the manner of carrying their provisions into effect, in the two countries, produces still greater distinctions in practice; and it seems only necessary here to repeat our opinion as to the necessity of an assimilation of the law previous to any attempt towards placing the privilege under the same general system of regulation throughout the kingdom.

In carrying such a system into effect, it is obviously of the greatest importance that the general regulations which may be adopted should be enforced with as few deviations as possible; and we are led to this remark from a consideration of the difficulties which, in performing this part of their duty, it is evident, from the examinations already referred to, the Post-Office of Ireland have had to contend with, in consequence of the numerous instances in which the law has been habitually dispensed with.

In some of these instances the allowance of the privilege has, in our opinion, been wholly unjustifiable, and should be withdrawn; and in others, we allude especially to public offices and charitable and religious societies, when it has been granted for some important object of public benefit or convenience, we conceive that the deviation from the law should have been limited in its object and duration, and not have been permitted to continue as an habitual exemption which (as is proved by the evidence referred to) it has been found impracticable to place under sufficient check or control.

SUSPENSION FUND.

Appendix,
No. 111.

ALTHOUGH it is stated by Sir Edward Lees, that he does not regard the Institution known under the above title as being a public account, or the money belonging to it as being public money, we are satisfied that a description of the nature of the fund, and of the mode of its management, will sufficiently justify our having made it the subject of inquiry.

No. 118.

The management of this fund is in the hands of Mr. T. Lees, as belonging to his office of Chief Clerk; he states that it arises from fines levied on mail-coach contractors, also on Deputy Postmasters, and officers of the Post Office, that "the disbursements are applied to the purpose of paying extra probationary officers in the room of absent officers, fines returned to mail-coach contractors, rewards to officers, payments to widows of mail-coach Guards and Letter-Carriers, and in fact any disbursement whatever; it is a general fund." That he never recollects the accounts to have been audited but by Lord Rosse, in the year 1816 or 1817, when he called for the account; that the balance remains always in the hands of the manager, who formerly received a percentage for the management, but who has now no salary or advantage except what may be derived from the money in his hands; that he never renders any account of the fund, unless called for by the Postmaster-General. He further states, that for all the payments he could give written vouchers, or satisfactory explanations; that the balance in his hands at the time of his examination amounted to about 300*l.*; that at one time it had exceeded 900*l.*

Nos. 123, 124.

Mr. Burrowes, the Minute Clerk, having been represented as keeping the account of the fines and stoppages, out of which the fund is formed, we prosecuted our inquiries on this subject, chiefly with the assistance of that officer, who states, that with respect to those fines he makes out a return of the amount to be stopped from each officer, and the Secretary signs the order to have it deducted from the quarterly salary of the individual. Whenever any officer is absent, he is charged 3*s.* 9½*d.* a day for his absence. Fines for other causes, such as misconduct, are inflicted by the Secretary, or by his brother acting for him; these fines he represents as averaging from 200*l.* to 210*l.* a quarter, including stoppages of every kind; the fines on Postmasters, he states are, the greater part of them, directed to be levied by the Superintendent of the By-letter Department and the Superintendent of the Mail-Coach Department.

Another species of fines is against the mail-coach contractors for irregularity in the arrival of the mails, or for conveying a greater number of outside passengers than their contracts allow; it is generally imposed by a letter from the Secretary. He further states, that he has kept the account of fines for non-attendance since the year 1810 or 1811; that it was not a part of his official duty, and that he receives a per-centage for so doing; that the fines are by the authority of the Secretary handed over to the officer who keeps the suspension fund. The general amount of fines he states to be from the absent officers between 800*l.* and 900*l.* a year; from Postmasters it might probably be about 100*l.* a year, and about 200*l.* a year from mail-coaches; about 200*l.* a quarter out of this amount it appears is paid back to the extra clerks, who do the duty of the absent officers; the fines on mail-coach contractors are stated to be frequently repaid to them.

But

Appendix,
No. 125.

But, although Mr. Burrowes keeps the account of the sums of which the fund is composed, he disclaims having any further knowledge of the fund itself, the account of which, he states, has never been in his possession for a moment, and that he has no possible means of knowing how the money is disposed of after it is paid to Mr. Thomas Lees; and in another place he adds, "in fact it " is an account which has never in my opinion been controlled or checked in " any way whatever."

Mr. Burrowes, it appears, receives a per-centage, by way of salary, for his trouble in making out the return of fines and stoppages payable to this fund; this per-centage is computed on the gross returns made out by him of the fines which ought to be paid. It frequently happens, however, that many of these fines are remitted, on which occasions he is paid a per-centage on what is never paid to the fund; he admits that this is a case which very frequently happens, and that it is a most objectionable mode of remunerating an officer; he also admits that it is possible for the amount of fines to be reduced by rebates to such a degree that the per-centage charged upon the original amount would be greater than the sum actually paid to the fund.

In order to avoid extending the details on this subject, we beg to refer to Mr. Burrowes's evidence for further particulars respecting the mode of calculating and paying this per-centage. We had every reason to think this explanation perfectly candid and satisfactory, and he fully acknowledged the objections to which this part of the system is liable, and stated that he had used his endeavour to have an alteration introduced.

The nature of the payments made out of this fund will also appear from the above examination, and that of Mr. T. O. Lees, already referred to on the same subject. In a subsequent examination Mr. Burrowes enters into further details with respect to the system of fines and rebates, and from his explanations it will be evident that the Suspension Fund, as at present managed, affords the opportunity for numerous abuses for which no adequate check can be suggested. On applying to the Secretary for his explanations on the subject of this fund, he stated that it had always been left in the hands of the Chief Clerk, that he (the Secretary) never in his life looked at the account; he offered explanations on several payments brought to his notice, and admitted that some ought not to have been paid out of the fund in question; he repeatedly expressed his opinion that the fund should be altogether abolished, and the money in hand transferred to the public account; he admitted the retaining of any balance, which in one instance was 532*l.*, in another 911*l.*, not to be justifiable by any utility, and further, that the fund should in every way be considered a public account.

No. 126.

No. 111.

On calling the attention of the Postmaster-General to this part of our inquiry, Lord Rosse, although aware, of course, of the existence of the fund, appeared to be very little informed as to the purposes to which it was applied, or the manner in which it was managed; and he added that the account "ought to " have been looked into more minutely, probably it has been left very much to " the Secretary and Chief Clerk."

No. 97.

In addition to the preceding extracts and references, we consider it to be unnecessary to offer any further observations under the above head, in order to justify our recommendations, that steps should be immediately taken for the abolition of this fund, and after applying the best examination which circumstances will permit to the accounts relating to it, that any balance remaining should be paid over to the Receiver-General on account of the public.

It is part of this recommendation, that the system of fines and stoppages described in the examinations above referred to should be also discontinued. With respect to the fines on clerks for absence, we have in a former page remarked on the strong objection which, in our opinion, may be urged against the practice, which appeared to have become habitual, of permitting officers to absent themselves from duty under no other restriction than that of finding a substitute, which, as we have already stated, had produced a general system of delegation, most injurious to the regularity and discipline of the Department. As to fines on officers for misconduct, we beg to refer to our remarks on this point in our Report on the English Post-Office; those relating to the service of the mail-coaches must be considered on altogether different grounds, but it

is obvious that this part of the practice also requires revision, and especially it seems necessary that the authority for making such reductions from the stipulated price payable to the contractors, should be placed on a less questionable footing than that which existed at the period of our inquiry.

CONSOLIDATION.

IN our Reports on the Departments of Customs, Excise, and Stamps for Ireland, we have stated the grounds on which we have recommended the consolidation of the separate Establishments belonging to those branches of the revenue with the corresponding Establishments in England. The arguments by which those recommendations were supported, appear to us to be in all respects equally applicable to the Post-Office, and it might therefore be sufficient to rest our proposal for the extension of a similar measure to that Department, on the satisfactory results which are known to have attended the change in the instances above alluded to; there are, however, some additional grounds peculiar to the Department under consideration, to which we shall briefly advert. In the first place it may be observed with respect to the Departments of Customs, Excise, and Stamps, that although employed in the collection of the same branch of revenue, and generally in the conduct of the same business as is entrusted to the corresponding Department in England, yet that the revenue, and the business to which it gives occasion, may be considered in great measure as arising in and belonging wholly to Ireland; whilst in the case of the Post-Office, a comparatively small part either of the revenue or the business belongs exclusively to Ireland, the principal proportion of the correspondence, in the transmission of which it is employed, being that which is sent to or received from England; and the duties performed with respect to this correspondence in Dublin must accordingly be considered merely as the commencement or continuation of business properly belonging to the English office. Under this view it is difficult to account for the total separation of offices which has continued to subsist between the countries, a separation which took place, as stated by the former Commissioners as being called for by the legislative independence, which was at the time asserted between these two parts of the kingdom, but which is obviously incompatible with the legislative union which has been since effected. We think there can be no doubt of the propriety of a complete re-union of these establishments, which we accordingly recommend, under a conviction, that a consolidation with respect to this branch of revenue will be more effectual than in any of the others in promoting the objects of the legislature, which in the Act by which we were appointed, are expressly stated to be the assimilation of the modes of collecting and managing the public revenues arising in Great Britain and Ireland respectively, in pursuance of the Acts for their legislative union. A second argument in favour of consolidation, peculiar to the Post-Office, is that which arises out of the instance of Scotland, with respect to which country, the Department has now for many years been conducted as a branch of that of England, and we see no reason to doubt that the general principle of the arrangement, which a long experience has shown to be applicable to Scotland, would be found to be equally adapted to the case of Ireland, although the relative situation of those countries may require some variation in the details of such arrangement.

We may further remark, that a consideration of the nature and objects of Post-Office Establishments in general would, in our opinion, afford grounds in favour of the principle of consolidation as applying more strongly to those Establishments than to any other belonging to the public revenue. In the Departments of Excise, Customs, and Stamps, the collection of revenue is avowedly the primary object, and the person on whom that revenue is assessed being entitled to no corresponding service at the hands of the Department to which such collection is entrusted, are comparatively but little interested in the general system under which the Department is conducted; in the Post-Office, on the other hand, according to our view of the subject, the amount of revenue received must be considered as secondary to the other objects for which the institution is established, and which involve the performance of an important public duty, in the due discharge of which the interests and convenience of all classes of the people are equally concerned, to whatever part of the United Kingdom they may belong.

The service which the public are entitled to expect at the hands of this Department is the general transmission of the correspondence confided to it, by means which shall combine the greatest dispatch with the greatest security and regularity; and the benefits of such a transmission are equally due to all, at stipulated rates, without any other distinction than that which may arise from the distances necessarily travelled. For the general performance of the service thus described throughout the United Kingdom we think there can be no doubt that the utmost uniformity, both of practice and regulation, must be considered essential; and it seems equally clear that the attainment of such uniformity of system is not to be expected when the same service is administered by separate and independent authorities in each of the component parts of this kingdom, instead of by one general presiding authority for the whole.

To the arguments above adduced on general principles, we may add those which arise out of the actual system of administration in the Irish Post-Office, as detailed in the preceding parts of this Report; from which details it will sufficiently appear that although the present establishment in Ireland was framed expressly upon the model of that of England, and with the distinct object of assimilating the practice in every particular, and that so lately as at the time of the administration of Lord Clancarty, the deviations have been numerous and important. Whilst we fully admit that these deviations have in great measure arisen from circumstances with which the persons to whom the conduct of the Department has been more immediately entrusted are not properly chargeable, they afford sufficient evidence that general uniformity cannot be practicably secured where the presiding authorities are separate and independent. On the grounds, therefore, which are above stated or referred to, we feel it our duty to recommend that the establishments of the Post-Office in Ireland shall be consolidated with those of Great Britain, and that the administration of this Department for every part of the United Kingdom shall be confided to the same superintending authority. The principle of this consolidation will be the same as that which has been applied to the establishments of the other Revenue Departments; but it must be observed that in the present case our recommendation extends beyond that which has been offered with a similar object in our former Reports, since, with respect to the Post-Office, we not only suggest the expediency of the union of the establishments of Ireland with those of England, but we also propose that the constitution of the authorities to whom this general superintendence shall in future be committed shall be different in principle from that which has hitherto existed.

The grounds on which we have been led to think this further change would be desirable have been already stated or referred to in our observations in the present and the preceding Report on the offices of Postmaster-General and Secretary for Ireland and England respectively, and we have therefore only further to submit the substance of the measure which we venture to recommend is, the substitution of one general Board of Management for the administration of the posts throughout the United Kingdom, instead of the offices of Postmaster-General for Great Britain and Ireland respectively. We propose that the seat of this Board should be in London; that it should be composed of a President or Chairman, and four other members, with a Secretary and Assistant Secretary attached to the Board; that one member of the Board should be constantly resident in Ireland, and one other in Scotland, for the purpose of presiding over the establishments in those parts of the kingdom, which, however, should be considered in all respects as branches of and subordinate to the General Board in London; that at both of these Establishments there should be a Secretary and such other local officers as should be found necessary for the conduct of the business, according to the above principle of consolidation.

That the President and two other Commissioners should sit constantly in London for the daily dispatch of business, the entire practical superintendence of the Department in all its branches being considered as exclusively and immediately vested in the Board, in the same manner as the direction of the other principal branches of Revenue is entrusted to the Boards appointed for them respectively.

We annex a scheme of establishment for such a Board as we have proposed, with salaries which have appeared to us to be suitable in reference to those of the other principal Boards of Revenue ; viz.

| | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---|---|---|---|--------|
| Chief Commissioner | - | - | - | - | £2,000 |
| Four Commissioners (each) | - | - | - | - | 1,400 |
| One Secretary | - | - | - | - | 1,000 |
| One Assistant Secretary | - | - | - | - | 600 |
| One Secretary for Ireland | - | - | - | - | 800 |
| One - ditto - for Scotland | - | - | - | - | 600 |

In offering the above suggestion for the future management of the Post-Office Establishment of the United Kingdom, our own opinion as to the general necessity for some change, and as to the particular measure by which that change should be effected, has derived much confirmation from the circumstance, that in both respects our views have been sanctioned by the recommendations, either express or implied, which have been recorded as the results of the several preceding inquiries into this Department.

Report of Commissioners of Inquiry, 1788.

The Parliamentary Commissioners appointed in 1785 to inquire into the several Public Offices, by their Report on the Post-Office, dated 30th June 1788, recommend, "that a board should be held regularly once a week at least, for the purpose of effectually superintending the management of this great branch of the revenue, and of checking the expenditure thereof;" and in the observations immediately following this recommendation, and in other parts of this Report, they distinctly point at the necessity of a constant and habitual superintendence to be personally exercised by the Postmaster-General.

Seventh Report of Select Committee of Finance, 1797, p. 188.

In the Report from the Select Committee of Finance, on the same Department, presented by Mr. Abbot (since Lord Colchester) on the 19th July 1797, which was framed with direct reference to the preceding Report above quoted, it is submitted to the House of Commons, that "it may be worthy of consideration, whether a Board of Commissioners, upon the plan on which other revenue departments are conducted, would not secure the most effectual attention to the rapid and complicated business of this office, being a revenue department of extensive transactions, and much depending for its success in making its various and numerous contracts." The last Parliamentary Report on the Post-Office preceding our own inquiries, was that of the Commissioners of Fees and Gratuities to which we have already referred, and in addition to this reference we beg leave to annex their concluding observation on the general establishments of the office, as being in all respects in complete accordance with the views which we have been led to form, not only with respect to the Department to which their Report applies (that of Ireland), but also with respect to the general management of this branch of revenue for the whole of the United Kingdom. "From these considerations we recommend, that the office of Postmaster-General should be in future vested in three commissioners, two to constitute a board, and the signature of two to be necessary to the validity of any order; that a daily attendance should be given by them at the General Post-Office, for the purpose of superintending the general management of the Department, and of making themselves so acquainted with the whole of its details, as to be able to act from their own views, instead of being compelled by the want of information and experience to submit their judgment to the guidance of others. While this arrangement will, we trust, be conducive to the public advantage, by improving the administration and economizing the expenditure of this Department, we have the satisfaction of thinking that it need not occasion any additional charge to the expense of the Establishment, as we submit that the present salary would furnish ample means of remunerating the services of a board constituted as we recommend."

Ninth Report of Commissioners of Inquiry into Fees and Gratuities.

In explanation of the latter part of the above extract, which refers to the comparative expense of the proposed system of management, it should be observed, that at the date of the Report, there were two Postmasters-General, each on a salary of 1,500*l.*, one of which has since been reduced; and it will be recollected, that the comparison refers exclusively to Ireland. It will be

seen

seen, however, from the following scheme of present and proposed establishment, that a comparison of the same kind may be pursued with similar results with respect to our more extended recommendation of the substitution of a Board of Commissioners, instead of the Postmasters-General, in both parts of the Kingdom.

| PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT. | | PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT. | |
|---|------------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| — | TOTAL SALARY and EMOLUMENTS. | — | TOTAL SALARY and EMOLUMENTS. |
| ENGLAND: | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
| Postmaster-General - - | 2,500 0 0 | President or Chief Commissioner - - - } | 2,000 0 0 |
| | | Two Commissioners at } £1,400 each - - } | 2,800 0 0 |
| Secretary - - - | 4,565 6 4 | Secretary - - - | 1,000 0 0 |
| Assistant-Secretary - - | 800 0 0 | Assistant Secretary - - | 600 0 0 |
| SCOTLAND: | | | |
| Deputy Postmaster-General | 800 0 0 | One Commissioner - - | 1,400 0 0 |
| Secretary - - - | 600 0 0 | Secretary - - - | 600 0 0 |
| IRELAND: | | | |
| Postmaster-General, held by } two persons with one } salary of (£1,500 Irish) - } | 1,384 12 4 | One Commissioner - - | 1,400 0 0 |
| Secretary - - - | 1,416 19 3 | Secretary - - - | 800 0 0 |
| | | Proposed Establishment - | 10,800 0 0 |
| | | Present Establishment - | 12,066 17 11 |
| £ | 12,066 17 11 | Saving - £ | 1,266 17 11 |

The offices comprised in the above tables are those only which belong to the superintending branch of the Department; and it is obvious that it is in that branch that the effects of the consolidation with a view to a general reduction of expense will be less felt than in the subordinate offices.

We should not be prepared, without additional information derived from renewed and immediate inquiries, more especially in Ireland, to point out with any degree of precision the particular branches of the establishment in which the opportunities of diminishing the existing charges of management would arise; it must, however, be sufficiently apparent, that in carrying the principle of consolidation into practice, the necessity for the repetition of various parts of the business in both countries will cease, and that several of the officers on the Irish Establishment, which belong to it in the character of a separate and independent department, will not be required on its becoming united with that of England.

It should also be stated, that there is one consideration with respect to the office in Ireland to which we have not hitherto alluded, but which must necessarily have a very extensive influence with respect to the arrangements for the future conduct of the business arising between the two countries; we allude to the existing lines of communication established for the transmission of the correspondence between Great Britain and Ireland, lines of communication which were fixed when the relative situation of the two parts of the Kingdom in regard both to the objects and facilities of intercourse was very different from that in which they are now placed, and it is obviously a highly important topic for consideration, how far the public and authorized means of correspondence are adapted to the actual circumstances of the Kingdom.

The discussion of this question, however, belongs to another Report, which we hope shortly to lay before your Lordships, of which the nature and extent of the Packet Establishments for the conveyance of the correspondence to and from Ireland will form the subject; and we merely advert to it in this place for the purpose of drawing attention to the effect which must necessarily be produced on the Post Office Establishments of Dublin, in case it shall be found that the interests and convenience of both countries would be promoted by establishing additional and more direct points of intercourse between the various ports of the opposite coasts, instead of leaving the great bulk of Irish correspondence to be transmitted, as at present, through the metropolis, notwithstanding the circuitry of the route, and the consequent additional expense and delay which is in some instances thereby occasioned.

WALLACE. (L. s.)

W^m J^{no} LUSHINGTON. (L. s.)

HENRY BERENS. (L. s.)

Office of Revenue Inquiry, }
5th June 1829. }

It is to be observed, that the signatures attached to this Report are those only of the three Commissioners who were present at the examinations upon which it is principally founded.

SCHEDULE

OF

PRESENT AND PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT

OF THE

POST OFFICE, IRELAND.

SCHEDULE.

PRESENT AND PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT - - - -

| PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT. | | | |
|--|------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| DESCRIPTION OF OFFICE. | SALARY. | Other EMOLUMENTS. | TOTAL SALARY and EMOLUMENTS. |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| JOINT POSTMASTERS-GENERAL - - - (One of them only is in the receipt of salary.) | 1,384 12 4 | - - - | 1,384 12 4 |
| SECRETARY - - - - | 399 18 8 | 1,017 0 7 | 1,416 19 3 |
| Chief Clerk - - - - | 221 10 8 | 1,068 8 1½ | 1,289 18 9½ |
| Senior Clerk - - - - | 203 1 6 | 532 5 5 | 735 6 11 |
| Minute Clerk - - - - | 230 15 8 | 25 0 0 | 255 15 8 |
| Second Senior Clerk - - - - | 115 8 0 | - - - | 115 8 0 |
| Junior Clerk - - - - | 64 12 4 | 6 3 0 | 70 15 4 |
| SOLICITOR - - - - | 92 6 4 | 1,335 17 3 | 1,428 3 7 |
| RECEIVER-GENERAL - - - - | 553 17 0 | 150 0 0 | 703 17 0 |
| First Clerk - - - - | 184 12 4 | - - - | 184 12 4 |
| Second Clerk - - - - | 101 18 8 | 115 8 0 | 217 6 8 |
| ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL - - - - | 461 10 8 | - - - | 461 10 8 |
| Chief Clerk - - - - | 138 9 4 | - - - | 138 9 4 |
| Second Clerk - - - - | 117 14 4 | - - - | 117 14 4 |
| Third Clerk - - - - | 90 0 0 | 48 0 0 | 138 0 0 |
| LETTER-BILL OFFICE: | | | |
| Senior Clerk - - - - | 129 4 8 | 73 17 0 | 203 1 8 |
| Second Clerk - - - - | 123 9 4 | - - - | 123 9 4 |
| INLAND OFFICE: | | | |
| President - - - - | 276 18 6 | 69 4 8 | 346 3 2 |
| Vice-President and Clerk of a Road - - - | 207 13 10 | 512 12 8 | 720 6 6 |
| Vice-President and Clerk of a Road - - - | 207 13 10 | 452 8 1 | 660 1 11 |
| Clerk of Blind Directions, and Clerk of Express Papers - - - - } | 184 12 4 | 666 19 3 | 851 11 7 |
| First Taxing Clerk and Second Clerk of Express Papers - - - - } | 184 12 4 | 550 14 7 | 735 6 11 |
| Second Taxing Clerk - - - - | 184 12 4 | 184 12 4 | 369 4 8 |

SCHEDULE.

POST OFFICE, IRELAND.

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT.

| DESCRIPTION OF OFFICE. | FIXED SALARY. | Scale of Increase from Length of Service : | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------|--|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | Under 5 Years. | After 5 Years. | After 10 Years. | After 15 Years. | | | | |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | | | |
| One COMMISSIONER - | 1,400 0 0 | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| SECRETARY - - | 800 0 0 | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| Senior Clerk - - | - - - | 250 0 0 | 300 0 0 | 350 0 0 | 400 0 0 | | | | |
| Four Junior Clerks - - | - - - | 90 0 0 | 110 0 0 | 150 0 0 | 200 0 0 | | | | |
| SOLICITOR - - | 1,000 0 0 | { With travelling expenses of 2s. per mile, and subsistence out of Dublin at £2 per day. | | | | | | | |
| First Clerk - - | - - - | | | | | 200 0 0 | 230 0 0 | 260 0 0 | 300 0 0 |
| Second do. - - | - - - | | | | | 90 0 0 | 110 0 0 | 130 0 0 | 150 0 0 |
| CASHIER - - - | - - - | 250 0 0 | 300 0 0 | 350 0 0 | 400 0 0 | | | | |
| One Clerk - - - | - - - | 90 0 0 | 110 0 0 | 150 0 0 | 200 0 0 | | | | |
| ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL - | 400 0 0 | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| Chief Clerk - - - | - - - | 150 0 0 | 180 0 0 | 210 0 0 | 250 0 0 | | | | |
| Junior Clerk - - - | - - - | 90 0 0 | 100 0 0 | 120 0 0 | 140 0 0 | | | | |
| LETTER-BILL OFFICE : | | | | | | | | | |
| Senior Clerk - - - | 200 0 0 | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| Junior Clerk - - - | - - - | 90 0 0 | 110 0 0 | 140 0 0 | 160 0 0 | | | | |
| INLAND OFFICE : | | | | | | | | | |
| Two Presidents, each - | 500 0 0 | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| Two Senior Clerks, each - | - - - | 225 0 0 | 250 0 0 | 275 0 0 | 300 0 0 | | | | |

(107.)

B b

(continued)

| PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT. | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| DESCRIPTION OF OFFICE. | SALARY. | Other EMOLUMENTS. | TOTAL SALARY and EMOLUMENTS. |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| <i>INLAND OFFICE — continued.</i> | | | |
| Third Taxing Clerk - - - - | 184 12 4 | - - - | 184 12 4 |
| Fourth - do. - - - - | 173 10 10 | 230 15 6 | 404 6 4 |
| Fifth - do. - - - - | 173 8 4 | - - - | 173 8 4 |
| Sixth - do. - - - - | 184 12 4 | - - - | 184 12 4 |
| Seventh - do. - - - - | 193 7 0 | 64 12 3 | 257 19 3 |
| Eighth - do. - - - - | 156 0 0 | - - - | 156 0 0 |
| Ninth - do. - - - - | 156 18 8 | - - - | 156 18 8 |
| Tenth - do. - - - - | 161 10 10 | - - - | 161 10 10 |
| First Sorter - - - - | 115 8 0 | - - - | 115 8 0 |
| Second Sorter - - - - | 115 8 0 | 64 12 4 | 180 0 4 |
| Third Sorter - - - - | 127 10 6 | - - - | 127 10 6 |
| Fourth - do. - - - - | 129 1 2 | - - - | 129 1 2 |
| Fifth - do. - - - - | 115 8 0 | 92 6 2 | 207 14 2 |
| Sixth - do. - - - - | 115 8 0 | 101 18 8 | 217 6 8 |
| First Junior Sorter - - - - | 73 17 0 | 129 4 8 | 203 1 8 |
| Second - do. - - - - | 73 17 0 | - - - | 73 17 0 |
| Third - do. - - - - | 73 17 0 | - - - | 73 17 0 |
| Fourth - do. - - - - | 64 12 4 | 64 12 4 | 129 4 8 |
| Fifth - do. - - - - | 64 12 4 | - - - | 64 12 4 |
| Sixth - do. - - - - | 64 12 4 | 138 9 2 | 203 1 6 |
| Seventh - do. - - - - | 64 12 4 | - - - | 64 12 4 |
| Eighth - do. - - - - | 64 12 4 | - - - | 64 12 4 |
| First Probationary Sorter - - - - | 48 0 0 | - - - | 48 0 0 |
| Second - do. - - - - | 48 0 0 | 136 17 6 | 184 17 6 |
| Third - do. - - - - | 48 0 0 | - - - | 48 0 0 |
| Fourth - do. - - - - | 48 0 0 | 90 0 0 | 138 0 0 |
| Fifth - do. - - - - | 48 0 0 | - - - | 48 0 0 |
| Sixth - do. - - - - | 48 0 0 | - - - | 48 0 0 |
| Seventh - do. - - - - | 48 0 0 | - - - | 48 0 0 |
| Eighth - do. - - - - | 48 0 0 | - - - | 48 0 0 |
| Ninth - do. - - - - | 48 0 0 | - - - | 48 0 0 |
| Tenth - do. - - - - | 48 0 0 | - - - | 48 0 0 |
| Eleventh - do. - - - - | 48 0 0 | - - - | 48 0 0 |
| Twelfth - do. - - - - | 48 0 0 | 64 12 4 | 112 12 4 |
| Thirteenth - do. - - - - | 48 0 0 | - - - | 48 0 0 |
| Fourteenth - do. - - - - | 48 0 0 | - - - | 48 0 0 |
| Tick Clerk - - - - | 92 6 4 | - - - | 92 6 4 |
| Bag-man - - - - | 55 8 0 | - - - | 55 8 0 |

Establishment of Offices, &c.— *continued*

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT.

| DESCRIPTION OF OFFICE. | FIXED SALARY. | Scale of Increase from Length of Service : | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|--|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | Under 5 Years. | After 5 Years. | After 10 Years. | After 15 Years. |
| | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Twelve Assistant Clerks, each | - - - | 140 0 0 | 160 0 0 | 180 0 0 | 200 0 0 |
| Eighteen Junior Clerks, each | - - - | 90 0 0 | 100 0 0 | 110 0 0 | 120 0 0 |

| PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT. | | | |
|---|----------|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| DESCRIPTION OF OFFICE. | SALARY. | Other EMOLUMENTS. | TOTAL SALARY and EMOLUMENTS. |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Inland Office—continued. | | | |
| First Messenger - - - - - | 36 18 6 | 57 4 0 | 94 2 6 |
| Second Do. - - - - - | 36 18 6 | 26 0 0 | 62 18 6 |
| Third Do. - - - - - | 36 18 6 | 26 0 0 | 62 18 6 |
| Fourth Do. - - - - - | 27 14 8 | 26 0 0 | 53 14 8 |
| Fifth Do. - - - - - | 27 14 8 | 26 0 0 | 53 14 8 |
| Sixth Do. - - - - - | 27 14 8 | 26 0 0 | 53 14 8 |
| COMPTROLLER OF THE BRITISH-MAIL OFFICE - - | | | |
| Senior Clerk - - - - - | 147 14 0 | - - - | 147 14 0 |
| Senior Sorter - - - - - | 184 12 4 | 23 4 1 | 207 16 5 |
| First Junior Sorter - - - - - | 163 17 0 | 24 5 1 | 188 2 1 |
| Second Do. - - - - - | 64 12 4 | 346 5 6 | 410 17 10 |
| Second Do. - - - - - | 64 12 4 | 23 4 1 | 87 16 5 |
| SUPERINTENDENT OF DEAD-LETTER OFFICE - | | | |
| First Clerk - - - - - | 230 15 6 | 173 10 10 | 404 6 4 |
| Second Do. - - - - - | 184 12 4 | 184 12 4 | 369 4 8 |
| First Junior Clerk - - - - - | 135 0 0 | - - - | 135 0 0 |
| Second and Third Do. at £64 12s. 4d. each - | 64 12 4 | 64 12 4 | 129 4 8 |
| Second and Third Do. at £64 12s. 4d. each - | 129 4 8 | - - - | 129 4 8 |
| WRITING OFFICE: | | | |
| First Clerk - - - - - | 92 6 0 | - - - | 92 6 0 |
| Second Do. - - - - - | 64 12 4 | - - - | 64 12 4 |
| SUPERINTENDENT OF MAIL-COACHES - - | | | |
| Assistant - - Do. - - - - - | 369 4 8 | 148 0 0 | 517 4 8 |
| Clerk - - Do. - - - - - | 109 12 4 | - - - | 109 12 4 |
| Clerk - - Do. - - - - - | 96 3 4 | 106 8 8 | 202 12 0 |
| SURGEON - - - - - | | | |
| SURGEON - - - - - | 92 6 4 | - - - | 92 6 4 |
| COMPTROLLER OF THE ALPHABET OFFICE - - | | | |
| First Clerk - - - - - | 184 12 4 | 266 18 3 | 451 10 7 |
| Second Do. - - - - - | 122 6 4 | 133 9 2 | 255 15 6 |
| Third Do. - - - - - | 100 0 0 | - - - | 100 0 0 |
| Fourth Do. - - - - - | 87 14 0 | 5 0 0 | 92 14 0 |
| Fourth Do. - - - - - | 73 17 0 | 5 0 0 | 78 17 0 |

Establishment of Officers — *continued.*

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT.

| DESCRIPTION OF OFFICE. | FIXED SALARY. | Scale of Increase from Length of Service : | | | |
|--|---------------|--|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | Under 5 Years. | After 5 Years. | After 10 Years. | After 15 Years. |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Four Messengers, each 20s. per week. | | | | | |
| See Inland Office. | | | | | |
| SUPERINTENDENT OF DEAD-LETTER OFFICE - - } | 250 0 0 | — | — | — | — |
| Two Senior Clerks, each - - - | - - - | 140 0 0 | 160 0 0 | 180 0 0 | 200 0 0 |
| Three Junior Clerks, each - - - | - - - | 90 0 0 | 100 0 0 | 110 0 0 | 120 0 0 |
| WRITING-OFFICE : | | | | | |
| Two Clerks, each - - - | - - - | 90 0 0 | 100 0 0 | 110 0 0 | 120 0 0 |
| SUPERINTENDENT OF MAIL-COACHES - - } | 300 0 0 | — | — | — | — |
| One Clerk - - - | - - - | 90 0 0 | 100 0 0 | 110 0 0 | 120 0 0 |
| See Inland Office. | | | | | |

| PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT. | | | |
|---|----------|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| DESCRIPTION OF OFFICE. | SALARY. | Other EMOLUMENTS. | TOTAL SALARY and EMOLUMENTS. |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| SURVEYOR'S OFFICE : | | | |
| Resident Surveyor - - - - | 295 7 8 | - - - | 295 7 8 |
| First Riding Surveyor - - - - | 92 6 4 | 388 10 3 | 480 16 7 |
| Second - do. - - - - | 92 6 4 | 170 8 2 | 262 14 6 |
| Third - do. - - - - | 92 6 4 | 450 9 4 | 542 15 8 |
| Fourth - do. - - - - | 92 6 4 | 277 1 5 | 369 7 9 |
| First Extra do. - - - - | - - - | 254 10 10 | 254 10 10 |
| Second Extra do. - - - - | - - - | 313 5 11 | 313 5 11 |
| PACKET AGENT AT HOWTH - - - - | | | |
| Do. at Dunmore - - - - | 92 6 4 | 352 0 10 | 444 7 2 |
| Do. at Kingstown - - - - | 54 12 0 | 275 17 4 | 330 9 4 |
| COMPTROLLER OF THE PENNY POST - - - - | | | |
| Chief Clerk - - - - | 138 9 4 | - - - | 138 9 4 |
| First Senior Sorter - - - - | 83 1 8 | - - - | 83 1 8 |
| Second do. - - - - | 83 1 8 | 20 0 0 | 103 1 8 |
| Two Junior Sorters, at £64 12s. 4d. each - - - - | 129 4 8 | - - - | 129 4 8 |
| Window-man - - - - | 64 12 4 | 48 0 0 | 112 12 4 |
| Two Stampers, at £27 14s. each - - - - | 55 8 0 | - - - | 55 8 0 |
| Porter - - - - | 36 18 8 | - - - | 36 18 8 |
| 82 Receiving-house Keepers, at £4 12s. 4d. each - - - - | 378 11 4 | - - - | 378 11 4 |
| Fifty-seven Letter-Carriers: | | | |
| 10 at 16/8 per week - - - - | 433 6 8 | } | 2,168 16 8 |
| 10 at 15/9 — - - - | 409 10 0 | | |
| 11 at 14/10 — - - - | 424 4 8 | | |
| 11 at 13/11 — - - - | 398 0 4 | | |
| 15 at 12/11 — - - - | 503 15 0 | | |

Establishment of Offices, &c. — *continued.*

| PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT. | | | | | |
|--|---------------|--|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| DESCRIPTION OF OFFICE. | FIXED SALARY. | Scale of Increase from Length of Service : | | | |
| | | Under 5 Years. | After 5 Years. | After 10 Years. | After 15 Years. |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| SURVEYORS : | | | | | |
| Four Surveyors, each - - - - | - - - - | 100 0 0 | 125 0 0 | 150 0 0 | 200 0 0 |
| With travelling allowance of 21s. per day, and 11d. per mile when on duty. | | | | | |
| COMPTROLLER OF THE PENNY POST - - - } | 250 0 0 | — | — | — | — |
| One Senior Clerk - - - | - - - | 140 0 0 | 160 0 0 | 180 0 0 | 200 0 0 |
| Four Junior Clerks, each - | - - - | 90 0 0 | 100 0 0 | 110 0 0 | 120 0 0 |
| One Messenger, at 20s. per week. | | | | | |
| 57 Letter-Carriers, each - | - - - | 50 0 0 | 60 0 0 | 70 0 0 | 80 0 0 |

| PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT. | | | |
|--|----------|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| DESCRIPTION OF OFFICE. | SALARY. | Other EMOLUMENTS. | TOTAL SALARY and EMOLUMENTS. |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| LETTER-CARRIERS: | | | |
| Inspector - - - - - | 92 6 4 | 14 0 0 | 106 6 4 |
| Sixty Letter-Carriers: | | | |
| 15 at 43 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> - - - - - | 650 0 0 | 706 4 7 | 1,356 4 7 |
| 8 at 40 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> - - - - - | 327 12 0 | 129 17 2 | 457 9 2 |
| 10 at 38 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> - - - - - | 385 13 4 | 144 18 1 | 530 11 5 |
| 13 at 36 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> - - - - - | 470 7 8 | 112 18 6 | 583 6 2 |
| 14 at 33 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> - - - - - | 470 3 4 | 85 10 0 | 555 13 4 |
| HOUSEKEEPER - - - - - | 92 6 4 | - - - | 92 6 4 |
| DOOR PORTERS: | | | |
| Two at 48 <i>l.</i> - - - - - | 96 0 0 | - - - | 96 0 0 |
| One at 36 <i>l.</i> - - - - - | 36 0 0 | - - - | 36 0 0 |
| FIRE LIGHTERS: | | | |
| Two at 31 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> - - - - - | 62 8 0 | - - - | 62 8 0 |
| LAMP LIGHTERS: | | | |
| One at 36 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> - - - - - | 36 16 8 | - - - | 36 16 8 |
| One at 16 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> - - - - - | 16 4 0 | - - - | 16 4 0 |
| HOUSEMAIDS: | | | |
| Eight at 27 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> - - - - - | 221 12 0 | - - - | 221 12 0 |

Establishment of Offices, &c.—*continued.*

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT.

| DESCRIPTION OF OFFICE. | FIXED SALARY. | Scale of Increase from Length of Service. | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------|---|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | Under 5 Years. | After 5 Years. | After 10 Years. | After 15 Years. |
| LETTER-CARRIERS: | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| One Inspector - - - | - - - | 200 0 0 | 225 0 0 | 250 0 0 | 300 0 0 |
| Thirty Letter-Carriers, each | - - - | 50 0 0 | 60 0 0 | 70 0 0 | 80 0 0 |

LIST OF APPENDIX.

REPORTS, PAPERS, &c.

Appendix

- No. 1.—**REPRESENTATION** from the Postmasters-General to His Grace the Lord Lieutenant, on the Reform of the General Post-Office of Dublin, dated 10th Nov. 1807 - p. 113
- No. 2.—Patent appointing the Right Hon. Earl O'Neill and the Right Hon. Earl Rosse Postmasters-General, dated 1st December 1809 - - - - - p. 132
- No. 3.—Patent appointing John Lees esq. and Edward Smith Lees esq. Secretaries to the Post-Office, Dublin, dated 25th March 1801 - - - - - ibid.
- No. 4.—Patent appointing G. C. Swan esq. Receiver-General - - - - - p. 133
- No. 5.—Patent appointing Robert Shaw esq. Accountant-General - - - - - p. 134
- No. 6.—Patent appointing H. Bushe esq. Resident-Surveyor - - - - - ibid.
- No. 7.—Minute appointing T. O. Lees esq. Chief Clerk, dated 16th June 1814 - - - - - p. 135
- No. 8.—Letter from the Earl of Rosse to the Parliamentary Commissioners of Revenue Inquiry, on the subject of Reductions effected by him in the Post-Office, dated 1st September 1823 - - - - - ibid.
- No. 9.—Report of Charles Johnson and Joseph Hume, of the Post-Office, London, on the state of the Post-Office, Ireland, dated 13th September 1823 - - - - - p. 137
- No. 10.—Report of Charles Johnson as to assimilating the mode of contracting for the Mails in Ireland to that of England, dated 19th September 1823 - - - - - p. 145
- No. 11.—Observations of Sir Edward Smith Lees, Secretary to the Post-Office in Ireland, on various branches of the Post-Office, dated 20th March 1824 - - - - - p. 146
- No. 12.—Letter from William Gregory esq. to the President of the Parliamentary Commissioners of Revenue Inquiry, dated 15th August 1823, transmitting certain papers affecting the Constitution and Administration of the Post-Office - - - - - p. 150
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APPENDIX

TO THE NINETEENTH REPORT.

REPORTS, PAPERS, &c.

Appendix, No. 1.

REPRESENTATION from the Postmasters-General to His Grace the Lord Lieutenant, on the Reform of the General Post-Office of Dublin. Reports, Papers, &c.

MY LORD,

General Post-Office, Dublin, 10th Nov. 1807.

CONCEIVING it essential to the performance of our duty as Postmaster-General of Ireland, that no time should be lost by us in pointing your Grace's attention to such inconveniences as have been experienced in the post-office department, we have now the honour to lay before your grace the following statement relative to such part of the actual situation of the general post-office in Dublin as may require the interposition of Government to ameliorate, and to suggest such circumstances as appear to us fit to be adopted with a view to the public advantage in this important branch of his Majesty's service.

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In doing this we purpose postponing to a future opportunity, after this more pressing subject shall have been disposed of, the observations which it will be our duty to make with a view to the attainment of greater efficiency in the country deputies, and a more perfect system in the penny post-office of Dublin.

Sensible of the weight of responsibility which does, and in truth ought, to attach on those directly concerned in the superintendence of the whole correspondence of this portion of the empire, we have been the more anxious to derive information from the best sources whence it was possible to draw it, from the numerous complaints which had reached us of alleged mismanagement in the administration of the Irish post-office.

Immediately, therefore, on our appointment to the joint situation which we have now the honour to fill, we made application at the general post-office in London for their assistance, and have ever since maintained with that department a direct, personal, and confidential communication upon the subject of such reforms here as it might be advisable to propose.

The kindness of the postmasters-general of Great Britain, the attention of their secretary, and the anxious zeal with which the principals of every subordinate department were so good as to enter with us into the most minute explanations upon every matter severally connected with their part of the management, are circumstances which we shall ever notice with gratitude; at the same time that they have enabled us, at an earlier period than would otherwise have been the case, with greater confidence to point out some of the principal matters to which we conceive the defects in the actual arrangements in the Irish post-office may be attributed.

The first defect which presents itself is the want of a proper system of checks, both with respect to the interior management of the Dublin office, and with reference to the several deputies in the country.

These it will be unnecessary to detail; some new checks are already put in train for adoption, and upon the whole of this part of the subject the postmasters-general are already vested with sufficient authority to correct, alter, or new-model the present practice, as the public service may require. It must, however, be remarked that some, and very important checks which it will be eligible to establish in the sorting office, and those offices dependent on it, cannot conveniently be introduced without a considerable enlargement of the rooms wherein the whole business of arrival and dispatch is conducted.

The first point then to which we should wish to solicit your grace's attention, and to which we conceive much of the irregularity and want of system is to be ascribed, is the ill construction and want of space in the sorting and letter-carriers offices, and those dependent on them, and the want of some minor offices and accommodation connected with the arrival and dispatch of his Majesty's mails, &c.

It requires that a person should have personally witnessed the nature of the business performed in the sorting and letter-carriers offices, to be aware of the material consequence of ample space, without which it is impossible to make a proper distribution of the persons necessarily employed, so as to detect fraud, and to promote regularity and dispatch.

The sorting-room in the Dublin office is in shape so ill adapted to the business for which it is occupied, is so confined in point of extent, so ill arranged and so dark, that the officers on duty, even under the present inadequate establishment, are considerably interrupted and impeded in their business, and every facility is afforded for the plunder of the property of individuals intrusted to the charge of the general post-office.

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Indeed, so great is the temptation offered by these concurring circumstances, that numerous as the complaints have been of losses actually sustained by depredation, we are more inclined to be surprised at their having been so few, than to wonder at their multiplicity.

In addition to the extension of these offices for the general post, there is likewise a necessity for similar offices, though on a much smaller scale, for the penny post-office establishment, together with an office and the necessary arrangements of sorting, &c. for the English mails and management of the Government expresses, the business of which, for the purpose of affording punctuality in the delivery and dispatch of the home letters, we should propose to separate from the inland arrangements.

Some few rooms will be likewise requisite for the attendance of guards, messengers, &c.

The late postmaster-general, Lord Donoughmore, in a letter written, upon the eve of his retirement, to Sir Arthur Wellesley, strongly urges that the attention of Government should immediately be directed to this point.

The necessity of extending the concerns of the general post-office in most of the respects we have mentioned has long been felt; and with the certainty that the business cannot be conducted with security and proper dispatch without such extension, the postmasters-general conceive they cannot too forcibly press this subject on your grace's consideration, or urge too strongly the necessity of the immediate authority of Government being granted for effecting the required additions.

The ground belonging to the public at the post-office is so confined, and already so covered with the necessary offices, as not to afford space for the proposed extension of the building.

Whetlier it will be advisable to purchase the houses adjoining for the purpose of erecting such additional offices as may be required, or altogether to obtain ground in some other convenient situation, whereon to build an entire new office, will no doubt be ultimately decided upon by your grace with reference to which of the two arrangements shall appear most advantageous in point of economy and public convenience.

On this point we are not prepared to give any decided opinion.

Upon the one hand, scarcely any situation for the establishment of a post-office could be found more eligible from its local position than that whereon the present office is placed; and as far as regards the main building, although more space would certainly be desirable, and although such as the present building affords is not exactly distributed in the manner in which, in the event of erecting a new office, we should have the honour to recommend, yet it is sufficiently convenient, and not altogether ill adapted, for the execution of the business.

Again, of the ground adjacent in the rear which it would be requisite to procure, about the half of it is occupied by the premises of the Incorporated Society under a Captain Coleman, who we are informed is willing to grant a lease of it for ninety-nine years, from the 29th September 1807, at 100*l.* per annum, and a payment to him of the difference between the rent now paid by the Incorporated Society, amounting to about 51*l.* per annum, and the rent for the last year and half, the whole of which payment would not exceed 80*l.*

On the other hand, Captain Coleman will not grant a perpetuity of his land or a lease of longer duration than ninety-nine years; and considerable difficulty, it is to be feared, will be encountered in obtaining the rest of the land required, which is essential to the proposed improvements. To ascertain the facts relating to this point, inquiries are making for your grace's further information.

The increased value of the premises on which the present post-office is placed is likewise stated to us as an argument against continuing on the present site, it being alleged that the disposal of the land and buildings of the actual post-office would go a considerable length in reimbursing the expense of erecting an entire new building.

For our part, however, we do not much rely upon this argument, as it seldom perhaps happens that when Government is under the necessity of disposing of its property, it is able to derive much advantage from the bargain.

With respect to a new site, in the event of change, it is necessary to state that the Commissioners of Wide Streets have made a proposal to convey an ample plot of ground in perpetuity, at the rate of 1*l.* per running foot, fronting to Carlisle Bridge, and occupying the whole length of D'Olier-street; a situation very little, if at all, inferior, in point of locality, to that occupied by the present post-office.

And we have likewise to add that in the event of change, the public will still continue during the erection of the new office to receive the benefit of having the business connected with the portage of its letters conducted in the existing office, which could not without increased confusion be the case if an extension of the present building should be determined on. We are, however, upon the whole, inclined to think that if ground can be obtained at any reasonable rate adjacent to the present concerns of the post-office, sufficiently extensive for the proper enlargement of the building, so as to furnish the requisite accommodation, it will be preferable to remain upon the present site, rather than, by changing, incur the public revenue with the charge of an entire new office.

Having put your grace in possession of the nature of the enlargements necessary in the buildings of the post-office, and suggested such reasoning as our present information empowers us to afford upon the advantages or disadvantages attendant upon the present situation as opposed to a change of site, we have now to call your attention to an object not less material, and to rectify which, the interposition and authority of Government are essential; viz., the inadequacy of the present establishment, both in point of numbers of officers, and amount of individual emolument, to ensure an active and zealous discharge of the several duties. Much need not be said to impress your grace with the policy of affording sufficient emolument, proportioned to the several duties, to those employed in every department

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department under Government; and if this is true as a general position, it is abundantly so in its application to the post-office, in which, more perhaps than in any other, the different persons employed have, generally speaking, greater trust reposed in them, are more exposed to temptation, and, consequently, the different situations require to be filled by persons of peculiar good character and respectability. So important has this been felt in England, that at various times a total revision has taken place of the post-office establishment, and the salaries of the different officers have been proportionably increased.

The last arrangement of this sort, and by which, as far as applicable, we should propose, though on a moderated scale, to model what we shall have the honour of submitting to your grace, took place towards the close of Mr. Pitt's last administration, the treasury letter approving thereof bearing date on the 29th January 1806, the increase therein authorized being to take effect from the 5th July preceding. This arrangement was, as far as the post-office establishment would admit, founded upon the principle of length of service, and a gradual scale of increased salary as applicable thereto; a principle which, combining with it that of succession wherever eligible, we should humbly conceive would meet your grace's approbation, as carrying with it the certainty of a competency in advanced life to the deserving officers of the establishment, and rescuing them from the state of langour which a sole dependence upon generally a protracted, always an uncertain, and sometimes a visionary prospect of succession, is calculated to inflict.

In order to establish the different checks adopted in the London office, and assimilate the practice of the Irish post-office with that of Great Britain, it will be necessary, in a great degree, to new-model the office here, to make a different distribution of the different persons employed, and in some instances to create new subordinate departments. The paper hereunto annexed will point out in detail the arrangements we propose to make in new-forming the office on the principle adopted in England, for the purpose of obtaining greater safety, convenience, and dispatch in the future conveyance of letters, and of establishing additional checks for the better security of the post-office revenue.

We shall have the honour of stating, under their different heads, the reasons which have induced us to propose such alterations as are now submitted for your grace's consideration.

But first it will be right to notice some pressing inconveniences which are experienced from the nature of the appointments of some of the officers, and from the mode in which the duty of these and others has been performed.

Exclusive of the postmasters-general and secretary, there are four officers in subordinate departments of the post-office, whose situations are held by patent under the great seal, viz.

The comptrollership of the sorting office.

The resident surveyorship and comptroller of bye letters, both in one, although in their nature perfectly distinct.

The treasurer or receiver-generalship.

The accountant-generalship.

Of these the two first are so intimately connected with the daily management of the current business, for which the postmasters-general is responsible, that they ought never to have been taken from his direct control or placed beyond the immediate power of suspension or dismissal.

The duty of the first of these officers is to superintend the whole business connected with the dispatch, arrival, and delivery of his Majesty's mails; to take care that the proper officers duly attend at the hours appointed in the sorting office, and perform their duty with accuracy and dispatch; to report daily the time of departure and arrival of all the mails, the hour of dispatch of the letter-carriers, the number of letters sent out, the amount of postage, and any misconduct, absence of officers, or other occurrence which may take place during the hours of business, and to make such proposals thereon for the amelioration of the system as his experience may suggest.

This office was granted to the gentleman who now holds it by patent, during pleasure, in 1796, at an annual salary of 250*l.* per annum; and we have no wish, and have certainly no intention, of recommending Government, in any respect, to abridge the emoluments of an officer who has long served the public with zeal and integrity.

But it being necessary, under the proposed new arrangements, of putting the management of the British mails and Government expresses on a separate establishment, to place a confidential person over this department; and it being in coincidence with the wishes of the present comptroller to take the charge of this duty, rather than to continue in the inland sorting-room, we should humbly suggest that his control should, by an instruction from Government, be in future confined to the arrival and dispatch of the British mails, together with the management of the Government expresses.

We should also propose to place the business of the inland office under the guidance of an active officer, to be styled the president of the inland office, assisted by two vice-presidents, in the manner we shall hereafter detail to your grace when we come to speak of this particular branch of the business. And further, in the event of a vacancy in the patent of comptroller of the sorting office, to abolish that office altogether, and in lieu thereof to allow the appointment of a comptroller of the British office, at a moderate salary; this officer to be appointed by the postmaster-general for the time being, and to be subject to be fined, suspended, or dismissed by him at his pleasure.

With respect to the resident surveyorship and comptroller of bye letters, two officers of considerable importance and perfectly distinct in themselves, these were united into one, and granted by patent *during good behaviour*, in the year 1793, at a salary of 31*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*, to Mr. Bushe, who, on a return of the post-office establishment made in 1801 to Government,

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in consequence of a requisition from the then chief secretary, declares that "the grant was made to him as a total and absolute sinecure, in reward for the services of his father, and that it would be impossible for him to do any duty." Certain it is that since the appointment of Mr. Bushe no attendance whatever has been given by the principal officer of these combined, though distinct and separate offices.

We are by no means desirous of depriving Mr. Bushe of the income he at present enjoys as a reward for his father's meritorious services; and though it might not be inexpedient to make some other arrangement for this gentleman, yet as it appears he only looks to the income, without seeming to harbour any intention of opposing his patent to the proposals which we conceive it to be our duty to offer for the public service, we shall leave his interest to be disposed of by your grace's wisdom.

The duties of the resident surveyor, with the exception of those connected with the mail-coach system, we propose to have transacted, as in England, in the secretary's office; and in the event of the determination of Mr. Bushe's patent, we should suggest the propriety of appointing the secretary resident surveyor, without however attaching to this officer any additional salary, although the increase of one clerk in his department may, perhaps, on this account, hereafter become necessary.

The management of the bye-letter correspondence, over which Mr. Bushe is, likewise by his patent, comptroller, we propose to combine with the superintendence of the dead and mis-sent letters, for the purpose of conveniencing the public with a more punctual cross-road communication than has hitherto existed, and we entertain sanguine hopes of being able considerably to advance the public receipts in this hitherto neglected part of the post-office arrangements.

On the subject of the two other patent offices on the post-office establishment, viz. those of the treasurer and accountant-general, we have no objection to urge against their appointments continuing always to form a part of the patronage of Government.

We have, however, to observe that the anomaly so justly complained of by our predecessor, Lord Donoughmore, of allowing the business of treasurer to be performed in the office of the accountant-general, has only been in appearance obviated, for though duty of the receiver-general is no longer performed in the accountant-general office, yet, in point of fact, a person in the employment of the individual who enjoys the latter office is the actual conductor of the whole duties of the former.

We have only on this part of the subject to express a hope that on the termination of either or both of the patents in question, the re-grants may severally be made to efficient individuals who may be found thoroughly qualified to perform the respective duties attached to these most important situations in their own persons; and that that of the accountant-general may hereafter be made, as was originally intended, an efficient office of check against abuses in the treasurer's department.

The annexed paper contains first, a statement of the details with reference to the present officers which we should wish to establish for the more effectual transaction of the business; secondly, the permanent arrangements, without such reference, which we should think it expedient to recommend with respect to gradation of salary.

We shall now have the honour of stating our reasons for such alterations and additions as we have thought it requisite to propose under their respective heads.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

THE reasons for our recommending the addition of one clerk in this department are:—First, on account of the great increase of the correspondence of the office; secondly, of its having the greatest part of the surveyor-general's business to perform; and thirdly, on account of the additional checks which are now in a course of establishment for the security of the revenue against the frauds of the country deputies, and which we mean for the present to conduct in this office, although in England it forms a separate establishment under the denomination of the "Letter-Bill office."

We have indeed some reasons to fear that the addition of one clerk will scarcely be found sufficient for the performance of this accession of duty; we conceive ourselves, however, bound to try the experiment, sensible that should a further addition hereafter be found requisite, your grace will give due consideration to any application we may in future prefer on this subject.

INLAND OFFICE.

WE fear that the immense amount of increase proposed in this department may occasion momentary sensation of surprise, but when it is considered that the office is one where an immense amount of property must necessarily pass through the hands of most of the individuals employed in it, that the temptation is great, and that the complaints have been abundant, it may not surely be unadvisable to render it worth the while of officers, to whom so much is entrusted, to be honest.

It must, we believe, be recollected, that besides character, each of these persons must be qualified with approved security, must have received a certain degree of education, and even, after all, that they will still have long to toil before they can acquire a comfortable provision in the arrangement here proposed; although we have nearly double the number of persons to be daily employed, yet we have in fact made no addition to number on the existing establishment. To explain this it is necessary to state that the actual arrangements were made at a time when the correspondence of the country was not, in number of letters, above half, and in product of revenue not one third of their present amount. Fifteen persons

persons of the description of assistant clerks and sorters were then thought sufficient for the management of the business; and as the mails at that time were dispatched at eleven o'clock at night, and arrived at six on the morning, it was found impracticable to employ the same individuals in the morning receipt, who had been on duty at the dispatch of the preceding night. A double establishment therefore became necessary, and though the hour of dispatch has within these few years been changed from eleven to eight o'clock in the evening, the old system of alternate establishment has still been persevered in; and to perform the business of increased correspondence ten letter-carriers and some of the mail guards have been called in to assist in facing, stamping, and sorting the letters.

We now propose to unite the two sets of clerks, assistants, and sorters, in the business of each day, which will preclude the necessity hitherto experienced of employing letter-carriers and mail guards in the interior of that office. The present salaries of those employed in this department your grace will therefore perceive has been only for half work, and we should hope those now proposed will not appear too great for the double duty hereafter to be imposed on the persons to be in future employed in the inland office.

The additional officers of a novel description proposed to be appointed are few, and our reasons for proposing them are as follow:—

CLERK OF THE BLIND DIRECTIONS.

THE proposed institution of a clerk of blind directions, or as he is commonly termed the blind-man, is taken from the arrangement in the London office, and is suggested for the purpose of promoting expedition in the dispatch of the evening mails, and preventing the frequent mistakes which are found to arise from blind or imperfect directions. To obtain these advantages, it is proposed that the sorters, as in England, should be directed in going over the letters to throw out those of difficult or short address, in order, in the former case, to save the time which would be required for decyphering them; and in the latter to prevent, if possible, the chance of their being mis-sent. The letters so thrown out are to be collected and brought to the clerk of blind directions, who will be a person selected from those of the greatest experience in the office, to whom all sorts of hand-writing are familiar, and who is best acquainted with the general correspondence of the country; and it will be his business to correct the directions, sort the letters so referred to him, and pass them to the different divisions for the purpose of being thrown forward to the different post-towns for which they are destined.

The length of service which the officer must have gone through in order to qualify himself for this situation, the establishment of which has been found of such essential advantage in the English office, induces us to hope that your grace will not deem the salary of 200*l.* per annum larger than ought to have been proposed.

TICK CLERK.

THE proposed establishment of this office is also taken from the London office; his business there is to tick off in a book kept for that purpose the arrival of all the bags conveyed to town by the mails, previous to their being opened: and in like manner to tick off in the evening the letter-carriers bags, and those from the receiving-houses received at the office, and to make an immediate report to the president in the event of any bags being missing; he is likewise to superintend the entry in the evening of every letter-carrier's name, noting likewise the hour of his arrival from his walk. At present the business of ticking off the morning arrival of bags is performed by the officer who arrives first as a reward for his early attendance, it being his privilege to leave the office the moment his duty is completed; so that receiving only the advantage of his performing a mechanical operation, the office is thereby deprived of one of its most active members.

In the evenings there is no check at present on the arrival of the letter-carriers or bags from receiving-houses, the office receives such letters as are brought without any inquiry or check to ascertain whether all the letters and all the bags which ought to have been brought in have actually reached the post-office. The situation of tick clerk is one which, though of considerable utility and requiring integrity, does not call for more than a slight degree of education in the person exercising it; it is therefore proposed that arrival at this and the situation which will be immediately afterwards spoken of, should be held out as a prospect for the reward in succession of such messengers as should have gone through their service with zeal and fidelity.

BAG AND STAMP KEEPER.

THESE situations are distinct in England, but from the small scale of our business, in comparison with theirs, we conceive that the duties of both can very well be performed by one person. In his capacity of bag-man, it will be the duty of the person employed to collect and take under his charge all the bags which arrive from the country, to examine individually whether they are in a proper state for service, to make a report of such as may require repair to the president or vice-president in turn for duty, in order that immediate directions may be accordingly given, and to separate them for each division, so that they may be in readiness for evening duty.

At present there is no person to whom the custody of the bags of the office are specially entrusted; the junior clerk at each division collects the bags for the evening work; little

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care or attention can be paid to their state by persons who have other material duties to perform, and the consequence is a very considerable expense to the public; much greater than that the public will be charged with by the proposed arrangement. As stamp keeper, it will be the duty of this officer carefully to preserve in his custody the stamps belonging to the office, to clean such as are clogged, daily to change the date of each, to keep the stamp cushions in proper state for use, and lay them and the proper stamps at each table ready for the business of each morning and evening respectively. At present the stamps are placed in a drawer in the sorting room, under the custody of no particular person, and open to the access of all those who are permitted to enter that room; little care or attention is paid to them; the stamp cushions are either overloaded or too slightly moistened with ink, so that the impressions are often blotted, and almost always imperfect.

CLERKS OF ROADS, &c.

BEFORE we leave the subject of the inland department, it will be right to apprize your grace that there are six very lucrative situations connected with it, four of which have been always considered as peculiarly belonging in succession to the four senior clerks in the sorting office; many of the officers attached to which it is ascertained have been induced to remain in the office on their present low salaries, on no other grounds than in the hope of some day or other succeeding to these situations. The fifth has long been enjoyed by the present secretary, and the sixth is supposed to be at the disposal of the postmaster-general to cast wherever they may think fit.

Four of these situations are termed clerkships of roads, and the emolument arises from the privilege of sending Irish newspapers into the different provinces free of postage, which produces an income at the lowest of 500*l.* per annum, and on the best or Leinster road of 800*l.* The last is the situation enjoyed by the present secretary, and although properly in the free disposal of the postmaster-general, it is proposed hereafter to annex it permanently to the office of secretary, thereby precluding all necessity of increased salary to this officer. The profits of the other two arise first from a compensation of 28*l.* per annum each, given for the relinquishment of sending English newspapers free of postage in 1784, and secondly, from the emolument arising from the privilege of sending out English newspapers and lottery lists express, immediately on the arrival of the English mail, both of which jointly produce a revenue to the clerks possessed of these privileges in the one instance of about 450*l.*, and in the other, of above 700*l.* per annum. Of the gentlemen enjoying these advantages upon the sorting-office establishment none of them at present do any duty, but have been permitted to pay persons coming junior into the office for the discharge of the sorting business in their room. This arrangement, although it puts the public to no additional charge, yet appears defective in two particulars; first, by depriving the public of the services of the most experienced of its officers, who, if enabled, ought still to continue in the performance of their duty, and if disabled, ought to retire upon such pension as Government should judge it expedient to grant. And secondly, by inducing persons to remain on the establishment when they are past the power of service, and thereby protracting and possibly defeating the legitimate prospects of the deserving and efficient officers next in succession to them; it is not our wish, however, to interfere with arrangements already made, but we should propose that Government should instruct us to obviate this evil in time to come, by directing that in all cases of future succession, the clerks of the roads and those possessed of the privilege of sending English newspapers and lottery lists express, should perform their duties in person; and that, should their respective absence from office through illness or otherwise, in any one year, altogether amount to three calendar months, or in any two successive years to four calendar months, their situations should *ipso facto* become vacant, and be immediately enjoyed by the next in succession, unless such absence should have taken place under the special permission of Government.

It appears above, that compensation to the amount of 28*l.* per annum each was, upon the separation of the Irish from the English office in 1784, granted to the persons formerly possessed of the privileges of sending out English newspapers, &c. by express; the persons to whom this compensation was originally granted are long since dead, nevertheless the amount has still been charged to the public and received by their successors. The sum is not in this instance of any material consequence, but the principle is a vicious one and directly applies to the continuance *in perpetuo* of a very heavy expense to the public in the following instance:—A short time subsequent to the Act of Union, the clerks of roads applied to Lord Hardwicke, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, for compensation to remunerate them for losses incurred by the diminished demand for Irish newspapers, in consequence of which Government directed that an average of the profits of each clerkship should be formed of three years, two preceding and one subsequent to the Union; and having thus allowed a certain annual sum to be the legitimate amount of each, an account was directed to be kept of the annual profits arising from the supply of Irish newspapers, and whatever this fell short of the average sum, the balance was directed to be paid from the post-office revenue. Under this arrangement a sum of 800*l.* in the first, and 500*l.* in the last year, was paid to the clerks of the roads to compensate their losses; which, although expected by those next in rotation, we should humbly conceive ought to be discontinued upon the death, resignation, or removal of the present possessors. We should likewise propose, that upon the future succession of any of the officers on the establishment, with the exception of the secretary, for whom no increase is proposed, to the clerkship of a road, or to the

emoluments from forwarding English newspapers and lottery lists express, their salaries should be respectively reduced to two thirds of the whole sum proposed by us to be now allowed them, which will give the public some participation in the profits now enjoyed by these officers, and lighten the expense of the proposed increased establishment.

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LETTER-CARRIERS OFFICE.

WE have little to add upon this subject to what is already contained under the observations on the annexed proposed additional establishment.

In England many of the persons employed on this duty derive an emolument of upwards of 200*l.* per annum from their walks, to which they arrive in succession; these emoluments arise from payments on early delivery, Christmas-boxes, and bell-money. The payments from the establishment proposed to be made here, are only the same as those made to the letter-carriers in the London office, yet here we have no emoluments arising from early delivery;—the Christmas-boxes are generally insignificant, and the bell-money only one penny per house, instead of one penny per letter, and of this trifling perquisite the letter-carriers are often defrauded, by a practice very prevalent among the inhabitants of this city, of sending their letters, sometimes those of an entire street, to one house for delivery to the letter-carrier.

To obviate this fraud, however, and at the same time to add to the emoluments of these servants of the public, in whom very considerable confidence must necessarily be placed, we have it in contemplation, so soon as a revision and correction of the situation and number of the receiving-houses shall have been made, to oblige the public to pay as in England, per letter, and not as here, per house, for the letters delivered to the letter-carriers.

SUPERINTENDENT OF MAIL-COACHES.

THE object which induces us to propose the establishment of this office, is for the purpose of securing to the public, as far as practicable, the full benefit of the mail-coach system.

The necessity of some more efficient control over the coach-masters contracting to carry the public mails, over the coachmen, guards, &c. has been felt by us ever since our appointment to the office. It is true that we possess the power of putting the contract in suit, of insisting on the dismissal of coachmen, and actually dismissing our guards; but these are remedies which cure the disease by killing the patient, and for the most part, whenever resorted to, are attended with vast expense and considerable inconvenience to the public service.

The duty of superintendent would be, to take every means to prevent delays from taking place, by a constant and vigilant attention to this sole object; he would have in the first place, strictly to examine each mail-coach way-bill upon its arrival, to see that each stage on the whole line was made at its proper time; in case of the reverse, to inquire minutely into the cause, to correspond for this purpose with the parties concerned in it, and if requisite, either to send his assistant or to go down himself, in order to inquire into any deviation from the contract, and personally to arrange matters on the spot, for the purpose of preventing its recurrence in future; and cautiously to distinguish between delays or other infractions of the contract arising from wantonness, neglect, or inattention, and those produced by unavoidable accident.

The duties of the presiding officer will require constant attention, and the office ought to be filled by a person of incorruptible integrity, of great industry and activity, and of some knowledge of the material features of the post-office business.

We had some thoughts of continuing the duty of controlling the mail-coach way-bills, with the clerks of the secretary's office, by whom this part of the duty has been long performed, and directing the riding surveyors to discharge such part of the business as should require the personal presence on the spot of a controlling officer from the office; but besides the business being amply sufficient to engross the whole and undivided attention of those proposed for its performance, we find that the clerks in the secretary's office will, under the new system of checks already in some progress towards adoption, in addition to their former duty, have more employment than would possibly admit of their doing justice to this important part of the public service. And such is the ignorance of the country postmasters, such the fraud of many of them, and so constant the application for establishment of new post-towns, &c. that the time of the surveyors is abundantly occupied with these objects. We trust, therefore, as the mail-coach system already considerably extended is likely still further to increase, that your grace will be induced to approve of this, in our judgment, advantageous and necessary establishment.

ALPHABET AND PAID WINDOW.

THE Alphabet is an establishment long formed for the accommodation of the public; and from which very material convenience and security are derived to many of the public offices and mercantile houses, who have their letters sorted for the alphabet and send for them by their own messengers.

The fees derived from this source amount to a handsome sum, and are received by the alphabet keeper for his own emolument. On this account, and because the present alphabet keeper is likewise clerk of a road, no additional salary is proposed for him. On the present establishment of this office there are two clerks, who it is proposed to place on the sorting establishment, and whose salaries it has consequently been proposed to raise, according to their years of service as attached to that office.

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In the paid window there are, according to the existing establishment, four clerks. In this part of the office, the whole business connected with the dispatch of British mails and management of Government expresses, has hitherto been conducted by these four officers; it now being proposed to separate the whole duty, as well of dispatch as of arrival of the British mails, and to place this branch of the business in a distinct department, three of the window-men are, under this arrangement, proposed to be transferred to the British-mail office, and the fourth to the alphabet and paid window, where, with the assistance of the clerks already there, it is supposed that the whole duty, both of the alphabet and paid window, can be performed without additional aid.

BYE, DEAD, AND MIS-SENT LETTER OFFICE.

THERE is in truth no increase of number suggested here, the two clerks heretofore employed in the office of resident surveyor and comptroller of bye letters are joined to the two already in the dead and mis-sent letter office; and though the business of both is considerably increased by the checks and vouchers which have recently been adopted, and will still further be added to, yet it is conceived that under the management of the superintendent, the number of clerks will be fully sufficient for the discharge of the duties of this department.

BRITISH-MAIL OFFICE.

IT appears to us of considerable importance, that the dispatch and delivery of the inland letters should be rendered as punctual as possible; it has therefore been our anxious endeavour to enforce the dispatch of the inland mails outwards at eight o'clock precisely each evening, and to send the letter-carriers out with the letters for their different walks in the town delivery, at nine o'clock in the morning. In this attempt, however, we have been often disappointed, from various causes, which our efforts, coupled with some of the proposals we have the honour to submit, are calculated to obviate; but a considerable cause of our disappointment has originated in the uncertain arrival of the British mails.

Frequently these have reached the office, even during the course of our short experience, in the very middle of the evening sorting business, and thereby retarded the departure of the mails till nine, and even till a later hour; the consequence of which has been considerable detriment to the horses, the delay and impatience of the passengers, an entire departure from our regular way-bills, and a total irregularity in the arrival of post letters in every part of the island.

In the same manner, when the arrival has similarly taken place during the course of the morning sorting, it has been found impracticable to dispatch the letter-carriers with any degree of punctuality, and the town delivery has consequently been delayed, to the manifest inconvenience of the public. To prevent the necessity of so obvious a cause continuing to exist in the way of punctuality, the probable benefits resulting from a separation of the British mail from the inland establishment occurred to us, and hence has originated the proposal for this purpose, which we have now the honour of humbly submitting to your grace's consideration.

By this arrangement, the English mails will be opened and the letters sorted for the town delivery, or for the different divisions of the country, by officers appointed for this purpose, distinct from those employed in the inland office.

In this case, should an English mail arrive in the evening, by seven o'clock, or even at somewhat a later hour, the business can be placed in such a state of forwardness as to admit the dispatch of the country letters therein conveyed by the mails of the evening, without materially interfering with the officers of the inland department, who will only have to throw forward the letters and tell their amount, the whole being already sorted in the British office for the different divisions. In the same manner in the morning, should an English mail arrive by eight o'clock, the letter-carriers need not, on this account, be delayed, as the additional letters (already sorted in the British office for the different seats) they will have to set for the town delivery will very materially affect the hour of their departure.

The very slight additional charge to the public for the attainment of an object of such material advantage will, we should hope, induce your grace to accede to the proposal we have thought it our duty to submit upon this subject.

The entire management of the Government expresses will likewise form a part of the duty of this department.

TREASURER OR RECEIVER-GENERAL.

WE have nothing to add with respect to our proposals on this part of the subject, to what already appears in the observations under this head in the annexed papers.

We cannot however too forcibly endeavour to impress upon your grace the observations we have * already had the honour of submitting in the foregoing part of this report, with respect to the mode in which this office and that of the accountant-general are conducted, and of the necessity (whenever the state of the by-gone accounts shall permit) of placing efficient persons at the head of each, without which we despair of ever establishing that security to the post-office revenue which the public has a right to expect by making the accountant-general's department one of effectual check and control over that of the treasurer.

In truth, if this desirable object is not accomplished, the office of accountant-general is altogether a useless burthen upon the public purse, and ought to be abolished, the main purpose for which it was established having been utterly defeated.

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ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL.

It appears to us unnecessary to trouble your grace with any thing further than what has * already been said upon this branch of the post-office department.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.

WE have the honour to refer your grace to the observations in the annexed increased establishment, for the detail of our proposal respecting the future salary of the housekeeper, and for our views relating to the future disposal of the emoluments she at present enjoys.

We have only therefore to assign our reasons for proposing the increase in this part of the establishment of two servants.

This we shall shortly do, by stating that the dirt and filth of the whole post-office, its staircases, passages, rooms, and offices, are such as to require the appointment of proper persons to keep them regularly cleansed; and that we do not think so large a concern to which the public has such constant access can be kept in a state of tolerable neatness by a smaller number of persons, or at a less expense than we have taken the liberty of proposing to be in future employed for that purpose.

SUPERANNUATION OF OFFICERS.

BEFORE we conclude this report, we think it our duty to call your grace's attention to the subject of the superannuation of our officers, as well perhaps those of the country as on the town establishment, and to suggest the propriety of admitting persons who have served the public for twenty years and upwards, and possibly under some very special circumstances of another nature, of retiring upon a proportionate part, perhaps two thirds, of their actual salaries. This, however, to be done by Government, upon memorial from the postmasters-general, setting forth the length of service, or possibly such special circumstances as might render an earlier superannuation equitable, and praying such superannuation accordingly.

It has been a not very unfrequent practice of some of our predecessors to admit of the superannuation of their officers on the whole of their salaries and emoluments, with the exception only of 50% per annum, which they were to pay to a substitute who came in at the bottom of the office.

This mode of proceeding has been resorted to, the rather because the expense of such superannuation producing no additional charge on the revenue, it was conceived that any resort to the approbation of Government became unnecessary.

But besides a practice of this sort being open to considerable abuse, it was vicious in itself, as possibly (and in some cases actually) depriving the public of the services of an individual still capable of the performance of his duty, and as immediately thwarting the prospects of deserving and efficient officers, who looked to the enjoyment of lucrative situations upon the superannuation of their seniors, and for which they were willing to pay the public by their continued service.

In addition to which, under the proposed arrangements of increased salary, proportionate to the number of years service, such a practice cannot be persevered in without subjecting the revenue to considerable and uncertain charges. We should therefore humbly suggest that an instruction should be framed positively prohibiting the postmasters-general from permitting any superannuation without sanction of Government; and we should hope that for the encouragement of the officers in this department your grace will be pleased to recognize the principle of permitting the deserving officers of the public on this establishment to retire upon a moderate salary, after such a course of years service as may be thought sufficient to warrant.

We have the honour to subscribe ourselves, my Lord,

Your Grace's very faithful and obedient humble servants,

(Signed) O'NEILL, } Joint Postmasters-
CLANCARTY, } General.

His Grace the Lord Lieutenant.

* P. 116.— See also observations under head Receiver-General; also observations under proper head in annexed Paper.

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SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

| | Present Salaries. | | | Proposed Salaries. | | | Increase. | | |
|--|-------------------|----|-----|--------------------|----|----|-----------|----|----|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Chief Clerks: | | | | | | | | | |
| One chief clerk 20 years service and upwards - - - - | 628 | 0 | 11 | | | | | | |
| Senior Clerks: | | | | | | | | | |
| One 20 years service and upwards - | 137 | 18 | 11½ | 200 | 0 | 0 | 62 | 1 | 0½ |
| One under 15 and above 10 - - | 60 | 0 | 0 | 125 | 0 | 0 | 65 | 0 | 0 |
| Junior Clerks: | | | | | | | | | |
| One proposed to be appointed - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 70 | 0 | 0 |

OBSERVATIONS.

1st. The present salary of the chief or first clerk is 259*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*, of which 100*l.* per annum terminates with the present possessor; the balance of the whole sum set down as in actual receipt arises first from 80*l.* per annum, compensation on loss of fees on expresses by the establishment of mail-coaches, and which ought likewise to terminate with the present possessor; and, secondly, from 288*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* fees on commissions of officers on the establishment;—deducting the two sums of 100*l.* and 80*l.*, there will remain 448*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.* for the emolument of his successor, that is, supposing the fees on commissions to be permanent. Of these fees, after the interest of the actual clerk shall terminate, we should recommend an account to be kept, so as in the event of their amount becoming so small as to lower the value of the salary of chief clerk below the gradation hereafter proposed, that the difference should be made up from the incidents; and in like manner, if the same should amount to a greater sum, the salary should be proportionably diminished.

2d. The salary of this officer is but 90*l.* per annum, the balance of 47*l.* 18*s.* 11½*d.* is made up of 20*l.* compensation for the loss of fees on expresses, in consequence of the establishment of mail-coaches, which ought to cease with the present possessor, and 27*l.* 18*s.* 11½*d.* from fees on appointments in the office, and private expresses; the latter sum is of such trifling amount as scarcely to be worth keeping an account of, otherwise its amount might be ascertained and applied as in the former case.

The following scale is submitted for adoption in this department, for the emoluments of the persons serving therein:—

CHIEF CLERKS:

| | |
|---|-------|
| Above 20 years - - - - | £ 400 |
| Above 15 and not exceeding 20 years - - | 350 |
| Under 15 - - - - | 300 |

SENIOR CLERKS:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|
| Above 20 years - - - - | 200 |
| Above 15 and not exceeding 20 - - | 150 |
| Under 15 - - - - | 125 |

JUNIOR CLERKS:

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| Above 7 years - - - - | 100 |
| Above 3 and not exceeding 7 - - | 80 |
| Under 3 years - - - - | 70 |

INLAND OFFICE.

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| | Present Salaries. | | | Proposed Salaries. | | | Increase. | | |
|---|-------------------|----|----|--------------------|----|----|-----------|----|----|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| President : | | | | | | | | | |
| One - - - - - | - | - | - | 300 | 0 | 0 | 300 | 0 | 0 |
| Vice-Presidents or Deputy Comptroller : | | | | | | | | | |
| One under 20 years - - - - - | 100 | 0 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| One under 20 years . - - - - | 50 | 0 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| Clerk of Blind Directions : | | | | | | | | | |
| One 34 years service - - - - - | 104 | 0 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 96 | 0 | 0 |
| Taxing and Assistant Clerks : | | | | | | | | | |
| Six of 20 years and upwards | 110 | 0 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 660 | 0 | 0 |
| { one at | 95 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| { one at | 90 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| { two at | 85 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| One above 15 years and under 20 - | 90 | 0 | 0 | 170 | 0 | 0 | 80 | 0 | 0 |
| Three under 15 years - - { one at | 55 | 0 | 0 | 150 | 0 | 0 | 295 | 0 | 0 |
| { two at | 50 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Sorters : | | | | | | | | | |
| Two of 6 years and under 8 - - - | 50 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Four under 6 years - - - - - | 50 | 0 | 0 | 90 | 0 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 0 |
| Junior Sorters : | | | | | | | | | |
| Three of 3 years - - - - - | 50 | 0 | 0 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 90 | 0 | 0 |
| Five under 3 years - - - - - | 50 | 0 | 0 | 70 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Probationary Sorters : | | | | | | | | | |
| Four - - - - - | 50 | 0 | 0 | 52 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Tick Clerk : | | | | | | | | | |
| One tick clerk to be raised to 100 <i>l.</i> after 6 years - - - - - | 50 | 0 | 0 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Bag-man and Stamp Keeper : | | | | | | | | | |
| One bag-man and stamp keeper - | 50 | 0 | 0 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Messengers : | | | | | | | | | |
| Three senior - - - - - { one at | 30 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 38 | 0 | 0 |
| { one at | 27 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| { one at | 25 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Three junior - - - - - { two at | 25 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| { one at | 20 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |

OBSERVATIONS.

1st. The salary here proposed is 50*l.* per annum more than that enjoyed by the comptroller of the sorting office, whose business he would with some considerable additions, for the most part, have to perform. As it is proposed to appoint the first senior clerk from the secretary's office to this situation, who has an immediate prospect of succeeding to the chief clerkship, it is but just that he should not be deprived of the considerable advantage he naturally looks to on account of his removal; we should therefore submit that on the death, resignation, or retirement from office of the present chief clerk in the secretary's office, the sum

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sum of 100*l.* per annum on the incidents should be added to the 300*l.* annual salary here proposed, so as to make the whole salary in that case equal to 400*l.* per annum. The additional 100*l.* to form no part of the permanent salary, but to be paid to this individual only on the grounds above stated.

2d. Although it is proposed hereafter to place the succession to the situation of tick clerk and bag-man, as a reward to deserving messengers, yet there being two sorters already on the establishment more than are required, and these being persons who have, contrary to my Lord Lieutenant's instructions, been placed in the office at a more advanced period of life than ought to have been the case, it is intended for the present to fill these situations with them, giving them their option whether to accept them or leave the office altogether.

The following scale is proposed for succession and gradation in this department :—

VICE-PRESIDENTS :

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|-------|
| Of twenty years service and upwards | - | - | - | - | £ 225 |
| Under 20 years | - | - | - | - | 200 |

TAXING AND ASSISTANT CLERKS :

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---|---|---|-----|
| Of 20 years service and upwards | - | - | - | - | 200 |
| Above 15 and not exceeding 20 | - | - | - | - | 170 |
| Fifteen years and under | - | - | - | - | 150 |

SORTERS :

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|---|---|---|-----|
| Of 10 years and upwards | - | - | - | - | 125 |
| Of 8 years and under 10 | - | - | - | - | 110 |
| Of 6 years and under 8 | - | - | - | - | 100 |
| Under 6 years | - | - | - | - | 90 |

JUNIOR SORTERS :

| | | | | | |
|---------------|---|---|---|---|----|
| Above 3 years | - | - | - | - | 80 |
| Under 3 years | - | - | - | - | 70 |

PROBATIONARY SORTERS :

One pound sterling per week, until put on the establishment.

LETTER-CARRIERS OFFICE.

| | Present Salaries, | | | Proposed Salaries. | | | Increase. | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|----|----|--------------------|----|----|-----------|----|----|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Inspector of Letter-Carriers : | | | | | | | | | |
| One | 70 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Letter-Carriers : | | | | | | | | | |
| Fifteen { six at per week | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 187 | 10 | 0 |
| { six ditto | 0 | 13 | 0 | | | | | | |
| { three ditto | 0 | 12 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Fifteen { eleven at per week | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 205 | 8 | 0 |
| { four ditto | 0 | 11 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Fifteen { twelve at per week | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 202 | 16 | 0 |
| { three ditto | 0 | 10 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Fifteen at per week | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 195 | 0 | 0 |
| Fifteen at per week | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 156 | 0 | 0 |

OBSERVATIONS.

The number of letter-carriers here noticed includes those upon the penny-post establishment; the number attached to which amounts to 15; and although this Report purports to confine itself to the general branch of the Dublin office, yet it has been thought expedient to

to

to extend it in this single instance, and to propose the increase to all the letter-carriers employed at present by the post-office, for the purpose of preventing an apparent distinction (although of a temporary nature) from being made by the parties, between persons actually engaged in the same description of duty.

Should it become necessary, when the subject of the penny-post hereafter comes under consideration, to add to the number of letter-carriers attached to that department, the reasons will then be assigned for the proposed addition. Sixty are at present sufficient for the town delivery, including the mails from England.

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SUPERINTENDENT OF MAIL-COACHES.

| | Present Salaries. | | | Proposed Salaries. | | | Increase. | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|----|----|--------------------|----|----|-----------|----|----|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Superintendent: | | | | | | | | | |
| One to be appointed - - - | - | - | - | 200 | 0 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Assistant: | | | | | | | | | |
| One to be appointed - - - | - | - | - | 80 | 0 | 0 | 80 | 0 | 0 |
| Clerks: | | | | | | | | | |
| One to be appointed - - - | - | - | - | 70 | 0 | 0 | 70 | 0 | 0 |

OBSERVATIONS.

The establishment here proposed is entirely new in this country; the reasons which have induced us to propose it will appear in the body of the Report.

With respect to the salaries, it is presumed (if the reasons for the establishment shall seem satisfactory,) that these will not appear exorbitant. In England, where doubtless all matters connected with the mail-coach arrangement are carried on upon a much more extended scale, the salary of superintendent is placed at 800*l.*, and the actual superintendent receives 900*l.* per annum.

In an arrangement of so novel a nature it is impossible, with any hope of correctness, to suggest an eligible gradation of increase proportionate to years service, or even to ascertain whether the establishment herein proposed will be sufficiently ample for the object in view—experience can alone decide on these points.

In the meantime it is however hoped and believed, that the number of persons suggested will be sufficient, if judiciously selected, for the performance of duties certainly arduous in themselves, and most important as to the regular dispatch and arrival of His Majesty's mails. It is to be observed, that if this establishment shall be approved of, there will be deducted for the expense of it, first 100*l.* per annum at present paid to a superintendent of mail guards; and secondly, 40*l.* per annum paid to an officer for the custody of the arms of the guards, neither of which it will be longer necessary to continue.

ALPHABET, &c. PAID WINDOW.

| | Present Salaries. | | | Proposed Salaries. | | | Increase. | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|----|----|--------------------|----|----|-----------|----|----|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Clerks and Window-Men: | | | | | | | | | |
| One 6 years service and under 8 - | 50 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| One 6 years service and under 8 - | 50 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| One under 3 years - - - | 50 | 0 | 0 | 70 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 |

OBSERVATIONS.

It is proposed to join these two establishments, in which the clerks receive a small fee from such persons as keep their letters at the alphabet, the produce of which to them is perhaps between 50*l.* and 80*l.* per annum.

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From the considerable increase which has taken place in the sums received for postage at the paid window, it is requisite that the security of the officers employed at the post-paid window should be very considerably increased, and it is our purpose to have additional securities required accordingly.

For the scale of gradation, see the sorting establishment.

BYE, DEAD, AND MIS-SENT LETTER OFFICE.

| | Present Salaries. | | | Proposed Salaries. | | | Increase. | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|----|----|--------------------|----|----|-----------|----|----|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Superintendent : | | | | | | | | | |
| One 20 years service and upwards - | 160 | 0 | 0 | 250 | 0 | 0 | 90 | 0 | 0 |
| Senior Clerks : | | | | | | | | | |
| One 20 years service and upwards - | 100 | 0 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Junior Clerks : | | | | | | | | | |
| One above 7 years - - - | 50 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| One above 3 years - - - | 50 | 0 | 0 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| One under 3 years - - - | 50 | 0 | 0 | 70 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 |

OBSERVATIONS.

The officer who it is proposed to place over this united, extensive, and important department has been in the office upwards of 30 years, and has for some time presided over the dead and mis-sent letter office. The salary stated to be enjoyed by him at present is in fact composed of his salary as a clerk in the sorting office, as well as that which he has received in the dead and mis-sent letter office; it is however proposed that the total of his receipt, as well as duty, should be now confined to the salary herein stated to be annexed to the superintendent, saving, however, to the particular individual, his rank in the sorting office, which will hereafter entitle him to succeed to the clerkship of a road, when this proposed salary will be reduced one third.

The following scale is proposed to govern the salaries in this department :

SENIOR CLERKS :

| | |
|---------------------------------|------|
| Above 20 years - - - | £200 |
| Above 15 and not exceeding 20 - | 150 |
| Under 15 and above 10 - - | 125 |

JUNIOR CLERKS :

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| Above 7 years - - - | 100 |
| Above 3 and not exceeding 7 - - | 80 |
| Under 3 years - - - | 70 |

BRITISH-MAIL OFFICE.

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| | Present Salaries. | | | Proposed Salaries. | | | Increase. | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|----|----|--------------------|----|----|-----------|----|----|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Comptroller : | | | | | | | | | |
| One above 20 years - - - | 250 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Clerks : | | | | | | | | | |
| One 10 years and upwards - - | 95 | 0 | 0 | 125 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Sorter : | | | | | | | | | |
| One under six years - - - | 50 | 0 | 0 | 90 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Junior Sorters : | | | | | | | | | |
| One under 3 years - - - | 50 | 0 | 0 | 70 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| One to be appointed - - - | - | - | - | 70 | 0 | 0 | 70 | 0 | 0 |

OBSERVATIONS.

Although the department herein proposed is entirely new, yet, it being intended to appoint the present comptroller of the sorting office to the situation of comptroller of British mails without any alteration of salary, it has been thought right to place the increase of expense attendant on this arrangement under the head of the inland office. It is likewise to be observed, that in case of any vacancy occurring in the office of comptroller, it is proposed to diminish the salary, and that it should afterwards be governed by the following scale :

COMPTROLLER :

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| Above 25 years - - - | £ 225 |
| Above 20 years and under 25 - - | 200 |
| Under 20 years - - - | 180 |

CLERKS :

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| Above 20 years - - - | 200 |
| Above 15 years and under 20 - - | 170 |
| Fifteen years and under - - - | 150 |

SORTERS :

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| Ten years and upwards - - - | 125 |
| Eight years and under 10 - - - | 110 |
| Six years and under 8 - - - | 100 |
| Under 6 years - - - | 90 |

JUNIOR SORTERS :

| | |
|---------------------|----|
| Above 3 years - - - | 80 |
| Under 3 years - - - | 70 |

Note.—All the business of the dispatch of the British mails and management of the Government expresses is conducted in a part of the office called the window; in consequence of the increase of duty on their account there have been four window-men; by the present arrangement one window-man will be sufficient, and the other three, whose present salaries are stated on the other side, it is proposed to add to the British office, so that in truth, the erection of this department, besides the comptroller, will only occasion the addition of one officer to the establishment.

Reports, Papers,
&c.

No. 1.
Representation of
Lords O'Neill and
Clancarty on the
Reform of the
Post-office, Dublin.

TREASURER AND RECEIVER-GENERAL.

| | Present Salaries. | | | Proposed Salaries. | | | Increase. | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|----|--------|--------------------|---------|----|-----------|----|----|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Chief Clerk : | | | | | | | | | |
| One 20 years and upwards | - | - | 70 0 0 | 200 0 0 | 130 0 0 | - | - | - | - |
| Clerks : | | | | | | | | | |
| One 10 years and upwards | - | - | 50 0 0 | 125 0 0 | 75 0 0 | - | - | - | - |
| One under 3 years | - | - | 50 0 0 | 70 0 0 | 20 0 0 | - | - | - | - |

OBSERVATIONS.

In addition to the importance of this office, the trust reposed in its officers, and the justice of assimilating it with the other departments in respect of prospect of emolument, the large securities necessarily required of the clerks, seems to call for proportionate emolument. In point of fact, the third clerk in this office has been long vacant, without its being possible to find a proper person, furnished with solvent and sufficient security to fill it at the present salary; and the second clerk has only been induced to accept of the situation at the personal request of the secretary; it is, however, conceived, that the salaries here proposed are sufficiently liberal, with the prospect of future increase proportionate to extent of service.

CLERKS :

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|---|---|---|-------|
| Above 20 years | - | - | - | - | £ 200 |
| Above 15 and not exceeding 20 | - | - | - | - | 150 |
| Under 15 and above 10 | - | - | - | - | 125 |
| Above 7 and not exceeding 10 | - | - | - | - | 100 |
| Above 3 and not exceeding 7 | - | - | - | - | 80 |
| Under 3 years | - | - | - | - | 70 |

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL.

| | Present Salaries. | | | Proposed Salaries. | | | Increase. | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|----|--------|--------------------|--------|----|-----------|----|----|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Chief Clerk : | | | | | | | | | |
| One 15 years and under 20 | - | - | 70 0 0 | 150 0 0 | 80 0 0 | - | - | - | - |
| Clerks : | | | | | | | | | |
| One 15 years and under 20 | - | - | 60 0 0 | 150 0 0 | 80 0 0 | - | - | - | - |
| One 6 years and under 7 | - | - | 50 0 0 | 80 0 0 | 30 0 0 | - | - | - | - |

OBSERVATIONS.

The great importance of this office as a security to the public revenue, if placed under a proper and effectual foundation would have led us to have suggested the expediency of considerably adding to the emoluments of those engaged in the discharge of its duties, abstracted from placing the clerks of this office in a similar situation, with respect to their prospects of emoluments proportionate to their time of service, with those employed in the secretary's and other offices.

The same scale of increase is humbly suggested as that which should govern the salaries in the treasurer's department.

CLERKS :

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|---|---|---|-------|
| Above 20 years | - | - | - | - | £ 200 |
| Above 15 and not exceeding 20 | - | - | - | - | 150 |
| Under 15 and above 10 | - | - | - | - | 125 |
| Above 7 and not exceeding 10 | - | - | - | - | 100 |
| Above 3 and not exceeding 7 | - | - | - | - | 80 |
| Under 3 years | - | - | - | - | 70 |

HOUSEKEEPER'S ESTABLISHMENT.

Reports, Papers, &c.
 No. 1.
 Representation of
 Lords O'Neill and
 Clancarty on the
 Reform of the
 Post-office, Dublin.

| | Present Salaries. | Proposed Salaries. | Increase. |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Housekeeper : | | | |
| One, Salary - £ 20 0 0 | 33 15 0 | 100 0 0 | 66 5 0 |
| Allowance - 13 15 0 } | | | |
| Servants : | | | |
| Two, Wages - each £10 0 0 | 30 0 0 | 60 0 0 | 30 0 0 |
| Board ditto — 20 0 0 } | | | |
| Door Porter : | | | |
| One, 20 years service and upwards - | 25 0 0 | 40 0 0 | 15 0 0 |

OBSERVATIONS.

THE present housekeeper receives as a perquisite, besides the wretched salary and allowance here mentioned, a fee of 3d. upon all letters brought to the office after seven o'clock in the evening, which amounts annually to between 40l. and 50l.

This is objectionable in a double point of view; first, if she employs a person to collect this money who does not belong to the sorting room, an improper person, and one who ought never to have access to that office, is introduced to it; secondly, if she employs a person who does belong to the office for this purpose, the public loses the benefit of his services at the time when of all others it is most required.

In England the funds arising from late letters are appropriated for the purpose of adding to the emoluments and stimulating the exertions of the messengers, and is divided among them according to their deserts, and we should humbly propose that the same practice should be adopted here; and that in lieu thereof and of all other allowances, 100l. per annum should be paid to the housekeeper as salary.

The reasons for proposing to place two servants on the housekeeper's establishment will appear in the body of the Report.

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Secretary's office - - - - - Page 122 | £ 197 1 0½ |
| Inland office - - - - - 123 | 2,217 0 0 |
| Letter-carrier's office - - - - - 124 | 976 8 0 |
| Superintendent of mail-coaches - - - - - £350 } - - 125 | 210 0 0 |
| Deduct salaries as in observator, page 125, 140 } | |
| Alphabet and paid window - - - - - 125 | 120 0 0 |
| Bye, dead, and mis-sent office - - - - - 126 | 290 0 0 |
| British-mail office - - - - - 127 | 160 0 0 |
| Treasurer's office - - - - - 128 | 225 0 0 |
| Accountant-General's office - - - - - 128 | 200 0 0 |
| Housekeeper, &c. - - - - - 129 | 141 5 0 |
| Gross Increase - - - - - | 4,736 14 0½ |
| Deduct extra work on average of last three years | 193 0 0 |
| Net proposed Increase - - - - - £ | 4,543 14 0½ |

Reports, Papers,
&c.

No. 1.

Representation of
Lords O'Neill and
Clancarty on the
Reform of the
Post-office, Dublin.

Sir,

General Post-office, 13th November 1807.

WE have the honour to transmit you the first report of the postmasters-general, upon such matters connected with their department as they conceive essential for the immediate consideration of Government.

We have to request you will lay this paper before my Lord Lieutenant, and should the suggestions, with respect to the increase of salary of the officers actually employed, receive his Grace's approbation, the postmasters-general humbly hope he will be pleased to direct that the same should take effect as from the 10th of October last; and with respect to the new establishments therein proposed, that they should have commencement from the 5th of January next.

We have the honour to be,

Your very humble servants,

O'NEILL, } Joint Postmasters-
CLANCARTY, } General.

The Right hon. Sir Arthur Wellesley, K. B.

My Lords,

Dublin Castle, 17th December 1807.

HIS Grace having duly considered the several proposals contained in your Lordships representation of the 10th ultimo, for the reformation of the post-office establishment, has directed me to express his approbation thereof, and to require that the same may be established for the future regulation of the office, and may be carried into effect with all convenient expedition; the increased salaries therein recommended to take place from the 10th day of October last, and the new establishments as they shall arise, on or subsequent to the 5th day of January next.

The Lord Lieutenant is likewise pleased to approve of such necessary alterations and enlargements of the buildings of the post-office as you have recommended, and which the regular dispatch of business requires.

Upon this point I am directed to state, that the local situation of the present post-office is, in his Grace's opinion, so much more eligible and convenient for the public than any other which could be resorted to, and the economy of adding to the actual building, rather than erecting an entirely new office in another situation so apparent, that he is induced to desire your lordships, in directing the execution of such buildings as may be required for the public service in your department, to remain upon the present site.

For this purpose his Grace is pleased to approve of your entering into a lease with Captain Coleman for ninety-nine years, on the terms proposed by that gentleman, and further directs that you will take the best means for the acquisition of such other adjoining ground as may be required for the necessary extension of the buildings, at the most moderate rate, it being however always understood, that his Grace's final approval of the terms shall be signified to you previous to your entering into any specific engagement for this purpose.

As soon as you shall, under the above directions, have obtained sufficient ground for the proposed additions, his Grace directs that you will cause accurate surveys to be made of the whole post-office premises, together with the plans of the existing building, and cause a copy thereof to be lodged in your office for the inspection of all such architects as may be willing to offer plans for the proposed additional buildings, and that you will cause advertisements to be inserted in the public newspapers in Dublin, for plans and estimates for making such alterations and additions as are required; such plans and estimates to be laid before the Lord Lieutenant for his Grace's consideration and direction, before the required buildings shall be proceeded upon.

His Grace, in signifying his approbation of your lordships proposals for the future arrangements of the different departments in the post-office, and the gradations of salary, according to length of service, has directed me to accompany the same with the following instructions for the guidance of your Lordships and those concerned therein.

1st.—The clerkship of the Leinster road shall at all times hereafter be considered as annexed to the office of secretary.

2d.—The sorting office shall in future be divided into two separate departments; that of the English mails and Government expresses, and that of the inland department. The comptroller of the sorting office is, under your lordships directions, in future to superintend all matters relating to the first, in pursuance of the proposed plan for the erection of this part of the post-office business into a separate department; and your lordships will therefore be pleased

pleased to direct that the said comptroller shall, after the 5th of January next, confine his superintendence to the British-mail department, and be exempted from all control and responsibility attending the arrangements and execution of the duties to be hereafter separately performed in the inland office. For this purpose you will be pleased to draw up such instructions for his guidance as you shall think requisite, to enable him duly to discharge the duties he will hereafter have to perform.

3d.—In all cases of future succession to clerkships of roads, and to the privileges of sending English newspapers and lottery lists express, the persons holding them shall perform their official duties in person, and never be absent excepting by leave; and should their respective absence, even by leave, from illness or otherwise, in any one year altogether amount to three calendar months, or in any two successive years to four calendar months, their situations shall become vacant, and be immediately filled by the next in succession.

4th.—It appearing from your lordships representation, that in many cases where compensation has been granted for the loss of official emoluments, the same has been continued to the successors of the persons to whom it was originally made, it is his Grace's pleasure that in all cases of future succession to any office, wherein compensation has been derived to the former holder for losses actually incurred by him, or otherwise, that the same shall upon succession, absolutely cease and determine.

5th.—That all persons who are at present, or may hereafter become entitled to the emoluments of clerks of roads, and those enjoying the advantages arising from the privileges of sending English newspapers and lottery lists by express, shall only be entitled to two thirds of the increased salaries, which his Grace is hereby pleased to approve.

6th.—Your lordships will be pleased to frame such regulations and instructions for the guidance of the mail-coach superintendent, and those employed under him in this department, as this part of the public service may require.

7th.—Your lordships are desired to pay particular attention to the recommendation contained in the instructions of this Government for the guidance of the postmasters-general, bearing date the 16th July 1784, respecting the ages of the persons to be by you appointed letter-carriers, clerks, and sorters, and more especially in the appointment of the latter, that you will be careful in not employing persons as such who shall exceed the age therein recommended.

8th.—It appearing by your lordships representation, that persons in the service of the post-office, have been sometimes permitted to retire from their official duties with their full emoluments, on condition of paying a person nominated by the postmasters-general, or otherwise, to officiate in their room, his Grace absolutely prohibits this and every other mode of retirement, from any official situation in the post-office department, without the express sanction of Government; and I am at the same time directed to add, that Government will be disposed to listen favourably to such recommendations of the postmasters-general, for the superannuation of worn-out officers employed in the post-office, as shall be made on sufficient grounds of meritorious conduct, coupled with length of service.

9th.—The Lord Lieutenant will attend to the recommendation of the postmasters-general respecting the appointment of the person to fill the office of comptroller of the sorting office; and you will be pleased to appoint the person to fill the offices of president and vice-presidents of the inland office. But his Grace at the same time desires, that no person shall hereafter be appointed to the situation of vice-president who shall not have served at least eight, or of president of the inland office, who shall not have served at least ten years in some department of the post-office establishment.

10th.—I am commanded to call your lordships attention particularly to that part of the instructions of 1784, which relates to the accountant-general and treasurer's departments, and to acquaint you that his Grace approves of your suggestions on the subject of these offices, and desires that you will give proper directions for assimilating their practice to that of the corresponding offices in London.

I am also to express his reliance on your zeal for the public service, in framing such regulations as will oblige the officers at the head of these departments respectively to perform the duties allotted to them, and render the former, as it ought to be, a full and effectual office of control over the latter.

I have the honour to be, my Lords,

Your Lordships obedient humble servant,

(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

The Right hon. the Postmasters-General,
&c. &c. &c.

Reports, Papers,
&c.

No. 1.

Representation of
Lords O'Neill and
Clancarty on the
Reform of the
Post-office, Dublin.

Appendix, No. 2.

Reports, Papers,
&c.

No. 2.
Patent of Post-
master-General,
Ireland.

PATENT unto the Right honourable Earl O'NEILL and the Right honourable Earl of ROSSE, Postmaster-General.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, To all unto whom these Presents shall come, Greeting: Whereas by Our letters patent under the Great Seal of Ireland We did constitute and appoint Charles Henry St. John Earl O'Neill and Richard Earl of Clancarty, Postmaster-General of that part of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Ireland, during Our pleasure: And whereas We are pleased to revoke and determine the same: Know ye therefore that We, of Our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, by and with the advice and consent of our right trusty and right entirely-beloved cousin and councillor Charles Duke of Richmond, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of that part of Our said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Ireland, have revoked, determined, and made void the said letters patent, whereby we did constitute and appoint the said Charles Henry St. John Earl O'Neill and Richard Earl of Clancarty Postmaster-General of that part of Our said United Kingdom called Ireland for and during Our pleasure: And know ye further that We, of our like special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, by and with the advice and consent aforesaid, have constituted and appointed the Right honourable Charles Henry St. John Earl O'Neill and the Right honourable Laurence Earl of Rosse Postmaster-General in that part of Our said United Kingdom called Ireland; giving and hereby granting unto the said Charles Henry St. John Earl O'Neill and Laurence Earl of Rosse full power and authority, jointly and severally, as Postmaster-General of that part of Our said United Kingdom called Ireland, to do every matter, act, and thing necessary and proper for carrying into effectual execution the intention and purposes of the Acts of Parliament passed in Ireland for establishing a Post-Office; To have and to hold the said office of Our Postmaster-General in that part of Our said United Kingdom called Ireland, unto them the said Charles Henry St. John Earl O'Neill and Laurence Earl of Rosse, for and during Our pleasure, together with all fees, salaries, profits, perquisites, and advantages thereunto belonging, or which shall be annexed thereunto: Provided always, that these Our letters patent be inrolled in the rolls of Our High Court of Chancery, in that part of Our said United Kingdom called Ireland, within the space of six months next ensuing the date of these presents. In witness whereof We have caused these Our letters to be made patent. Witness Our aforesaid Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, at Dublin, the first day of December, in the fiftieth year of Our reign.

Enrolled the 15th day of December 1809.

Appendix, No. 3.

No. 3.
Patent of
Secretaries to Post-
Office, Ireland.

Sir EDWARD SMITH LEES'S Patent.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting: Whereas by an Act of Parliament passed in Ireland in the twenty-fourth year of Our reign, intituled, "An Act for establishing a Post-Office within Ireland," it is amongst other things enacted, that there shall be one General Letter-Office and Post-Office established in some convenient place within the City of Dublin, with sub-offices throughout Ireland, from whence all letters and packets whatsoever to or from places within Ireland, or beyond the seas, may be with speed and expedition sent, received, and dispatched; and that the person or persons, from time to time to be appointed Master of the said Office, shall be so appointed by Us, Our heirs and successors, to be made and constituted by letters patent under the Great Seal of Ireland, by the name and style of Our Postmaster-General of Ireland, and that there shall be a Secretary of the said General Post-Office, to be appointed, made, and constituted in like manner by letters patent under the Great Seal of Ireland: And whereas We did by Our letters patent under the Great Seal of Ireland make, constitute, and appoint Our trusty and well-beloved John Lees esquire to be secretary of Our said General Post-Office: And whereas we are minded to revoke, determine, and make void the same: Know ye that We, of Our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, by and with the advice and consent of Our right trusty and entirely-beloved cousin and councillor Charles Marquis Cornwallis, Our Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, have determined and made void the said letters patent constituting and appointing the said John Lees Secretary of Our said General Post-Office, and by these presents We do determine, revoke, and make void the same: And know ye further that We, of Our like special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, by and with the advice and consent aforesaid, have constituted and appointed, and by these presents, for Us, Our heirs and successors, We do constitute and appoint the said John Lees and Edward Smith Lees, esquires, to be Secretaries of Our said General Post-Office; giving and hereby granting unto the said John Lees and Edward Smith Lees, and the survivor of them, full power and authority as joint

joint Secretaries of Our said General Post-Office, to do every act, matter, and thing necessary and proper for carrying into effectual execution the intention and purposes of the said Act; To have and to hold the said Office of Secretary of Our said General Post of Ireland unto them the said John Lees and Edward Smith Lees jointly, and the survivor of them, during Our pleasure, together with all fees, salaries, profits and perquisites thereunto belonging, or as shall be annexed thereunto, as also the house or apartments heretofore allotted to or occupied by the Secretary of the General Post-Office at Dublin aforesaid, together with the advantages heretofore enjoyed with the same, in as full and ample manner as the said John Lees, or any other Secretary of Our said General Post, heretofore held and enjoyed or of right ought to have held and enjoyed the same: Provided always, that these our letters patent be inrolled in the rolls of Our High Court of Chancery of Ireland within the space of six months next ensuing the date of these presents. In witness whereof We have caused these Our letters to be made patent. Witness Our aforesaid Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, at Dublin, the twenty-fifth day of March, in the forty-first year of Our reign.

Reports, Papers,
&c.
—
No. 3.
Patent of
Secretaries to Post-
Office, Ireland.

Appendix, No. 4.

GRANT revoking and determining the Letters Patent, whereby the Right honourable WILLIAM FORWARD was appointed Treasurer or Receiver General of His Majesty's General Post-Office in Ireland, and for constituting and appointing GRAVES CHAMNEY SWAN Esq. to said office during pleasure.

No. 4.
Patent of
Receiver-General.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, To all unto whom these Presents shall come, Greeting: Whereas by our Letters patent under the Great Seal of Ireland We did give and grant unto Our trusty and well beloved William Forward, the Office of Treasurer and Receiver General of Our General Post-Office, established in Ireland, for and during Our pleasure, as by the said letters patent may appear: And whereas We are pleased to revoke and determine the same: Know ye therefore that We of Our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, by and with the advice and consent of Our right trusty and right entirely beloved cousin and councillor Charles Duke of Richmond, Our Lieutenant-General and General-Governor of Ireland, have revoked, determined and made void the said letters patent, whereby We did give and grant to the said William Forward the Office of Treasurer or Receiver-General of Our General Post-Office established in Ireland, during Our pleasure, and by these presents do revoke, determine, and make void the same: And know ye further that We, of Our special Grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, by and with the advice and consent aforesaid, have given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant, unto Our trusty and well beloved Graves Chamney Swan, the said Office of Treasurer or Receiver General of Our General Post-Office established in Our Kingdom of Ireland; To have, hold and enjoy the said Office of Treasurer or Receiver-General of Our General Post-Office established in Ireland unto him the said Graves Chamney Swan, during Our pleasure, together with the salary thereunto belonging, in as full and ample manner as any person or persons heretofore held and enjoyed or of right ought to have held and enjoyed the same, with all such powers and authorities in relation to the said Office of Treasurer or Receiver-General as are necessary for carrying into effectual execution the intentions and purposes of an Act passed in His Majesty's said Kingdom of Ireland, in the twenty-fourth year of His Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act for establishing a Post-Office within the said Kingdom:" And Our further will and pleasure is, and by these presents We do grant, that these Our letters patent, or the inrolment thereof, shall be in all things firm, good, valid, sufficient and effectual in the law, to him the said Graves Chamney Swan, against Us, Our heirs and successors, as well in all the courts of Us, Our heirs and successors, within Ireland or elsewhere wheresoever; any provision or restriction, or any other thing, cause, or matter whatsoever to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding: Provided always, that these Our letters patent be inrolled in the rolls of Our High Court of Chancery in Ireland, within the space of six months next ensuing the date of these presents, otherwise these Our letters patent to be void and of none effect; anything herein contained to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding. In witness whereof We have caused these Our letters to be made patent. Witness Our aforesaid Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, at Dublin, the twenty-eighth day of January, in the forty-eighth year of Our reign.

Th^r Bouchier, Dy C. H.

(Seal.) WESTMEATH.

Inrolled in the Office of the Rolls of His Majesty's High Court of Chancery in Ireland, the 2d day of February, in the 48th year of the Reign of King George the Third, and examined by,

RICH^d HETHERINGTON,
Dy K. of the Rolls.

Registered in the Bank of Ireland the 4th day of February 1808.

Fol. 165.

B. STAFFORD,

Tr. Off.

(107.)

L 1

Reports, Papers,
&c.

No. 5.
Patent of
Accountant-
General.

Appendix, No. 5.

PATENT of ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL.

GEORGE the Fourth, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting: Whereas by letters patent under the Great Seal of that Part of Our United Kingdom called Ireland, the Office of Accountant-General of Our General Post-Office established in Ireland was given and granted unto Our trusty and well beloved Andrew Redmond Prior Esquire, during pleasure: And whereas We are pleased to revoke and determine the same: Know ye therefore that We, of Our special grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, by and with the advice and council of Our right trusty and right well-beloved cousin and councillor Charles Chetwynd Earl Talbot, Our Lieutenant-General and General Governor of that part of Our said United Kingdom called Ireland, have revoked, determined, and made void the said recited letters patent, whereby the office of Accountant-General of Our said Post-Office established in Ireland was given and granted unto the said Andrew Redmond Prior, during Our pleasure as aforesaid, and by these presents We do revoke, determine, and make void the same: And know ye further that We, of Our further special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, by and with the advice and consent aforesaid, have given and granted, and by these presents, for Us, Our heirs and successors, We do give and grant, unto Our trusty and well beloved Robert Shaw Esquire, junior, the said office of Accountant General of Our General Post-Office established in Ireland; To have, hold and enjoy the said office of Accountant-General of Our General Post-Office established in Ireland, unto him the said Robert Shaw junior, during Our pleasure, together with the salary thereunto belonging, and all fees, perquisites, profits, privileges, and advantages to the said office of Accountant-General of Our said General Post-Office in Ireland in anywise belonging or appertaining, in as full and ample manner as the said Andrew Redmond Prior, or any other person or persons, heretofore held and enjoyed or of right ought to have held and enjoyed the same: And Our further will is, and by these presents We do grant, that these our letters patent, or the inrolment thereof shall be in all things firm, good, valid, sufficient, and effectual in the law unto him the said Robert Shaw junior, against Us, Our heirs and Successors, in all the courts of Us, Our heirs and successors, as well within that part of Our said United Kingdom called Ireland, as elsewhere whatsoever: Provided always, that these Our letters patent be enrolled in the rolls of Our High Court of Chancery, in Ireland, within the space of six months next ensuing the date of these presents. In witness whereof We have caused these Our letters to be made patent. Witness Our aforesaid Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, at Dublin, the eighteenth day of April, in the first year of Our reign.

GRANARD.

Inrolled in the Office of the Rolls of His Majesty's High Court of Chancery in Ireland, the nineteenth day of April one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

Tho' Bourchier,
Clerk of the Crown and Hanaper.
(Seal.)

R. WOGAN,
Dy' Ke' of the Rolls.

Appendix, No. 6.

GRANT unto HENRY BUSHE of the Office of Resident Surveyor of the General Post-Office.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, To all unto whom these presents shall come, Greeting: Whereas by Our letters patent under Our Great Seal of Our kingdom of Ireland We did give and grant unto Our trusty and well beloved William Fortescue Esquire, the office of Resident Surveyor of Our General Post-Office established in Our kingdom of Ireland, as by the said letters patent, relation being thereunto had, may more fully and at large appear: And whereas We are pleased to revoke and determine the same: Know ye therefore that We, of Our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, by and with the advice and consent of Our right trusty and right well beloved cousin and councillor John Earl of Westmoreland, Our Lieutenant General and General Governor of Our said kingdom of Ireland, have revoked, determined, and made void the said letters patent, whereby We did give and grant unto the said William Fortescue the Office of Resident Surveyor of Our General Post-Office established in Our said kingdom of Ireland, and by these Presents We do revoke, determine, and make void the same: And know ye further that We, of Our like special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, by and with the advice and consent aforesaid, have given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant, unto our trusty and well beloved Henry Bushe, the said office of Resident Surveyor of Our

No. 6.
Patent of
Resident Surveyor.

Our General Post-Office established in Our said Kingdom of Ireland; To have, hold and enjoy the said office of Resident Surveyor of Our General Post-Office established in Our said kingdom of Ireland unto him the said Henry Bushe during his good behaviour therein, together with the salary belonging to the said office of Resident Surveyor, in as full and ample manner as the said William Fortescue or any person or persons heretofore held and enjoyed or of right ought to have held and enjoyed the same: And Our further will is, and by these Presents We do grant, that these Our letters patent or the inrolment thereof shall be in all things firm, good, valid, sufficient, and effectual in the law to him the said Henry Bushe against Us, Our heirs and successors, as well in all the courts of Us, Our heirs and successors, within Our said kingdom of Ireland, as elsewhere wheresoever; any provision or restriction, or any other thing, cause, or matter whatsoever, to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding: Provided always, that these Our letters patent be inrolled in the rolls of Our High Court of Chancery in Our said kingdom of Ireland within the space of six months next ensuing the date of these Presents, otherwise these Our letters to be void and of no effect, anything herein contained to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding. In witness whereof We have caused these Our letters to be made patent. Witness Our aforesaid Lieutenant General and General Governor of Our said kingdom of Ireland, at Dublin, the seventh day of September, in the thirty-third year of Our reign.

Inrolled the 17th day of September 1793.

Reports, Papers,
&c.
No. 6.
Patent of
Resident Surveyor.

Appendix, No. 7.

(Extract.)

General Post-Office, 16th day of June 1814.

Minute of Appointment of T. O. LEES Esq., Chief Clerk.

Present,—The Earls.

Ordered,

THAT T. O. Lees, Esq., in consequence of the long, zealous, and able services of his father as Secretary to the Post-Office, as well as in consideration of his own good conduct and attention to the various duties of his offices ever since he has come under our authority, be appointed Chief Clerk in our Secretary's office, and Clerk of the Munster Road, in the room of Mr. Thompson, deceased.

General Post-Office, 4th Sept. 1823.

J. BURROWES.

No. 7.
Appointment of
T. O. Lees.

Appendix, No. 8.

LETTER from the Right Hon. Lord ROSSE, Postmaster-General, relative to Reductions effected by him in the Post-Office, Ireland.

Parsonstown, September 1, 1823.

Gentlemen,

AS you asked me when I was in Dublin to state the several retrenchments which I had made last year in the expenditure of the Post-Office, and as I could not at the instant enumerate them all, I have since looked among my papers for the copy of my letter to Mr. Goulburn, in which they were stated, but I have not been able to find it; however, by sending to the Castle, I believe you can easily obtain it. It was written in the month of January or February last year. From a memorandum I have just found, I can mention most of them, viz.

No. 8.
Letter from
the Right Hon.
Lord Rosse.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|-------|----|----|
| Allowance to postmasters for conveying the mails on horses, 2d. a mile, instead of 3d., about | 2,000 | 0 | 0 |
| In 1807, being a time of war, when horses and provender were dear, Lord Clancarty raised the allowance from 2d. to 3d. The prices of these being much reduced since, I have thought 2d. sufficient, and I am sure it is, for I hear of no complaints. | | | |
| The Writing office, already stated to you, estimated at | 2,000 | 0 | 0 |
| The saving on this in the last year was about 1,700l. | | | |
| Newspaper office reduced, already stated to you | 450 | 0 | 0 |
| Officer checking Alphabet | 78 | 0 | 0 |
| Letter-carriers check | 104 | 0 | 0 |
| Extra clerk in Letter-bill office | 56 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto in Accountant General's | 70 | 0 | 0 |
| Two ditto in British mail office | 140 | 0 | 0 |

(continued)

(107.)

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&c.

No. 8.
Letter from
the Right Hon.
Lord Rosse.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--|-------|----|------------|
| Clerk reduced in Penny post - - - - - | 70 | 0 | 0 |
| Two more ditto in ditto - - - - - | 140 | 0 | 0 |
| Second mail guards, who had been employed for the protection of the coaches in the day - - - - - | 2,275 | 0 | 0 |
| Inspector of surveys - - - - - | 568 | 15 | 0 |
| <p>When the postmaster-general was, by Act of Parliament, ordered to have surveys made of mail-coach roads, Government appointed Major Taylor to this office, for the first time, with a salary as above; but as our surveys are now but few, not amounting in the year to as much as his salary, I thought that the superintendent of mail-coaches might discharge this duty.</p> | | | |
| Saving of tolls on the Kilcullen road - - - - - | 316 | 0 | 0 |
| Enniskillen Sunday mail - - - - - | 80 | 0 | 0 |
| Derry - - ditto - - - - - | 118 | 0 | 0 |
| <p>These two were however restored by a Committee of the House of Commons.</p> | | | |
| Agent at Holyhead - - - - - | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| <p>This was paid to him during the war for furnishing Government with returns of all passengers to Holyhead, examining their passports, &c., but as this service was no longer necessary, I thought that this salary should be discontinued.</p> | | | |
| The reduction of the Ship-letter office. - - - - - | 140 | 0 | 0 |
| | £ | | 8,705 15 0 |
| (There were some other reductions which I do not now recollect.) | | | |

Sir Edward Lees had previously made a report to me of such reductions as he thought might be made, dated July 1821, some of which, as the abolition of the newspaper office, are included in the above. There were others which I did not adopt, viz. the president's clerk paid 52*l.* a year. I thought the president's eye in attending to the whole performance of the duty in the sorting office, of more value than this saving. I deemed the inspection of the president of so much consequence, that in the construction of this office, I ordered the architect to make it an octagon, as in London, that his eye might easily range over it, there being thus no corners where young men could easily idle or purloin. For the same purpose the ceiling is supported from the roof, as I objected to the pillars in the architect's plan. But these advantages would be lost if the president was to be kept writing like a clerk at his desk. The eight probationary sorters, to whom Sir E. Lees seems to object, at an expense of 416*l.* a year, was an institution of Lord Clancarty's. I attended the sorting frequently, and after the reduction of the newspaper office, and employing eight of our sorters at the newspapers, it did not appear to me that the business could be accurately completed in time with fewer hands. The sorting desks are badly constructed in our present office. Sir E. Lees, for the fancy of having eight desks, as there were eight roads, had some of the desks made most inconveniently large. I observed that the Galway mail was every evening longer in sorting than the others. It at first occurred to me to put an additional sorter to it, but there was not room. I then found that the delay was occasioned by the injudicious construction of the desk, which had letters for ninety-six post towns. No desk should have more than for forty. This was the limit in our old office. The most convenient construction of desk is with wings or projections at each side, also containing pigeon holes. The sorter then is within reach of every pigeon hole, and can perform his work much more expeditiously. At a large desk, like the Galway, the sorters cannot reach nor throw off the letters from one end to the other; they are in the way of each other, and proceed more slowly. I had this in part corrected, but I did not wish to go to the expense of making a great change in desks which had cost so much. Sir E. Lees proposed reducing four of the sorters, which, he stated, would in time save 800*l.* a year. But this is incorrect. On any reduction, it would of course be the juniors that would be reduced; their salaries are but 70*l.* each, or for four 280*l.* a year.

At the time I made the reductions the keeper of the alphabet, Mr. Hamilton, was in a very bad state of health, and he has been since superannuated. It is worth inquiring whether now that a young active officer is at the head of that department, there might not be a reduction there, as Sir E. Lees proposed, of one clerk, by making the alphabet keeper do more of the duty. But I did not approve of Sir E. Lees suggestion for putting the alphabet under the control of the inland office, because in Dublin the alphabet is a most important institution for the commercial interest, in consequence of the very small size of the town, compared with London, and the central situation of the office. It affords all the principal merchants nearly a simultaneous delivery of their letters, particularly their English ones. The Keeper has but 200*l.* a year salary. It is a situation of great trust and confidence, and nearly 30,000*l.* a year revenue passes through this department.

Another of Sir E. Lees's proposed reductions was the incorporation of the British-mail office with the inland office. These officers were separated by Lord Clancarty who had

given such great attention to the subject. And that separation was not only approved, but commanded by the Government in the following words: "The sorting office shall in future be divided into two separate departments; that of the English Mails and Government Expresses, and that of the inland department." Sir A. Wellesley's letter, 17th December 1807.

But if I had felt myself at liberty to incorporate these offices I should not have thought it desirable to do so. Sir E. Lees's scheme would have put the British mails under the control alternately of the president and the two vice-presidents of the inland office, which two latter officers are express clerks; and without wishing to cast any suspicion on them, I must say that it appears to me to be injudicious to place any man in a situation in which his duty is at variance with his interest. Besides, I conceive, with Lord Clancarty, that the uncertain hour at which the English mails arrive makes a separate establishment for them expedient. Sir E. Lees's reason does not apply, viz., that in London they are dispatched by the one department, for there the Irish letters arrive by the mail-coaches as regularly "as those from York or any other portion of the kingdom." But, especially in winter, the English mails arrive very irregularly here. Last winter was the first that the steam-packets ventured to sea. These vessels will probably be improved so as to pass more regularly during stormy weather. As a new invention, it would be of great use, if the London office employed some person of real scientific acquirements to superintend the construction of them. It is obvious, for instance, that the wheels which move them are injudiciously placed. If they were nearer the head of the vessel, those who navigate it could keep its head up better to the waves, and it would be much safer therefore in a rough sea. This will be obvious from considering a boat with two oars. The rowers will not sit in the middle of the boat, but nearer its head, that they may have more power in facing it to the waves. There are various improvements which a person of science would devise. Now these packets seem to be constructed by guess, both as to strength and form. Great improvements might thus be soon made, which will otherwise be very gradual, and great expense saved, by not making unskilful experiments.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your very obedient and humble servant,
ROSSE.

P.S.—A small mast and sail at the stern of each steam-packet would contribute much to its safety, if in a heavy sea any accident should happen to the machinery. With the present rigging the head could not, in such a case, be kept to the waves, and the vessel would be in imminent danger. A very small sail, thus placed so far from the centre of gravity, would suffice to direct the head. Some of the private steam vessels have such a sail. As winter is approaching, this seems worthy of immediate consideration. I hope I do not trespass too much on you by these communications.

To the Parliamentary Commissioners
of Revenue Inquiry.

Appendix, No. 9.

REPORT of Mr. CHARLES JOHNSON and Mr. JOSEPH HUME, of the Post-office, London,
on the Post-office, Ireland.

No. 9.
Report of
Mr. C. Johnson and
Mr. J. Hume.

Sirs,

Dublin, September 13th, 1823.

IN obedience to the instructions received on the 14th ult. we have proceeded to inquire into the various departments of the Irish post-office, and in stating the result to you, we have thought it would be a clear and satisfactory mode to take a copy of the establishment, as the ground of any remarks or suggestions which we might have to offer.

Referring, therefore, to the statements of duties, salaries, and emoluments contained in that book, we have first to notice the office of

JOINT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

The execution of the office of postmaster-general by two persons, joined in one patent, has been for a long period of time the custom in England. The example seems to have been followed in Ireland, but the salaries are of less amount. The general mode of performing the duties is described by the Irish office in a manner very similar to the English method; but in the course of our inquiry we have had every reason to believe that the actual practice has fallen short of that regular daily systematic course of business by which, in England, all matters relating to the expenditure of the department, the collection of the Revenue, and the accommodation and security of the public, are submitted to the postmaster-general in the reports and statements of responsible officers, through the medium and responsibility of the chief secretary, and are decided and acted upon without delay. The noble persons who hold the office in Ireland have often been at great distances from each other, and there are subjects and matters of business on which much time and pains have

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been bestowed, but which, apparently from the want of a better method and better understanding, have been brought to no conclusion. We submit these remarks with great deference, but which we feel cannot consistently with our duty be withheld.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

The duties of the secretary are sufficiently described in the book. It should especially rest with him, under the authority of the postmaster-general, to direct the whole machine. The greatest attendance on the office, and most laborious exertion which can be fairly expected from an individual, are probably not more than sufficient to superintend the complicated affairs and numerous details of any extensive system of posts. But this the secretary cannot do with effect unless by the most easy and regular communication with his principals. The chief part of his emoluments returned in the establishment results from the profits on the sale of newspapers, as clerk of the Leinster road.

The chief clerk must of course be the secretary's principal assistant, and will therefore find sufficient employment. The total amount of his salary and emoluments *greatly exceed* a chief clerk's in the secretary's office in England; but there is no assistant secretary in the Irish office. He is clerk of the Munster road. And here we beg to observe, that the emoluments of clerks of the roads are in England confined to the senior officers of the inland department.

The senior clerk has the important charge of the remittance book, in which it is his duty to enter all remittances made by the country postmasters. These ought to be monthly, or twice a month, according to the scale of the office. The secretary's office is merely the medium of transmission for these remittances into the hands of the treasurer, and affords at the same time for the accountant-general a check on the treasurer's receipts. Although, therefore, large sums in notes and bills pass through the remittance clerk's hands, the pecuniary risk is not so great as might be supposed, because it is contrary to his duty to retain any thing a single day in his own possession. On the very day each remittance is received it is to be recorded in his book, and made over to the treasurer. The clerk is therefore neither an accountant or cashier; he only keeps a day-book for the use of the accountant-general, and, like a banker's clerk, has a mere temporary custody of valuable pieces of paper. Under such a regulation, and under the inspection of the secretary and chief clerk, it ought not to be likely that any irregularity should take place, and if it did, we conceive that it would at once become the subject of a criminal process. The same mode is practised in England. We shall return to the subject under the head of accountant-general. The income of this situation appears quite moderate, but the individual is a clerk in the inland office at a salary of 190*l.* per annum. According to the regulation he should therefore be in attendance twelve hours daily, six of them being passed in the early and late duties of the inland department. We submit, that an officer with such labours imposed on him cannot be expected to carry into both offices sufficiently active faculties to discharge all the duties well. Besides registering the remittances received, many of which do not come at the stated times, but are scattered through the quarter, there is also a book kept containing the state of each deputy's account, and he is written to by the remittance clerk as often as necessary. There is unfortunately a long list of arrears, which calls for special attention.

SECOND SENIOR CLERK AND JUNIOR CLERK.

These require no particular observation.

THE MINUTE CLERK

Is placed between the two above mentioned, and his duties, which are very necessary, are fully described. The suspension fund there mentioned will require to be separately noticed. His allowance, together with furnished apartments and some coals and candles, make the situation more valuable than the senior and second senior clerks.

LETTER-BILL OFFICE.

This officer makes up the monthly charges on deputies for unpaid letters from and paid letters to Dublin, which charges are signed by the secretary before they are transferred to the accountant-general. In London the charges are made up in a similar manner, but go to the accountant-general with the signature of the letter-bill clerk. The first clerk in this office appears to be an inland sorter, and if the letter-bills employ him six hours a day, the same remarks will apply to him as to the remittance clerk.

RECEIVER-GENERAL OR TREASURER.

We have not much to observe on this department, the proceedings of which appear to be properly checked by the accountant-general, and the receiver gives large security for the money passing through his hands, keeping his account at the bank of Ireland. In the weekly check there is a considerable sum stated as a balance due from the alphabet. It arises, as we are told, from giving credit to merchants, to the Custom House, &c. It seems a bad principle to allow a public officer to hold money for such a purpose, and the practice is very liable to lead to irregularity. Some arrangement we conceive could be easily made for reducing this balance. The receiver has a fee of 1*l.* per cent. on remittances to the English post-office.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

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Mr. J. Hume.

The books in this office are modelled very much after those used by the accountant-general in London, and appear to be kept with great care and accuracy. We see no reason to doubt the industry or vigilance of this department, and there appears to be sufficient authority for every article of charge and discharge in all the accounts. But, of course, the accountant has no sort of control over the expenditure or collection of the revenue; he has merely to see that each account comes to him in the mode ordered by the postmaster-general, to check the calculations, and enter the articles properly in his own book. An accountant and three clerks are probably not more than enough for the business of this department. There are 433 quarterly accounts current to keep with postmasters.

It has been suggested that the amount of bye-letter charges, and credits for dead and redirected letters, should be delivered in monthly sheets, and remain with the accountant, instead of being entered, as at present, in a book which passes backward and forward; also that instead of a quarterly account of the alterations which affect the deputy postmaster's credits for salary and horse posts, a complete account of the credits to every town should be made out quarterly. Both these suggestions we highly approve. We have learnt that the balances due by postmasters are considerably swelled by their not getting credit for sums actually paid by them to soldiers families under an Act of Parliament, the repayment of many receipts being withheld owing to some informalities. This is a matter of importance which requires to be arranged between the post-office and that department of Government which it concerns, and may deserve the inquiry of the Commissioners themselves.

With respect to the remittance clerk, neither the accountant-general or ourselves are able to suggest any check, unless the deputy postmasters were required to send a letter of advice at the time of making every remittance, and this we fear many of them, from their illiterate and careless habits, would neglect to do. Such advice, if addressed to the secretary, would go to the same office as the remittance, and that might not be considered a check. The accountant has no franking privilege. It might be addressed to the postmaster-general, and being a printed form the president of the inland office might be ordered to select and send such forms direct to the accountant-general. But it would, we fear, form ground to apply for another clerk there, and possibly the same would result from making the remittances immediately to the treasurer. In that case too, if the deputy did not send the letter of advice, the accountant would lose the check he now has on the treasurer, and there would be a reason for continuing his franking privilege. The remittance clerk could not be transferred to the treasurer, because the duty of inspecting the deputy's instalments, and applying to those in arrear, is best done in the secretary's office. If it should be thought that an additional check is necessary, it might be right to establish it by a printed advice to the postmaster-general, as first proposed.

We observed some extra charges in this department for making out the annual Parliamentary accounts. We conceive this is part of the regular duty, and that means should be found of performing it with the present establishment.

INLAND OFFICE; BRITISH-MAIL OFFICE; ALPHABET AND PAID WINDOW.

These departments have engaged our particular attention, and we are confirmed in our first impression, that they never ought to have formed more than one. Neither expedition, regularity, security, or economy appear to us to be obtained by such a division of business, all and every part of which inland clerks and sorters ought to be able to perform.

The inland mails averages about letters in the morning, and in the evening.

The number of post-towns is 433. The operations are much incumbered by the registry of paid, and of all double, treble, and weight letters. Still there are 29 regular officers and 14 probationary, out of 55 persons on the establishment, in constant attendance, and we do not hesitate to say that 33 persons, employed with the same activity as in London, and in the same method, would easily perform the duties of all these departments, and probably be equal to a considerable increase. This number is meant to be adequate to proper reliefs, for it is out of the question that all the officers should be compelled to a daily attendance morning and evening.

But the registry of paid and other letters must be discontinued.

The British-Mail Office inwards has for its essential duty a rapid assortment of the letters from England for the Dublin delivery. The present practice is to pick out the *states*, or letters for privileged persons at the Castle, which are dispatched by a messenger. Afterwards the double letters and upwards, and letters for the Alphabet, are separated, all of which causes great delay. It must not be forgotten how valuable the time is when so many arrangements have been made to effect an arrival of English letters in Dublin in the afternoon. The Irish office has successively introduced more expeditious modes of performing the business, although it has been recently clogged with the great hindrance of registering double and paid letters. We are of opinion that the registry can never be more than a very partial security for letters of value, that the true principle is to consider all letters of equal importance, and that the registry is impracticable where there is any press of business, and not an undue proportion of hands. It has never been attempted in England. We also conceive that the separation of the Alphabet letters, for the purpose of an earlier delivery than the hour at which the letter-carriers are dispatched, rests on an

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erroneous principle. In England no delivery from the window or alphabet of an office is permitted till the letter-carriers are ready to go out. We requested an experiment to be made for a week of preparing the letters in the British-Mail Office for delivery without registering double letters, and allowing the Alphabet letters to be sorted with the others in the carriers office. The result has been a dispatch of the letter-carriers in about forty-five or fifty minutes after the receipt of the bags. This has been done by employing six instead of four persons in the British-Mail Office, for which number there is ample space, and by the advantage of having sorting letter-carriers of more activity than we found on our first examination. The Irish office has selected men of the greatest intelligence and activity for that duty, in consequence of hints taken from conversations with us. We therefore conclude that six persons, all capable of examining the rates on letters to ascertain that the full postage is taxed, and of rapidly telling up the letters in charges for the sorting letter-carriers, will, with proper activity and attention in the carriers office, always secure an equally quick delivery, and in point of fact such merchants as resort to the Alphabet will get their letters as soon as by the other mode.

In this view of the subject thirty-three persons would be sufficient for the inland office, Alphabet and British-Mail, and the services of twenty-two may be dispensed with. The system of having so many probationary and extra-probationary appears very exceptional. It scarcely affords the parties a chance of arriving at desirable situations, and they must seek other employment. The extras in particular must be considered as exposed to temptation in an office of so much trust. It shows the impolicy of requiring a daily morning and evening attendance from every officer; for their reliefs, which they must have, have been supplied in this way. It may be right to continue two or three extra on the list to provide for contingencies, as in the event of the sudden absence of several officers the public service might suffer. The manner in which the business is performed in the inland office, and the different sorts of check, assimilate much with those of England. We are not able to suggest any improvement therein, except that the letters from the paid window should not be counted by one, but by any promiscuous person whom the president may call for that purpose, and that no docket of the amount should be given to such officer, but to the president, who should compare it with the amount as told by the person taking the check.

BYE, DEAD, AND MIS-SENT LETTER OFFICE.

The accounts are nearly all on the same principle and in the same form as London, and with proper vigilance on the part of the superintendent and his clerks, but more especially of the district surveyors, are equal to the prevention of any continued fraud. The books made up in this office constitute the charges by the accountant-general on all the deputies for bye-letters, and their credits for dead, mis-sent, overcharged, and redirected. We cannot be sure that less than the present number of clerks (six) would be equal to the business of this office, in which there is so much detail.

We fear that the forms intended to check the deputies claims for redirected letters, per cross-post, have not been sufficiently examined, neither have the junior clerks attended the inland office in the morning to take away the Dublin redirected letters, from which neglect their delivery has been delayed, and they were charged with penny-postage also. Letters of value and others, which are returned to this office as dead, are delivered from thence if subsequently applied for, and the postage is then received in this department. It does not amount to much, but has not been under sufficient check. The time allowed for the delivery of these letters is from ten to twelve o'clock, which is not sufficient, and ought to be extended as long as the clerks are there.

SUPERINTENDENT OF MAIL-COACHES.

It appears that this officer is not entrusted with the negotiation for contracts, nor is he allowed, unless on some special occasion, to travel. Neither has he any officers of a subordinate class to travel under his direction frequently with the coaches, as is the practice in England. But he has the charge of all the horse-post way-bills, which in England are under the charge of the district surveyors. It does not appear that either he or the surveyors make any distinct agreement for these rides. An allowance is credited to the postmaster, and he is to get the mails conveyed to the next stage, whether it costs him more or less. In England an agreement is made by the surveyor, sometimes with the postmaster, more often with other persons for each ride, and the allowance is sanctioned by the postmasters-general. We are not sufficiently acquainted with Ireland to say whether any general economy would result from making special bargains for each post, though no doubt they might in some cases be contracted for at less than the present allowance, but we see no reason why the district surveyor should be released from the responsibility of keeping the rides in order and regularity, making monthly reports, as in England, for the information of the postmasters-general, and the superintendent might be more efficiently employed in his own department.

In the Sixth Report of the Holyhead Road Committee some observations were made on the Irish mail-coaches, and the superintendent considered the inferences as reflecting on him; but certainly he has not had commonly more than the mere superintendence of the way-bills and details. The contracts appear to have been made by others, and even the fines are remitted without consultation with him. It is not probable that the mail-coach system in Ireland will ever receive the character which marks it in England, unless some capable officer

officer is entrusted with the whole management, reporting of course fully all the material proceedings for the information of the postmasters-general, that the same may be examined and approved. No one can conduct this machinery well who has not the confidence of his principals, and to whom the contractors may look with a belief in his integrity and impartiality, and in his practical knowledge of coach interests, which he must have skill to combine with the interests of the office, to produce the intended benefits to the correspondence of the country. Much firmness in control as well as delicacy of hand are necessary for this business.

Since the personal travelling of the superintendent was objected to in the Ninth Report of the Commissioners in Ireland in 1810, he has travelled, as before stated, only on special occasions, but his salary has been increased. In our opinion, the usefulness of such an officer is much lessened in this way, and we think the public ought to have been greatly benefited if he had retained the original salary, and had travelled more. We are also of opinion that it is impossible to conduct the mail-coach business efficiently without subordinate officers to travel with and regulate the coaches, inspect the conduct of the guards, and execute such directions as the superintendent may from time to time give them. In England there are two such officers on the establishment, at small salaries, and an allowance per day for travelling, and there are five extra receiving only the wages of mail guards. Probably two persons well selected might be sufficient for the service in Ireland, each of them travelling not less on an average than three times per week.

SURVEYORS OFFICE.

The efficiency and regularity of the post-office very much depends upon these officers. They can hardly travel too much through their districts if they industriously apply themselves to their duties. The opening of bags, and sorting and examining of letters and of letter bills, in every office which the surveyor visits, is the surest method of preventing frauds between the postmasters or their clerks, which it appears have been practised in Ireland in a way not known in England. The surveyor has also, then, the means of ascertaining if the letters are taxed with the full rates, and probably may make considerable advances upon them. He also can correct any irregularities of franking through the cross-posts, or any mistakes or neglects of the Dublin office. He should examine the deputies accounts, and report any arrears, and should examine the dead and returned letters to see whether due diligence has been used for their delivery, or whether any of them have been opened before their return. His mind should be directed to every minute detail of the regular course of business, and he should besides consider whether in every case public accommodation has been carried to the just extent, and report whether any and what arrangements can be made for the improvement of the posts. When to all this is considered the difficulty of keeping in exact order and celerity the circulation of letters between more than 400 post towns, exclusive of their connection with the capital, and that the fixing and maintaining the proper routes for such circulation is the business of the district surveyors, it will be seen that these are objects amply sufficient to call for their almost continual perambulation, and that the connecting links of the great chain of correspondence are under their especial charge.

There is a resident surveyor in Ireland whose office is acknowledged to be a sinecure. In England there is no such officer, the duties having merged in the secretary's department. There are in Ireland four riding surveyors and two extra. We are of opinion that if the four were actively employed, they would be found quite sufficient. There are only two in Scotland; in England, seven.

THE SOLICITOR.

The only observation we have to make is, that this officer should not be unnecessarily employed, and that his law charges should be checked by proper authority.

PACKET AGENTS.

We have no particular observation to make under this head. It seems necessary that there should be a responsible officer at Howth and at Dunmore.

LETTER-CARRIERS.

There are sixty letter-carriers on the establishment. After full consideration, we are of opinion that thirty active persons would deliver the inland morning mails, and return again to deliver the British mails, both within the same time they are delivered now, which is sufficiently early. The town should be divided into thirty walks. There are at present many ineffective persons employed. Considering that the duty will be much increased, it may admit of a question whether, under such an arrangement as this, some increase of wages to a portion of the men might not be necessary.

FRANKS.

The privilege of franking by Members of both Houses of Parliament, and by public officers, was regulated by the Act of the 42 Geo. 3. c. 63. In that Act most of the officers entitled to frank throughout the United Kingdom are named.

The 43 Geo. 3. c. 28. regulates the franking in Ireland, and in the 12th, 14th, 15th and 22d sections we find restrictions altogether different from any in preceding Acts passed in England, and applicable to Members as well as privileged persons.

By sect. 12. it seems clear, that in Ireland public officers are precluded from sending or receiving free of postage any letters which are not on the business of their respective offices, or their own private concerns.

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Members also are restricted, (see sect. 15,) from receiving any letters under their cover not intended for themselves, families, or persons resident in their houses.

Those regulations do not appear to have been at all acted upon. Had they been enforced in the case of Members, it is probable the subject would have come under discussion the very next session after the Act was passed. With respect to public officers, not only have the regulations been nugatory as to them, but even in the mode of franking their letters they have been allowed a licence never tolerated in England.

No officer of whatever rank in England, with the exception of some few, exempted by an Act passed for the purpose, are allowed to send any letters free, unless superscribed in their own hands, in the exact manner which the Act requires.

In Ireland we find the privileged officers franking letters, and to a very great extent, by merely signing their names at the corners of the envelopes; the great majority of such letters appears to be from private persons, and there is a similar proportion of such letters under cover addressed to the same officers.

In the post-office itself the same practice has prevailed; and further, letters are both sent and received free by persons in that department, who have no privilege whatever by law.

By a misconception, which extended to Ireland the authority of an Act passed in England, the barrack-office and audit office have been allowed to send and receive letters free, though without any power so to do, (and this franking has been used largely for private purposes, though similar offences in England are restricted under a penalty of 100*l.* for each offence.) We have also observed that the deputy adjutant-general and the deputy quartermaster-general frank without the authority of an Act of Parliament, and have used the indulgence for private purposes; and that the secretary for population returns, and the secretary for the issue of money out of the consolidated fund, who ought only to frank on official business, have taken a similar latitude.

The Irish post-office does not appear to have felt that the law imposed any duty on that department of examining and charging such letters of public officers as were not conformable to the restrictions of the Acts.

There are also great numbers of letters sent and received free by various religious societies, without any check which appears sufficient to prevent abuse; and if there were such check, it still seems questionable whether so many of these societies should have had any such indulgence. It has in point of fact been abused.

It may probably not be deemed expedient to put the Act in force as to Members of Parliament, but to maintain the restrictions of dating, &c. as in England. With respect to public officers, we are somewhat surprised to find them placed under limitations not known in the English Acts; but the sections we have quoted seem very clear and express. In England all those officers who have the large privilege have been left to the use of it, under that sound discretion and honest regard for the interests of the revenue, which ought to characterize every person in such stations; and when too much latitude has been remarked, representations to the individual, sometimes to the Government, have been made. In every case the parties are compelled to adhere strictly to the forms of the Acts; and all those who frank "on His Majesty's Service," or, "pursuant to Act of Parliament," are narrowly watched, and every letter of a doubtful nature charged.

In the Irish post-office we find a power of franking given to the treasurer and the comptroller of the sorting office* by the Act 42 Geo. 3. c. 63., for no sufficient reason that we are aware of; nor are officers of the same station in England entitled to frank.

Mr. Bushe, the resident-surveyor, though holding a sinecure office, sends and receives private letters; the four acting surveyors do the same; while in England, though not restricted by law, (which in Ireland they are,) still a regulation precludes the English surveyors from sending or receiving free any letters not on public business, or on their own immediate concerns.

The clerks in the English post-office are allowed to send and receive single letters on their own concerns, under particular restrictions and check, paying the postage for them at the same time. The total for all the clerks is of a moderate amount, and is returned quarterly; but in the Irish post-office the clerks appear to have received letters and packets without any restrictions whatever.

The clerks of the roads in Ireland send and receive magazines, pamphlets, periodical publications, &c. for their profit, free; and also have assumed the privilege of sending and receiving letters free of postage. In England the clerks of the roads pay the postage of their letters, and are not permitted to send free any magazine or periodical publication.

Whatever regulations, on all these points, it may be thought right to adopt, the enforcement of them should rest, not only with the secretary, but with the inland-office. A minute, forbidding, at the peril of the parties, any letters to be passed free through that office not conformable, in all respects, to the Acts of Parliament, or to regulations made by competent authority, would no doubt repress the evils; and the severest punishment should be denounced against any officer who should presume to take any letters out of its regular course of delivery by the letter-carriers or the alphabet. It should also form part of the postmaster's instructions to charge all letters not duly franked.

MAIL-COACHES.

The Irish mail-coach system is very different from that of England, and the following are the principal points:

* This office does not exist now.

The contractors are one or two persons for a whole line of road; while in England a contractor seldom has more than one or two stages.

The contractors find their own coaches; while in England they are supplied under a Government contract, the mileage for which the contractors are bound to pay to the builder.

The mail-coaches in Ireland are not liable to any mileage duty to the Stamp office; in England they pay 5*d.* the double mile. The ordinary rate in England for conveying the mail is 3*d.* the double mile daily; in Ireland, though free from any stamp duty, the rate is from 6*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* the double mile, for six days per week. There is also an extra allowance for the English Sunday mails, and an allowance for the second guard.

In England the mail-coaches are by law exempt from toll; in Ireland the postmaster-general pays quarterly the amount of tolls for each mail. The direct coaches from London carry three outsides, others four; in Ireland the regular number seems now considered to be four.

In England the contracts are voidable by three months notice on either side, at the 5th January or 5th April quarter of each year; in Ireland the contracts are for long periods, in some cases for nearly thirty years.

There seems to have been no mode of renewing a contract in Ireland, except by public advertisement, and taking the lowest offer; a very different description of persons from those in England have therefore become contractors, and the disproportion in the terms may be partly accounted for.

It seems highly desirable that the English method of forming a mail company should be seriously attempted with those Irish contracts which have expired, or are expiring, unless the parties now employed will accept of such terms as the postmaster-general may approve; in that case it would be much better to renew with them than encounter all the hazards of opposition. Should an attempt to form such companies become necessary, it may be attended with some difficulties and expense; but the ultimate object, if attained, would be of great importance to the revenue of the post-office of Ireland.

There are 1,450 mail-coach miles, worked at a total expense for mileage, guards, and tolls, of 30,438*l.* Irish per annum. In England the expense for the same number of miles would be about 7,500*l.* British, but the Irish mile is of greater length.

Whether the mail-coaches have been too much extended in Ireland is, of course, a debatable question. As means of conveying letters, there is no doubt that over much of the roads the expense is so disproportionate to the service, that, in a mere financial view, no postmaster-general could hesitate to convey the bags on horseback or in a light cart; but the danger of mail robbery, and the value to national interests by maintaining a public carriage for passengers and parcels, when probably no other mode of regular communication would exist, may justify mail-coach establishments in Ireland which in England would be immediately abandoned. It is, therefore, a question of the degree in which such arguments should prevail. It would perhaps be best ascertained by an inquiry into the local bearings of each line of road; and without some accurate knowledge of Ireland, any opinion on the subject could have but little value.

POST TOWNS.

The number 433 is very great, and many are of small receipt of revenue. By skilful arrangement a number might, perhaps, have been what in England are termed sub-offices: the public accommodation would have been nearly as well provided for. It may be difficult now to withdraw any real or supposed benefit which the public may derive from them, nor could we express an opinion without an examination of each particular case. It must be of importance to the revenue, more especially in Ireland, to have places for the delivery and collection of letters at numerous points; it greatly facilitates intercourse and civilization. The Irish office might be directed to revise the whole list. In England an increase of postmasters salaries is never made without a previous special report to the Lords of the Treasury; in Ireland increases are made, with some exceptions, according to an authorized scale, and take place as often as circumstances arise, without fresh authority.

ARREARS OF DEPUTIES.

It appears that on the 5th July last, the balances standing in the accountant-general's books were 16,000*l.*, and upon an estimate they exceeded by 5,800*l.* the sums which the deputies ought, by the regulations of the office for the remittance of instalments, to have had in their hands. It is to be presumed that a more strict attention to those who neglected to remit their instalments might have prevented a considerable portion of this excess.

Besides the above balances, there are outstanding arrears from dismissed or deceased deputies amounting to more than 14,000*l.*, which the solicitor states that he is using every possible means to recover.

There is also a list of more than 12,000*l.* arrears, termed insolvent, that is, declared irrecoverable by the solicitor, from deceased or dismissed deputies and letter-carriers, and about 1,700*l.* from late letter-carriers, which are not yet declared insolvent.

It is to be regretted that there should be any arrears due from surveyors, or persons employed as surveyors, being balances left by them unpaid when in charge of vacant offices.

We are aware that it must be difficult and laborious to obtain strictly regular remittances from the numerous small post-offices of Ireland, but that very difficulty is a reason for greater attention to enforce exactness in so important a branch of the service.

Reports, Papers,
&c.

No. 9.
Report of
Mr. C. Johnson and
Mr. J. Hume.

PENNY POST.

The gross annual expense of this establishment used greatly to exceed its receipt. In the spring of 1822 the four daily deliveries were made six. In 1810 they were made four, when the penny-post was new modelled, and fifty-seven letter-carriers were then appointed. The expenditure has hitherto continued to exceed the produce, though the last has more than quadrupled itself. The six deliveries were made without any additional number of letter-carriers, and this alteration has produced an increase which appears to be regularly augmenting. For the half year ended the 5th April 1823, the produce was 1,989*l.*, the expense 1,921*l.*, showing, for the first time, a small profit. In the second quarter of 1822, the gross receipt was 799*l.*; third quarter, 853*l.*; fourth quarter, 891*l.*; first quarter 1823, 975*l.*; second quarter, 1,013*l.*

This consecutive increase shows that the public value and make use of the additional convenience of the penny-post; and, although accustomed to English practice, we might probably think a more moderate establishment would yield a greater gain; yet finding the Dublin penny-post constituted as it is, and being so great a public accommodation, apparently also containing the elements of greater profit to the revenue, we doubt if it would be wise to contract either the number of deliveries or of letter-carriers.

A comptroller, a chief clerk, four sorters, and two window-men and a collector, form rather an onerous charge; but as the sorters and window-men ought always to act under the inspection of a superior officer, the comptroller must be constantly present were there no chief clerk to supply his place. The window-men have little to do, yet an attendance throughout the whole day is too much for one person. For the same reason four sorters are necessary, though two are enough at one time. We cannot, therefore, venture to propose a reduction of officers; but the progress of the penny-post should be carefully watched, that in the event of any material diminution, the subject might speedily receive special consideration. It has an indirect tendency to increase the general post receipt by the facility it affords for the delivery and collection of general post letters beyond the regular boundary, which is the Circular-road.

By usage, the secretary, the comptroller, and chief clerk, all send and receive letters free through this department.

SUSPENSION FUND.

This is rather an extraordinary fund, and the disposal of its produce in payments for extra duty, and rewards and charitable donations, seems to have been too much at discretion. Much of its receipt has been the deductions from officers salaries when absent from duty, but that could not often occur under such an establishment of the inland office as we have suggested. The fines upon mail contractors give rise to some doubts; there is not a provision in all the contracts for levying fines on them, nor are we aware of any authority by which they could be enforced, where no such provision has been made. Under a new system this might not be at all necessary; and we cannot but observe, that the levying of heavy fines, though they may be afterwards remitted, gives an opportunity for the exercise of rather an arbitrary power.

MESSENGERS FUND.

It seems judicious to form a fund of the fees after time, but the distribution had better be made on some fixed rules, and for some defined purposes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Having in the foregoing pages gone through all the departments and principal subjects of the Irish post-office, we shall conclude this Report with touching briefly on some miscellaneous matters.

The Commissioners, of course, have had before them the scales of increase of salary for terms of years, and we presume we cannot do better than leave it to their consideration, observing that in all cases where the scale itself has appeared as just and moderate, its present suspension operates severely on those officers who have passed out of one class, and do not yet obtain the expected benefit of the other.

The number of officers, besides the secretary, who are lodged in the office, and have allowances of furniture, coals and candles, will have attracted attention. There are also twenty-nine inland officers who have rooms to sleep in.

The illegal conveyance of letters is, we fear, practised in Ireland to a great extent. The office has a power to search, but not without information on oath. If the officers of customs and excise had authority to search for letters as well as for the objects of their own department, much good might be done both in England and in Ireland. The postmaster-general of course would not prosecute in doubtful cases, but only where the ordinary post is sufficiently convenient, and where the intention of the sender had been to injure the revenue.

The privilege which certain of the clerks possess, of supplying what are called "express papers" and lottery lists, is of a very questionable kind. The earlier delivery of the British mail will probably very much diminish the practice in Dublin, and the comparative regularity with which the steam packets bring the mails will not often allow an advantage to the express papers intended for the country. In no part of Great Britain can the clerks of the

the roads effect any delivery of newspapers to their subscribers earlier than the moment when the window of the office opens to all persons applying.

The rebates for overcharged letters we found were not made without application to the secretary's office. This appeared a very extraordinary mode, troublesome and vexatious to the public, and a consumption of the time of the secretary and chief clerk, which ought to be better employed. They could be referred to in all doubtful cases. The window-man is the proper person to make common rebates, under the same check as in London. We found it had been usual for the secretary to order some petty incidental payments to be made from the rebate book. This is a very objectionable mode, as such incidents can never appear in any other account.

The quarterly incident account of credits to postmasters is examined and certified by the secretary, and this is an important duty. The account is warranted by the postmaster-general, and the check on this part of the expenditure, as well as on all other incidents, tradesmen's bills, &c., rests on their lordships authority. Some allowances for conveying mails are charged in the incident account, which should certainly be placed to the regular account of postmasters credit.

There is a fee enjoyed by the chief clerk in the secretary's office on mails "too late" at Waterford and Belfast. We cannot find that there is any duty done, or any object for this fee at present.

It has probably occurred to the Commissioners, that the British rates of postage are collected in Dublin in Irish money, and the inland British rates on letters for the interior of Ireland of course the same. On the other hand, the inland Irish rates are collected in British money, and charged against the British office as Irish only. The remittances to England are made at the current rate of exchange.

The Commissioners will have observed the number of persons who hold two situations. This appears to us injurious to the public service, unless when one situation requires only a short attendance, and does not interfere with the hours of the other.

The paid letters of the customs, excise, and stamps, appear to contain, not unfrequently, private enclosures.

We have the honour to be, Sirs,

Your faithful and obedient servants,

CHARLES JOHNSON.

J. HUME.

To the Commissioners of Inquiry,
&c. &c. &c.

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&c.

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Appendix, No. 10.

LETTER from Mr. CHARLES JOHNSON, superintendent of Mail Coaches, as to assimilating the mode of contracting for the Mails in Ireland to that of England.

No. 10.
Letter from
Mr. C. Johnson.

Sirs,

Dublin, September 19th, 1829.

IN obedience to your instructions, I have made a tour in the south of Ireland, proceeding from Dublin to Limerick, thence to Cork and Waterford, and from the latter place by Clonmel to Dublin, for the purpose of making myself somewhat better acquainted with the mail-coach system, and of judging how far it might be practicable to enter into contracts more in the English mode.

I am satisfied that it would be possible to form a sufficiently good mail-coach company between Dublin and Waterford, and that the same might be accomplished on the Dublin and Cork road by Clonmel, if the contract for that road were open. It would not, I think, be impossible, but it would be more difficult, to form a new contract on the same principle for the Dublin and Limerick road.

The present mail and stage coaches are much opposed by the vehicles called caravans, (a sort of open four-wheeled carriage with a moveable cover,) which take many passengers at low fares; also by the jaunting cars and the canal boats. The innkeepers have a great jealousy of the coach proprietors, their posting being so much diminished, and themselves not engaged in the coach interests. The innkeepers, therefore, and the workers of the caravans, &c., might afford some persons suitable to the purposes of the post-office, and with these and others who might be procured, mail-coach companies could be formed.

The present contractors on the road described, are powerful and opulent persons. The new parties would be weak, and if opposed, as they would be, would probably require the support of the office in modes not usual in England, but which might be resorted to without any detriment to the public service.

I only state the practicability in my opinion of forming new contracts in this way, but I should deem it inexpedient so to do, where the present persons are willing to renew their contracts on fair and reasonable terms.

Whether they could be brought to such terms, or whether on their resistance, other parties could be formed against them, would mainly depend on the skill and management of the officer appointed to negotiate.

I am convinced that no mail-coach establishment is likely to be made by any coachmasters from England which could compete with the present contractors in their own way.

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No. 10.
Letter from
Mr. C. Johnson.

No English coachmaster would have a chance, unless by forming a company on the road, and that could be better done by the post-office.

There is at present no mail-coach between Limerick and Cork. It has been abolished, as I understand, to save expense, and the bags are sent on horseback. The rider is constantly guarded by a dragoon, or in that disturbed country he could not travel at all; and it is manifest that the application of cavalry to this service, besides the diminution of force for other purposes, must be a serious expense to the country.

I should not suppose it very difficult to make a mail contract for that road on reasonable terms, the distance not being great, and having such principal places at each end.

I have the honour to be, Sirs, your faithful and obedient servant,

CHA^s JOHNSON.

The Commissioners of Revenue Inquiry,
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix, No. 11.

No. 11.
Observations
of Sir
Edw. Smith Lees.

OBSERVATIONS of SIR EDWARD SMITH LEES, on various branches of the Post-Office of Ireland.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

THE present system of conducting the business of the Board is highly inconvenient; transmitting every document to each postmaster-general for consideration and signature, productive of delay and loss; they are frequently mutilated, and never received back; the warrants for expenditure of money often lost or mislaid. I have known *four* distinct warrants from such causes made out one after the other for the same sum. Lord Clancarty particularly objected to this practice. The system, to be operative, should have *residence*; and if residence cannot be obtained, periodical visits should be made; and all accounts and documents requiring the signature of the postmaster-general should be previously prepared. Situated as the postmasters-general are *now*, it requires *seven* days to obtain their consideration and decision on any important document which is transmitted to them. If the same documents were transmitted to London, I could receive them back in *six* days. Each postmaster-general legislating at a distance of 180 miles from each other, and never meeting, and often disagreeing, while the secretary is in danger of acting in contradiction to *both*, is an absurd anomaly. I have not seen the present postmasters-general in the same room together but once (and that once was at Parsonstown) since the existence of their patent.

The exercise of the patronage of the postmasters-general I consider injurious in many respects, by appointing *strangers* to *country post-offices* who are ignorant of the local interests of the places they are appointed to. It must increase the number of *dead letters*; it must consequently diminish the revenue; it leads to *arrear* of postage from the smallness of the salaries, or what is worse, it operates as an excitement to fraud; it is offensive besides to the proprietors of towns, who should, I think, always nominate and *become security* for the persons they recommend, and would therefore have a vigilance over their conduct. *Letter-carriers* are sent from different parts of the kingdom to *Dublin* for appointment. This practice is most injurious. Every letter-carrier should be a householder in Dublin, if possible, and should be in possession of some trade or profession which would occupy him at home during his leisure hours; their salaries ought not to be less than 18s. a week each. The expense of one prosecution for embezzlement would amount to the difference of charge to the public. Upon the subject generally of *patronage*, seniority should not alone be the rule of promotion; it should be combined with merit of conduct and qualification. So long, however, as the postmasters-general have themselves the *patronage*, there will be *favourites*; and advancement according to *merit* will never be enforced. I have already recommended it, and my proposal has been rejected.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

UPON any vacancy in the situation of *remittance* clerk, whose salary is at present 200*l.*, a junior clerk would be appointed, at a salary of only 70*l.* With such a salary he could not obtain security, and if he did obtain it, I am convinced it would be dangerous to entrust him with so much responsibility. A revenue of 100,000*l.* passes through his hands. This should be guarded against in time. He now gives 2,000*l.* security.

I would recommend, when the vacancy shall happen, that a junior clerk may be appointed, but that he shall not be charged with the receipt of the revenue, but that, under a new distribution of the duties of the entire office, the deputies remittances shall come to the *chief clerk*, and be managed by him in lieu of his other duties.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S AND RECEIVER-GENERAL'S OFFICES.

ON any vacancy in the *first*-mentioned of these departments, I would make the *receiver* accountant-general, and would not fill up the treasurer's place at all. I would make the Bank of Ireland the place of immediate deposit of all parts of the post-office revenue, from

from whatever source it is derived; each department to preserve its separate accounts, and the accountant-general to preserve his *check* on the whole, and submit his reports to the Board *three times*, in place of *once* each week. It is the practice of the treasurer at present to draw from the *bank* at once, and transfer it to his *private account*, the amount of our different *establishments* for salaries and mail-coaches. They may amount to 10,000*l.* He discharges each person's share by a private draft of his own against his private account. In the event of being deprived of our present excellent treasurer, this practice ought to be discontinued.

The duty of *signing* the drafts on the *bank* for the various payments, under the minutes of the *Board* and under all existing checks, I would impose on the secretary. I do not apprehend these drafts exceed 200 each quarter, and by a proper arrangement of the duties it would not occupy him *four hours* altogether. By this arrangement a responsible officer, without great trouble, would be accountable for the issues from the *bank*, without, however, having the power of withdrawing from it any greater sum than the salary of each individual, and not even that without the authority of the postmasters-general and the counter-check of the accountant-general. If necessary, I do not see why it could not be done by the postmasters-general. Even then I do not apprehend they would have to subscribe their names *one third* as frequently as the postmasters-general of England have at present.

MAIL-COACH OFFICE.

I CONSIDER the charge of a superintendent of mail-coaches at a salary of 400*l.* a year as unnecessarily expensive. I do not deem that any responsibility that belongs to him, or any duty that is required of him, merits such an extravagant charge. In this country we have no extent of interests to control such as the corresponding officer in England has to watch over. On a single line of road in England there are more contractors to keep in check than in all Ireland put together. Upon any vacancy in this office I would not fill it up at all. I would vest the chief responsibility of the guards and the arrangement of the mail-coach lines on the present excellent assistant; and I would transfer all the duties of the *cross-posts* of the kingdom, and the examination of all the time-bills that regulate them, to the *district surveyors*, and hold them responsible for their regularity. Each surveyor should send up a weekly report of the state of his district.

LETTER-BILL OFFICE.

As a check upon the remittances of the deputy postmasters, I would require a daily return to be made from this office to the accountant-general of all sums remitted by them. At present the remittances are directed to the secretary, in order that they may come *free* of postage. They are opened and entered in a book by a clerk in his office. A return is made accordingly to the accountant-general. But suppose the *remittance* clerk is dishonest, or suppose the secretary connives at such, there is no check whatever. The accountant-general must be ignorant of the remittance. By the letter-bill officers making a return, the accountant-general becomes a check on both the secretary and his clerk.

The receipts of postage brought in charge in our letter-bill office are the principal source of our revenue. The whole of our *internal* revenue depends on the honesty and correctness of the two officers in this branch of the department. If their integrity can be tampered with we are undone. They may plunder to any extent if they connive with the deputy-postmasters, and detection is scarcely possible.

I would suggest *two* additional and distinct checks; viz. that the president and vice-presidents of the inland office shall attend their office alternately each day, and have a power of calling for and examining the *letter-bill books* and *dockets*; and that a regularly daily return from the inland office shall be signed and certified by the president and vice-presidents, to the accountant-general, of the charges against the deputy postmasters for paid and unpaid letters. The accountant-general, by comparing this return with that which he receives at the termination of each month from the letter-bill office, countersigned by the secretary, will be able to ascertain if there is any connivance between the deputy-postmasters and the letter-bill office. It will operate, besides, as a still further *check*; for supposing the letter-bill clerks to be perfectly honest, and the clerks in the accountant's office to be fraudulent, and in connivance with the deputy-postmasters, the inland office would in that case be a check on *both* offices, and each be a check on the other. In neither office, however, should a clerk be appointed who was a relation or connection of a deputy-postmaster.

BYE AND DEAD-LETTER OFFICE.

I HAVE NO particular observation to make on this office. A vacancy of a clerkship has lately occurred, and the postmasters-general have not filled it up; and I am of opinion the public service does not require the appointment to be made. I am sure it would be of use to the service if a principle was established, that the chief officer of this department should be always selected from the most deserving officers of the post-office, and that a stranger should never be appointed. In no branch of the post-office is there any station where practical experience is so much required. The whole bye-letter revenue is depending on his vigilance and efforts. If he is careless, no human power can prevent frauds.

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&c.

No. 11.
Observations
of Sir
Edw. Smith Lees.

INLAND, BRITISH-MAIL, LETTER-CARRIERS, AND ALPHABET OFFICES.

THOSE offices, which are at present under separate authorities, I would, as soon as possible, place under *one* efficient comptroller.

The comptroller of the *sorting* office, who, until 1808, was supreme head of those *four* branches, is by law a patent situation. Since 1808, however, the patent has been in *abeyance*, and the senior officer of the *sorting* office is merely head of his own *department*, while *three* other distinct *heads* have also been appointed, independent of each other, though the duties of all properly hang on and emanate from the principal office. In 1807 the salaries of the *four* persons who superintended those offices amounted to but 400*l.* a year: they now amount to 780*l.*; and if I add the salaries of the *two* vice-presidents, they reach 1,230*l.* per annum.

I would restore to the Crown the patent office of comptroller, in the confident belief that a *fit* and *zealous* chief officer will be appointed. He should be well paid; and in addition to his salary, I would allow him 100*l.* for a house, only on consideration that he resided in Sackville-street, or one of the streets adjoining the building.

The British-mail office, as a separate branch, I would entirely abolish, and add its duties to those of the inland office. Its officers, by regulation, are already secured *their rank* in it; and their succession to the privileges of *clerks of roads* is also secured to them. They cannot therefore complain. To the comptroller I would allow his salary until the postmasters-general can provide him some other situation.

The situation of inspector of letter-carriers is either too low in point of rank for a gentleman to hold it, or its emoluments are much too low, and its duties too severe to expect a gentleman to discharge its duties as they ought to be performed. £100 a year is nothing for a gentleman who ought to be in his office every morning at *six* o'clock, and frequently there until *eight* at night. The present inspector is a perfect gentleman; but to do the duty as it ought to be executed, is far above the station. I wish he were provided for elsewhere. That being done, and the head of the alphabet office once vacant, I would transfer the fees of this last office to the comptroller of the sorting offices, and by that means make his income respectable. This arrangement would give this officer about 750*l.* a year, of which 300*l.* would be salary. I would then raise *two* *taxing clerks* in the inland office to the rank of *vice-presidents*; and those, with the *two* already on the establishment, ought to be sufficient, if not more than sufficient, to superintend those *four* branches of the department.

I would then form an entire new establishment for this department. It is at present on a great and unnecessarily *expensive scale*. I would newly arrange its *gradations of rank*, and only appoint to each class the number sufficient to do the duty prescribed to the class. For example, there are on the present establishment *eight* taxing clerks, whose salaries might be 200*l.* each. I am of opinion that *four* taxing clerks are sufficient for the entire correspondence of Ireland.

I would pursue the system throughout the remaining offices, giving to each his precise *title*, according to the duty he had to perform. I see no advantage in the distinction between *senior* and *junior* sorters and *probationary* sorters. I have known the probationary sorters in many instances permitted to become *taxing clerks* for the time being. Such practices are most improper and injurious, or the distinction of classes unnecessary.

The establishment ought to consist merely of the following gradations of rank:

| | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Comptroller, | Clerks of Roads, |
| Deputy Comptrollers, | Assistant Clerks of Roads, |
| Inspector of Franks, | Sorters, and |
| Blind Man and Charge Deliverer, | Stampers. |
| Tick Clerk, | |

I would particularly recommend, that the British-mail office should be *every day* superintended by a different presiding authority, and the duties performed by the *clerks in rotation* by alternate weeks from the *mass* of the united departments. The *fraudulent* system detected in Edinburgh, and which I purposely went to that city to make myself master of, convinces me of the danger, arising through combination, of entrusting the care of a revenue of 20,000*l.* a year to the control of *four*, and the same clerks constantly. The officers of the inland office must all be made competent to perform the duties of the British-mail proceedings. They must learn them through *hopes of promotion*, through *rewards*, and, if that does not answer, through *severity*.

It is the duty of the president of the inland office to attend each day in his office from ten to three o'clock. Since Lord Clancarty retired, his attendance at those hours has never been enforced. I strongly recommend, that the comptroller and his vice-presidents shall regularly attend each day, *alternately*, for the following objects, viz.:

- 1st. Purposes of general reference.
- 2d. Superintending the *régistry* of all *double* letters received from the *interior*, and to be dispatched by the mails the same evening.
- 3d. Furnishing the returns to the accountant-general suggested under the head of "Letter-Bill Office."

I would recommend, that every Saturday the comptroller and vice-presidents should hold a board, and have power to examine the books of the letter-bill office, and make a weekly report upon the accuracy of those books, as compared with the charges recorded in the books

books of the sorting office against the deputy postmasters. No check whatever exists at present, and the revenue depends on the integrity of *two* individuals. The accountant-general should attend, as well as the head of the dead-letter office *in particular*, for the purpose of examining, in presence of the *presiding officer* of the letter-carriers, the *dead* and *refused* letters of the capital.

The dead letters amount to a year. If the greatest scrutiny is not exercised in this branch, fraud may be carried on to any extent by collusion; 1st, between the public and the carriers; 2d, between the carriers and the officers of the dead-letter office. Letters may be *returned* as refused, which have been *delivered* and *read*. Letters may be returned as addressed to *dead* persons, but who are *alive*, and have *read* and have returned them. Letters may be *returned* by the *carriers* as *unknown*, though perhaps in *existence*, but from the carrier's *neglect* not discovered.

I would correct this through the examination of this *weekly board*, and I would have a few probationary *letter-carriers* for the delivery of such letters, and pay them a *per-centage* on what they would deliver. The postage on each letter I would charge as a *fine* against the *original* carrier who returned it if ultimately *delivered*.

The letter-carriers office should be cleared of all *incompetent* persons, whether they are rendered so from infirmity or inefficiency. It is impossible that justice can be done to the *public* while several individuals who are in it at present are suffered to remain. It is equally impossible that justice can be done to the public, while individuals in the inland office also *hold other situations* which occupy them the entire day. It may answer for a time, but it is physically impossible to continue. Early superannuation must ensue, or the public business be neglected. The law besides is decidedly against it.

Persons holding professions or in any way embarked in trade should be excluded from every branch of the post-office, and particularly from all parts of the department connected with the *correspondence*. Above all professions I would *exclude solicitors*. There are several, I fear, in the office at present, and their *intercourse* with the correspondence affords them a dangerous and improper *knowledge* of the residence of individuals; and all persons in trade possess, if in the post-office, means of prior intelligence, which must operate injuriously to the public at large.

It is of great importance that the *mails* should be dispatched from Dublin as soon after *six A.M.* as possible. It is essential, both with a view of making the passage as frequently as possible *during day-light*, but particularly to reach Holyhead in time for the dispatch of the Liverpool mail. I would therefore not delay the dispatch from Dublin for the assortment and *taxation* of the letters which arrive by the inland mails in the morning, but I would have them all placed in *one bag* and sent off to be *taxed* at Holyhead. By this plan the mail might start for *Howth* at *twenty minutes past six*, and passengers in the packets would thus have a few minutes, while the Liverpool mails are arranging at Holyhead, to refresh themselves after their voyage; and in such cases as might occur that the packet would not reach the Head in time, an entire day would be allowed them for the correct taxation of letters, which is now *incompatible* with the limited time allowed in Dublin.

The establishment of *probationary letter-carriers*, already suggested, might also be *reserved* to assist in the delivery of all *mails* which might arrive together from England, after any interception of the intercourse, from severity of weather; and with their assistance I think an experiment might be made of reducing gradually all the established letter-carriers for the *separate* delivery of the English mails; and in that case I would divide the *Irish* carriers into two classes, and make them alternately deliver the *English* letters, to be assisted by the probationary carriers when more than one mail should arrive together. The supernumeraries to be only paid when employed. This would require the *Irish* carriers to do double duty each day, for three days in each week, but after all they would not have more duty to execute than those on the penny-post establishment, who are not paid better.

The emoluments of the carriers are, I think, very irregularly divided. *Five* or *six* of them appear to engross all the principal emoluments. I am not sure whether it would not be more beneficial to the service, that all *receipts* derived from *bell-money* and payments to the *receiving-house* messengers should not be brought into a *fund*, and divided amongst them according to good conduct and regularity in their payments.

NEWSPAPER OFFICE.

I would strongly recommend the appointments in this office to be reserved to the sons or nephews of well deserving mail-guards, letter-carriers, and messengers.

PENNY POST-OFFICE.

This branch of the department was newly modelled in 1809, and in every respect assimilated as nearly as possible with the corresponding department in England. The scale of its expense is beyond its produce, and I am convinced is far beyond its wants. I am sure there is a great redundancy of officers in the management of it, and I would recommend the gradual reduction of them all, except the comptroller, collector, sorters and stampers, and the messenger.

The present chief clerk and president holds a situation in the inland office; the principal window-man does the same. I consider them to be in a great measure incompatible with each other.

Reports, Papers,
&c.
No. 11.
Observations
of Sir
Edw. Smith Lees.

I am of opinion, that the postage paid on penny-post letters may just as easily be paid at the general post-paid window. It is as near the penny-post sorting table as the window is where the penny-postage is at present paid.

The country part of this establishment I would also revise. Deliveries are, I am sure, extended to places, and receiving-houses established, where there are few or no letters to distribute at or collect from.

CLERKS OF ROADS.

THE free circulation of Irish newspapers through the clerks of roads I would either altogether abolish, and establish such salaries as shall be deemed necessary in lieu of their amount, or I would, as a more economical measure than the present system of management, have the *four* roads conducted by *one* person, and the expense paid by the public, which is in fact now the case, though at a rate which I am of opinion may be avoided. If the privilege is to continue, the business should be conducted in the post-office, and not at the private houses of the individuals, and a separate establishment allowed for each, as is now the case.

I would combine all the roads under one management, or altogether do away with the privilege.

RECHARGING OF LETTERS.

It is, I think, worth considering whether it would not increase the *revenue* by allowing the deputy postmasters a per-centage on the produce arising from the retaxation of their letters. At present the deputies of *Belfast* and *Waterford* augment the receipts of their offices by nearly 500*l.* a year beyond the charge made against them by the Dublin office. This is effected by the re-examination of the letters.

I confess I am not an advocate for *prying too closely* into letters, for any purpose; but as the law does render letters liable to *double* and *treble* postage, under circumstances which can only be discovered by a strict *scrutiny* of them, it is but fair to say, that taking *Belfast* and *Waterford* as a *standard*, the produce of the rest of the kingdom ought to be nearly 5,000*l.* a year.

ENGLISH POST-OFFICE,

And Arrangements suggested for the Irish Correspondence.

THE letters for the Lord Lieutenant, the Chief and Under Secretaries of State, to be made up in separate *parcels* in England in the following places, viz., London, Birmingham, Liverpool, Chester, Manchester, Shrewsbury, and Holyhead.

This simple measure will of itself expedite the delivery of the mails in Dublin *twenty* minutes each day.

Letters from the before-mentioned places, for the *interior* of *Ireland*, to be taxed in the post-offices of those places with the *full* postage to their destination in Ireland, in place of being *only charged to Dublin*. The same letters to be arranged in England in divisions to correspond with the divisions of Ireland, being *only eight* in number, in place of coming, as at present, all in one indiscriminate *mass*. By this means we may probably be enabled to send forward the same night of its arrival any *mail* from England which may reach Dublin so late as *twenty* minutes before eight P.M., without protracting the dispatch of the Irish mails beyond the proper hour. The London mail now reaches Holyhead at *four* A.M. The packet does not proceed to sea until *six*. I would have the Dublin portion of this mail assorted in Holyhead, for the different deliveries of the *Irish carriers*.

With those combined measures I am of opinion the letters in Dublin ought to be delivered each day in *twenty* minutes after the mails arrive from England.

Howth, 20th March 1824.

EDWD. S. LEES.

Appendix, No. 12.

No. 12.
Letter from
W. Gregory, Esq.

LETTER from W. GREGORY, Esq. (with Enclosures,) respecting certain matters relative to Constitution and Administration of Post-Office, Ireland.

SIR,

Dublin Castle, 15th August 1823.

BY command of the Lord Lieutenant I have the honour to transmit to you the papers enumerated in the enclosed Schedules, No. 1 & 2, respecting certain matters, which appear to his Excellency to affect the constitution and administration of the Post-Office in Ireland, and therefore to fall within the powers of the Parliamentary Commission now sitting in Dublin.

I am further directed by his Excellency to request, that after a due investigation of these documents, you will be pleased to acquaint his Excellency with the result, and also to state such course of proceeding as the Commissioners may deem most proper to be adopted thereupon.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

W. GREGORY.

The Right Hon. Thos. Wallace,
Chairman of the Board of Inquiry.

Appendix, No. 13.

Enclosure 1, referred to in Appendix, No. 12.

MINUTE of Lord Rosse, 13th March 1823.

Reports, Papers
&c.No. 13
Minute of
Lord Rosse.

HAVING inquired into the circumstances of the delay of the English mails for the country on Saturday night the 8th of March, it appears to me that those mails could not have been forwarded to the country on that night without a very considerable and improper delay of all the rest of the correspondence to the country, and that Sir E. Lees did not give any obstruction to the forwarding of the English mails, but desired, in two notes, one to Mr. Homan and the other to the president of the inland office, that the English mails should be so forwarded if it did not cause too long a delay to the other mails. It is further to be observed, that it is a permanent rule of the office, that the English mails should not be forwarded unless they arrive before seven o'clock in the evening; and though the English mail arrived on the above night a few minutes after seven, yet as it is necessary that a precise time should be fixed, the president of the inland office acted correctly in adhering to this rule on this occasion. It is a most important object in the regulations of the Post-Office to be punctual as to time, particularly so in the departure of the mail-coaches, all the arrangements along the several lines of roads being adapted to the times appointed for their departure. Time-pieces have been given to the guards, and any coach which does not arrive at the time prescribed is fined. It is necessary to put a limit to the dispatch of the English mails, to prevent the other mails and the mail-coaches from being retarded by waiting for them. The conduct, however, of Mr. Homan, who, as president to the British-mail office, was endeavouring on the night mentioned to have the English mails dispatched for the country, is very laudable for the exertions he made for that purpose; and his being of opinion that this object could be accomplished, without retarding too long the other mails, I ascribe entirely to his not being so well acquainted with the duties of the inland office, which is a distinct department from the British-mail office. The officers of the former, whom I examined, were all of opinion that if the English mails had been sent forward that night, the whole could not have been dispatched until nine, or near nine o'clock, whereas eight o'clock is the time ordered.

March 13, 1823.

(Signed) Rosse.

I was misinformed when I stated in the above minute that there was a permanent rule of the office not to forward English mails unless they arrived before seven in the evening. There is no such rule, but in general they are not forwarded; however, they have been often forwarded when they arrived as late and later than the mail in question.

August 6, 1823.

(Signed) Rosse.

Appendix, No. 14.

Enclosure 2, referred to in Appendix, No. 12.

LORD O'NEILL'S Minute, for the dismissal of Mr. Homan, dated London, 2d April 1823.

No. 14.
Lord O'Neill's
Minute.

HAVING read over the several documents which have been referred to me relative to certain charges which have been made privately to the Lord Lieutenant by Mr. Homan, comptroller of the British-mail office, as to the conduct of our secretary on the evening of the 8th March last, and having considered them with as much attention as in my power, I am of opinion that those charges are wholly unfounded, and that Sir Edward Lees would not have been in any way justified in detaining our mail-coaches on that evening contrary to our express regulations.

I am further of opinion that the conduct of Mr. Homan in making a false charge against our secretary in a private manner, and not through the regular channel of the Postmasters-General, is highly reprehensible, and such as calls for his immediate dismissal from office as an act of justice towards the establishment at large, and of actual necessity with a view to its future good management.

With every sort of disposition to look favourably on the case of Mr. Homan, I cannot give him credit for any supposed anxiety on his part for the dispatch of the British-mails on the 8th instant, at least I cannot bring myself to think that that was the *only* motive that dictated his subsequent conduct, inasmuch as he failed in his *first* duty, which was to communicate any irregularity he might observe to the Postmasters-General; and as it did so happen, that I was about that period in communication with Mr. Homan on other matters, and received from him, among other letters, one dated on the 13th March, in which not one word was mentioned as to the transaction of the preceding 8th, I cannot have a doubt on my mind, that this matter was never intended to come to the ears of the Postmasters-General, but that the object was to impress the Irish Government privately with an unfavourable opinion of Sir Edward Lees, without any just cause whatsoever. Considering therefore

(107.)

such

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&c.

No. 14.
Lord O'Neill's
Minute.

such conduct to be totally subversive of all discipline and subordination in a department where both are so highly necessary, I am clearly of opinion, that the charge of the British-mail office ought to be taken with as little delay as possible from Mr. Homan, and given to some other officer.

It is impossible for me to close this minute without expressing my opinion as to the general conduct of our secretary during the period of sixteen years that I have served with him in office. I have at all times witnessed on his part that sort of zeal and anxiety for the public service, which ought at least to have shielded him from attacks such as I have been obliged to animadvert upon; and I am satisfied that there is not an individual on the post-office establishment more devoted to its welfare, or more fully entitled to the support of the Postmasters-General.

(Signed) O'NEILL.

London, 2d April 1823.

Appendix, No. 15.

No. 15.
Report of
Secretary to the
Commissioners of
Inquiry.

REPORT of Secretary to the Commissioners of Inquiry to Secretary of Ireland, relative to investigation of Homan's case.

SIR,

Office of Revenue Inquiry, 30th September 1823.

BY my reply to your letter of the 15th August, accompanying certain papers transmitted to the Parliamentary Commissioners of Revenue Inquiry, by order of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, you were apprized that those papers had been laid before the Commissioners for their immediate consideration; and in further compliance with the wish expressed by his Excellency that he might be made acquainted with the result of that consideration, I have now the honour of communicating to you a statement of the course which has been pursued by the Commissioners in proceeding upon the investigation of this subject.

In making this communication, and in order to prevent any misconstruction of the views with which the Commissioners have entered upon the consideration of the papers so referred to them, I am directed to repeat to you that they have undertaken the inquiry into this distinct and special subject, which forms part of one of the departments which it is their general duty to examine, at the express desire of his Excellency, as conveyed by your letter, and in conformity with a course of proceeding which they have already pursued on a former occasion in some respects similar, and upon which their immediate opinion was thought to be desirable. In stating the result of the present investigation, they think it right to confine themselves to a special and limited view of the subjects to which it relates, and to direct their observations to those points only which it appeared to be his Excellency's wish should be distinctly brought under their consideration. As far as can be collected from the several documents transmitted to them, it appears that these points may be comprised under the following heads, viz. :—

The expediency of certain alterations which have been recently made in the management of the alphabet office.

The representation made by Lord Rosse in his letter to the Lord Lieutenant of the 1st of August of several instances in which he conceives his authority as postmaster-general to have been disregarded or obstructed, and the application of Mr. Homan, comptroller of the British-mail office, to be restored to his office, from which he represents himself to have been suspended on insufficient grounds.

In pursuing their inquiries into these points, the Commissioners have found with regard to the two first, that the materials upon which they have had to form their opinions, and, indeed, the points themselves, are so interwoven with the general management of the establishment to which they belong—the first with the detailed arrangement of the Dublin post-office, the second with the constitution and administration of the department—that with regard to both of these points of inquiry they have thought it better that the statement of their opinions and of the grounds on which they rest should be included in their general Report to Parliament, rather than that such statement should be especially and partially made in answer to his Excellency's reference of a limited subject of inquiry. The third point is the only one which, from its nature, and from the circumstances of its involving an act of justice due to an individual, appears to require an immediate decision, and consequently to call for an immediate expression of opinion. Upon that point the Commissioners think it right to state, in the first place, the reasons which have been officially given for the suspension of Mr. Homan; and in the next, to give from the evidence before them a detail of those facts, and extracts from correspondence to which it appears necessary to advert in forming a judgment as to the circumstances under which that suspension has taken place.

The grounds of the suspension of Mr. Homan, as far as they can be collected from a minute issued by Lord O'Neill, dated 2d April, and a letter of Sir Edward Lees, dated 2d June 1823, which seem intended to express those grounds officially, are,

“ The making a false charge against a superior officer in a private manner, and not through the regular channel of the postmasters-general, thereby seeking to impress the Irish Government with an unfavourable opinion of such officer without any just cause whatsoever.”

From the accompanying papers it sufficiently appears that the charge which Mr. Homan is stated thus to have preferred, refers to a communication made by him in the month of

March last, on the subject of a delay which is alleged to have occurred in the transmission into the interior of Ireland of the correspondence which arrived by the British mail on the 8th of that month.

The inquiry which the Commissioners have found it necessary to institute into all the circumstances attending this transaction, and in the prosecution of which they have, in addition to the papers referred to them, called for various other documents, and have examined upon oath the following witnesses*, has naturally extended itself to a variety of matters, which, though not bearing immediately upon the point in question, have afforded important information on the general administration of the office. This description of evidence is for the present laid aside, for the purpose of stating with more clearness those facts and documents which exclusively belong to the subject more immediately before them. The facts are as follows:

1st. That on the 8th of March ultimo, the British mail arrived at Howth at 55 minutes after five, p. m. and was dispatched from thence about four minutes after its arrival; that the time allowed for the conveyance of the mail from Howth to the post-office is one hour, and that on the night in question the coach arrived at the post-office whilst the clock was striking seven, and that the last bags were delivered into the office at three minutes after seven.

2d. That by the instructions delivered under the authority of the postmaster-general for the direction of the comptroller of the British-mail office in 1808, it is stated, that "In the event of the arrival of an English mail after seven o'clock in the evening, the postmasters-general are of opinion that it will be scarcely practicable, with the regular dispatch of the inland mails, that the letters therein conveyed should be forwarded through the inland office by that night's conveyance; all letters arriving after that hour will remain in the hands of the comptroller until the dispatch of the next evening." But that this regulation had not been strictly adhered to in practice; and that in various instances the letters brought by the British mail had been dispatched into the country, notwithstanding the arrival of the mail at the post-office after seven o'clock.

3d. That on the evening in question, Mr. Homan, the comptroller of the British-mail office, applied to Mr. Leet, the president of the evening of the inland office, and holding also the situation of one of the clerks for British newspapers, for assistance to enable him to send forward the letters brought by the British packet on that night; that his application was made a few minutes after the arrival of the mail.

4th. That it had been usual in case of a press of business in the British-mail office for the clerks of the inland office to afford assistance, upon a request for that purpose by the comptroller of the British-mail office, and that orders have frequently been given by the president of the evening to this effect.

5th. That Mr. Leet, the acting president of the night, when so applied to by Mr. Homan, refused to give the assistance required, not having, as far as appears, previously ascertained how far it was practicable to afford it; and also refused to receive the mails, on the ground that they had arrived after the clock had struck seven.

6th. That upon such refusal by Mr. Leet, Mr. Homan made application to Sir Edward Lees, the secretary, by note, in the following terms:—"8th March 1823. The British mail came to the door at seven; if you order assistance from the inland office the mails for the interior can be sent off to-night; they can be in the inland office in 20 minutes."

7th. That in answer to this note Sir Edward Lees sent a minute or order in his own handwriting as follows:—"If it can be done without delaying the mails too long, it would be very desirable; but as the coaches in some places now go six miles an hour, delays here are very inconvenient."

8th. That on the receipt of this note Mr. Homan renewed his application to Mr. Leet, and was again refused assistance.

9th. That Mr. Homan proceeded to make up the mails, and at 25 minutes after seven o'clock wrote the following note to Sir Edward Lees, viz.:—

"The country letters are ready, and will not be received in the inland office."

* The Right honourable Earl of Rosse.
The Right honourable Earl O'Neill.
Mr. Ambrose Leet, Vice-President, Inland office.
Mr. F. Homan, Comptroller, British Mail.
Capt. J. Browne, Postmaster at Howth.
J. Whiteacre, Mail Guard.
M. M'Donnell, Coachman.
Mr. J. Fergusson, Surveyor and Supervisor Mails.
Mr. W. Donlevy, President, Inland office.
Capt. Webster, Aid-de-Camp to Lord Lieutenant.
Francis Craig, Porter, Post-office.
Bartholomew Whelan, Messenger.
Mr. C. Devitt, Clerk to Accountant General, and Sorter.
Mr. P. C. O'Neill, Probationary Clerk, Inland office.
Mr. G. Middleton, Clerk, Inland office.
Mr. E. Darley, 2d Clerk, British Mail office.
Mr. H. Clare senior - - ditto.

Mr. R. Henry, Clerk Inland office.
Mr. J. Neeson, Extra Probationary Newspaper, Inland office.
Mr. R. Manley - ditto - ditto.
Mr. C. Field - - ditto - ditto.
Mr. R. Maley, Senior Sorter, Inland office.
Mr. G. Wright, Probationary Clerk, Inland office.
Mr. E. Cooke Shiell, Clerk, Dead-Letter office.
Mr. G. Murphy, Letter Sorter.
Mr. Francis Harvey, Acting Vice-President, Inland office.
Sir Edward S. Lees, Secretary.
Mr. Stephen De Joncourt, Vice-President, Inland office.
Mr. E. Coffey, Clerk, Letter-Bill office.
Mr. Robert West, Inspector of Franks.
Mr. Henry Beere, Senior Sorter, Inland office.
Mr. D. Thompson, Taxing Clerk.
Sir Colin Campbell, State Steward to Lord Lieutenant.
Mr. T. Orde Lees, Chief Clerk, British Mail.

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Report of
Secretary to the
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Inquiry.

10th. That on this note, which Sir Edward Lees states he did not receive till 20 minutes before eight, he wrote the following memorandum and sent it to Mr. Leet :

“ The country letters are to be sent forward, if it can be done without delaying the mails “ too long.”

11th. That Mr. Leet, after the receipt of this note, came into the British-mail office, and gave notice that the mail was not to be forwarded that evening.

12th. That at the time Mr. Homan first applied to Mr. Leet for assistance some of the clerks in the newspaper office were waiting for the arrival of the newspapers belonging to the clerks of the roads, (which on that night were unusually late,) and several of them were wholly unemployed.

13th. That Mr. Homan had obtained the assistance of two of these clerks, Messrs. Field and Manley, without the authority of Mr. Leet ; but that on Mr. Leet observing them employed in the British-mail office he ordered them out, although their services were not at the moment, as far as appears, required in their own department.

14th. That it does not appear that Sir Edward Lees took any part in the proceedings of the evening relating to the dispatch of the British mail beyond the expression of his opinion in the written memorandum above cited, or took any steps by personal inspection or inquiry to ascertain whether the object, which in both his notes was admitted to be desirable, could, without inconvenience, be effected.

15th. That in these notes there was no expression of opinion tending to discourage Mr. Homan from persevering in his attempts.

16th. That there was nothing in the circumstances of the office on the evening in question which rendered the dispatch of the British mail so incompatible with the usual course of the office, as to render any exertion for that purpose unadvisable.

17th. That there were circumstances which rendered the transmission of the letters and papers brought by the packet on that night an object of peculiar interest.

18th. That considerable delay in the dispatch of the mails did take place on that night, and that the first mail was not dispatched till 20 minutes after eight, and the last 25 minutes. That such delay appears to have been occasioned by the late delivery into the inland office of those Dublin newspapers which are forwarded to the country under a privilege alleged to belong to the clerks of the roads.

19th. That Mr. Homan made an official report to the secretary on the evening of the 8th of March, in the following terms : —

“ The country letters refused by Mr. Leet, and the newspapers sent in again from the “ newspaper office to the British. Mr. Leet’s express papers forwarded.”

20th. That on the 9th or 10th of March Mr. Homan waited on Lord Rosse, one of the postmasters-general, and stated to him verbally the transaction of the evening of the 8th March relative to the detention of the mails.

21st. That on the 11th he again waited on Lord Rosse, who desired him to put in writing a statement of the transactions to which he referred.

22d. That Mr. Homan again saw Lord Rosse and submitted to his perusal the written report, which he stated that he was about to send to Sir Edward Lees in pursuance of a direction received from him.

23d. That on the 12th, Mr. Homan called upon Captain Webster, aid-de-camp to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, at the Castle, and stated to him the circumstances which he had already stated to Lord Rosse, with an intention, admitted by Mr. Homan, that the statement should be conveyed to the Lord Lieutenant, in order that an official inquiry into the circumstances might take place before Lord Rosse left Dublin.

24th. That Captain Webster made no formal report of Mr. Homan’s statement to the Lord Lieutenant, but shortly afterwards, on his Excellency’s having accidentally adverted to the intelligence from London which arrived on the 8th, he mentioned the circumstance of the alleged delay in the dispatch of the mail on that night.

25th. That his Excellency communicated Captain Webster’s statement to Sir Colin Campbell, but did not desire him to take any steps for the purpose of investigating the transaction to which it related.

26th. That Sir Colin Campbell, after having received this communication, called upon Sir Edward Lees, for the purpose of obtaining an explanation of the transaction to which the statement referred, and received from Sir Edward Lees an account of the transaction which in substance did not differ from that which may be collected from the above detail of facts, and that the explanation so obtained was sought for by Sir Colin Campbell, (as he states,) as the private friend of Sir Edward Lees ; and that although his visit took place with the knowledge of the Lord Lieutenant, it did not take place in consequence of any wish or directions expressed by his Excellency.

27th. That on the 13th of March, under the directions of Lord Rosse, an inquiry took place at the post-office into the transaction in question, which was attended by the counsel and solicitor of the post-office, and several witnesses, who were examined on oath, but that Captain Webster, whose attendance had been requested, was not present ; and the circumstance relating to the conversation between him and Mr. Homan, although stated by Sir Edward Lees, and partially admitted by Mr. Homan, did not form part of the inquiry.

28th. That Mr. Homan attended this inquiry, and although he objected to the competency of the tribunal to put him on his oath, he professed himself to be ready to swear to his examination before any competent authority.

29th. That on the conclusion of this inquiry Lord Rosse issued a minute dated 13th March 1823, in which he decides against the propriety of sending forward the mails of the 8th of March. Acquits Sir Edward Lees of giving any obstruction to the forwarding of such mails ; but

mentions with approbation the conduct of Mr. Homan in making exertions for that purpose. To this minute Lord Rosse added a postscript, dated 6th August ultimo, in which he expressly contradicts a statement made in his minute, (which he refers to as having been made through misinformation). "That there was a permanent rule in the office not to forward English mails unless they arrived before seven o'clock." And in this postscript he states "that there was no such rule; but in general they are not forwarded. However, they have been often forwarded when they arrived as late and later than the mail in question."

30th. That on the day succeeding the date of Lord Rosse's minute, Sir Edward Lees addressed a letter to Mr. Gregory, transmitting that minute, and stating that the proceedings had been dispatched to Lord O'Neill, and requesting to be relieved from the responsibility of his office, until he should be able to obtain a communication of Lord O'Neill's sentiments on the occasion.

31st. That Sir Edward Lees accordingly withdrew from his official duty at the post-office, leaving the business of his office in charge of his brother, Mr. T. O. Lees, as pro-secretary.

32d. That on the 15th March Mr. T. O. Lees, as pro-secretary, addressed a letter to Mr. Gregory, which letter purports to give the particulars of a message delivered by Sir Colin Campbell to Sir Edward Lees, and which message is therein described to have been delivered by the direction of the Lord Lieutenant.

33d. That on the 21st of March Mr. T. O. Lees again addressed a letter to Mr. Gregory, in which he states that he transmits "a copy of a letter received by Sir Edward Lees from Lord O'Neill, on the subject of the communication to his Lordship, with which was forwarded his brother's report upon, and the minutes of the proceedings arising out of, the investigation referred to in his letter to you of Saturday last the 15th instant, and requesting that the matter may be finally submitted to the Lord Lieutenant," and that "his Excellency may adopt such measures as in his Excellency's judgment shall render justice to his brother for the injury sought to be inflicted upon him," &c.

34th. That Lord O'Neill, while in London, issued a minute, dated 2d April 1823, in which, after reciting that he had read over and considered the several papers referred to him relative to certain charges made by Mr. Homan, he states that "he is of opinion that the conduct of Mr. Homan in making a false charge against our secretary in a private manner, and not through the regular channel of the postmasters-general, is highly reprehensible, and such as calls for his immediate dismissal from office." And in a further passage, "That he is clearly of opinion that the charge of the British-mail office ought to be taken with as little delay as possible from Mr. Homan, and given to some other officer."

35th. That on the 7th of April Sir Edward Lees addressed a letter to Mr. Gregory, referring to his former letter of the 14th March, and transmitting a copy of Lord O'Neill's minute, and stating that he considered himself authorized to re-assume his duty as secretary to the post-office, and requesting that it might be stated to his Excellency that he considered it indispensable to immediately remove Mr. Homan from all connection with the British-mail office, and to annex it duties to those of the inland office, in conformity to a plan which he submitted to the postmasters-general in 1821, thereby rendering its control much more efficient, and effecting a considerable saving of expense to the public.

36th. That on the 7th April Sir Edward Lees addressed a letter to Mr. Homan, in which he requires him "forthwith to withdraw himself from all intercourse with the duties of the British-mail office."

37th. That on the 8th April Mr. Homan addressed a letter to Mr. Gregory, inclosing the above letter of Sir Edward Lees, stating his services, complaining of the steps taken against him, and praying for a prompt and efficient inquiry as well into any charges which may be presumed to be the grounds of his suspension, as into his general conduct in the discharge of his official duties.

38th. That on the 18th April Mr. Gregory addressed a letter to Mr. Homan in reply to his memorial, pointing out the mode in which any appeal by him against the decision of the postmasters-general must be instituted.

39th. That on the 17th of May Mr. Homan addressed a letter to Mr. Gregory, stating "that he had not had any communication from the postmasters-general on the subject of his removal from office, and that he had memorialized their Lordships through Sir Edward Lees on the subject of his removal, and also for copies of certain papers bearing on it, and requisite in preparing the documents to be submitted for the consideration of his Excellency, but that his memorial had hitherto remained unanswered."

40th. That on the 26th May 1823 a letter was addressed by Mr. Gregory to the postmasters-general, stating Mr. Homan's application for documents, and requesting to be informed whether their Lordships see any objections to Mr. Homan being furnished with the copies of the papers which he has applied for.

41st. That on the 30th May Mr. Homan addressed a letter to Sir Edward Lees, requesting to be informed of the reasons of his suspension.

42d. That on the 2d June Sir Edward Lees, by a letter in reply to Mr. Homan, informed him that his removal from office was occasioned from his having made a false charge to the Lord Lieutenant against his superior officer in a private manner, and not through the regular channel of the postmasters-general, thereby seeking to impress the Irish Government privately with an unfavourable opinion of such officer, without any just cause whatsoever.

43d. That on the 21st June Sir Edward Lees addressed a letter to Mr. Gregory, referring to his letter of the 26th of May, and stating, "that having submitted the same to the consideration of the postmasters-general, I have the honour to annex herewith the reply which I received from my Lord O'Neill on the subject for the information of his Excellency the
" Lord

Reports, Papers,
&c.

No. 15.
Report of
Secretary to the
Commissioners of
Inquiry.

“ Lord Lieutenant. ‘ I have received yours of the 6th, with copy of Mr. Gregory’s letter of the 31st ult. to the postmasters-general. The reason why I desired you not to give any documents out of the office was, that I considered Mr. Homan as not deserving of any favour from us. If, however, the Government wish to have any new investigation of the case, you will give whatever papers Mr. Gregory desires ; but I certainly would give nothing merely to Mr. Homan’s solicitations, because he ought to have brought forward whatever he had to say in his defence when the thing was before Lord Rosse ; and I think the whole of this is an excuse to put off the evil day, and I cannot have a doubt on my mind as to the necessity of his ultimate dismissal.’ ”

44th. That on the 19th July Mr. Homan again addressed a letter to Mr. Gregory, entreating that his Excellency would be pleased to order a thorough investigation of his case.

45th. That Mr. Homan has been suspended from his office since the 7th of April last, and has been refused all advances on account of salary.

46th. That the suspension of Mr. Homan originally took place and has been since continued not only without the sanction but contrary to the express opinion of Lord Rosse, who had personally conducted the only official investigation which appears to have taken place into the circumstances which led to the suspension ; that it must be considered as the act of the secretary, founded on the authority of an opinion expressed in the minute of Lord O’Neill, but with full knowledge of an opinion directly opposite entertained by the other postmaster-general.

47th. That although in the letter of Sir Edward Lees to Mr. Gregory, dated 7th April, the removal of Mr. Homan is connected with the expediency of official arrangement, yet in his letter of the same date to Mr. Homan, the causes of the suspension are distinctly stated to be official misconduct, as appears by the extract from this letter already made.

Considering, therefore, the suspension of Mr. Homan as a suspension for official misconduct on the grounds stated in the letter to him from Sir Edward Lees, and in the minute of Lord O’Neill, it remains for the Commissioners to express their opinion as to the sufficiency of those grounds with reference to the evidence oral and documentary, the results of which are stated in the foregoing detail. For this purpose, it appears that the charges against Mr. Homan may be divided into the following heads of accusation, viz. :—

1st. A breach of official duty in preferring a charge against his superior clandestinely, or at least not through the regular channel. 2d. The falsehood of the charge so preferred. 3d. The malignity of the motive in making this charge, with a view to injure Sir Edward Lees in the opinion of the Irish Government.

On the first of these charges the Commissioners feel it to be unnecessary to do more than refer to the above statement of facts and correspondence, from which it distinctly appears that the representation alluded to as having been made by Mr. Homan to the Irish Government, was the statement communicated by him to Captain Webster, which statement was made after Mr. Homan had reported the principal fact to which it related to Sir Edward Lees officially, and had made a representation of the same transaction to the postmaster-general on the spot, both verbally and by the communication of a distinct report addressed to the secretary ; the nature of this statement and representation, avowedly made with a view to inquiry, seems also conclusively to negative an opinion which has been expressed, that the charge could be considered as made privately, and as not intended to come to the ears of the postmasters-general. In order to substantiate the second point of the charge, which consists in the alleged falsehood of the representation, it must be assumed that the person making the representation was aware of its falsehood at the time he made it ; on referring to the evidence it is not clearly established whether the delay in question was attributed by Mr. Homan to Sir Edward Lees or to Mr. Leet, or in fact whether it was made a matter of distinct accusation against either ; the statement was generally that the British mails had been delayed. The fact of their detention is admitted, and is stated to be justified by the practice of the office, whether properly or improperly in the present instance is a matter of opinion, and upon this the character to be given to the delay must depend. The two notes written by Sir Edward Lees on the night in question fully justify its being considered as a case of doubt, and the Commissioners feel it right to add, it has not been made clear to them that with proper exertion, the British correspondence might not have been sent forward on the night in question, without any material delay beyond what actually took place on account of the newspapers ; but they see no grounds upon which the representation made by Mr. Homan that this delay had taken place, even if it should have been stated as being in his opinion a matter of complaint, can be described as the statement of a falsehood. One of the grounds which appears to be relied on as establishing the falsehood of the charge is, that in the representation to Lord Rosse Mr. Homan imputed the delay to Mr. Leet, and that in his conversation with Captain Webster he imputed it to Sir Edward Lees. The evidence as to this fact is not very precise ; but admitting it to be as stated, we do not conceive that such a variation can, under the circumstances of the case, bear the description attributed to it. 3d. In respect to the malignity of the motive with which the representation by Mr. Homan was made, the Commissioners have only to state that they have received no evidence sufficient to establish the fact, that the representation in question arose out of any such feeling ; there does not appear to be any reason to believe that the motive avowed by Mr. Homan for making his representation, and which is consistent both with his conversation with Captain Webster and the impression entertained by Lord Rosse, namely, that an inquiry should be instituted before the departure of Lord Rosse, was not the true motive, and under these circumstances the Commissioners see no sufficient grounds, notwithstanding

notwithstanding the evidence which has been offered by Sir Edward Lees, in reference to the previously-existing feelings of Mr. Homan, for describing the representation in question as having been dictated by motives of personal malice.

From the above observations it results, that in the opinion of the Commissioners the suspension of Mr. Homan from his office cannot be justified on the grounds which have been officially stated to him as the cause of such suspension; and that still less can the Commissioners concur in the propriety of this act, under all the circumstances which have attended it, and particularly with reference to the acknowledged opinion of Lord Rosse.

The Commissioners have only to add, that on a full consideration of all the documents referred to them, they see no grounds for submitting any further observation or suggestion for his Excellency's consideration, in respect to the exercise of his discretion on the memorial of Mr. Homan, which they have therefore the honour to return with the other documents which he was pleased to direct should be laid before them.

W. Gregory, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.

J. S. REYNOLDS.

Reports, Papers,
&c.

No. 15.
Report of
Secretary to the
Commissioners of
Inquiry.

Appendix, No. 16.

NOTE from SECRETARY for IRELAND, inclosing Letter to Postmasters-General, restoring Mr. Homan to his Office.

No. 16.
Letter from
Secretary for
Ireland to Post-
masters-General.

MR. GOULBURN presents his compliments to the Parliamentary Commissioners of Revenue Inquiry, and sends them the copy of a letter which he has addressed by the Lord Lieutenant's command to the Postmasters-General, with respect to the late investigation by the Commissioners of Inquiry into the circumstances which led to Mr. Homan's suspension, and signifying his Excellency's directions that Mr. Homan should be reinstated in office.

Dublin Castle, 10th Oct. 1823.

My Lords,

Dublin Castle.

THE Lord Lieutenant, some time since, received from Mr. Homan, of the British-mail office, a memorial, in which he complained that he had been improperly suspended from office, and prayed that he might be restored and his salary allowed to him. As the case stated by Mr. Homan involved a variety of facts and circumstances, it appeared advisable to his Excellency to refer it for the examination of the Commissioners of Inquiry; and having now attentively considered their Report, the Lord Lieutenant has commanded me to signify to your Lordships his direction that Mr. Homan should be reinstated in office, and the salary due to him be paid.

The Lord Lieutenant, however, deems it right that your Lordships and the parties interested should be aware that the restoration of Mr. Homan is in no degree to be considered as indicating, on the part of his Excellency, any disapprobation of the conduct of Sir Edward Lees in the matter which has given rise to this inquiry.

The Lord Lieutenant forbears to enter into the question, whether the British letters which arrived on the 8th March could or could not have been dispatched into the country by the mails of that evening. The question is one on which a difference of opinion may very naturally be entertained by two officers equally zealous in the discharge of their official duties, without imputation upon either. But his Excellency considers it due to Sir E. Lees to state that, even supposing that the letters could with proper exertion have been forwarded, Sir Edward is exempt from the imputation of having wilfully obstructed their dispatch, and that any accusation against him on that ground appears to be altogether without foundation. Sir Edward Lees, indeed, appears to have been misinformed in supposing Mr. Homan to have assigned to his conduct the unworthy motive of defining the circulation of particular intelligence which the newspapers of that day contained.

The report of the Commissioners makes no allusion to it, and the imputation supposed to have been conveyed is so inconsistent with the facts upon which blame was charged upon Sir Edward, that it is scarce possible to suppose that it could have been resorted to.

His Excellency deems it necessary to add, that while he gives credit to Mr. Homan for a great anxiety to expedite the dispatch of the British mail on the night in question, and while he considers him justified in making known at once to your Lordships his sincere, though perhaps erroneous, opinion, that due diligence had not been used by others, his Excellency, nevertheless, cannot at all approve of his having (while the inquiry which he had himself solicited was still pending) resorted to an irregular and unofficial mode of conveying to the Lord Lieutenant an imputation of misconduct against his superior officer.

Suspension from office is, however, a punishment altogether disproportioned to the degree of blame which may justly be ascribed to Mr. Homan's conduct in this instance. His Excellency desires that, in restoring Mr. Homan, your Lordships will apprise him of the indispensable necessity of attending more carefully to the regular and official mode of communication with the Government.

The Right Hon. the Postmasters-General,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.

HENRY GOULBURN.

Reports, Papers,
&c.
—
No. 17.
Compensation to
Clerks of Roads.

Appendix, No. 17.

COPY of the Regulation made in 1802, relating to the Compensation to the Clerks of the Roads, and of any subsequent Order of the Government, or Reports or Minutes of the Postmasters-General, relating to this subject.

To his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland.

May it please your Excellency,

WE beg leave to submit to the consideration of your Excellency a letter which we have received from our secretary, together with the statement therein referred to from the clerks of the Connaught, Northern, and Munster roads, and to acquaint your Excellency, that having made very minute inquiry respecting the injury stated by these gentlemen to have been sustained, and being perfectly satisfied of the correctness of these statements, we conceive ourselves called upon, in justice to these very meritorious officers, most earnestly to recommend their claims to your Excellency's consideration; and this we are the more particularly impelled to do, when we consider that the losses those gentlemen have sustained have not arisen from any default on their part, but have unavoidably resulted from a great political measure, which, in its general tendencies, we are convinced is fraught with the most beneficial effects to the United Kingdom, though unfortunately for them it has militated so strongly against their particular interests.

Of the merits and services of our secretary we shall only observe, that they are too well known to every administration in this kingdom for a long series of years to stand in need of any recommendation from us; and of the other gentlemen, he has in his letter to us, and from a longer and more intimate knowledge of them, spoken in terms highly honourable to them, and perfectly correspondent with our sentiments.

Under these circumstances therefore, permit us again to entreat your Excellency's attention to their claims, and to propose that an annual allowance upon incidents be made to each of these gentlemen as follows:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|------|----|---|
| To John and Edward Lees, joint secretary | - | - | £300 | 0 | 0 |
| To Henry Harrison, as clerk of Connaught road | - | - | 145 | 10 | 0 |
| To James Twigg, as clerk of the North road | - | - | 149 | 10 | 0 |
| To Wm. Maturin, as clerk of Munster road | - | - | 142 | 5 | 0 |

Amounting in all to - - - - £737 5 0 per ann.

And we would further beg leave to propose that the same may be paid quarterly, and that the first payment may be made on the 5th day of April next.

General Post-Office, }
16th February 1802. }

(Signed) ELY.
DROGHEDA.

My Lords,

General Post-Office, 13th February 1802.

AT the same time that I submit and earnestly recommend to the consideration of your Lordships the accompanying statement of the situation of the clerks of the Connaught road, the Northern and the Munster roads, I beg leave to represent on my own behalf, that as the privilege of circulating newspapers through the province of Leinster is attached to the office of your Lordships secretary, the same causes which have had such a ruinous tendency in the reduction of their usual incomes, the Union, have also operated in the diminution of my emoluments as clerk of the Leinster road, and for the reasons assigned by these gentlemen, I am persuaded the decrease has by no means reached its lowest state of depression. I therefore entreat permission to identify my cause with theirs, and beg your Lordships will allow me to hope for your interference with his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant in our behalf.

These gentlemen have so fully and so strongly stated their case, that it only remains for me to say, that if ability, integrity, and length of service can give weight to their claims, I can from my own personal and official knowledge of them certify that they deserve every thing that can be done for their relief.

For my own part, I beg leave further to observe, that for a period of nearly twenty-eight years, with the exception of about twelve months, during which time I held the appointment of under-secretary in the War office, I have served in my present capacity, the salary attached to which is precisely the same *now* as at my first appointment, nor have I ever during that period solicited any consideration for myself upon occasions of general or other augmentation in the post-office department, nor have I attempted to avail myself (as from the length of my services, now above thirty-four years, I might have done,) of the resolution of the House of Commons respecting the retirement of public officers from the fatigues of official duty upon the full value of their employment, with the approbation of Government; and although from my advanced age and increasing infirmities, the duty of my department will in a great measure devolve upon my son, who has been joined with me in the patent as secretary of this office, I am nevertheless desirous and determined to continue to take such a share in it as the state of my health will permit.

My present salary and allowances upon the establishment amount to no more than 432*l.*; and I would submit it to your Lordships, in consideration of the decrease in the emoluments arising from the circulation of newspapers, and in order to make some provision for my son, upon whom the weight of the business will chiefly fall, whether it may not be reasonable, under all the circumstances of the case, to hope that your Lordships will be pleased to recommend an additional allowance of 300*l.* per annum, to be paid as an incidental charge, and to commence at such period as your Lordships may think fit.

Reports, Papers,
&c.
—
No. 17.
Compensation to
Clerks of Roads.

To the Right Hon. the Postmasters-General.

(Signed)

JOHN LEES, Sec.

To the Right Honourable the Postmasters-General.

The Memorial of the Clerks of the Roads.

Humbly sheweth,

THAT the employments of your memorialists are the highest in the interior department, and the principal reward to which the junior officers can aspire as a recompense for years of diligent and laborious duties, which each of your memorialists has discharged irreproachably for nearly *forty* years.

That the salaries of the clerks of the roads in London are 300*l.* per annum, independent of their emoluments, while these of your memorialists are only from 40*l.* to 60*l.* per annum, and the value of their emoluments almost solely depends on their privilege of sending newspapers to the country, a privilege equally enjoyed by the clerks of the roads in London.

That at the period this privilege was annexed to their department, it was a full compensation for the smallness of the salary, being attended with no expense (the printer furnishing the paper gratis), and producing an annual income of from 600*l.* to 800*l.*

That from the operation of the Stamp Act, and other concurrent causes, the emoluments arising from this privilege have been considerably diminished, nevertheless, as the proceedings of Parliament uniformly excited the public attention, the increased demands for papers at the periods of their meetings compensated in some degree for the general diminution, and there yet remained to your memorialists an income sufficient for decent but very limited competence.

That in consequence of the Union, and the translation of Parliamentary intelligence from this metropolis, this sole remaining source of emolument has gradually failed, the demand for papers has rapidly and progressively decreased, as will appear by the annexed statement; and your memorialists, after a service of almost *forty* years, at an advanced period of their lives, and with the incumbrance of families, are left with the melancholy prospect of being reduced to an income inadequate for bare support.

That your memorialists have for more than a year past submitted in silence to these difficulties, as they would not presume to address your Lordships until they could ascertain the present amount of their loss and its probable future extent; this, from a view of the fact, they do not hesitate to say, will probably in a few years nearly annihilate their emoluments.

Under the embarrassing circumstance, your memorialists beg leave to submit this representation to your Lordships, in the humble but earnest hope, that, through the humane interference of your Lordships with Government, they may obtain such compensation as to their wisdom and justice shall seem meet; and they are encouraged in this hope by the grateful recollection, that when, by the operation of the Act which separates the post-offices of England and Ireland, your memorialists were deprived of sending English newspapers, the then Government, with the most liberal spirit of consideration, gave them compensation to the full amount of the loss they sustained, although at that period they were left in possession of the emoluments arising from Irish papers, of which they are now nearly deprived by the operation of the Act of Union; nor can they forget that in every instance where similar losses have been sustained by the operation of that Act, the same liberal and beneficial spirit has been graciously and uniformly exerted to the relief of the sufferer.

May it therefore please your Lordships to take into consideration the case of your memorialists, and to adopt such measures for their relief as to your wisdom and justice shall seem meet. And your memorialists will ever pray.

(Signed)

HENRY HARRISON.

JAMES TWIGG.

WM. MATURIN.

Reports, Papers,
&c.

No. 17.
Compensation to
Clerks of Roads.

COMPARATIVE View of the Roads at the period immediately preceding the operation of the Act of Union, and the 5th of January 1802.

| CONNAUGHT ROAD. | | | | | | £ | s. | d. |
|------------------|---|-----------|-----------|---|------------|------|---------------|-----------------|
| Former period | - | 28 quires | - | - | 700 papers | - | produce about | 497 10 0 |
| 5th January 1802 | | 20 ditto | 8 papers | | 518 ditto | - | - | 352 0 0 |
| | | <u>7</u> | <u>17</u> | | <u>182</u> | Loss | - - £ | <u>145 10 0</u> |
| NORTH ROAD. | | | | | | | | |
| Former period | - | 22 quires | 2 papers | | 552 papers | - | - | 383 0 0 |
| 5th January 1802 | | 14 ditto | 8 ditto | | 358 ditto | - | - | 233 10 0 |
| | | <u>7</u> | <u>19</u> | | <u>194</u> | Loss | - - £ | <u>149 10 0</u> |
| MUNSTER ROAD. | | | | | | | | |
| Former period | - | 21 quires | - | - | 525 papers | - | - | 372 10 0 |
| 5th January 1802 | | 14 ditto | 2 papers | | 352 ditto | - | - | 230 5 0 |
| | | <u>6</u> | <u>23</u> | | <u>173</u> | Loss | - - £ | <u>142 5 0</u> |

N.B. The apparent difference in these calculations arises from the different expense attending the collection.

Observation 1st. As these emoluments constitute the principal part of the income of the memorialists, these defalcations, though inconsiderable in themselves, reduce their situations to so low a standard, as not only to become a very inadequate compensation for their long and faithful services, but insufficient for the support of themselves and their families.

2d. This alarming and rapid decrease has taken place during a period of war, and continues with increasing effect, though the public anxiety is yet considerably excited by the protraction of the definitive treaty; but in the event of the establishment of peace, little doubt remains but that every apprehension of memorialists will be fully justified, and their income reduced to little more than their salaries.

HENRY HARRISON, 42 years in office, salary £60 per annum.
JAMES TWIGG, 36 years in office — 40 —
WILLIAM MATURIN, 40 years in office — 40 —

My Lords,

Dublin Castle, 12th April 1802.

I AM directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acquaint your Lordships, that his Excellency has taken into his consideration your letter of the 16th February, in which you recommend, in consideration of the losses sustained by the clerks of the roads in your department, by reason of the decrease in the circulation of newspapers in consequence of the Union, that a sum should be paid to such clerks, charged upon the incidents of the post-office, equal to the difference of the amount received by each clerk on the 5th of January 1801 and the 5th January 1802.

His Excellency desires me to observe, that he does not conceive that a calculation made at the period of the greatest receipts is sufficient to warrant a permanent charge upon the incidents to that amount, and that an average should have been taken of three or more preceding years; nor does his Excellency conceive that the decrease is, in so great a degree, to be attributed to the Union, as is represented to your Lordships by the clerks of the roads. The termination of the war, and the general change of interest in the affairs of the Continent, must have materially contributed to lessen the demand for the public papers; a change to which the clerks must have always considered themselves liable, and from the disadvantages of which they would be relieved whenever the public interest should be again excited.

His Excellency, however, wishing, as far as possible, to accede to your Lordships recommendation, desires me to propose, for your Lordships consideration, that the present amount of the receipts for supplying the country with newspapers should be brought into one *fund* or joint stock, and that so much should annually be added thereto out of the revenue of the post-office as should enable your Lordships to secure to each clerk who held the office on the 5th of January 1801 the amount to which he may now be considered as entitled, upon an average of his salary and profits for the last three years at least; at the same time, that if, hereafter, by the increase of the demand for newspapers, the stock fund should be increased, the revenue of the post-office may be relieved in the same proportion, and that the clerks may not receive their compensation upon the incidents, and also an increased income in the ordinary way.

The Right Hon. the Postmasters-General.

(Signed) A. MARSDEN.

Sir,

General Post-Office, 14th April 1802.

WE beg leave to request that you will represent to the postmasters-general that we accept with great gratitude the proposition contained in his excellency the Lord Lieutenant's letter to their lordships, and are fully satisfied to receive compensation in the mode suggested by his excellency.

At the same time, in order to remove any impression his Excellency may have conceived of our calculation being made at a period of the greatest receipts, we think it our duty to observe that the receipts for the year ending 5th January 1801, were actually less by a sum of 81*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* than the average of the three years, ending at that period which his excellency has been pleased to suggest as the medium of compensation, as will appear by the annexed account; but we considered ourselves bound, in our own application, to confine ourselves to the period immediately preceding the operation of the last Act of Union.

It only remains to be observed that the salaries of the clerks of the roads continue always the same.

(Signed) For Clerk of the Leinster Road - - WILLM. ARMIT.
 - - - - - Connaught Road - H. HARRISON.
 - - - - - Northern Road - JAMES TWIGG.
 To John Lees, Esq. - - - - - Munster Road - WM. MATURIN.
 &c. &c. &c.

| | | | |
|---|-------|----|------|
| Profits on Irish newspapers, on an average of <i>three</i> years, to 5th January 1801 | £ | s. | d. |
| | 2,158 | 17 | 10 |
| Profits on Irish papers on 5th January 1801 | 2,067 | 6 | 6 |
| DIFFERENCE | £ | 91 | 11 4 |
| Profits on Irish newspapers, as above, on the 5th January 1801 | 2,067 | 6 | 6 |
| Same on 5th January 1802 | 1,339 | 1 | 6 |
| TOTAL DEFICIENT | 728 | 5 | 0 |

(Signed) WM. ARMIT. JAS. TWIGG.
 H. HARRISON. WM. MATURIN.

To His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland.

May it please Your Excellency,

HAVING received a letter from Alexander Marsden esq., by command of your excellency, suggesting a mode by which your excellency conceived that the clerks of the roads might be compensated for the losses they have sustained by the decreased circulation of Irish newspapers, we immediately communicated the same to those gentlemen, and they have, in consequence, addressed the letter to our secretary, which we herewith transmit, and by which your excellency will perceive that they are perfectly satisfied with the quantum of compensation, as well as with the mode of receiving it, and we have only further to trouble your excellency for such directions as may authorize us to carry your excellency's suggestion into effect.

General Post-Office, }
 14th April 1802. }

(Signed) ELY.
 DROGHEDA.

My Lords,

Dublin Castle, 3d May 1802.

THE Lord Lieutenant has received your representation of the 14th ult., relative to the mode proposed by my letter of the 11th of April, for compensating the clerks of the roads for losses they have sustained by the decreased circulation of Irish newspapers, and signifying that the quantum of compensation proposed, as well as the mode of receiving it, is perfectly satisfactory; and in consequence thereof, I am commanded by his excellency to signify to you his desire that you will take the necessary measures for carrying the mode of compensation into effect, according to the terms of my said letter of the 11th of April.

The Rt. Hon. the Postmasters-General. (Signed) A. MARSDEN.

To His Grace the Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland.

May it please Your Grace,

WE beg leave to transmit herewith, for the information of your grace, four memorials, which have been presented to us from the clerks of the Leinster, Connaught, Northern, and Munster roads, and having satisfied ourselves of the truth of the statements therein set forth, we feel ourselves called upon to entreat your grace's attention to the situation of these gentlemen.

(107.)

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The

Reports, Papers,
&c.

No. 17.
Compensation to
Clerks of Roads.

The clerk of the Leinster road is also our secretary, to which situation the emoluments of that road have been permanently attached by your grace's approbation to a proposition to that effect in 1807; and the services and merits of the gentlemen who hold that situation are too well known to your grace to require the aid of any commendation from us.

The clerkship of the Connaught and Northern roads have lately fallen by succession to the present possessors, after serving ably and faithfully in the inland department through its various progressions for upwards of thirty years, and are the objects to the attainment of which, so great a portion of their lives in the public service have been devoted; and the clerkship of the Munster road being in the gift of the postmasters-general, was bestowed upon Mr. Thomson, who has also served upwards of thirty years in the office of our secretary, in testimony of his meritorious conduct during the whole of that period.

That very considerable emoluments were derived from each of these situations, your grace will perceive from the statements contained in the several memorials, as well as by what means, and without any blame attaching to these gentlemen, they have already suffered so serious a diminution, and are threatened with the speedy and utter extinction of them.

To avert this calamity is, we fear, impracticable; but considering it to be our duty to endeavour to palliate its effects, we are induced to address your grace upon the subject.

In the year 1802, an application was made to Government in favour of the then clerks of the roads, whose emoluments had been reduced by a cause of a different nature, and the result was, that they were assured of incomes equivalent to what they returned as the value of their respective roads, upon an average of their produce for *three* years preceding the union of this kingdom with Great Britain; and although your grace is aware that these returns have since appeared to have been made upon false calculations, and fell very far short indeed of what can be satisfactorily proved by the present clerks as the value of their roads, yet these gentlemen, being aware of the public pressure of the times, are willing to forbear urging their claims to their utmost extent, and would willingly and gratefully receive an annual allowance equivalent to what was then granted to their predecessors, as the value of their respective employments, provided they shall be permitted, in addition thereto, to enjoy what they can, by their individual industry and attention, make out of the wrecks of their roads.

And as we conceive this to be a very reasonable and moderate expectation, we would beg leave to recommend that, in addition to the permission before mentioned, they and their successors in office be paid out of the revenue of this office as follows, viz. — The clerk of the Leinster road, 849*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*; the clerk of the Connaught road, 523*l.* 6*s.*; the clerk of the Northern road, 408*l.* 10*s.*; and the clerk of the Munster road, 378*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* per annum, by four equal quarterly payments, and that the first payment be made on the 5th day of October next.

General Post Office, }
15th August 1810. }

(Signed) ROSSE, P. M. G.

To His Grace the Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland.

May it please Your Grace,

REFERRING to our representation of the 15th August last, respecting clerks of roads, we beg leave to observe that, in consequence of the extension of time ordered by your grace for newspapers to be received at the newspaper office, and which is to have operation on and after this night, these clerks are utterly deprived of the only remaining advantage they enjoyed over the editors of newspapers, and, consequently, the hopes they entertained of being able to save something out of the wrecks of their roads so as to enable them, in some degree, with the assistance then claimed from the justice of Government to recover the situation from which they had been thrown, have entirely vanished; and as they have no shadow of hope now remaining except their reliance on the justice and humanity of Government, we beg leave further to state, that we conceive they have the strongest claims for, and we beg to recommend accordingly that such further compensation be made to those gentlemen, in addition to that recommended by our former representation, as your grace may feel justified in granting, so as to repair, as far as may be practicable, the severe and unmerited injury they have sustained, in consequence of the measures which it has been thought fit by Government to adopt, with respect to the circulation of public prints.

General Post Office, }
6th November 1810. }

(Signed) ROSSE.

My Lords,

Dublin Castle, 11th December 1810.

YOUR representations, dated the 15th August and the 6th November ult., were received, together with four memorials from the clerks of the Leinster, Connaught, Northern and Munster roads, stating that the profits of their respective offices have been considerably reduced by the regulations lately established respecting the circulation of newspapers, and praying relief. By the former of these representations, your lordships propose to grant to the clerks of the roads the full average profits attached to each road, according to the settlement made in 1802, and to allow them also to receive all the profit they can make from the sale and distribution of newspapers.

In

In two of the memorials before mentioned, the profits of the clerks of the roads at that date are stated: the Leinster road is said to produce 800*l.* a year. Your lordships propose to add a salary of 849*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*, which would give the clerk of the Leinster road 1,649*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* per annum, exclusive of the salary and allowance of 333*l.* 5*s.* upon the establishment of the post-office as secretary, being 800*l.* per annum more than the salary fixed for him at the settlement of 1802, deducting however the charges of management (the amount of which he does not state).

The Munster road is stated in the memorial of the clerk of that road to produce a profit of 300*l.* a year, and your lordships propose to add a salary of 378*l.* 6*s.*, which would give him 678*l.* 6*s.* per annum, being 300*l.* a year more than the salary fixed for him in 1802.

The Connaught road is stated in the memorial of the clerk of that road to have produced (till within the last few months) 1,200*l.* a year. The privileges of this road are said to be now nearly nugatory; but no sum is mentioned as the amount of the then profits therefrom. For the clerk of this road your lordships propose a salary of 532*l.* 6*s.*, with the same privileges as the others enjoy.

The Ulster road is stated to have produced above 700*l.* a year, and the profits are, in August last, said to be reduced almost to nothing; and it is proposed by your lordships that a salary of 408*l.* 10*s.* be granted for this road, upon the same principles, and to have the same privileges as the other roads.

What the profits of the Connaught and Ulster roads would have been under the regulations adverted to in your lordships representation of the 15th of August, do not appear from the memorials of the clerks of these roads; but it may be presumed, the amount would have borne the same relative proportion to the profits received antecedent to those regulations, as the two roads of which the receipts are specified in the said memorials; and if so, the salaries which your lordships have proposed for the clerks of the Connaught and Ulster roads, would be nearly double the salaries fixed for them in 1802.

In the representation of the 6th November, your lordships, referring to your representation of the 15th of August, observe that; "from the extension of time ordered by the Lord Lieutenant for the reception of newspapers in consequence of the Act of the last session, the clerks of the roads are entirely deprived of the only remaining advantage they enjoyed over the proprietors of newspapers, and, consequently, the hopes they entertained of being able to save something out of the wrecks of their roads, so as to enable them in some degree, with the assistance then claimed from the justice of Government, to recover the situation from which they have been thrown, have entirely vanished." Your lordships therefore recommend that such further compensation be made to the clerks of your roads, in addition to that recommended by your former representation, as the Lord Lieutenant may feel justified in granting.

After full consideration of the statements thus transmitted, the Lord Lieutenant has commanded me to refer your lordships to my letter of 12th December 1809, wherein, by his grace's command, your lordships are called upon to state your opinion whether the salaries of the clerks of the roads, fixed in 1802 as the average of their profits before the Union, should be now established as a full remuneration for circulating newspapers in their several districts; and whether the whole of the receipts from all the districts should not, from henceforth, be carried to the account of the public as a part of the post-office revenue, and the management of the circulation of newspapers be conducted under such regulations as the postmasters-general shall from time to time direct? And wherein you are also informed "that his grace is not aware of any necessity for fixing the emoluments of clerks of roads at higher rates than those established in 1802; but that upon this point, the Lord Lieutenant wished to receive your opinion."

And I am now to acquaint you that his grace would not feel himself justified in allowing the salaries of the clerks of the roads to be fixed at a higher rate than the average established in 1802, which must have been considered by those who looked forward to succeed as the full amount of their just expectations; and I am further commanded by his grace to request your lordships will state for his grace's consideration, whether you can propose any plan for carrying the profits that may be made by circulating newspapers to the account of the public; or whether you think it would be most advisable to abolish the circulation of them by the clerks of the roads altogether, or to allow the circulation as usual to those officers who have been lately appointed clerks of the roads, and without giving them any addition to their present salaries, or to proceed in strict conformity to the plan established with their predecessors by Mr. Marsden's letter of 12th April 1802.

His grace further commanded me to observe, that the agreement made with Sir John Lees respecting the Leinster road in 1802, appears to be still in force, and that he is not aware of any order which can have interfered with Sir John Lees settling the accounts of his profits from the roads, so as to enable him to receive the full benefit of the arrangement. In forming the decision which the Lord Lieutenant has commanded me to communicate, his grace has been reluctantly induced to deviate from the recommendation of the postmasters-general, by feeling that, in the present pressure of public affairs, it is absolutely necessary to pay the strictest attention to economy; and that as the emoluments of the clerks of the roads have been settled according to a standard deliberately chosen and adopted to their entire satisfaction, his grace feels it to be impossible for him to do more than secure the full amount thereof to those who may at present, or in future, execute the duties of the clerks of roads.

(Signed) CHARLES SAXTON.

The Right honourable the Postmasters-General.

(107.)

Reports, Papers,
&c.

No. 17.
Compensation to
Clerks of Roads.

My Lord,

General Post-Office, 29th June 1810.

I HAVE the honour to inclose for your lordship's perusal a copy of our new Postage Act, which I have received from London, and the provisions of which, as far as they relate to an increased tax upon the correspondence, your lordship will perceive by the minutes herewith sent I immediately carried into execution.

With respect to the future transmit of newspapers *free* of postage, I felt more and indeed some considerable difficulty as to the manner in which I should act, in order to reconcile the imperative injunction in the Act with the instructions previously received from your lordship, and which prohibited any alteration with respect to newspapers until your personal attendance in Dublin could direct such regulations as should be requisite. The clause in the existing Act repeals *in toto* the provisions of all previous Acts, as far as they related either to the folding of the papers or the necessity of their being put into the post-office two hours before the dispatch of the mails, and consequently placing the admission of papers in point of time precisely on the same footing as letters, &c. Under this impression, and knowing well that the editors would insist on the latest hour for the admission of their papers, whatever delay it might occasion to the dispatch of our mails, or however prejudicial it might be in other respects to the interests of the post-office, I thought it prudent in your lordship's absence to consult Government on the subject, and I accordingly waited on Sir E. Littlehales. He referred me to the attorney and solicitor-general, who were of opinion that the law should immediately be put in force; and that under the stipulations of the Act the editors might claim the latest possible hour for the admission of their papers. At the same moment I had the good fortune to meet Mr. Pole, who had just arrived, and submitting the entire matter to him, he was of opinion that until your lordship's arrival it would be right to keep the office open for the papers until *six* o'clock without charge; stating as his reason, that although the Act which has hitherto excluded them at *two hours* preceding the dispatch of the mails was completely repealed, yet, still the postmasters-general had authority to prohibit them at any hour short of that time, that the business of the inland office, with reference to the correct dispatch of the mails, should require.

(Signed) EDWARD S. LEES.

The Earl of Rosse.

My Lord,

General Post-Office, 13th August 1810.

IN consequence of the communication I had the honour to hold with your lordship on Saturday last, in reference to the memorials presented by the clerks of the roads, I beg, together with these memorials, to forward for your lordship's perusal a draft of a proposed representation to my Lord Lieutenant. In this paper, I have endeavoured, in a few words, to meet the view which your lordship's kind liberality seemed to hold forth, and upon which you appeared to rest the justice of their claims, and without entering into a tedious detail of the specific merits of each of the memorialists, and confined the whole into a narrow compass, that will only require on the part of Government a reference to each, to render the united claims of the different clerks easily to be comprehended, and I have little doubt, under your lordship's interference, without difficulty acknowledged. In striking the compensations so low, when compared with the actual profits received, I have been solely actuated by a desire not to burden unnecessarily the revenue at a period of public pressure, when every exertion towards economy should be availed of. Should your lordship succeed in obtaining the sanction of Government to this measure, the clerks of the roads will, I am persuaded, feel grateful and perfectly satisfied. I shall, for one; because, although in the event of its being acceded to, it will not make the income of my office anything near what it has been, it will, by affording a certainty of emoluments, render the situation more comfortable than it is, or than it has been for many months past. I am confident your lordship will feel the justice, and that the administration will perceive the policy, of extending the benefits of this compensation to the officers in succession in the inland office, as they shall each arrive at the close of their lives spent in the service, to the rank that would ultimately entitle them to the exercise of those privileges that they have for years been looking up to, but which before they will have gained it, will most probably be totally extinguished.

(Signed) EDWARD S. LEES.

The Earl of Rosse.

Memorials referred to in the preceding Letter.

To the Right Honourable the Earls of O'Neill and Rosse, His Majesty's Postmasters-General of Ireland.

The Memorial of Sir John Lees, Bart. and Edward S. Lees, Joint Secretary of the Post-Office, and Clerk of the Leinster Road,

Humbly sheweth

THAT since the appointment of Sir John Lees, 36 years ago, to the secretaryship of the general post-office, at any general or partial augmentation that has taken place in the salaries of the officers of the office, did he solicit or has he received any increase whatever; but on the contrary, upon the reform recently made in the post-office department, of which joint memorialists were comptrollers, one third of the salary of that situation was reduced to the prejudice of Sir John Lees; and Mr. E. S. Lees experienced a reduction of 100*l.* a year in his emoluments.

That

That in addition to the salary of 300*l.* and an allowance of 33*l.* 5*s.*, Sir John Lees enjoys a superannuated allowance of 75*l.* a year, being *two thirds* of 100*l.* per annum, which he and his son received as comptroller of the penny post; that no part of this 75*l.*, or any other portion of the salary of 100*l.**, devolves to Mr. E. S. Lees upon the death of Sir John Lees or his otherwise vacating his office.

That the remaining emoluments of the situation of memorialists arise from the purchase and sale of Irish newspapers in the province of Leinster, a privilege always attached to their situation, sanctioned by Parliament; and at the instance of the postmasters-general permanently fixed by an order from his grace the Lord Lieutenant, at the period of the last general and liberal increase of the officers salaries, to the situation, on the special grounds of precluding the necessity of any increase in the salary of memorialists.

That some time previous to the month of May last memorialists received notice from the editors of the Correspondent, Freeman's Journal, and other public prints, that they would no longer supply them with their papers unless memorialists consented to the price, from 6*s.* 8*d.* to 8*s.* a quire; although the editors still continued to supply the newsmen in the city at the reduced rate, and in a very short period made a still further reduction in their favour.

That memorialists thus at once by the obstinacy and hostility of these editors, deprived of *one third* of their emoluments, were reluctantly necessitated to make a proportionate advance in price to their correspondents, and that in consequence of such advance the editors immediately announced their intention of circulating themselves, at a reduced rate, their papers; which intention they have since carried into execution to an extent that has not only already proved detrimental to the income of memorialists, but from the very rapid reduction that they have experienced in their official receipts, they cannot flatter themselves with a hope that before the expiration of three months, their privilege will not be totally annihilated, leaving memorialists united incomes in amount but 333*l.* 5*s.* a year, with the benefit in favour of one of them of 75*l.* a year in addition.

That memorialists beg to submit to your lordships an instance of the reduction of their incomes, that for six months previous to the 1st May last, the emoluments arising from the circulation of newspapers average, as memorialists can satisfactorily testify, not less than 1,800*l.* a year; that it has ever since been experiencing a gradual diminution; that it does not this moment, on the same principle of calculation, amount on an average to more than 800*l.* a year; from which, if the expenses of management are deducted, your lordships will perceive that the situation of your secretary, one of whom has served nearly 37 years, and the other 10 years, without any increased charge whatever to the public, is reduced, in point of emoluments, far beneath what your memorialists humbly presume your lordships would conceive a suitable remuneration for the services connected with their station.

Under these circumstances, memorialists humbly submit their case to your lordships consideration, and trust that your lordships will grant them such relief as in your judgment you may conceive fit.

(Signed) EDWARD S. LEES.

General Post-office, 8th August 1810.

To the Right Honourable the Earls of O'Neill and Rosse, His Majesty's Postmasters-General of Ireland.

The Memorial of William Donlevy, Clerk of the Connaught Road,

Humbly showeth,

THAT memorialist has served in the various situations in the inland office for upwards of 33 years. That during the greater part, or rather almost the whole of that time, memorialist's salary was very small, exempt from all perquisites, and not adequate to his support. That memorialist has continued through a series of years executing, he trusts with fidelity, the laborious duty of the inland office, in which he has been employed, supported alone by the hope of ultimately obtaining the situation which he now holds, and enjoying at least a comfortable competence for the remainder of his life.

That the situation of clerk of the Connaught road, to which memorialist succeeded on the death of Mr. Harrison, was of very considerable emolument when memorialist was first appointed to it; and when memorialist was called upon to declare the value of his situation (for the information of the postmasters-general) your memorialist was in the receipt of 1,000*l.* per annum; and from the exertions and attention of your memorialist the situation exceeded 1,200*l.* per annum. For the truth of this statement your memorialist humbly refers your lordships to Mr. Lees, your secretary.

That the emoluments of said situation arose entirely, from time immemorial, from the privilege of supplying the gentlemen in the province of Connaught with newspapers free of postage, with the exclusive power of forwarding the *late* editions of evening publications; the editors being obliged to have their papers in the office at or before five o'clock; the clerks having the advantage of the latest hour of the dispatch of the mails for their papers.

* This allowance, in 1814, was restored by Government to Sir Edward Lees, making the salary of secretary the same as in 1784.

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&c.
No. 17.
Compensation to
Clerks of Roads.

That in consequence of the arrangements that have been concluded some months since in the last session of Parliament, and latterly by Government, the said privilege of memorialist has been rendered nearly nugatory. The circulation of newspapers being transferred by the operation of said arrangements from memorialists to the editors, for the truth of which memorialist humbly refers your lordships to the number of 4,060 names, now privileged by different members of Parliament, and given by them to the editors of newspapers, and on record in the post-office books. That the profits of memorialist's situation have been thereby reduced almost to nothing.

Wherefore your memorialist prays that your lordships will take his case into consideration, and that your lordships will grant to your memorialist such relief by compensation as he shall appear to deserve.

(Signed) WILLIAM DONLEVY.

To the Right Honourable the Earls O'Neill and Rosse, His Majesty's Postmasters-General.

The Memorial of William Johnston, Clerk of the Ulster Road,

Humbly showeth,

THAT memorialist has served in the various departments under the post-office establishment for upwards of 33 years. That during the greater part, or rather almost the whole of that time, memorialist's salary, under the said establishment, was very small, and not adequate to his support.

That memorialist has continued through such a series of years executing, he trusts with fidelity, the laborious duties of the several offices in which he has been employed, supported alone by the hope of ultimately obtaining the situation which he now holds, and enjoying at least a comfortable competence in his old age.

That the situation of clerk of the Ulster road, to which memorialist has but recently succeeded, was of very considerable emolument when memorialist was first appointed to it, being at that period worth above 700*l.* per annum.

That the emoluments of said situation arose entirely from the privilege of forwarding newspapers free of postage.

That in consequence of the arrangements that have been concluded some months since, in the last session of Parliament, the said privilege of memorialist has been nearly done away; the circulation of the newspapers being transferred by the operation of said arrangement from memorialist to the editors. That the profits of memorialist's situation have been thereby reduced almost to nothing.

Wherefore your memorialist prays, that your lordships will take his case into consideration, and grant to your memorialist such relief and compensation as he shall appear to your lordships to deserve.

(Signed) WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

To the Right Honourable the Earls O'Neill and Rosse, Joint Postmaster-General.

The Memorial of Patrick Thomson, Clerk of the Munster Road,

Humbly showeth,

THAT on the 17th April last memorialist was served with notices by the proprietors of the Freeman's Journal, the Dublin Evening Post, the Evening Herald, the Correspondent, and the Irish Packet, that from and after the 1st of May then ensuing they would not supply your memorialist with their respective papers without a considerable increase of charge.

That your memorialist accordingly apprised his subscribers of the necessity he was under of adding this increased charge upon all subscriptions that might be entered into after the above date.

That no sooner had he done so than the proprietors of these papers gave public notice that they would supply them at the same rates memorialist had done previously to this increase; the consequence of which has been that memorialist's subscribers, with very few exceptions, have declined to renew their subscriptions, preferring to take their papers from the proprietors at the former rates, insomuch that the emoluments of your memorialist have rapidly and alarmingly declined, and are threatened with utter extinction.

That in order to show more clearly the ruinous tendency this measure has already had upon the receipts of your memorialist, he begs humbly to refer to the accompanying paper, containing a statement of the value of his road at the time he was served with these notices, contrasted with its value at the present moment, upon a view of which your lordships will perceive that his apprehensions of the annihilation of his emoluments must certainly and speedily be realized.

That the before-mentioned newspaper proprietors having thus, in addition to their other profits, possessed themselves of these emoluments, which the predecessors of your memorialist have for time immemorial enjoyed as the reward of long and faithful public services, memorialist earnestly entreats your lordships will grant such relief as to your lordships shall seem meet.

(Signed) P. THOMSON,
32 years and three months in office.

7th August 1810.

Statement referred to in the preceding Memorial from the Clerk of the Munster Road.

ON the 1st of December last, when I took possession, I found myself without a single subscriber, in consequence of my predecessor, Mr. Maturin, having failed in the fulfilment of his engagements with those whose money he had received, and to prevent which I had in vain used every exertion in my power. But, notwithstanding this unfavourable beginning, I was enabled, by the most unremitting attention, so far to retrieve this unfortunate state of the road, that by the 1st of May it produced at the rate of 530*l.* per annum, and was in a state of such rapid increase, that had it not been for the hostile measures adopted by the newspaper proprietors, as stated in the accompanying memorial, I have no doubt it would have soon reached 800*l.* a year; about which sum, from the number of subscribers on the books of my predecessor, it must have produced to him. At present it only produces at the rate of 300*l.* a year, and is daily declining. In rating the compensation, therefore, which it may be thought fit to recommend in consequence of the extinction of this source of emolument as the reward of long and faithful services, I should humbly hope that reference will be had to the capacity of the road, and not to its actual produce during the short period I have been in possession under the trying and difficult circumstances before stated.

(Signed) P. THOMSON,
32 years and three months in office.

7th August 1810.

Reports, Papers,
&c.

No. 17.
Compensation to
Clerks of Roads.

Dear Sir,

Parsonstown, 15th August 1810.

THE subject of compensation for the clerks of the roads is one of such consequence, not only to those who now hold these offices, but to our whole office in future, that I wish to take a few days to consider the subject before I make any communication upon it to Government. In the meantime I wish to know if you have communicated with the clerks of the roads respecting the sums you propose, and whether they think them reasonable.

(Signed) ROSSE.

Edward S. Lees, Esq.

My Lord,

General Post-Office, 17th August 1810.

I HAVE been honoured with your lordship's letter of the 15th inst. Previous to my having framed the draft of the representation which I had lately the honour to forward your lordship, and of which the claims of the clerks of the roads formed the subject, I had communicated with them respecting the amount of compensation which in their judgment would make amends, if granted, for the losses they had already respectively sustained; and they all agreed that the principle I stated in the representation would not only be most satisfactory to them, but would probably be the least objectionable to Government, it having been the amount granted in 1802. The reason for confining themselves to that amount, so small comparatively with what their profits had produced previous to the operation of the measures to which their reduction was attributable, arise, in the first place, from an anxious desire not unnecessarily to burthen Government; and in the next place in the hope that by their exertions and attention to the few of the most respectable of their subscribers who have not yet withdrawn their custom, they would still be enabled to save something in addition.

I have this day seen them again in consequence of your lordship's letter, and the same motives still induce them to remain satisfied; and the more so as they feel confident that in the event of the compensation being granted, and of being disappointed in their hopes of being able ultimately to derive the little benefit they expect from the circulation of newspapers, it will not deprive their case of that further review which your lordship's kind liberality might induce you to take of it. Should it be your lordship's wish, however, or should Government have any object in such an arrangement, to throw the entire circulation of papers into the hands of the editors at *once*, the clerks will not feel any desire to oppose it, but will willingly receive such compensation as your lordship may think them entitled to.

(Signed) EDWARD S. LEES.

The Earl of Rosse.

Dear Sir,

Parsonstown, 18th August 1810.

IT never was my intention or wish to make any regulation respecting newspapers, which should deprive the clerks of roads of their emoluments on them altogether; nor would I, indeed, if I could have prevented it, have acquiesced in transferring any part of them to the newspaper proprietors, as I would wish to uphold, as much as in my power, the official incomes of our officers, being convinced that in doing so I uphold the interests of the public, for whose advantage it must be that those situations should be filled by able and respectable persons. My only desire for postponement is, that the arrangement may be made in the best way both for the present officers and those who shall succeed them.

(Signed) ROSSE.

Edward S. Lees, Esq.

Reports, Papers,
&c.

No. 17.
Compensation to
Clerks of Roads.

My Lord,

General Post-Office, 22d September 1810.

MR. POLE appears to take an interest in the situation of the present clerks of roads; and when I communicated to him their present state of *beggary*, occasioned by the advantage afforded by him to the editors of public prints, and that they had submitted their case to the postmaster-general in the hope of obtaining relief, he seemed to feel the justice of their claim. I hope whatever compensation is granted, your lordship will be enabled to secure its operation in their favour from 5th July last, previous to which period the reduction in the incomes occurred.

(Signed) EDWARD S. LEES.

The Earl of Rosse.

My dear Sir,

Fulham, 25th June 1811.

YOU will see by the enclosed that there is little prospect of being able to do more at present for the clerks of the roads than what Mr. Pole proposed at first in his official letters. I need not repeat to you my opinion and wishes on the subject.

(Signed) ROSSE.

Edward S. Lees, Esq.

Dear Sir,

Fulham, 27th June 1811.

AS Mr. Pole is gone over to Ireland to be re-elected for the Queen's County, you will have an opportunity of speaking to him there on the subject of compensation to the clerks of the roads; but I believe you will find that he does not feel himself at liberty to do more on that subject than what he has already proposed in his official letters.

(Signed) ROSSE.

Edward S. Lees, Esq.

My Lord,

General Post-Office, 28th June 1811.

IN replying to the letter which I had the honour to receive from your lordship, dated 25th inst., I am sorry it is not in my power to return you the memorandum alluded to therein, which you had received from Mr. Pole, of the supposed incomes of the clerks of roads, and which he conceives should be taken into consideration in estimating the quantum of compensation to which they might be entitled in consequence of the deprivation of their privileges. The memorandum, by some accident, was not contained in your lordship's letter; and while I am in consequence prevented from returning it, I am prevented from ascertaining its correctness, or making any observations on the items or amount of income stated against each.

Upon the principle, however, taken by Mr. Pole as a standard by which he is disposed to compensate us for our losses, I take the liberty, and in that candour with which your lordship has kindly authorized me to address you on official subjects, to state, that although we must submit to whatever incomes he is pleased to appoint to us, or in whatever mode or from whatever source they are to be derived, I cannot conceive on what legitimate ground the possession of any other emolument, distinct from the profits hitherto enjoyed from the circulation of newspapers, can be made a plea for curtailing whatever compensation might be adjudged on the separate merits of the case where the compensation is sought.

The compensation is solicited for the loss of a valuable privilege, taken from us by the very authority which enabled the postmasters-general originally to confer it; and if our *claim* be supported by justice, (and this Mr. Pole has already kindly acknowledged,) why should its amount be regulated by the receipt of a separate income, paid for a *specific service*, for which it is not more than a sufficient reward? The situations held by the clerks of roads are all of them important; are far from *sinecures*; of great responsibility, and of no little labour. The salaries attached to them were rated on the consideration of those circumstances, and those very salaries have since been rendered subject to reduction on accession to the clerkships of roads, after services of nearly *forty years*. The offices held and the privileges enjoyed are totally distinct. There is no ground on which an analogy can be alleged to exist in principle or in duty; and on what principle of *justice* should the emoluments of one be established as an obstacle against the full and equitable remuneration for the loss of the other? If the privilege of circulating newspapers had, on any of the late vacancies in the clerkship of roads, been conferred (and such is not only possible but probable) on any individual who had then for the first time been introduced into the post-office, either on a small or no other income, would not the amount of compensation which the liberality of Government might have granted for the loss of his privilege have been regulated according to the pecuniary injury he had sustained? If so, why then establish as a rule that which would not be applied in this case, to operate against a set of men who have spent their lives in the public service, and against whom I believe a single *censure* is not on record.

This I am persuaded your lordship will feel, no less than you will probably feel, as I do, that however Mr. Pole is to be applauded for his anxiety to guard against every expenditure of the public money, that with equal justice he might assert the possession of a *private hereditary* property by the clerks of the roads should regulate their compensation as much

as the salaries they enjoy for the performance of other duties. Surely it is not necessary that they should be *beggars* to obtain justice from the hands of an equitable Government.

Such are my ideas of the principle which Mr. Pole has suggested, and I hope the freedom with which they are conveyed will not, in your lordship's estimation, deprive them of a particle of the respect I have ever felt for that gentleman. But as the subject of compensation is again through your kind interference revived, and with every assurance of success, and as the terms last recommended to Government by your lordship were considered too high under the diminished revenue of the country, perhaps your lordship might *ask*, and Mr. Pole might be prevailed on to state, to what extent he would be pleased to augment our salaries short of the respective sums then solicited; and this I beg to assure your lordship from myself, and I am authorized to give you the same assurance from the other gentlemen, that this sum meeting your lordship's sanction, we shall most gratefully, because we are convinced that when Mr. Pole has leisure to contemplate the severe hardships of our case on its own merits, he will grant all that justice will allow from our revenue, and we have long and sensibly felt your lordship's anxiety in our behalf. That Mr. Pole should be induced to view our situation is more necessary now than when last applied to; for at that period some profit was obtained, but the Acts of the Legislature have now nearly extinguished our emoluments.

(Signed) EDWARD S. LEES.

The Earl of Rosse.

Reports, Papers,
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No. 17.
Compensation to
Clerks of Roads.

My Lord,

General Post-Office, 15th July 1811.

ALTHOUGH Mr. Pole has been upwards of ten days in Ireland, he has had no communication with me on the subject of the clerks of roads, and from the period that has elapsed I am apprehensive he is not desirous of having any verbal intercourse respecting it; consequently, however important and interesting it is to me, I do not feel myself authorized to wait upon him. Under this circumstance, and particularly as matters now stand, it requires only, I presume, that our acquiescence to the terms he has offered should be announced to him, to secure to us the advantages of those terms. It has occurred, that a few lines from your lordship, (perhaps to the effect of the memorandum which I take the liberty of inclosing to your lordship,) would be the most satisfactory and expeditious method of conducting the business.

(Signed) EDWARD S. LEES.

The Earl of Rosse.

Memorandum referred to in the preceding Letter.

HAVING communicated to the clerks of the roads the substance of the note you did me the honour to address to me on the 21st ult., I beg to acquaint you that these gentlemen have requested me to state that they are willing to accept of the terms therein proposed, under a hope that when the finances of the country shall be placed, under your auspices, in a situation as to admit of it, his grace the Lord Lieutenant will be pleased to grant such further compensation for the injuries they have sustained through the repeal of certain clauses in the Post-Office Act, at the instance of Government, as well as by other measures connected therewith which it has been thought necessary to adopt.

I have therefore to request you will be pleased to move his grace to issue his warrant to place them in the same situation with their predecessors in office by order of Government in 1802.

The Right Hon. W. Wellesley Pole.

Endorsement by Lord Rosse on the foregoing Memorandum.

" I SEE no occasion for this, as I conceive the original order by Lord Hardwicke on the subject is still in force." " R."

Sir,

General Post-Office, 13th December 1810.

IN obedience to the commands of the postmasters-general, I have the honour to acknowledge the communication addressed by the direction of his grace the Lord Lieutenant to their lordships on the 11th instant in your name. In reply to their lordships representations of the 15th August and the 6th of November last, in reference to *four* memorials which accompanied those representations, from the clerks of roads, representing the injury they had sustained in their official incomes from the effects of the measures established by his grace for the circulation of newspapers, and praying compensation for their losses.

With feelings of no ordinary concern I am commanded to acquaint you, for the information of his grace the Lord Lieutenant, that the postmasters-general received and perused a letter which I have the honour to acknowledge, conveying the sentiments which influenced his grace to deviate from their recommendation in favour of the clerks of roads, as expressed in their former letters respecting the claims of those gentlemen; and strongly impressed as their lordships are with the equitable grounds on which their claims are founded, they cannot suffer themselves to entertain a doubt that a reconsideration of them on the part of his grace, and a review of the circumstances that called upon them for their interference, will

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be sufficient to convince his grace of the hardships these gentlemen have been innocently made to suffer; and in the event of an impression being made on his grace's mind, that these hardships have been severe and unmerited, they feel every confidence that his grace will admit the justice of these claims, and sanction them to the full extent that has been urged.

When the effects of the regulations adopted by his grace in submitting to the legislature the expediency of repealing those clauses in the Post-Office Act, which secured the privilege of the clerks of roads, began to be apparent and to be felt by them, they appealed to their lordships for protection; and their lordships, I am desired to state, in consideration of the nature of those privileges, coeval as their origin had been with the establishment itself, sanctioned in their exercise as they had been by Parliament, and admitted as they have ever been as the reward of long protracted public services, they would have considered themselves bound, under any circumstances of reduction in the incomes of such officers, to seek remuneration for the clerks of roads; but infringed upon as their incomes were, by the operation of a measure resorted to by Parliament, solely on public grounds, feeling that no Parliament nor no Government could ever have it in contemplation on such grounds to render its measures a medium of destruction to the interests of its own servants, their lordships had only to convince themselves that destruction *was* the result of such measures, to make them feel the policy, the justice, the humanity of interposing their influence with his grace in their behalf, and endeavour to induce him to place them, as far as circumstances would admit of, in a situation not worse than they were previous to the adoption of those measures.

Under these impressions, then, I am desired to state their lordships could not resist the appeal that had been made to them; and although under their influence they found themselves imperatively called on to authenticate by their signature their representation of the 15th August, so tenacious were they of subjecting the public to any expense that in reason or justice could be dispensed with, and feeling that the revival of the privileges of the clerks of roads might demonstrate that the rapid reduction their profits had experienced was the result of an anxiety on the parts of the editors of public prints to possess themselves, in the first exercise of the powers which the Act of the last session vested in them, of those privileges which a little time might induce them to surrender, they were led to withhold that representation; and it was not until the ulterior measures pursued by his grace disappointed those expectations, by conferring still greater advantages to the editors, and exterminating at once the privileges of the clerks of the roads, rendered further hesitation no longer justifiable, consistently with their feelings; and they found themselves forced, on the 6th September, to urge the claims of those officers, and to solicit an extension of his grace's liberality even beyond what their pretensions sought in the letter of the antecedent date. This circumstance, I am commanded to add, will account for the *two* representations having been received by his grace at the same time.

In recommending, as their lordships did, in the former of their representations, that permanent salaries should be attached to those situations, equivalent with what had been guaranteed by the agreement of 1802, and the officers holding them should not be debarred from enjoying the remnants of their nearly-destroyed privileges, their lordships were induced on the one hand by a sense of justice towards the clerks of roads, and on the other by a feeling of public economy; because, in the first instance, their lordships could not separate from their conscience the conviction that where the sacrifice of private emoluments had been rendered subservient to an act from which the public solely were to derive benefit, that the public purse was the fittest source from which in justice ample remuneration should be drawn; and because, in the administration of the affairs of this office, they felt that so essentially connected as those situations were with the very mainspring of the establishment, that no step is more likely to ensure the protection of the revenue than by affording every possible stimulus and encouragement to the faithful discharge of their duties, and that no more dangerous measure could be sanctioned than that which might create an impression on the minds of those who are to succeed to those situations, that they were not to be maintained in their legitimate and their laboriously-earned emoluments.

Instead then of limiting the salaries of these situations, with the additional benefit of exercising the privilege to the amount fixed in 1802, had the postmasters-general recommended that the revenue under their care should guarantee to those officers the full amount of the incomes which their lordships were satisfied they enjoyed previous to the introduction of the Acts of Parliament already referred to, they command me to state, they would not have felt that they were passing those bounds which the most rigid disposition towards economy would have prescribed, protected as they would have conceived themselves by a sense of justice, and sanctioned as their recommendation would have been by precedents too numerous and in amount of too great magnitude to require reference, but to which the incidents of every public department in the state, from the period of the Act of Union down to the abolition of *fees* in the revenue department, can bear ample testimony.

With the amount applied for, the clerks of roads were satisfied; and their lordships only astonishment being at their moderation, they hastily submitted them; and I am desired most respectfully to add, without a doubt that they would receive an immediate compliance.

Having conveyed to you, for his grace's information, their lordships sentiments on the general principles of the case, and the motives by which they were urged in pursuing the line of conduct which they had recourse to, they direct me, in reply to that part of your letter which refers them to Mr. Secretary Pole's communication of the 12th December 1809, where it is proposed to appropriate all profits arising from the circulation of newspapers to the

the public revenue, and suggesting to grant the present clerks of roads salaries not exceeding the incomes settled in 1802, to state, that where the incomes of those officers have been admitted from time immemorial, and that they never have been denied the enjoyment of them, no matter to what extent their industry could have raised them, where in consequence of their extinction by a public measure the necessity of compensation is at all admitted by his grace, their lordships cannot discover that on any principle of equity the amount in favour of the present or any future clerks of roads should be regulated by the standards of that period, founded as it was upon principles evidently erroneous; and as their lordships are called upon to state their opinion on this point, they command me to add, they cannot find language sufficiently forcible to convey to his grace their sense of the severity of such a rule, which in its application would subject meritorious officers to the loss of more than one half of their hard-earned incomes, and confine them to the enjoyment of the residue, because their predecessors had thought proper to represent the real value of their situations under returns that have already been made evidently to appear to his grace in a questionable shape, in which the existing officers had no participation, and of which they could have had no knowledge. Upon this point their lordships are confident his grace's opinion will not be at variance with their own.

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With respect to the remainder of his grace's proposition, their lordships command me to state, that did there exist no other objection to the appropriation of private subscriptions arising from the sale of newspapers to the public receipts of the postage duties than the insurmountable one of the illegality of the act, that their lordships see the measure pregnant with so many impediments and difficulties, both in a public and private point of view, that it would be totally inconsistent with the execution of the patent under which the office of the postmaster-general is held, to subject its authority to the superintendence of an establishment that will become necessary for the management of such a branch of business.

Upon the whole then, their lordships, in finally commanding me to request that you will avail yourself of an early opportunity of submitting their sentiments, which I have the honour to convey, to his grace, they desire me to express their confident hope that the point of view in which this statement will present the claims of the clerks of roads will apologize for their lordships again intruding those claims on his grace's attention as represented in their communication of the 15th August, and earnestly solicit his grace's revision of them.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Sir Charles Saxten, Bart.
&c. &c. &c.

Your most obedient and humble servant,
EDWARD S. LEES, Secretary.

Appendix, No. 18.

ARRANGEMENT concluded between the Clerks of Roads and Clerks of Express Newspapers.

No. 18.
Arrangement
between Clerks of
Roads and Clerks
of Express
Newspapers.

General Post-office, Dublin, 22d Feb. 1822.

WE the undersigned, clerks of roads and clerks of express newspapers, having agreed that it will be for the advantage of the parties concerned, that the future control and management of the supply of all British newspapers, periodical and other publications, lottery and other slips, &c., be vested in the hands of Leet and De Joncourt, express newspaper clerks, and their successors, who are to receive all subscriptions for the same, and out of the gross profits derived therefrom to take to themselves *ten* per cent. for their trouble in management, and be indemnified for all expenses of messengers, clerks, and other contingencies; and it appearing to us that the following statement of profits received by each party for the last year is correct, viz.

| | | | |
|--|---|---|------|
| Sir Edward S. Lees, secretary and clerk of Leinster road | - | - | £150 |
| William Donlevy, Esq., clerk of Connaught road | - | - | 22 |
| William Johnston, Esq., clerk of North road | - | - | 56 |
| Thomas Orde Lees, Esq., clerk of Munster road | - | - | 95 |
| Messrs. A. Leet and S. de Joncourt, clerks of express newspapers | - | - | 637 |

We do, by this document, declare our entire satisfaction that after paying all expenses as before stated, we and our successors shall receive an emolument out of the net produce thereof in a ratio proportionate to the sums opposite to our respective names.

It is also agreed that Messrs. Leet and De Joncourt, and their successors, shall keep a plain and satisfactory account of all profits received by them for such newspapers, periodical works, lists, &c. &c., which shall be made up and submitted quarterly to the clerks of roads, when each party shall receive his dividend of profits.

It is also agreed, that this arrangement be respectfully submitted to their lordships the postmaster-general, for their approval; and in case of obtaining which, that a minute thereof, together with this document, be copied into the office books.

(Signed) EDWARD S. LEES. T. ORDE LEES.
WILLIAM DONLEVY. AMBROSE LEET.
WILLIAM JOHNSTON. STEPHEN DE JONCOURT.

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&c.

Approval of
before-mentioned
Arrangement.

Appendix, No. 19.

General Post-office, 27th February 1822.

MINUTE of the Postmasters-General, approving of the Arrangement concluded between the Clerks of Roads and Clerks of Express Newspapers.

Present,—The Earls O'Neill and Rosse.

WE have considered the annexed paper, containing the particulars of an arrangement proposed to be entered into between the clerks of roads and the officers in the inland office, authorized to send British newspapers and lottery slips by express, and we give our sanction to the same.

Under this arrangement it is proposed that there shall be a room set apart, where, at the expense of the subscribing parties and their successors, proper persons shall be in attendance each day from ten or twelve o'clock until four; and that all newspapers and lottery slips shall be delivered in Dublin, and be dispatched by post, as soon as possible after the mails arrive. We hereby approve of same.

(Signed) O'NEILL, } Postmasters-General.
Rosse.

Appendix, No. 20.

No. 20.
Report on the
State of the Post
masters Accounts
and Balances.

REPORT of Mr. Mills, of the Accountant-General's Office, on the State of the Postmasters Accounts and Balances, as the same stood on the 5th July 1824.

[*Note.*—At the time I submitted the following Report I was acting accountant-general, and responsible for the duties of that officer; and I confess I availed myself of that opportunity to lay before their lordships, the Postmaster-General, a statement which the present accountant-general's recent appointment would not enable him to do, without placing a faith in me which I was unwilling he should when it could be avoided, and where it was unnecessary.—*G. Mills*, Chief Clerk.]

Sir, Accountant-General's Office, General Post-office, 9th Sept. 1824.

I BEG leave to submit, for the consideration of the Right honourable the Postmasters-General, the inclosed report on the present state of the postmasters accounts; and I have to request that you will (after perusing it) do me the honour of transmitting to their lordships, as you can, from personal knowledge, support the accuracy of all the observations advanced by me in this report.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

G. D. MILLS,
Pro-Accountant-General.

Sir Edward S. Lees, &c. &c. &c.

My Lords, Accountant-General's Office, General Post-office, 9th Sept. 1824.

IN submitting for your lordships consideration the following observations on the state of the arrears due by late and present postmasters in Ireland, and also on the nature of the several returns from which I prepare or frame the deputies quarterly accounts, I beg leave to observe, that my remarks are solely confined to those particular accounts, and only so far as I conceive this office is concerned.

I have had upwards of fifteen years experience to judge of the necessity that exists for adopting what I now take the liberty of suggesting as practicable improvements in the mode of keeping and furnishing those accounts; and I have only to hope that they may appear such to your lordships, and that you may be graciously pleased to command that they shall be carried into effect.

The Right Honourable the Postmasters-General,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) G. D. MILLS,
Pro-Accountant General.

COPY of a Report of the Pro-Accountant General on the State of the Postmasters Accounts and Balances, as the same stood on the 5th July 1824.

Reports, Papers,
&c.

No. 20.

Report on the
State of the Post-
masters Accounts
and Balances.

ON comparing the amount of the aggregate balances due by acting deputies on the 5th July 1824 with that due on the 5th July 1815, which year is selected, being that in which the post-office revenue of Ireland exceeded in amount that of any other period since its establishment, I find that the present arrear exceeds that of 1815 by 5,854*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*, and that the present list of outstanding arrears due by deceased and dismissed deputy postmasters is over in amount that of 1815, 5,245*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*; although the gross annual revenue now is less by 32,688*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.* than at that period. Thus the arrears have increased in nine years upwards of 11,000*l.* at the same time that the revenue has been decreasing; whereas, did the balances now bear the same proportion to the gross revenue which they did in 1815, the amount due by the acting deputies on 5th July 1824 would be but 9,476*l.*; and even this would exceed the sum they are allowed to hold by 1,200*l.*

In this calculation I do not take into account the sum due by the post-office for payments made to soldiers wives by the deputies, as I am ignorant of the amount; but it must be under what would reduce the current balances 8,000*l.*, which sum they are over what they should be, allowing full one month's instalments or net revenue of every office to remain in the hands of the postmasters at the close of each quarter. Having thus stated the first item of charge in the quarterly accounts, I must observe, that so long as doubtful or undecided claims are allowed to amalgamate themselves with the real arrears of the postmasters, a door is left open within which defaulters may very possibly find a sanctuary, and probably remain undiscovered, until the merits of each man's claim be duly investigated. If this supposition require corroboration, it will be found in the fact, that ever since the claims for soldiers wives receipts commenced, the arrears have been progressively increasing, and at the same time it has become impossible for the proper office to ascertain the real amount due by any deputy in Ireland.

The accountant-general states balances which he is aware are false, but for want of proper information he cannot do otherwise.

As an accountant, I conceive that every description of value sent up by the deputies as their remittances, should be regularly entered in the remittance clerk's day-book, on the face of which it should be daily accounted for, and either credited to the parties immediately, or returned to them as not receivable; by such a plan both the postmasters-general and their servants could ascertain at all times how matters exactly stood on reference to the books of the accountant-general; that such is not the present system appears evident from the confusion that exists in deciding on the several claims of the deputy postmasters for remittances.

This is the first object I beg leave to draw the postmaster-general's attention to.

The next is the monthly returns from the letter-bill office of the general and post-paid letters chargeable on the deputies. In these returns there are three columns for the amounts of the paid, the unpaid, and the total; where *one* column, or the *total* to *each* town monthly, would answer every purpose.

The names of the towns were formerly printed on those returns, but for some years past they have been written, and the paper cut into scraps of different sizes to suit the number of towns in each division; so that those documents which must accompany the accounts to the imprest office have become in appearance and reality unfit vouchers for a public office: the towns are frequently misplaced, and the writing very inferior indeed to a well printed document; independent of which, the officers of this office have not only more trouble in entering and comparing them, but are more likely to commit errors than from a printed form of account.

That it would be cheaper to print than to write those abstracts is self-evident; for the same form would answer for years, and a supply for any length of time might be at once printed.

The next article is the return from the bye-letter office of the monthly amounts for bye and cross-road letter postage to each town. This is sent to the accountant-general, entered in a book, termed the "Bye-letter Ledger," which travels from office to office during the whole year, before it rests in the office, from which no document should be removed after it becomes a voucher of record.

This mode of stating the bye postage is objectionable in every point, as the accountant-general cannot be answerable for any entry in a book, that not only is withdrawn from his office constantly by the bye-letter office, but by that office handed to the writing office periodically to have the dates inserted.

It was formerly printed, and then only passed between the accountant-general and the bye-letter office; but since it has been written, the system I mentioned has been pursued; and, instead of having each month fairly transcribed, the first letter of the month only is given; and even this is now thought too much, and a blank appears opposite the amounts at present. Of this book I understand no copy is *now* kept in the bye-letter office, as was formerly the regulation.

This is surely wrong; for though bad as the record would be in such a shape, it would be at least some guide to the amount of postage for each town, if reference were necessary after the accounts go to the imprest office, whither the book sent to the accountant-general must accompany them as a voucher.

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and Balances.

Instead of this mode of stating or keeping the accounts of the bye postage, I beg to propose that the same form of accounts be kept as that pointed out for the general and post-paid letters; namely, a printed abstract, in which the monthly amount to each town shall appear.

The abstracts to remain with the accountant-general as his vouchers for those debits against the deputies; and I recommend that a copy of the same be preserved in a book in the bye-letter office, on the face of which the surcharges may appear if necessary; but it is useless to state any thing but the net sum to the accountant-general.

The printing of those abstracts would be no additional expense to the post-office, as the form would be precisely the same as that for the general letters, with the exception of the heading, which of both accounts should be written.

The next items are the quarterly returns of British postage by Waterford and Donaghadee; those abstracts were formerly printed, and correctly too; they have latterly been written very incorrectly: I have only to propose that they may again be printed; the form is the same for both offices, and one hundred sheets of the post-towns will be sufficient for the two offices for six years, allowing them duplicate copies each quarter.

The foregoing articles constitute the charge against the deputies; and the vouchers, if furnished according to the forms I have taken the liberty to point out, would, in my opinion, be perfectly satisfactory.

The first article of the discharge is the allowance for salaries and post-riding, which was heretofore furnished to the accountant-general in a correct manner, showing the exact sum for general salary, bye salary, night salary, and riding duty, to each town quarterly; but for some years past this detailed form of account has been abandoned, and an abstract only of such alterations as take place from quarter to quarter in the salaries and riding allowances substituted. On this abstract the warrant of the board to the accountant-general to credit the several deputies with their respective allowances, appears; but instead of having in view the exact sum each of their deputies may be entitled to, as on the old form, the postmasters-general have merely an account of the alterations, without any other information; nor can they from such a document learn the particular allowance to any deputy, without going back from quarter to quarter, till they arrive at the period when this abstract was first suffered to supplant the very proper form of account alluded to before.

In like manner will the commissioners of accounts have to exert their powers of research before they can ascertain that the allowances have been correctly or otherwise credited to the postmasters by the accountant-general; therefore it is not only necessary that the old form be observed in future, but it is requisite that proper salary and allowance sheets should be supplied for the periods since that form was laid aside, before the accounts can be prepared for the commissioners of imprest.

The next articles of credit are the general and bye returns for insolvent letters returned by deputy postmasters to the dead-letter office. The books in which these credits are furnished to the accountant-general are withdrawn from him each quarter, for the purpose of inserting the credits for the succeeding period; this is quite improper: these vouchers should remain with the accountant-general after he posts them otherwise he cannot answer for their accuracy; therefore I propose that the "general and bye insolvents" be furnished on printed abstracts, such as I have pointed out for the bye-letter postage.

This also will be attended with neither additional expense nor trouble, but will prove a vast improvement on the mode heretofore in use.

The next articles are the allowances for expresses, for incidents, and ship letters.

These were, as the salaries, formerly furnished on regularly printed forms; but latterly they also have been returned on written abstracts, every way inferior to their predecessors.

I beg to propose that those allowances be furnished in future in a book each quarter, in which may appear the particulars of each incidental claim, so that the postmasters-general may have at one view the several claims of their deputies for incidents, and the commissioners of public accounts also, when *they* come to audit those accounts. Of this book a copy should be kept in the secretary's office, in order to refer to in case of an application for payment for services of any past period; as the book for the accountant-general, with all the original documents to vouch same, must accompany the general statement to the imprest board, and remain there.

I would observe, that neither salary nor riding allowance should be included under the head of Incidents for any of the established post-towns, when there exist separate and distinct returns for such allowances; and further, the expresses should be checked in the accountant-general's office from the original way-bills: this has never been done since I came into office.

The next article is the allowance sheet for guards' wages, paid by the deputies: on this I have only to remark, that the warrant at foot of the abstract should be signed by the postmasters-general, as should also the other warrants for salaries, incidents, &c. before the returns are sent to the accountant-general; this would at least ensure their being furnished in due time each quarter. The last item of the discharge is the amount of the remittances.

On this head I have only to repeat what I have before observed, that every species of value remitted by the deputies should be daily entered in the remittance clerk's cash-book in detail; and on the face of that book should the same be daily accounted for; but no description of value should be held over or handed to the receiver-general, unless what the accountant-general finds entered in the remittance book, and acknowledged by the signature

of the receiver-general in said book. If this system had been pursued, there would not now exist the floating claims for soldiers wives receipts, due for so many years.

Before I quit this subject, I beg to remark, that the great irregularity which exists in remitting the monthly instalments is such, that there appears as much money remitted during the *last* week of each quarter, as in the *twelve weeks* preceding it; so that in fact, the deputies appear to pay quarterly, instead of monthly.

I most respectfully submit to the postmasters-general, that it would be practicable to enforce the payments monthly, allowing one month's revenue always to remain in hands to cover any disbursements. When the revenue was highest it was best paid, at least the deputies appeared to remit more regularly than for some years past.

I think it would be very advisable to order a return of the name and date of appointment of each deputy in Ireland, in order to revise the names in the postmaster's ledgers; for I have reason to believe that some changes have taken place which never have been notified to the accountant-general, and that others have been incorrectly returned.

I would further most seriously recommend, that the deputy-postmasters be allowed permission to correspond with the accountant-general on the subject of their quarterly accounts furnished by him; for with the utmost deference I submit, that it is *his duty* to see that each postmaster is properly debited and credited in the returns made to him; this he cannot ascertain if their complaints are not allowed to reach him; and, putting his actual authority out of the question, is it not to be presumed that he knows better the nature of those complaints, and the detail of his own office business, than officers unacquainted with either?

The numerous applications from the deputies to have their accounts corrected, both as to dates and allowances, show the necessity of the measure I propose; and the accounts being prepared from the returns furnished by other offices, and not from the original vouchers, strengthens this necessity, the propriety of which was not questioned during the government of the late accountant-general, who was the first to transform those accounts into a shape that could be understood, and the first who arranged a system of accounts such as elicited from the audit office a character for this office, which it shall ever be my study and highest ambition to maintain, as I have experienced the labour of acquiring it.

I also submit to the postmasters-general the propriety of having printed at the foot of each quarterly account from this office for the deputies as follows:

Note:—"In case you conceive any entry in this account to be incorrect, you will immediately apply by letter to the accountant-general, pointing it out, as no explanation will be afforded you for any past account after the current quarter terminates."

Having thus honestly and humbly placed ONE branch of the post-office accounts in its true colours before the postmasters-general, I feel bound in duty to myself and my brother officers to disclaim any intention of blurring the fair character of any individual, or interfering with his privileges; for though anxious as I may appear to remove the obstacles in my own path, I am equally desirous to avoid any trespass on that of another.

With this feeling, and the most perfect respect for the right hon. the postmasters-general, I submit to their wisdom, and for the good of this office, the foregoing observations.

9th September 1824.

G. D. MILLS,
Pro-Accountant General.

[*Note*:—This is the Reply to the Letter at page 176.]

Sir,

Accountant General's Office, General Post-Office, 22d Oct. 1824.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, accompanying a report on the state of the deputy-postmasters accounts and balances, as the same stood on the 5th July 1824, submitted to you by Mr. Mills during my leave of absence last September, and have to thank you for sending it for my perusal previous to forwarding it to their lordships the postmasters-general.

Upon my return to Dublin on the 25th September, Mr. Mills mentioned to me that he felt himself called upon to make a report to the Board upon the subject, in consequence of receiving letters from some of the deputy postmasters, stating that their remittances had not been credited, and from others, complaining of the dates for which they were held accountable, and also from the incorrect state in which the returns have been furnished to me since the documents have been written.

I then read the report, and certainly approved of the alterations therein pointed out: I have, since the receipt of your letter, carefully reconsidered it, and am confirmed in the opinion I first formed, that it would prove of material benefit to this office should it be acted upon.

I have frequently conversed with you upon several of the alterations therein suggested. In a recent conversation about the claims of the deputies for soldiers wives receipts, having understood from you that they were undergoing an examination previous to their being allowed in the different accounts, I had foreborn to make any written application upon the subject.

I have also mentioned, that I considered that the manner in which the alterations in the salaries are now furnished to me, to be much more liable to error than the mode which was formerly pursued, and which is again suggested in the report alluded to.

(107.)

Upon

Reports, Papers,
&c.

No. 20.

Report on the
State of the Post-
masters Accounts
and Balances.

Reports, Papers,
&c.

No. 20.

Report on the
State of the Post-
masters Accounts
and Balances.

Upon the subject of my being allowed to correspond with the deputies, I trust there cannot be a second opinion, as I should have the power of discovering any errors in the returns made to me from which I frame the postmasters accounts.

(Signed) ROBERT SHAW,
Accountant-General.

To Sir Edward S. Lees,
Secretary.

Sir,

General Post-Office, 18th October 1824.

IN sending you the accompanying representations from Mr. Mills of your office, I request you will inform that officer, that however obliged the postmasters-general at all times feel to any of their officers for suggesting improvements, and however they may applaud Mr. Mills's motives or opinions contained in the accompanying document, yet their Lordships consider they owe it to themselves, and to the chief officer of any branch of the department, that on such occasions they should not be passed over, they being the regular organs of communication between their secretary and themselves on such matters.

I therefore request you will have the goodness to peruse the enclosed report, and return it to me with any observation you may wish to make upon it.

(Signed) EDWARD S. LEES,
Secretary.

To Robert Shaw, Esq.
Accountant-General.

I HEREBY certify, That the foregoing report and letters were transcribed by me verbatim from the correspondence book of the accountant-general, and are correct copies of those documents as furnished to the secretary of the General Post-Office.

S. M. CUNNINGHAM,
December 1824.

Sir,

General Post-Office, 1st December 1825.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, enclosing an application from the postmistress of Kells, and requesting such information thereon as might enable you to explain the cause of the error she conceived to exist in her last quarterly account.

In reply thereto, I beg to state, that an answer will be sent to the deputy from the proper office here. The accountant-general is not, either in the London or Dublin offices, a corresponding officer; it is his duty to state the accounts of the deputy postmasters from the returns furnished to him from the various offices in which they are prepared; neither do I perceive any reason why the postmaster-general should transfer from the ordinary and natural control of the Board, to any other branch of the department, the investigation of complaints made by their deputies, whether those complaints refer to their accounts, or to any other proceedings.

When any deputy-postmaster applies to you, in sending me his letter, you need only state that the account has been properly stated by you according to the returns supplied to you, if you find such to be the case.

I am, Sir,
(Signed) EDWARD S. LEES,
Secretary.

Robert Shaw, Esq.
Accountant-General.

Sir,

General Post-Office, 15th December 1825.

MY Lords the postmasters-general having had the subject of the accounts of the deputy-postmasters under their consideration, together with the representations made by them relative to errors that may appear therein; and with a view to their more satisfactory adjustment, their Lordships are of opinion that such representations should come under your notice, and the necessary inquiries should be made by you, and the explanation which such adjustment may demand shall be prepared, and the letters containing the replies drawn out by your officers under your own inspection.

Their Lordships, however, do not deem it to be expedient towards the accomplishment of the object they have in view, that the control of such correspondence shall be removed from the usual and proper channel of the Board and of their secretary, who is the only medium of communication between the postmasters-general and their deputies.

They therefore have been pleased to direct that instructions shall be printed on the accounts furnished by you to each postmaster, that if, on examining his account, he should find any error therein, he is to address the accountant-general on the subject, under cover to the secretary; and all communications on those matters so prepared by you, you are to send in each day before *three* o'clock to the secretary for entry in his books and signature in his name.

I am, Sir,
(Signed) EDWARD S. LEES.

Robert Shaw, Esq.
Accountant-General.

Sir,

Accountant-General's Office, General Post-Office, 17th Dec. 1825.

I was yesterday favoured with your letter of the 15th December upon the subject of my correspondence with the deputy-postmasters relative to their accounts.

I would, in reply, respectfully submit to their Lordships the postmasters-general, that this correspondence should be solely under my own control; that the letters from the postmasters should come to me direct, and sealed, with a note upon the cover, stating them to be upon official business; and that my replies thereto, bearing *my* signature, should be sent from my office sealed, and certified by me to be official. I shall have a book kept in my office for the regular entry of these letters, which will be always open to the inspection of the Board; and I shall feel it my duty to report immediately to you, for their Lordships information, should I discover any serious irregularities upon the part of the postmasters, or others, in any way relating to the accounts of the office or the receipts of its revenue.

In the personal communication I had the honour of holding with the postmasters-general upon this matter, I was given to understand that it would be arranged as I now suggest; and I shall wait for their Lordships further commands upon this subject.

I am Sir,

(Signed) ROBERT SHAW jun.

Sir E. S. Lees, Secretary.

Accountant-General.

Note :—This letter was not replied to, consequently the deputies are still prevented from writing to the accountant-general, and he is unable to check any abuse or error in the returns furnished to him, from which he frames their quarterly accounts.

Reports, Papers,
&c.

No. 20.

Report on the
State of the Post-
master's Accounts
and Balances.

Appendix, No. 21.

MEMORIAL of G. D. MILLS to the Postmasters-General respecting the Accountant-General having refused to continue the Payment of 100*l.* per annum he formerly received.

No. 21.
Memorial
of G. D. Mills.

To the Right Honourable the Postmasters-General of Ireland, &c. &c. &c.

The Memorial of George D. Mills, Chief Clerk in the Accountant-General's Office, of the Irish Post-Office;

Humbly Sheweth,

THAT Memorialist has now nearly completed his twentieth year's service, and that, too, without an absence, either through leave or otherwise, of so many weeks.

That his present salary does not exceed 138*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* per annum, although it was distinctly proposed in the representation made to Government in the year 1807, and approved of at the time, that so soon as the accountant-general's office became efficient, the chief clerk should receive a salary equal in amount to that named for the chief clerk in the secretary's office, which is, exclusive of either fees or emoluments, and without regard to length of service, 276*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* per annum; but with a service of fifteen years and under twenty, 323*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* and above twenty years 369*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* present currency, or 400*l.* late.

That Memorialist, from the date of his appointment in 1809 to the present time, left no proper means untried; but, on the contrary, has, to the utmost of his ability, used every exertion, even to the sacrifice of his health, and his employment in the Inland Office, to make the accountant-general's office what the Government intended it should be, namely, an independent and honest check upon all the receipts and disbursements of the department; and that, under the able directions of the late talented accountant-general, to whom all the honour or praise is justly due, he succeeded, as the Reports of the Imprest Commissioners on the Post-office Accounts for the year 1810, and six following years, fully prove; and that he persevered in the system during the continued illness (for many years) of Mr. Prior, and until the appointment of his successor, your Lordships have been graciously pleased to acknowledge in a manner most gratifying to Memorialist's feelings, and for which he is truly thankful; but he humbly trusts your Lordships will permit him to add, that the promises held out in the regulations before alluded to, have not been performed, as appears from his now coming before your Lordships after so long a service, with a salary not exceeding 138*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* per annum.

Memorialist, therefore, with all deference, submits, that he is entitled to, and that your Lordships possess the power of awarding him a salary of 276*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* without any new application to the Government; indeed, Memorialist is prepared to prove (placing the sanction of the Treasury quite out of the case) that there is a precedent in another office of the department, which he would not advert to, but for the purpose of removing any possible doubt as to your Lordships power to grant such salary to any officer under your control as in your wisdom may appear just; and particularly in a case where no question can arise, unless it be on the justness and propriety of granting to Memorialist, as arrears of salary, what he would have received had the increase been allowed from the period that the Commissioners of Accounts first reported to Parliament that the accountant-general's office of the Irish Post-office was really efficient.

Which is most respectfully submitted,

G. D. MILLS,
Chief Clerk.G. P. O. }
Dublin, 1st November 1828. }

(107.)

Y y

Reports, Papers,
&c.

No. 21.
Memorial
of G. D. Mills.

EXTRACT from the Report of the Commissioners for Auditing Public Accounts in Ireland,
alluded to at the close of the preceding Memorial.

“ WE cannot close our Report on this very important and voluminous account, without observing, that the postmasters-general appear throughout to execute their own duties, and assume that responsibility which, entrusted by Governments to heads of departments personally, should never be delegated by them to any inferior officer.

“ In the account now sent in by the Post-office, involving in its detail the whole arrangement of an extensive system, by the present mode of accounting, there is furnished a clear and satisfactory statement of the Irish produce of postage, distinct from the English produce in every instance; a desirable and difficult object, and accomplished in an accurate manner. The check and control exercised on the receiver-general is effective and beneficial; and the several other checks and proofs of the correctness of various subordinate accounts, are highly deserving notice, and evidence the efficacy of the present accountant-general's services, under the orders of his superiors.

“ The more minutely we examine the mode of account at present adopted by the Post-office, and the system of official checks on which it is founded, the more perfect it appears, and reflects great credit on the whole establishment.

“ Upon a full consideration of this account, We are of opinion, that if the subordinate officers persevere in doing their duty, and the heads of the department continue to enforce a strict adherence to their regulations, the public will in future have every reason to be satisfied with the management of this establishment.

(Signed) “ Donough O'Brien,
“ Secretary.

(Signed) R. T. HERBERT,
MAURICE CANE,
HANS BLACKWOOD,
JOHN MAHON.

“ Office of Public Accounts, Dublin,
“ 30th January 1817.” *

The foregoing extract proves how the Post-office accounts were kept from the year 1809; and if it be necessary to contrast the system then adopted, and so much approved of, with the mode in use from the year 1784 to that period, it will appear in the well-merited censure conveyed by the Commissioners in a preceding part of the same Report, in the following words, where they advert to an account for the year 1805, which had been sent to them for audit.

“ Although that account was the most correct we were able to procure from the Post-office, or make up from the several books, vouchers, and documents which accompanied it, and which, from their number and *inaccuracies*, was attended with great labour, yet, after nearly a year's investigation by our officers and board, and after long and repeated examinations on oath of many officers of the Post-office establishment, we were compelled to report to Government and the Treasury, on the 18th March 1808, that the account was such that we could not take upon us to declare it a just and true account in charge and discharge, and that we were therefore under the necessity of making a special Report upon it. In that Report, which (under office regulations then in force, but not now in existence) was not laid by us before either House of Parliament, we observed, that we had never passed any account of the Post-office from the *formation* of its establishment in 1784 to the 5th January 1805, or could find that any account had ever been audited by the postmasters-general for that long period; that the first article in the charge of that account referred (being for one year, terminating the 5th January 1806) was a balance that could not be sworn to, any further than its being a correct statement from office-books, by taking up successive annual balances thereon appearing; these books were unauthenticated, and could not be authenticated on oath: We could not therefore take upon us to say that any of those successive balances were right, or conclude that the balance taken up in the account referred was a true balance; on the contrary, as it appeared to us in the course of our investigation of that account, that many articles in the charge part of it were extremely incorrect, we reasonably presumed that similar errors and incorrectnesses must have existed in preceding periods, which, in the successive growth of above twenty years, must totally alter the nature and amount of the stated balance.” †

(Signed as before.)

* *Vide* page 175 of the printed Report.

† For the foregoing extract, *vide* page 170 of the printed Report laid before Parliament in 1817, the concluding paragraph on the page.

I now beg leave to submit to their Lordships consideration the following observations:

Reports, Papers,
&c.
—
No. 21.
Memorial
of G. D. Mills.

In the representation which the postmasters-general of Ireland made to the government on the 10th of November 1807, on the then state of the department under their control, their Lordships observed, "That the anomaly so justly complained of by Lord Donoughmore, their predecessor, of allowing the business of treasurer to be performed in the office of the accountant-general, had only been in appearance obviated, as the same individual still was the actual conductor of both offices." And further their Lordships remarked, "That, unless efficient persons were placed at the head of each of those departments, they would despair of ever establishing the security of the post-office revenue, which the public has a right to expect, by making the accountant-general's department one of effectual check and control over that of the treasurer; and that, if so desirable an object was not accomplished, the former office should be abolished, as the purpose for which it was established had been utterly defeated."

Their Lordships deemed the above facts so conclusive, that they remark, "It appears to us unnecessary to trouble your Grace with any thing further on what has already been said upon this branch of the post-office department."

And having thus assured the Lord Lieutenant of the total inefficiency of the officers of the treasurer's and accountant-general's offices, and the shameful want of security to the public revenue arising from such a cause, they recommended the lowest possible scale of salaries for their clerks, so long as these two offices remained in so dangerous a state.

The scale was as follows:

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|------|------------|
| " Chief clerk : | | | |
| " One, fifteen years and under twenty | - . - | £150 | per annum. |
| " Clerks : | | | |
| " One, fifteen years and under twenty | - - - | 150 | — |
| " One, six years and under seven | - - - | 80 | — |

And to explain the cause, not only for so small a scale of remuneration, but to impress more fully the necessity of the reform pointed out, and their intentions as to rewarding the officers when this was accomplished, their Lordships state of the accountant-general's office, "The great importance of this office as a security to the public revenue, if placed upon a proper and effectual foundation, would have led us to have suggested the expediency of considerably adding to the emoluments of those engaged in the discharge of its duties, abstracted from placing the clerks of this office in a similar situation with respect to their prospects of emoluments, proportionate to their time of service, with those employed in the secretary's and other offices."

Nothing could more clearly prove their Lordships determination to secure, from the moment they submitted their representation, the power in their own hands for affording to efficient officers a suitable reward for their labour than the above observation, which not only goes to the extent of the actual salaries then proposed for the secretary's officers, but holds out the additional prospect of other rewards also, such as their Lordships had previously mentioned as being then enjoyed by the clerks in the secretary's and other offices*—rewards in many cases far exceeding in amount the highest salary proposed for any officer in the whole department, be his length of service what it might.

To imagine that their Lordships would thus remunerate one class of their servants, while they left another, which they acknowledged to be of "great importance as a security to the public revenue," in absolute poverty, such as to leave them liable to any temptation, would be a gross insult to their understanding as men, and a libel on their zeal for the correct discharge of the duties of their high station, a zeal so very conspicuous in all other improvements pointed out by their Lordships for the department.

The scale of salary proposed by their Lordships for the chief clerk in their secretary's office, independent of fees and emoluments, was as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|-------|------|------------|
| " Above twenty years service | - - - | £400 | per annum. |
| " Above fifteen years, and under twenty | - - - | 350 | — |
| " Under fifteen years service | - - - | 300 | — |

This scale was approved of by the Government on the 17th of December 1807; therefore the following queries will naturally present themselves to their Lordships the postmasters-general, from the premises laid down:—

Was our accountant-general's office an efficient one when we made our report in the year 1807?

What salary did we recommend for the chief clerk in it at that time, when we stated that the office was useless?

What hopes did we hold out to him to effect a thorough reform in it? Has that reform taken place? And have we rewarded him as we then suggested, when we pointed out the secretary's office as our guide?

If we were not resolved to secure in our own hands the power of remunerating this officer, why did we so particularly point out in our Report of 1807 the necessity of it, and refer to our secretary's office for the scale of salary for length of service, and to other offices for emoluments?

* *Vide* clerkships of roads, and profits on the express newspapers, &c. averaging from 400*l.* to 1,000*l.* per annum, now enjoyed by the Secretary's and the Inland Offices, and then enumerated by the postmaster-general.

Reports, Papers,
&c.

No. 21.
Memorial
of G. D. Mills.

If we find that it was officially notified to both houses of parliament, and to the Treasury, in 1817, that the conditions were effected which entitled the chief clerk in our accountant-general's office to a suitable remuneration promised by us, and sanctioned by Government, was he not borne out in soliciting his increase of salary, and is he not now entitled to his arrears of such increase to 5th January 1829?

To ensure an answer in the affirmative to the above queries, the following extract from Sir A. Wellesley's approval of the postmaster-general's representation of 1807 is respectfully advanced:—

“ I am commanded to call your Lordship's attention particularly to that part of the instructions of 1784 which relates to the accountant-general's and treasurer's departments, and to acquaint you that his Grace *approves of your suggestions* on the subject of these offices, and desires that you will give proper directions for assimilating their practice to that of the corresponding offices in London.*

“ I am also to express his reliance on your zeal for the public service in framing such regulations as will oblige the officers at the head of these departments respectively to perform the duties allotted to them, and render the former, as it ought to be, a full and effectual office of control over the latter.

“ Dublin Castle, } (Signed) “ A. WELLESLEY.”
“ 17th December 1807. }

I humbly submit the following as a fair interpretation of Lord Clancarty's meaning in his representation of 1807, before adverted to, so far as regards the subject of the foregoing pages:—

His Lordship first stated, that there were three offices in the post-office department to which Government appointed the heads by letters patent; namely, the secretary's, the treasurer's, and the accountant-general's. To each of these offices he attached a superior responsibility and consequent rank, but to the last-mentioned the greatest, so far as regarded the security of the public revenue.

His Lordship then expressed his satisfaction with the state of the secretary's office, and the efficiency of its officers; and next he condemned, in the most direct way, the state of the other two offices, and pointed out the necessity of an immediate and thorough reform in them.

He then recommended a certain fixed salary, independent of emoluments and other advantages, for the efficient office; and he also named a salary for the inefficient ones, *to continue only so long as they remained in that state*; for his Lordship said, had they been as he wished, and as they ought, the clerks should have shared the benefits, or similar benefits, with the secretary's and other offices; and he expressed his earnest desire to place them in a proper state, first, as a security to the public revenue, and next, in order that the officers attached to them should become partakers in the rewards bestowed upon others.

Now these rewards had been previously enumerated and described by his Lordship under the heads of clerkships of roads, fees of various kinds, profits on express newspapers, &c. &c. which were at that period allocated to the secretary's, the inland, the British-mail, the alphabet, and the dead-letter offices; but the two prodigal offices were to exist on fair promises, which led them to expect, not only an equal share of the emoluments enjoyed by lower members of the same family, but benefits proportioned to their legitimate station in that family when they acquired the character and habits suited to it. And as the Government closed the door against the promotion of the chief clerks to the highest rank in those three offices respectively, the postmasters-general said, “ We will remunerate you by a scale of salaries far superior to your fellows in other offices, whom we ourselves can promote to the first places as heads of their departments.

“ The chief clerk in our secretary's office cannot be advanced by us to the patent appointment above him, though he is liable to be called on to discharge its duties, and to be held responsible for them; therefore we have secured to him a suitable remuneration for such trust.

“ The chief clerks in our treasurer's and accountant-general's offices are similarly situated; therefore it is our duty to provide for them in like manner, so soon as we are convinced that the reformation pointed out by us has been effected; but till then they must be satisfied with the smallest remuneration that we have named for any clerks in the whole establishment, for hitherto these two offices appear to have been of more injury than service to the public.”

This is the way I would interpret the meaning of two impartial and intelligent noblemen placed at the head of such an establishment; and I am persuaded that such was the view taken of the Report to which I allude, when it came before and received the approbation of the present noble Duke of Wellington, who was then chief secretary for Ireland.

Accountant General's Office, }
G. P. O., Dublin, 1st Nov. 1828. }

G. D. MILLS,
A chief clerk of twenty years standing,
on a salary of 138*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* per ann.

To the Right Hon. the Postmasters General of Ireland,
&c. &c. &c.

* The salary paid to the chief clerk, or deputy accountant-general in the London office, is 450*l.* per annum, exclusive of any other emolument or advantage.—G. D. M.

Appendix, No. 22.

LETTER from Frederick Homan, Post Office, Dublin, suggesting Improvements for the Conduct of the Inland Office.

Reports, Papers,
&c.
—
No. 22.
Letter
from Mr. Homan
respecting the
Regulation of Duty
in the
Inland Office.

Gentlemen,

British-mail office, 2d Nov. 1826.

AS you did me the honour to ask if I had turned in my mind any change in the regulation of duty in the Inland Sorting Office, I shall beg leave most respectfully to submit a few of the leading points that strike me, by which the public business might be facilitated and done more correctly with a reduction of the number of officers now employed.

I conceive that the present system of duty, of attendance, and of fines, should be done away, and one of rewards and punishments adopted. The official etiquette by which officers are exempt from the duty for which they are most competent, merely because they are senior clerks, must also be got rid of before any system can be introduced to facilitate the dispatch of the mails, which I think might be made at half past seven instead of eight o'clock, and a similar saving of time in the dispatch of the letter-carriers in the morning, if the senior clerks were obliged to do the duty now confided to the junior.

On the outward dispatch, the taxing and assorting of the letters, which is the most difficult part of the business, is done by inexperienced officers. I would recommend that this duty be confined exclusively to the best and most competent officers that could be selected, without any regard to rank or standing. A certain number of such officers would tax and assort the letters correctly in less time than double the number of those employed at present on that duty.

The evening duty for the dispatch of the British-mail commences at two o'clock; that for the inland mails might commence at three, when the outward mail for England is dispatched; with four experienced officers to tax and assort the letters, and two junior clerks to assist them.

The first class of officers should clear the receiver and finish the taxing and assorting (for the roads or divisions) of all letters up to half past four o'clock; and they should be relieved at five by six others, who should in like manner tax and assort for the divisions all letters put into the receiver up to six o'clock. The third class of officers must be increased probably to eight, to finish the duty to the close of the receiver at seven o'clock.

The remainder of the duty of assorting those letters to the different post-towns from the roads should commence at six o'clock in all the divisions. It is only from experience that the exact number required could be stated, which will depend on a business that varies; particularly on the general post nights, there is an increase on all the roads. The great object will be to keep all steadily employed; it is quite evident that there is too much of bustle and confusion under the present system, arising out of the hurry of business, to admit of correctness. Sending additional hands to any road or division where there happens to be a press of business would facilitate the general dispatch of the mails, and prevent error. At present a certain number of hands are employed on each road, and they must do the duty, whether light or heavy; and as the number of letters for any road varies considerably, the clerks of one road will be oppressed with business, whilst that of another will have comparatively but little to do. The amount of each docket sent with the letters should be checked by another officer, and no allowance afterwards made to any deputy postmaster, *as at present*; it would not then be necessary to have *his oath* every month as a discharge or allowance for postage returned against him by the officer who fills the docket in the Dublin office. The correct amount should be ascertained of his postage, and thus checked there could be no pretext for allowance. If the tax were put on with a stamp it would prevent fraud, facilitate the taxing of letters, render the amount of postage less liable to error on either side, and be much more satisfactory to the public than figures made with a pen, which are often indistinct, and on many of the country they nearly deface the address of the letter. The country postmasters should all have stamps; two figures would do for each postmaster, a double and single rate; the additional rates for weight, &c. could be done with the pen.

The newspapers should also be assorted by an active experienced class of officers, and not left to the junior clerks, as at present, who should be employed in facing up the newspapers, stamping the letters with the day stamp, tying bags, &c.; a few experienced officers should be always blended with those who are inexperienced; by this *means* the juniors would attain a thorough knowledge of the duty.

The late hour at which the clerks of roads newspapers are brought into the office retards the dispatch of the mails; sacks full of papers come to the office just as the bags are making up, and often I have seen the bags opened after they were sealed, to put in those newspapers.

A certain number of the senior and junior clerks should be held as a disposable force, and sent wherever their services might be required. By making this a general rule, and having officers regularly in rotation for this duty, it could not give offence, and would be of infinite service on a press of business. Every unemployed man should assist, if required; and the presiding officer should have the power of recommending to the postmaster-general such officers as distinguished themselves for zeal and attention. This would enable their Lordships to reward, either by place or otherwise, every officer of merit;

Reports, Papers,
&c.
—
No. 22.
Letter
from Mr. Homan
respecting the
Regulation of Duty
in the
Inland Office.

whilst *additional duty* should be put on those who were indolent or had been absent, *except from sickness*. The habitual absentee should not be allowed to retain any place of emolument to the prejudice of the next officer distinguished for zeal and attention to the duties of the office.

Regulations to this effect would, in my humble opinion, very soon insure regular attendance, and stimulate every man with zeal and assiduity to forward the public service.

The officers of my department are perfectly competent to take their share of the Inland Office duty (the senior clerks having been selected from that office), should your honourable Board recommend a union of the offices. It would only be necessary at first to employ three of them on the outward English mails, with some of the most expert clerks of the Inland Office; the other officers of the British-mail office, assisted by some of the Inland clerks, could assist on the duty of the inward mails, by which means a knowledge of the duties of the British Office could be communicated to the officers of the Inland Office, and thus avert the inconvenience we felt last winter in consequence of the illness of *three* of the experienced British-mail officers: had the fourth officer been taken ill, and unable to attend, I could not have selected from the entire Inland officers two men who were competent to make up a mail for England.

The letter-carriers attached to this office under the new system are more harassed than ever. If all the carriers, English, Irish, and penny-post, were thrown into classes to take their turn at *each* delivery, and each delivery to include all letters, English, inland, or penny-post, then in the office, the number of the carriers might be considerably reduced, and those retained much better paid for their time, without any increase of expenditure; which would render them independent of Christmas gratuities from the public, now their chief emolument, and which should be abolished. Each class could be held accountable for the delivery at the walks on their own hour; this would fix individual responsibility on all the carriers; any error or fraud would then be detected; at present you may see the English, the inland, and the penny-post carriers all on the delivery of letters at the same time in the same street.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

F. HOMAN,

To the Commissioners of Revenue Inquiry.

Comptroller.

Appendix, No. 23.

No. 23.
Suspension of
Increase of Salary
for
Length of Service.

TREASURY Minute, 11th April 1821, suspending increased Allowance from Length of Service.

My Lords,

Treasury Chambers, 11th April 1821.

I AM commanded by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you that they are of opinion that it is expedient that a remission should take place of the several scales according to which increased salaries for length of service are granted to clerks and others in the several public departments, and they therefore request that you will give directions that all payments to individuals in your department on account of any increased salary to which they may hereafter become entitled from length of service, according to existing regulations, may be suspended until their Lordships shall have considered the several scales of increase, and shall have come to some determination thereon.

(Signed) G. HARRISON.

To the Postmasters-General.

Appendix, No. 24.

No. 24.
Salaries, &c.
of the
Post-Office
Establishment.

SECRETARY of the Treasury, with Letter and Inclosures from Secretary of the Post-Office, Ireland, relative to an Increase of Salary to the Officers of that Department.

Gentlemen,

Treasury Chambers, 13th Feb. 1826.

I AM commanded by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you a letter, dated the 17th ult., and its inclosures, from the Secretary to the Postmasters-General in Ireland, relating to the salaries, &c. of that establishment, and to acquaint you that my Lords will postpone the consideration of these several applications of increases of salary until they shall have before them your report upon the office generally, in which report my Lords request you will call their attention to the several memorials, and make such observations thereon as to you may seem expedient.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

J. C. HERRIES.

The Commissioners of Revenue Inquiry.

SECRETARY of the Post Office, Ireland, in reply to Letter requiring Return of that Establishment.

Reports, Papers,
&c.

Sir,

General Post-office, 17th January 1826.

I AM commanded by my lords, the Postmasters-general, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th ult., desiring that there should be transmitted to you, for the purpose of being confirmed by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, a detailed statement of their lordships establishment, as it at present exists; but that the salaries should be stated in British currency, equivalent in value only, however, with what they at present are in Irish money.

No. 24.
Salaries, &c.
of the
Post Office
Establishment

In obedience thereto, I have the honour, by their lordships commands, to transmit you the accompanying paper, in which you will find incorporated the names of the officers, and their respective salaries, of the various departments, which comprehend the Dublin establishments of the General Post-office.

They will be found arranged under the following heads: viz.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--|-------|----|----|
| The Postmaster-general - - - | 1,384 | 12 | 2 |
| The Secretary's Office - - - | 1,115 | 6 | 8 |
| The Letter-bill Office - - - | 252 | 14 | 0 |
| The Inland Office - - - | 4,512 | 12 | 8 |
| The Letter-carriers Office - - - | 2,396 | 2 | 8 |
| The Surveyor's Office - - - | 664 | 13 | 0 |
| The Alphabet and Paid Office - - - | 578 | 13 | 8 |
| The Bye, Dead, and Mis-sent Office - - - | 808 | 17 | 4 |
| The British-mail Office - - - | 643 | 17 | 4 |
| The Treasurer's Office - - - | 840 | 8 | 0 |
| The Mail-coach Office - - - | 575 | 0 | 4 |
| The Accountant-general's Office - - - | 805 | 8 | 4 |
| The Housekeeper's Department - - - | 129 | 5 | 0 |
| The Servants - ditto - - - | 505 | 0 | 8 |
| The Probationers Establishment - - - | 672 | 0 | 0 |
| The General Penny-post ditto - - - | 3,553 | 12 | 4 |
| The General Receiving-house ditto - - - | 183 | 15 | 4 |
| The Mail Guards ditto - - - | 2,870 | 12 | 4 |
| The Pensioners - ditto - - - | 3,086 | 6 | 4 |

The country part of the establishment is necessarily very detailed, and the various calculations arising out of it so numerous and minute as will prevent its completion for some days to come, when I shall have the honour of forwarding it.

The postmasters-general desire me to express their hope that the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury will not consider it an improper moment for their Lordships to transmit, which I am commanded to do, the accompanying memorials, which have been presented to them on behalf of many of their officers. Their Lordships are the more disposed to avail themselves of the present opportunity of doing so, because they are of opinion the period is approaching when the Lords Commissioners will finally arrange the establishment of this department, as their Lordships appear to have intended by the communications from the Treasury, dated the 8th of January 1822. From the period at which that communication was received the postmasters-general considered themselves compelled to withhold from their officers that gradual advantage in their emoluments, according to length of service, which had operated in their favour since the year 1807, when that principle of rewarding public servants, and which must ever afford the best stimulus to zeal and integrity, was first established in this department by the order of the Irish Government.

The claims of the officers, as set forth in the memorial from the Penny-post establishment rest on different grounds, and are, if possible, still stronger. The operation of the same principle of progressive increase has, under a stipulation with the Government, at the period of the reformation of that branch of the office in 1809, been altogether suspended, as it was fixed that until its revenue should produce a certain annual sum, it should not be acted on. The revenue at present exceeds the stipulated standard; but the postmasters-general feel themselves equally debarred from acceding to the claims, though the entire annual expense would not exceed 190*l.* a year, in consequence of the instructions from the Lords Commissioners.

Upon the memorials from the probationary sorters and letter-carriers the postmasters-general consider it unnecessary to trouble the Lords Commissioners with any particular observations, because they are persuaded they cannot feel more strongly than the Lords Commissioners do themselves the great importance of placing at least above temptation a description of public servants, whose official avocations render them ever subject to its influence, and upon whose integrity and honour the very existence of such an establishment as the Post-office is depending.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

EDWARD S. LEES, Secretary.

J. C. Herries, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

(107.)

Reports, Papers,
&c.

No. 24.
Salaries, &c.
of the
Post-Office
Establishment.

SUSPENSION OF INCREASE OF SALARIES of 8th January 1822.

To the Right Honourable and Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

The Memorial of the Clerks and Officers in the General Post-office in Ireland, not Heads of Departments;

Humbly Showeth,

THAT from the first formation of the Irish Post-office, in 1784, to the present time, only *one* general increase took place in the salaries of its officers, and that was in the year 1807, but still leaving them considerably less than all other public officers :

That under the authority contained in your Lordships minute, bearing date the 8th January 1822, and to which your memorialists beg leave most respectfully to refer your Honourable Board, all the benefits of progressive rise of salary from length of service, as sanctioned in the year 1807, have been cancelled; and memorialists by the former authority are restricted to the incomes which they were at the time entitled to; but the prospect of all addition thereto has been taken from them, though *no alleviation has taken place in the increased duties*, and other regulations which accompanied the increase of 1807 :

That when this minute of your Honourable Board was made known to memorialists, however sensibly they foresaw its effects (as in duty bound), they most respectfully submitted to it. They were the more induced to do so from the expectation that it was only a temporary measure, and that "*the New Establishment*," to which your Lordships minute referred, and which was to commence from January 1822, would place matters on a better footing for memorialists than formerly :

That more than *three years*, however, have now elapsed, without such "*New Establishment*" being received, and deprived as memorialists have been of *the establishment of 1807*, there only remains, in the absence of both, the strange and anomalous one, which goes to confound all ranks and degrees, and one whose least objection is that of rewarding the *junior officer* with a salary *greater* than is received by his *senior* :

That not to occupy the time of your Honourable Board by going into any detail in proof thereof, it may be sufficient to state generally, that instances have actually occurred, and are still certain to occur, under the operation of your lordships minute of January 1822, in giving to the officers "*such proportion of the increase of their salaries as will correspond with that part of the period of their services which had expired up to the end of the Christmas quarter 1821*," similar to what memorialists have above stated :

That memorialists respectfully submit to your Honourable Board such a state of things never could have been intended; and when it is considered that the salaries capable of being enjoyed by the officers of this establishment, under the most favourable circumstances for them, are **CONSIDERABLY LESS** than the officers of equal rank and standing in the other departments of the government receive, memorialists entertain sanguine hopes that your Honourable Board may deem their situations as deserving same relief :

That in thus seeking such relief, your memorialists do not desire to interfere with any general arrangement which your Honourable Board may intend; their only object at present is to solicit a *removal of the restrictions* (restrictions which memorialists understand have either not been extended to or not acted upon by other departments in Ireland), imposed by the minute of January 1822, on all increase of salary from length of service; such a measure as this, besides removing the anomaly and confusion which at present prevail, will only place your memorialists in the same situation they were three years back, but equally liable to the effects of any new revision of the establishment which may take place; and when to the foregoing circumstances is added the fact, that the utmost extent to which the rescinding the minute of your Honourable Board could go, would be to add in some instances 10*l.* and 20*l.* a year, and in one or two possible cases 30*l.* a year, increase to the incomes of a few laborious and hard-working individuals, they entertain sanguine hopes of success.

Memorialists most humbly and respectfully beg leave to submit their situations to the favourable consideration of your Honourable Board, and to hope that you will be induced to comply with their request; and Memorialists as in duty bound will pray.

General Post-office, 1st Sept. 1825.

(Signed)

J. BURROWES, E. C. SHIELL, H. E. BEARE,
R. HARRISON, P. URQUHART, E. COFFEY,
C. D. DEVITT, JOHN HEBDEN, THOMAS USHER.

For selves and brother officers.

THE Names of the Officers who are at present affected by the operation of the Treasury Minute alluded to; the Annual Sums which they respectively lose thereby; together with the greatest Maximum of Salary they would under other circumstances enjoy, if such Minute had not been promulgated; viz.

Reports, Papers,
&c.
—
No. 24.
Salaries, &c.
of the
Post-office
Establishment.

| OFFICERS NAMES. | Length of Service. | Annual Sums of which they are deprived. | | | The greatest Maximum of Salary. | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|---|----|----|---------------------------------|----|----|
| | | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| John Burrowes - - | 15½ | 30 | 0 | 0 | 250 | 0 | 0 |
| H. E. Beare - - - | 16½ | 10 | 0 | 0 | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| E. Coffey - - - | 15¼ | 16 | 5 | 0 | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| J. Hebden - - - | 21½ | 12 | 0 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| G. F. Moulds - - - | 21½ | 12 | 0 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| N. M'Gawen - - - | 17¾ | 1 | 0 | 0 | 170 | 0 | 0 |
| H. Leahy - - - | 4½ | 6 | 13 | 4 | 80 | 0 | 0 |
| J. Somers - - - | 14¾ | 17 | 10 | 0 | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| J. Hamilton - - - | 12¾ | 5 | 12 | 6 | 125 | 0 | 0 |
| J. Usher - - - | 9¼ | 15 | 0 | 0 | 110 | 0 | 0 |
| A. Barker - - - | 6¼ | 10 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| R. Morgan - - - | 17¾ | 3 | 15 | 0 | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| E. C. Shiell - - - | 16½ | 10 | 0 | 0 | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| R. Harrison - - - | 11¾ | 18 | 15 | 0 | 125 | 0 | 0 |
| P. Urquhart - - - | 12¾ | 6 | 15 | 0 | 125 | 0 | 0 |
| T. Usher - - - | 11 | 20 | 6 | 8 | 125 | 0 | 0 |
| C. D. Devitt - - - | 10 | 27 | 10 | 0 | 125 | 0 | 0 |
| E. Darley - - - | 20 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 0 |

COMPTROLLER OF PENNY POST-OFFICE.

To the Right Honourable the Postmasters-General.

The Memorial of Edward J. Baynes, Comptroller of the Penny Post.

Showeth,

THAT your memorialist was in January 1810 removed by his Grace the Duke of Richmond, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, from the situation of barrack-master, which he had held from 1796, to the Comptrollership of the Penny Post, at a salary of 200*l.* per annum:

That memorialist, under the Regulations as sanctioned in 1809, is not entitled to any rise of salary until after twenty years service, though all the officers under him are entitled to a gradual rise; some of whom, after twenty years, will rise to 200*l.* a year, whereas your memorialist could only get a rise of 25*l.* a year after such period:

That memorialist has performed the duties of his office to the best of his abilities, and has been unceasing in his attention thereto; which he trusts is known to your Lordships and your Secretary:

That this department has from January 1823 produced a net surplus revenue, as appears by the annexed statement; that it amounts this year to upwards of 500*l.*:

That your memorialist has, since the doing away of the situation of inspector of receiving-houses in 1818, (in consequence of the death of Mr. Richardson,) performed the duty of that office, by which a saving of 70*l.* a year has taken place:

That the duty of the superintending officer of this department is very arduous, as there are now six dispatches daily, (formerly only four,) which require attendance from seven in the morning to half past six in the evening; that this additional duty is performed without expense to the public:

That the comptroller of the London office has a salary of 600*l.*, with an allowance of one guinea a day when employed in inspection of receiving-houses:

That your memorialist trusts your Lordships will take not only his long service under your Lordships, but his former, in all THIRTY years, into your consideration, and grant him such increase of salary, from January 1823, as to your Lordships shall seem meet; and memorialist will pray.

EDW. J. BAYNES,
Comptroller.

Memorial of
Edw. J. Baynes,
Comptroller of the
Penny Post.

Reports, Papers, &c. **STATEMENT** showing the annual Amount of Penny Postage, from commencement of New Establishment in 1810 to 1826.

No. 24.
Salaries, &c.
of the
Post-office
Establishment.

| Year | Receipt. | | | Year | Receipt. | | |
|--------------|----------|----|----|--------------|----------|----|----|
| | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. |
| 1810 to 1811 | 1,208 | 10 | 8 | 1818 to 1819 | 3,344 | 10 | 2 |
| 1811 - 1812 | 2,223 | 15 | 7 | 1819 - 1820 | 3,469 | 13 | 6 |
| 1812 - 1813 | 2,673 | 13 | 3 | 1820 - 1821 | 3,442 | 6 | 9 |
| 1813 - 1814 | 3,208 | 14 | 5 | 1821 - 1822 | 3,466 | 2 | 6 |
| 1814 - 1815 | 3,230 | 16 | 4 | 1822 - 1823 | 4,432 | 17 | 9 |
| 1815 - 1816 | 3,314 | 5 | 1 | 1823 - 1824 | 3,883 | 17 | 5 |
| 1816 - 1817 | 3,372 | 15 | 7 | 1824 - 1825 | 4,115 | 3 | 2 |
| 1817 - 1818 | 3,322 | 8 | 1 | 1825 - 1826 | 4,165 | 5 | 2 |

I further beg to state, that from 1785 to 1810, the highest amount of gross penny postage was 418*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*, and some years not 230*l.*; the annual expense then was 816*l.*, by which a loss was sustained of from nearly 400*l.* to 600*l.* a year; now, as appears above, the penny postage amounts this year to 4,165*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*, which leaves a surplus revenue of, I may say, 500*l.*, independent of which, about 4,500*l.* of general postage is delivered through this office, the greater part of which would never be otherwise received.

OFFICERS of the Penny Post.

Officers of the
Penny Post.

To the Right Hon. the Earls O'Neill and Rosse, Postmasters-General of Ireland.

The Memorial of the undersigned Officers of the General Penny Post Department.

Showeth,

THAT, under the representation of the postmasters-general, bearing date the 18th October 1809, the following scale of salary for the officers of this department was submitted for the sanction of Government; and the gradation of salary proportionate to length of service, as herein stated, was recommended to commence whenever the establishment should be discovered to produce a net surplus revenue; "more especially as the officers of this department have none of those lucrative situations to look to, the enjoyment of which is held out as a reward for fidelity and good conduct in the inland branch."

| | | | |
|------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|--------|
| Comptroller : | | Junior Sorters : | |
| 20 years service and upwards | - £ 225 | Above 3 years | - £ 80 |
| Under 20 years | - 200 | Under 3 years | - 70 |
| President and Chief Clerk : | | Window-men and Collector : | |
| 20 years service and upwards | - 200 | 20 years and upwards | - 200 |
| Above 15 years | - 170 | 18 years and under 20 years | - 180 |
| Under 15 years | - 150 | 16 years and under 18 | - 160 |
| | | 14 years and under 16 | - 140 |
| | | 12 years and under 14 | - 130 |
| | | 10 years and under 12 | - 120 |
| | | 8 years and under 10 | - 110 |
| | | 6 years and under 8 | - 100 |
| | | 4 years and under 6 | - 90 |
| | | 2 years and under 4 | - 80 |
| | | Under 2 years | - 70 |
| Senior Sorters : | | | |
| 10 years and upwards | - 125 | | |
| 8 years and under | - 110 | | |
| 6 years and under | - 100 | | |
| Under 6 years | - 90 | | |

That, in accordance with the recommendation of the postmasters-general, the preceding scale was sanctioned by the Irish Government on the 9th November 1809:

That for some years past this establishment has produced a net surplus revenue; in particular, upwards of 500*l.* for the year ending the 5th January 1826:

That, notwithstanding such surplus revenue, this establishment continues to be paid on the following low scale of salary, without any increase since its improved formation in the year 1810; viz.

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|----------|
| Comptroller | - | - | - | - | - | £ 200 |
| President and Chief Clerk | - | - | - | - | - | 150 |
| Two Senior Sorters | - | - | - | - | - | 90 each. |
| Two Junior Sorters | - | - | - | - | - | 70 each. |
| One Window-man | - | - | - | - | - | 70 |
| One Collector | - | - | - | - | - | 70 |

That, according to the first preceding scale recommended by the postmasters-general and sanctioned by the government in 1809, the under-mentioned officers are now entitled, for length of service only, to the sum annexed to the name of each respectively; viz.

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|---------------|---|---|----------|------------------|------------|
| President and Chief Clerk | - | N. J. O'Neill | - | - | 18 years | - | £ 170 |
| Senior Sorters | - | - | - | - | - | S. D. Maginnis | - 17 - 125 |
| | | | | | | G. M. Bermingham | - 17 - 125 |

Junior

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|--------------------|---|---------|---|-----|
| Junior Sorters | - | - | { Charles Harrison | - | 9 years | - | £80 |
| | | | { Samuel Ferguson | - | 6 — | - | 80 |
| Window-man | - | - | { P. C. O'Neill | - | 14 — | - | 140 |
| Collector | - | - | { George Irvine | - | 2 — | - | 80 |

Reports, Papers,
&c.
—
No. 24.
Salaries, &c.
of the
Post-office
Establishment.

That the whole of the increase now prayed for by the memorialists amounts to the sum of 190*l.* per annum, which, being deducted from the net surplus revenue, leaves a considerable balance to the credit of the public :

That for the last three years memorialists duty has been greatly augmented by the change in this department from *four* to *six* deliveries daily, commencing at seven o'clock in the morning and ending at half past six o'clock in the evening, which altogether prevents memorialists following any other business of emolument ; and that this increase of duty has been performed without any additional expense to the public :

That, under all these circumstances, memorialists humbly hope your Lordships will take their case into consideration, and grant them the benefit of their long and faithful services, according to the scale of gradation recommended by the postmasters-general and sanctioned by Government. And memorialists will pray.

General Penny Post-office, }
5th January 1826. }

N. J. O'Neill, Sam'l Ferguson,
S. D. Maginnis's, P. C. O'Neill,
Geo. Bermingham, Geo. Irvine.
Cha' T. Harrison.

LETTER-CARRIERS.

To the Right Honourable the Postmasters-General of Ireland.

The Memorial of the Letter-carriers of the General and Penny Post-offices.

Letter-carriers
of the
General and Penny
Post offices.

Most humbly sheweth,

THAT your memorialists respectfully beg leave to submit to your Lordships humane consideration a statement of their truly distressed situation as letter-carriers :

That your memorialists are persons in whom great trust and confidence is reposed, in addition to the arduous duties they have to perform ; the hours necessary to discharge same depriving your memorialists of the opportunity of applying themselves to any other branch of industry, whereby they might be enabled to improve the condition of their unhappy families, who are not, from the smallness of your memorialists pay, able to procure a sufficiency of the common necessaries of life, particularly at the present period, when such a great advance has taken place on almost every kind of provisions :

That your memorialists if rendered incapable by sickness to perform the duties of their station, which by reason of their exposure to the different seasons they are daily liable to, then, when most in want of pecuniary relief, more than one half of their too scanty salary (being after a service of forty years only eighteen shillings per week) is stopped to pay a supernumerary to perform the duty which it may be the will of Providence to deprive your memorialists of health to perform ; they then have no alternative but an hospital, there to struggle against painful illness, sharpened by the recollection of the wretched situation of their wives and children in their melancholy homes :

That your memorialists beg leave to mention to your Lordships the melancholy fact, (which can be proved, should it be your Lordships pleasure to require it,) that within the last nine months no less a number than eight letter-carriers have died, owing to excessive fatigue, cold, and fevers, caught in the discharge of their arduous duties ; and in several instances they have died in such extreme poverty and wretchedness, that the expenses attendant on their interment have been defrayed by a subscription among the carriers out of their small stipend :

That, owing to such distressing circumstances, many who had been formerly enrolled amongst your memorialists were unfortunately tempted to use part of the revenue which it was their duty to collect and regularly pay, have fallen into arrear, and consequently dismissed the office, and are at this moment objects of the greatest distress, wandering about the streets without either friends or character to procure employment.

May it therefore please your Lordships to take your memorialists case into your humane consideration, and have them placed on the British establishment, or with such other increase of salary as your Lordships in your goodness may think them deserving of.

And your memorialists will ever pray.

On the part of
the General Post
Letter-carriers

Thomas Sparrow,
James Hawkins,
John Shaw,
John Lewis,
James Conroy,
A. Donnellan,
C. Crumsie,
John Hill,
Michael Fox,
John M'Ateer,
Richard Curtis.

On the part of
Penny Post
Letter-carriers

C. Armstrong,
P. Henigan,
George Finley,
John Barry,
John Henigan,
Thomas Nugent,
John Hughes,
J. Howard,
Patrick Cassin,
John Hughes jun.,
Hans. Brown.

Reports, Papers,
&c.

No. 25.
Memorials of
Officers of the
Penny Post.

Appendix, No. 25.

LETTER from the Secretary of the Post-office, Ireland, on Memorial of Officers of Penny Post, praying to be put on the same footing as Officers of a similar standing.

Gentlemen,

Treasury Chambers, 19th February 1828.

I AM commanded by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you a letter from the Secretary to the General Post-office in Ireland, dated 30th ultimo, enclosing a Memorial from a certain class of officers attached to the penny post department of that office, praying to be placed upon the same footing as all other officers of the like standing; and I am to request you will take the same into your consideration, with reference to the letter of this Board of the 13th February 1826, transmitting to you the former memorial.

Commissioners of Revenue Inquiry.

I am, Gentlemen,
your obedient servant,
GEO. R. DAWSON.

LETTER from the Secretary of the Post-office Dublin, enclosing a Memorial from a certain class of Officers attached to the Penny Post Department of that Office, praying to be placed on the same footing as all other Officers of the same standing.

Sir,

General Post-Office, 30th January 1828.

I AM commanded by my lords, the postmasters-general, to transmit, and to request that you will lay the same before the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, a Memorial, which has been presented by a certain class of officers attached to the penny post department of this office, praying to be placed upon the same footing as all other officers of the like standing, pursuant to the regulations laid down in the representation to the Irish Government in October 1809; viz. "That so soon as this branch of the service would yield a sufficient revenue to pay itself, its officers should be paid according to the same scale as others under similar circumstances."

On the 17th January 1826 the postmasters-general took the liberty of forwarding to the Treasury a similar memorial from the same gentlemen, and their lordships are only induced to trouble your Board on the present occasion, because, while during the last *five years* the revenue of this branch, under their management, has been increasing, its expenditure has diminished; and the increased charge which the public will be now subject to, by a compliance with the prayer of the memorialists, will not exceed 83*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.* per annum, and which will still leave a surplus revenue of 528*l.*, or thereabouts, per annum.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
your most obedient and very faithful servant,
EDW. S. LEES,
Secretary.

William Hill, Esq.

MEMORIAL of the SENIOR and JUNIOR SORTERS, General Penny Post-office.

To the Right Honourable the Earl O'Neill and Earl of Rosse, Postmasters-General.

The Memorial of the undersigned Officers of the Penny Post Department.

Humbly sheweth,

THAT under the representation of the postmasters-general, bearing date 18th October 1809, the following scale of salary (among others) for the officers of this department was submitted to and sanctioned by the Government; and the gradation of salary, proportionate to length of service, as hereafter stated, was to commence whenever the establishment produced a *net surplus revenue*, "more especially, as the officers of this department have none of those lucrative situations to look to, the enjoyment of which is held out as a reward for fidelity and good conduct to the Inland Branch."

SENIOR SORTERS:

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|---|------|----------------|
| 10 years and upwards | - | - | - | £125 | late currency. |
| 8 years and under | - | - | - | 110 | ditto. |
| 6 years and under | - | - | - | 100 | ditto. |
| Under six years | - | - | - | 90 | ditto. |

JUNIOR SORTERS:

| | | | | | |
|---------------|---|---|---|----|--------|
| Above 3 years | - | - | - | 80 | ditto. |
| Under 3 years | - | - | - | 70 | ditto. |

That

That for five years past this establishment has produced a net surplus revenue, which, for the year ending 5th January instant, amounts to 611*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* :

That notwithstanding that there has been a surplus revenue for the last five years, the officers continue to be paid only the same salaries as they received previous to the improved formation of 1810 ; viz., the senior sorters 90*l.*, and the junior sorters 70*l.*, late currency :

That, according to the scale as recommended and sanctioned by the Government, the under-mentioned officers are now, and have been for the last five years, entitled, from length of service, and in consequence of the establishment producing a net surplus revenue, to a rise of salary yearly, as follows ; viz.

Reports, Papers,
&c.
—
No. 25.
Memorials of
Officers of the
Penny Post.

| | | Length of Service. | Amount of Increase entitled to. |
|----------------|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | | £ s. d. |
| Senior Sorters | { S. D. Magenis - - - | 19 years - | 32 6 2 |
| | { G. M. Bermingham - - - | 19 — - | 32 6 2 |
| Junior Sorters | { C. T. Harrison - - - | 11½ — - | 9 4 7½ |
| | { S. Ferguson - - - | 8½ — - | 9 4 7½ |

That the whole of the increase now prayed for by memorialists amounts to only 83*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.* per annum, which, being deducted from 611*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*, the net surplus, leaves a balance of 528*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* to the credit of the public :

That for the last four and half years your memorialists duty has greatly increased by the change from four to six deliveries daily, commencing at seven morning, and ending at half past six evening, which prevents memorialists following any other business ; and your memorialists further beg to state, that in addition to the above, the duty of sending out the Liverpool mail very frequently, and the Chester mail daily, for the last year and a half, has been performed by them without, as yet, having received any allowance whatever for same, though promised to them by letter of 25th September last.

Under all those circumstances your memorialists humbly hope your Lordships will take their case into consideration, and grant them the benefit of their long and faithful services, according to the scale of gradations heretofore mentioned as sanctioned by the postmasters-general and Government ; and that your Lordships will make them what allowance may to your Lordships seem proper for the additional duty they have and are still performing, and your memorialists will pray.

S. D. MAGENIS, } Senior Sorters.
G. M. BERMINGHAM, }

CHAS. T. HARRISON, } Junior Sorters.
SAMUEL FERGUSON. }

General Penny Post-office, }
14th January 1828. }

A STATEMENT, showing the Amount of Postage on Letters circulated through the Penny Post-office in the Year ended 5th January 1828.

| WEEK ENDED | Gross Postage. | | Inland Irish Postage. | | British Postage. | | Penny Postage. | |
|--------------------|----------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|------------------|-------|----------------|-------|
| | £ | s. d. | £ | s. d. | £ | s. d. | £ | s. d. |
| 1827: January 12 - | 134 | 11 8 | 37 | 17 5 | 11 | 4 2 | 85 | 10 1 |
| — — 19 - | 154 | 19 5 | 43 | 5 8 | 32 | 18 4 | 78 | 15 5 |
| — — 26 - | 187 | 8 10 | 39 | 5 7 | 70 | 14 0 | 77 | 9 3 |
| — February 2 - | 176 | 15 5 | 45 | 0 9 | 40 | 14 4 | 91 | 0 4 |
| — — 9 - | 148 | 18 5 | 46 | 8 2 | 21 | 9 11 | 81 | 0 4 |
| — — 16 - | 232 | 7 6 | 45 | 8 3 | 26 | 15 2 | 160 | 4 1 |
| — — 23 - | 190 | 12 11 | 47 | 2 10 | 56 | 16 0 | 86 | 14 1 |
| — March 2 - | 193 | 15 5 | 46 | 5 0 | 65 | 5 6 | 82 | 4 11 |
| — — 9 - | 170 | 7 11 | 37 | 1 0 | 55 | 12 11 | 77 | 14 0 |
| — — 16 - | 163 | 10 5 | 51 | 5 3 | 36 | 14 11 | 75 | 10 3 |
| — — 23 - | 168 | 19 1 | 41 | 7 7 | 56 | 6 2 | 71 | 5 4 |
| — — 30 - | 171 | 2 4 | 43 | 16 1 | 57 | 4 8 | 70 | 1 7 |

(107.)

3 B

(continued)

Reports, Papers,
&c.No. 25.
Memorials of
Officers of the
Penny Post.

| WEEK ENDED | | | Gross Postage. | | | Inland Irish Postage. | | | British Postage. | | | Penny Postage. | | | |
|------------|-----------|----|----------------|-------|----|-----------------------|-------|----|------------------|-------|----|----------------|-------|----|----|
| | | | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | |
| 1827: | April | 5 | - | 140 | 13 | 3 | 34 | 12 | 2 | 46 | 1 | 3 | 59 | 19 | 10 |
| — | — | 13 | - | 178 | 15 | 0 | 50 | 19 | 5 | 44 | 4 | 3 | 83 | 11 | 4 |
| — | — | 20 | - | 127 | 3 | 4 | 38 | 9 | 3 | 19 | 3 | 1 | 69 | 11 | 0 |
| — | — | 27 | - | 151 | 9 | 5 | 43 | 15 | 8 | 33 | 3 | 0 | 74 | 10 | 9 |
| — | May | 4 | - | 154 | 5 | 0 | 42 | 3 | 2 | 29 | 11 | 0 | 82 | 10 | 10 |
| — | — | 11 | - | 196 | 14 | 3 | 43 | 17 | 1 | 64 | 5 | 6 | 88 | 11 | 8 |
| — | — | 18 | - | 142 | 3 | 5 | 38 | 7 | 10 | 24 | 15 | 2 | 79 | 0 | 5 |
| — | — | 25 | - | 186 | 1 | 3 | 43 | 15 | 7 | 57 | 16 | 6 | 84 | 9 | 2 |
| — | June | 1 | - | 164 | 16 | 2 | 43 | 6 | 2 | 38 | 7 | 4 | 83 | 2 | 8 |
| — | — | 8 | - | 143 | 10 | 4 | 43 | 1 | 10 | 23 | 17 | 9 | 76 | 10 | 9 |
| — | — | 15 | - | 165 | 19 | 11 | 38 | 19 | 8 | 44 | 17 | 7 | 81 | 3 | 8 |
| — | — | 22 | - | 159 | 7 | 3 | 39 | 13 | 4 | 33 | 8 | 8 | 86 | 5 | 3 |
| — | — | 29 | - | 161 | 11 | 4 | 39 | 18 | 8 | 41 | 16 | 2 | 80 | 15 | 6 |
| — | July | 5 | - | 170 | 2 | 6 | 33 | 12 | 10 | 67 | 2 | 4 | 69 | 7 | 4 |
| — | — | 13 | - | 184 | 3 | 8 | 51 | 6 | 10 | 42 | 18 | 6 | 89 | 18 | 4 |
| — | — | 20 | - | 168 | 14 | 8 | 43 | 6 | 5 | 50 | 9 | 10 | 74 | 18 | 5 |
| — | — | 27 | - | 144 | 14 | 0 | 41 | 11 | 2 | 25 | 15 | 3 | 77 | 7 | 7 |
| — | August | 3 | - | 144 | 0 | 11 | 40 | 3 | 2 | 28 | 16 | 0 | 75 | 1 | 9 |
| — | — | 10 | - | 150 | 15 | 8 | 43 | 13 | 3 | 36 | 1 | 4 | 71 | 1 | 1 |
| — | — | 17 | - | 161 | 0 | 4 | 43 | 16 | 2 | 48 | 19 | 0 | 68 | 5 | 2 |
| — | — | 24 | - | 153 | 3 | 5 | 47 | 17 | 3 | 41 | 5 | 8 | 64 | 0 | 6 |
| — | — | 31 | - | 156 | 15 | 2½ | 43 | 7 | 10 | 46 | 18 | 5½ | 66 | 8 | 11 |
| — | September | 7 | - | 173 | 11 | 0 | 41 | 17 | 1 | 61 | 0 | 10 | 70 | 13 | 1 |
| — | — | 14 | - | 144 | 15 | 2 | 42 | 5 | 11 | 28 | 8 | 0 | 74 | 1 | 3 |
| — | — | 21 | - | 165 | 4 | 8 | 46 | 5 | 5 | 46 | 17 | 1 | 72 | 2 | 2 |
| — | — | 28 | - | 154 | 12 | 2½ | 45 | 5 | 4 | 36 | 15 | 2½ | 72 | 11 | 8 |
| — | October | 5 | - | 178 | 9 | 1 | 43 | 13 | 4 | 59 | 1 | 8 | 75 | 14 | 1 |
| — | — | 12 | - | 140 | 19 | 7 | 46 | 8 | 8 | 21 | 1 | 1 | 73 | 9 | 10 |
| — | — | 19 | - | 180 | 8 | 10 | 47 | 6 | 4 | 56 | 5 | 3 | 76 | 17 | 3 |
| — | — | 26 | - | 158 | 15 | 9½ | 44 | 8 | 0 | 35 | 9 | 9½ | 78 | 18 | 0 |
| — | November | 2 | - | 169 | 2 | 0 | 41 | 15 | 9 | 47 | 0 | 7 | 80 | 5 | 8 |
| — | — | 9 | - | 174 | 2 | 6½ | 45 | 10 | 0 | 40 | 5 | 1½ | 88 | 7 | 5 |
| — | — | 16 | - | 173 | 2 | 2 | 52 | 10 | 2 | 38 | 3 | 1 | 82 | 8 | 11 |
| — | — | 23 | - | 192 | 3 | 0 | 52 | 2 | 4 | 54 | 7 | 6 | 85 | 13 | 2 |
| — | — | 30 | - | 175 | 16 | 3½ | 51 | 17 | 6 | 38 | 0 | 9½ | 85 | 18 | 0 |
| — | December | 7 | - | 184 | 12 | 6 | 49 | 19 | 9 | 50 | 4 | 0 | 84 | 8 | 9 |
| — | — | 14 | - | 198 | 9 | 1 | 50 | 5 | 1 | 62 | 14 | 4 | 85 | 9 | 8 |
| — | — | 21 | - | 195 | 2 | 4 | 54 | 8 | 7 | 59 | 2 | 5 | 81 | 11 | 4 |
| — | — | 28 | - | 152 | 7 | 3½ | 46 | 7 | 9 | 37 | 16 | 3½ | 68 | 3 | 3 |
| 1828: | January | 5 | - | 225 | 4 | 8 | 60 | 14 | 8 | 74 | 11 | 1 | 89 | 18 | 11 |
| | | | £ | 8,736 | 7 | 10 | 2,317 | 0 | 0 | 2,268 | 13 | 10 | 4,150 | 14 | 0 |

EDW. J. BAYNES,
Comptroller.
GEO. IRVINE, C. C^k.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|-------|----|----|-------|----|---|
| Amount of Penny Postage brought down | - | - | - | - | - | £ | s. | d. | 4,150 | 14 | 0 |
| Deduct salaries to the officers of the establishment | - | - | - | - | - | 775 | 8 | 8 | | | |
| Ditto - ditto to letter-carriers | - | - | - | - | - | 2,168 | 16 | 8 | | | |
| Ditto - ditto to receiving-house keepers | - | - | - | - | - | 387 | 16 | 0 | | | |
| Ditto allowances for tenths to receiving-house keepers | - | - | - | - | - | 207 | 2 | 5 | | | |
| Total Expense | - | - | - | - | - | | | | 3,539 | 3 | 9 |
| Balance in favour of the Public | - | - | - | - | - | £ | | | 611 | 10 | 3 |

Appendix, No. 26.

Reports, Papers,
&c.

No. 26.

Memorial from the
Officers of the
Inland Department.

MEMORIAL from the Officers of the Inland Department of the General Post-office, as to their being obliged to attend on Sundays to dispatch the Mails.

To the Honourable the Parliamentary Commissioners of Inquiry.

The Memorial of the Officers of the Inland Department of the General Post-office, Dublin.

Humbly showeth,

THAT, influenced by the expectation that improvements in the arrangements of this office, and the situations of the individuals employed in it, will result from your present inquiry, memorialists take the liberty of requesting your attention to two points, to them of much importance.

The first is, that in the General Post-office in London the officers, after a service of ten years, are only required to attend every second day without deduction or stoppage for such privilege, (being an absence of one half the year, independent of Sundays,) while the officers of this department, after a service of from ten to twenty-five years, are not allowed the smallest relaxation, but are subject to a deduction of three shillings and sixpence per diem when absent either by sickness or leave; although their health, if not their lives, are endangered by their being obliged to attend in the severest weather and at the most unseasonable hours:

That also, in the London office there is no dispatch of the inland mails on Sunday; while in Dublin memorialists are obliged to attend in rotation; and they most respectfully submit to the consideration of your Honourable Board, that if the great provincial manufacturing and mercantile towns in England do not enjoy the advantages of a dispatch of their correspondence from the Metropolis on Sunday, the interior of Ireland would not, in any point of view, be placed in a worse situation by the discontinuance of the dispatch of the mails from Dublin on that day:

That by separating the letters to merchants and traders which pass through this office on Sunday, as none others can be of national consequence, memorialists beg to state that the number will be found trivial as compared with the entire packet; and they submit this as an additional reason why, in their judgment, this part of the duty might be dispensed with without prejudice to the public revenue or public convenience.

Memorialists earnestly entreat the attention of your Honourable Board to these points, and, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

William Heron,
Geo. F. Moulds,
D. Thompson,
N. M'Gowan,
N. J. O'Neill,
W. Stoker,
J. Maley,
W. E. Ashley,

Th. Wilde,
John Walpole,
V. W. Riddle,
Thomas Wilson,
Geo. Wright,
C. D. Devitt,
W. Henly,
Wm. A. Creery.

Inland Office, 16th October 1826.

Appendix, No. 27.

MEMORIAL of Probationary Clerks of the Post-office in Dublin.

To the Honourable the Commissioners of Parliamentary Inquiry.

No. 27.
Memorial of
Probationary
Clerks.

The Memorial of that part of the Establishment of the Inland Office, General Post-office, Dublin, designated Probationary Clerks.

Humbly showeth,

THAT memorialists are not, as their designation would infer, merely "passing through a noviciate;" but are actually an essential part of the establishment, partaking regularly of all its duties, filling situations of the greatest trust and responsibility, subject to every general law or regulation of the office, but left upon a salary that no person can think of calling a remuneration for their services, even were it not subject to extravagant deductions:

That memorialists have repeatedly laid their claims before their lordships the postmasters-general, who have acknowledged the extraordinary hardships of their case, and have deeply sympathized with memorialists, but, in consequence of the appointment of your Honourable Commission, have been prevented affording any relief:

(107.)

That

Reports, Papers,
&c.

No. 27.
Memorial of
Probationary
Clerks.

That memorialists did themselves the honour of memorializing your Honourable Board, when sitting in Dublin in 1823, to which they received a favourable answer. They beg leave to refer to that memorial, and to the depositions of one of their body, taken before your Honourable Board, as containing the strong facts of their case :

That memorialists are fearful, from their designation, they may not be considered by your Honourable Board as *bonâ fide* part of the establishment, but merely as learners and novices, or as extra and redundant officers; an opinion which, if entertained by your Honourable Board, would be in the last degree detrimental to memorialists interests; and which neither their former memorial, nor the depositions of their brother officers, have gone fully to guard against. This being to memorialists so vital a consideration, they hope will apologize for their present intrusion :

That memorialists, in calling the attention of your Honourable Board to their case, beg leave to mention the responsibility of their duty; that the entire revenue of the Irish Post-office, and the whole correspondence of the kingdom pass through their hands; and it is with conscious pride, circumstanced as they are, that they lay claim to the character of strict probity and integrity, unshaken by their misfortunes. Memorialists also beg leave to mention the unseasonable hours of their attendance, being obliged to be *on duty* at six o'clock every morning throughout the year, without the intervention of a single holiday.

That memorialists, deeply impressed with the justice and liberality that have distinguished the proceedings of your Honourable Board, entertain strong hopes that they will be at length fully compensated for the years of wretchedness and misery they have passed, and feel confident that your Honourable Board will remove the degradation now felt, that while memorialists endeavour to associate with the friends and acquaintances of their early youth, they are ashamed to acknowledge the pitiful pittance they receive as salary :

That memorialists humbly entreat, when your Honourable Board are striking the scale of salary to be in future given, that the many years they have served on so small a salary as 48*l.* per annum may be taken into consideration; and as they have been for so many years underpaid, that their future salaries may increase in such ratio as to act as a remuneration for those years. Or when placed upon a fair salary, that they may receive back-pay for the time they have served.

P. C. O'Neill,
J. Kendrick.
C. D. Devitt,
George Davis,

Wm. A. Creery,
Rob. H. Henry,
Wm. Heney.
C. Warren.

General Post-office, Dublin,
28th September 1826.

Appendix, No. 28.

No. 28.
Memorial of
Mr. James Kerin,
Surgeon.

MEMORIAL of James Kerin, Surgeon, Post-office, praying for an Increase of Salary.

To the Right Honourable and Honourable His Majesty's Commissioners of Inquiry into the State of the Revenue in Ireland.

Gentlemen,

I BEG leave to submit to you a statement of the duty which devolves on me as surgeon to the General Post-office, and which duty I have been performing for a period of more than ten years. I also beg leave to mention the amount of salary which I receive, that you may be enabled to contrast it with those which are paid to the Revenue Surgeon and to the Surgeon of the Police Establishment.

1st.—I have to inspect all candidates for the situations of mail guards, with a view of ascertaining their eligibility in point of health and time of life, &c., and report my opinion for the information of the postmasters-general. The number of mail guards on the establishment is 82 :

2d.—I have to inspect all the candidates for the situations of letter-carriers, and see that they are, in every respect, qualified for the efficient discharge of their duties. The number of letter-carriers on the establishment is about 130. The great advantage to the establishment from the inspection of the guards and letter-carriers is too obvious to require comment :

3d.—I have to attend all the guards and letter-carriers in sickness and disease, whether they arise from natural or accidental causes. Their duties expose them to peculiar suffering from the weather; and the obvious contingencies to which the guards are especially subject, give rise, not unfrequently, to the most formidable accidents, requiring a very close and protracted attendance :

4th.—I have to report the names of the guards and letter-carriers on the sick list; and I have again to report upon them when fit for duty :

5th.—

5th.—I have to inspect the accounts of medical persons for attendance on the guards in the country, and report upon them,—a duty which has enabled me on many occasions to cause a considerable saving to the establishment, by a reduction of overcharges :

6th.—The above are the principal duties for which I was at first appointed to the establishment ; but in addition to these, I am obliged to attend every officer in the department who may require my assistance. No officer can absent himself on a plea of indisposition, without my certificate ; and when invalids become convalescent, it is my duty to report that fact. The number of officers on the establishment is about 120.

Lastly.—It is my duty to inspect and report upon all persons in the establishment who claim to be superannuated on the grounds of incapacity, from age or infirmity.

The sum which I have been allowed for the discharge of the above several duties is 100*l.* Irish, while the revenue surgeon receives 450*l.* British, and the police surgeon (whose duty is very analogous to mine so far as the mail-guards are concerned) receives the sum of 360*l.* annually.

I beg most respectfully to submit that my salary is quite disproportionate to the nature and extent of the various duties and responsibilities to which I am subject ; and I claim, with the greatest deference, from your sense of justice, a recommendation of an increase to my salary, to any amount that may seem to yourselves reasonable under all the circumstances that I have detailed.

I have, I hope, an allowable pride in confidently referring to the postmasters-general, the secretary, and, I may add, the whole establishment, for their attestation of the manner in which I have discharged the duties of my situation from the first hour of my appointment to the present time.

I think it right to observe here, that so much of my time has been devoted to the business of the Post-office establishment as to deprive me of opportunities which I might have otherwise had of extending my practice more generally through the city.

General Post-office, }
12th September 1826. }

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,

Your very obedient servant,

JAMES KERIN,

Member and Censor of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, one of the Surgeons to the Dublin General Dispensary, and Surgeon to the General Post-office.

Reports, Papers, &c.

No. 28.
Memorial of
Mr. James Kerin,
Surgeon.

Appendix, No. 29.

MEMORIAL of Anne Draper.

To the Right Honourable the Commissioners of Parliamentary Inquiry, &c. &c. &c.

The Memorial of Anne Draper, Housekeeper to the General Post-office.

Showeth,

THAT their Lordships the postmasters-general appointed memorialist housekeeper to the Post-office in the month of February 1814, at a salary of 100*l.* per annum :

That previous to the period of memorialist's appointment, the situation of housekeeper was a complete sinecure, the duties having been performed by a deputy :

That notwithstanding this exemption from duty by the principal, her emoluments were, as memorialist is assured, considerably higher than those enjoyed by memorialist, and did not amount to less than 500*l.* per annum :

That memorialist, since her appointment, has continued to discharge her duty in person, and, by constant and strict attention thereto, has not only relieved it of many abuses, but, by a vigilant observance of the expenditure of the department, has introduced a system of economy hitherto unknown, and by which the public saved in the four years subsequent to her appointment the sum of 2,322*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*, as appears by the detailed statement annexed.

Memorialist begs to observe, that from the period the post-office was established, until the year 1809, the housekeeper always enjoyed, as a matter of right, the perquisite arising from the receipt of 3*d.* per letter on all letters received after the close of the office each evening until the dispatch of the mails, averaging from 200*l.* to 300*l.* per annum :

That until memorialist's appointment the housekeeper had not the charge of the coals : that in June 1814 she received an order from Mr. Secretary Lees to take charge of the coals

(107.)

3 C

then

No. 29.
Memorial of
Anne Draper,
housekeeper.

Reports, Papers,
&c.
—
No. 29.
Memorial of
Anne Draper.

then laying in for the year's consumption, with a promise that their Lordships the postmasters-general would remunerate her according to her trouble and saving to the public, which saving amounted in four years to no less a sum than 550*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*, compared with the accounts for four years previous to memorialist's appointment.

That in the year 1818 the common perquisite, as in every other public establishment, of waste paper and pieces of candles, producing at least 100*l.* per annum, was withdrawn from her, leaving the housekeeper at the present day but 100*l.* per year, being the amount of her salary, the same as enjoyed by her predecessor, exclusive of the foregoing emoluments; for loss of which the present housekeeper has received no kind of remuneration, notwithstanding her increased trouble in this new establishment, being more than four times the extent of the former building.

That memorialist, therefore, humbly submits her case to your consideration, and prays such remuneration for the past, and increase to her salary in future, as your Lordships may think the savings she effected in her department entitle her to receive; a statement of which she begs leave to subjoin for four years, compared with that of her predecessor; for the truth of which statement, and the manner the arduous duties entrusted to her have been discharged, memorialist respectfully and confidently refers to the postmasters-general.

| Mrs. Fortescue's Expenditure. | | | | Anne Draper's Expenditure. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---------------|-----------|----------------------------|----------------------|----|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----|-----|----|
| | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | | |
| Petty Incidents 1810 | - | 366 | 10 | 9 | Petty Incidents 1814 | - | 127 | 10 | 9 | | | |
| Ditto - - 1811 | - | 463 | 5 | 9 | Ditto - - 1815 | - | 201 | 15 | 10 | | | |
| Ditto - - 1812 | - | 456 | 18 | 1 | Ditto - - 1816 | - | 230 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Ditto - - 1813 | - | 326 | 4 | 1 | Ditto - - 1817 | - | 228 | 16 | 5 | | | |
| | | <u>£1,612</u> | <u>18</u> | <u>8</u> | | | <u>£788</u> | <u>3</u> | <u>0</u> | 824 | 15 | 8 |
| Chandler - 1810 | - | 587 | 12 | 0 | Chandler - 1814 | - | 282 | 7 | 1 | | | |
| Ditto - - 1811 | - | 616 | 4 | 11½ | Ditto - - 1815 | - | 484 | 14 | 8 | | | |
| Ditto - - 1812 | - | 570 | 10 | 0½ | Ditto - - 1816 | - | 371 | 17 | 6 | | | |
| Ditto - - 1813 | - | 624 | 3 | 6½ | Ditto - - 1817 | - | 313 | 2 | 10 | | | |
| | | <u>£2,398</u> | <u>2</u> | <u>6½</u> | | | <u>£1,452</u> | <u>2</u> | <u>1</u> | 946 | 8 | 5½ |
| Coal Factor - 1810 | - | 283 | 13 | 11 | Coal Factor - 1814 | - | 168 | 18 | 0 | | | |
| Ditto - - 1811 | - | 284 | 10 | 4 | Ditto - - 1815 | - | 146 | 14 | 2 | | | |
| Ditto - - 1812 | - | 358 | 13 | 4 | Ditto - - 1816 | - | 141 | 11 | 0 | | | |
| Ditto - - 1813 | - | 200 | 0 | 0 | Ditto - - 1817 | - | 118 | 15 | 8 | | | |
| | | <u>£1,126</u> | <u>17</u> | <u>7</u> | | | <u>£575</u> | <u>18</u> | <u>10</u> | 550 | 18 | 9 |
| Total amount of savings in four years - - - | | | | | | | | £ | 2,322 | 2 | 10½ | |

Which is submitted,

General Post-office, }
Dublin, 30th March 1825. }

ANNE DRAPER.

Appendix, No. 30.

No. 30.
Letter relative to
Contracts for
Supply of Articles.

LETTER from the Secretary of the Post-office, Ireland, relating to Persons in the Post-office being concerned in Contracts or Engagements for the supply of any article for the department.

Sir,

General Post-office, 8th June 1827.

I AM commanded by the postmasters-general to acknowledge the honour of your letter of the 25th ultimo, stating, "I am directed by the Parliamentary Commissioners of Revenue " Inquiry to request you will move the postmasters-general to transmit to me for their " information a Return of all persons holding situations in the department of the Post-office " in Ireland, who are concerned in any contract or engagement for the performance of any " service or the supply of any article for the Post-office establishment, specifying in each " case (if any) the terms and particulars thereof, and the situations held by such persons."

From the nature of the return called for, I beg to acquaint you, for the information of the Parliamentary Commissioners of Revenue Inquiry, I have found it necessary to write to each

each postmaster in this country to enable me to make the Return complete; and that, as it will necessarily take some time to prepare the same, I think it advisable to state, that so far as those persons in the Dublin establishment are concerned, the following are the only individuals that come in any way within the meaning of the order in question, if they, properly speaking, even have reference to it; viz.

John Draper, junior sorter in the British-mail Office :

This officer supplies boats during the pleasure of the postmasters-general for landing the mails from and putting them on board the packets; viz .

Two four-oared boats, with four men and a cockswain, at Howth.

One six-oared boat, with four men and a cockswain, at Kingstown.

Keeping same in repair, and paying all expenses, at an allowance of 4*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* per month.

Richard Haslam, bag-man, or care-taker of mail bags :

This officer supplies stamp-boards for the ink, which is used for stamping letters, at 1*s.* 6*d.* each board, or 15*l.* per annum.

John Hill, door-porter :

This individual repairs all mail-bags (and it is a privilege attached to his situation), at six guineas per year.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient and very faithful servant,

EDW. S. LEES,

Secretary.

T. C. Harrison, Esq.

Reports, Papers,
&c.

No. 30.

Letter relative to
Contracts for
Supply of Articles.

Appendix, No. 31.

LETTER from Mr. William Cupples, Surveyor, General Post-office, submitting Suggestions and Observations on the principal Country Post-offices.

No. 31.
Letter from
Mr. Wm. Cupples,
Surveyor, with
Suggestions on the
principal Country
Post-offices.

Sir,

Lisburn, 30th September 1826.

UNDER the impression that the Commissioners of Parliamentary Inquiry are disposed to receive any suggestions that have the improvement of any portion of the post system of management in Ireland for their object, I take the liberty of submitting to you the following, respecting the *principal country offices*, for representation to their notice; being of opinion that, should the salaries of the deputies become a subject of their consideration generally, the interests of the public will be best protected and supported by setting apart a provision for securing the services and experience of a sufficient number of qualified persons who should form the assistance *permanently* in every main and assorting office.

In explanation, I beg to observe, that the chief country offices in this kingdom comprehend an extent of duty that always demands the aid of one or several clerks; their appointment and rates of payment now vest in the deputies themselves; therefore, from motives of private interest as to income, there is a liability that the number or ability of the assistants may not be (as it often is not) equal to the pressure of the office business, independently of the deputy's exertions; consequently, when illness, removal, or unavoidable absence occurs, embarrassment and confusion to the required orderly discharge of the duties arise; or, as it frequently happens, the assistants, not being adequately paid, leave the employment for a small advance of salary in any other occupation, while inefficiency proportionate to the experience of the person lost will attach to the office until a substitute becomes qualified to fill the vacancy.

The public are subject to much disappointment on such occurrences as above referred to; for in a department like the post-office, where a great share of the country correspondence originates in the large towns, and passes through those and the assorting offices to the multitude of small offices, any failure in the working process will be felt at the more minute ramifications of the post arrangements; it is, even for that reason, of importance to insist on the maintenance of such a strength of assistants at the chief offices as will be prospective of emergency, and in guard against any probably occurrent cause of interruption; moreover, the degree of attention to duty of regularity or irregularity in the minor offices, that are so numerous, can, with the best effect, be observed and noted at the larger, when the latter are not overworked for want of due aid; and the attention of the district officer always directed usefully to the persons most negligent, *that* assistance to the riding surveyors must ever enable them to control a larger range of country, and, consequently, the duties of the kingdom, that regard inspection of post-offices, rendered practicable by a limited number of those officers.

Reports, Papers,
&c.

No. 31.
Letter from
Mr. Wm. Cupples,
Surveyor, with
Suggestions on the
principal Country
Post-offices.

In cases of dismissal, death, &c., the duties of any one of the *smaller offices* can be discharged by any person of moderate capacity, after a very few days practice; but it is otherwise in the larger, where the extent and importance of the local delivery, the subdivision of the population for that purpose into the classes who choose to call at the office with cash in payment of postage, those who keep accounts on credit with the same, and the multitude that are supplied by letter-carriers, which are arrangements of vast moment to the speedy distribution of letters, those with the heavy detail of assorting and preparing the mails on arrival, or for dispatch, all imply a knowledge of the place, and its duties, that must needs be the progressive acquisition of practice for months, and not a few days.

It is for the above reasons that I venture, in my humble capacity, to suggest an allotment of fair provision for permanent assistance at all the working offices, whose characteristic duties are extensive local delivery or check on the country offices by numerous bye-letter accounts; and I beg further to offer my opinion, that that object will be best secured by a scale of salary proportionate to standing, and that the selection and payment of such clerks by the deputies may be subject to the control of the district surveyor. I would also suggest, that credit for assistants salary may appear as a distinct item in the general office account or balance sheet furnished the deputy, in order that in the event of it being found expedient to transfer in any arrangement a part or the whole of the assorting from one office on a line to another, the assistant's salary may follow the office to which the labour and responsibility may be attached, and thereby commensurate remuneration for the public duty secured to the working offices in the country.

The offices in this populous and industrious province, Ulster, and part of the west, to which I would take the liberty of recommending attention, are,—

Belfast.—The character of duty in this office is the collection of a comparatively large revenue (and an average of 10,000*l.* a year) from the distribution of letters in that mercantile town; also an extensive range of bye-letter accounts with the country offices from which he receives and to which he daily dispatches twenty-eight mails.

I calculate that three assistants of tolerable abilities, paid at the rate of 40*l.*, 60*l.*, and 80*l.* per annum, could conduct the business on any emergency.

Newry.—The delivery and revenue considerable (2,750*l.* per year); also an extensive bye-letter voucher in account for twenty-four mails daily received from the country, and the same number dispatched at the office. Duty commences at four in the morning, and closes at eleven at night: in aid to this laborious office, the services of an active assistant, at a salary of 50*l.*, should be established.

Armagh.—Delivery and revenue considerable (1,200*l.*) This situation being central, the range of bye-account extends from Belfast eastward to Enniskillen westward; dispatches twenty-two bye-mails, and receives the same number daily. The hours of duty terminate at two in the morning, and commence at seven A. M.: to support this laborious duty, an assistant at 50*l.* would be a reasonable establishment.

Derry.—Delivery and revenue respectable (3,500*l.*), extent of bye-mails received, thirteen, and the same number dispatched, being a considerable north-western assorting office: an assistant at the rate of 50*l.* would maintain the due discharge of the duties at this trading sea-port.

Enniskillen.—This being the office at which the correspondence between Ulster and the west of Ireland is, to some extent, assorted, it is of much importance: besides a delivery to a thickly-inhabited military town, the number of bye-mails dispatched are fourteen, and of course the same number received: an assistant at 40*l.* requisite.

Sligo.—The revenue considerable (2,200*l.*), and delivery mercantile: the number of bye-mails dispatched are ten, and the like received: an assistant at 40*l.* would be a competent provision for the duties of this port.

Monaghan.—The duty principally that of an assorting office for the line from Dublin to Derry: the deputy receives daily sixteen bye-mails, and dispatches as many; has duty at half past two in the morning, on arrival of the cross-post from Belfast, through Armagh, to Enniskillen and Sligo: in aid and for contingencies a clerk at 40*l.* would be desirable.

Cavan.—The importance of this office also consists in being the assorting point for the mail-coach line from Dublin to Enniskillen; there is a daily dispatch of ten bye-mails, and receipt of like number: in furtherance and support of that duty a clerk at 40*l.* would be desirable.

The foregoing eight offices comprise, in their internal duties, the assorting of almost all the provincial correspondence from county to county, and therefore I have classed them as principal offices.

Donaghadee.—Duty almost exclusively confined to the important charge of forwarding the correspondence of Ireland generally with Scotland and England in mails prepared and dispatched at Donaghadee to Portpatrick, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Carlisle, and London; also from Scotland and England, through Donaghadee, to Ireland generally, in a mail prepared for Dublin and places beyond, and to above 140 towns in this province and posts contiguous,

contiguous, with all of which he holds accounts, and supplies them quarterly to the accountant-general for charge on each of the above 140 deputies.

This laborious duty is, at present, performed by the deputy and two assistants; and I think the employment of two clerks is, therefore, a reasonable measure of aid in support of that duty on a permanent establishment with the duty itself.

There are many offices in the southern provinces (of which the chief are *Cork, Limerick, Waterford, Clonmel, Carlow, and Kilkenny,*) where an arrangement of permanent assistance would be, on the same principle, beneficial to the service. Having communicated my opinion regarding those with which I am, from duty, acquainted, being either in or contiguous to my district, I regret I cannot extend any accuracy of calculation to the remainder; but I trust there would be little difficulty in obtaining correct information as to the proportion of assistance proper for each of them.

Being thus a trespasser on your time, I hope my anxiety to offer, uninterestedly, any suggestions for the practical improvement of the country post system will plead my excuse. The importance to the public of those offices where there is a press of local duty, or from their position for district assorting, a fit opportunity for supporting a check on the multitude of small offices in the detail of receiving or dispatching so many bye mails, has induced me to offer this statement for consideration, in the belief that their salaries will be deemed worthy of such a revision as might provide for a continuity of efficient assistance at those main points on which the well-being of the entire country post-office management, in a very great degree, depends.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your very obedient and humble Servant,

WILLIAM CUPPLES, Surveyor,

General Post Office.

T. C. Harrison, Esq.

Reports, Papers,
&c.

No. 31.

Letter from
Mr. Wm. Cupples,
Surveyor, with
Suggestions on the
Principal Country
Post-Offices.

Appendix, No. 32.

CASE and OPINION of Attorney General for Ireland, relative to the Conveyance
of Letters by Cars.

No. 32.
Case and Opinion
of
Attorney-General.

CASE.

BY an Act passed in the Parliament of Ireland, 23d & 24th Geo. 3. c. 17. s. 32., it is enacted, That no person or persons whatsoever, or body politic or corporate, in any part of this kingdom (Ireland), other than the postmasters-general, or his deputies acting under said Act, shall receive, take up, order, dispatch, convey, re-convey, or deliver any letter or packet, or make any collection of letters, or set up or employ any foot-post, horse-post, packet-boat, or other vessel or boat, or other person or persons, conveyance or conveyances whatsoever, for the receiving, taking up, ordering, dispatching, conveying, carrying, re-carrying, or delivering any letter or packet, by means whereof any letter or packet of letters shall be collected, received, taken up, ordered, dispatched, conveyed, carried, received, or delivered by sea or land, or on any river or canal within this kingdom, on pain of forfeiting the sum of 5*l.* for every offence against the tenor of said Act, and also the sum of 100*l.* for every week that any offender against said Act shall receive, take up, order, dispatch, convey, carry, re-carry, or deliver any letter or packet of letters by sea or land, or on any river or canal within this kingdom, or shall set up, continue, or employ any foot-post, horse-post, or packet-boat, or other vessel or boat, or other person or persons, conveyance or conveyances whatsoever, for the receiving, taking up, ordering, dispatching, conveying, carrying, re-carrying, or delivering of any letter or packet of letters by sea or by land, or on any river or canal within this kingdom as aforesaid.

By the 44th section of said Act, it is enacted, That all and singular the penalties and forfeitures by said Act imposed shall and may be sued for and recovered by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information in any of his Majesty's courts of record, in every which actions

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the oath of the informer shall be received as evidence; and the respective penalties and forfeitures that shall happen from time to time to be recovered shall be and remain the one moiety thereof to his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, and the other to such person or persons as shall or will inform against the offender, and shall sue for said penalties and forfeitures; and on every such recovery, such person or persons so informing shall have also taxed and paid his full costs of suit.

By an Act passed in the Imperial Parliament in the 53d Geo. 3. c. 58. s. 2., after reciting the said Act of the 23d and 24th Geo. 3., and that the fines, penalties, and forfeitures therein and thereby inflicted and made recoverable against all persons whatsoever (other than the postmasters-general) carrying, conveying, or delivering any letters or packets, were found to be totally inadequate to put a stop to or check the conveyance of letters and packets by persons not duly or legally authorized thereto, by which the duties arising from the postage and conveyance of letters and packets sent by the post in Ireland were greatly injured and diminished, it was by said Act enacted, That no person or persons whatsoever (other than such postmaster-general, and his deputy, servants, and agent acting under said Act,) shall receive, take up, carry, re-carry, convey, or deliver any letter or packet, on pain of forfeiting the sum of 10*l.* for every offence against the tenor of said present Act, on being thereof convicted by the oath of one credible witness before any Justice of the peace, which oath any Justice is thereby empowered to administer, and also the sum of 100*l.* for every week that any offender against said Act shall receive, take up, order, dispatch, convey, carry, re-carry, or deliver, or be in the habit of receiving, taking up, ordering, dispatching, conveying, carrying, re-carrying, or delivering, any letter or letters or packet of letters by sea or land, or on any river or canal, or in any stage-coach, diligence, or public carriage or conveyance whatsoever, within Ireland (other than as before excepted); and that it should and might be lawful for the postmaster-general of Ireland, and his deputy, servants, and agents acting under his authority, at all times, between sunrise and sunset, to enter all houses, buildings, carriages, boats, vessels, and conveyances whatsoever, and to search for all such letters and packets as upon information on oath before a magistrate he or they may have reason to suspect shall be illegally carried, conveyed, or contained therein; and if any person or persons shall neglect or refuse to admit such postmaster-general, his deputies, servants, or agents, every person so neglecting or refusing as aforesaid, on being thereof convicted by the oath of one credible witness before any Justice of the peace, which oath any Justice is thereby empowered to administer, shall forfeit the sum of 10*l.*, one moiety of each and every of which penalties shall be paid to the informer, and the other moiety shall be paid and payable to the said postmaster-general, or his deputy or treasurer, for his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors; and if the said fines respectively shall not be forthwith paid, on conviction, it shall and may be lawful for such Justice to commit such offender to the House of Correction, there to remain and be confined to hard labour for any time not exceeding twenty-one days nor less than fourteen days, unless such penalty or forfeiture shall be sooner paid.

By a further Act, passed in the 5th Geo. 4. c. 20. s. 7., after *reciting*, that notwithstanding the provisions in that behalf made by an Act passed in the 9th year of the reign of her late Majesty Queen Anne, intituled "*An Act for establishing a General Post Office for all her Majesty's Dominions, and for settling a Weekly Sum out of the Revenue thereof for the Service of the War, and other her Majesty's Occasions;*" and also by an Act passed in the 42d year of the reign of his late Majesty Geo. 3., intituled "*An Act for amending so much of an Act passed in the Seventh Year of his present Majesty as relates to the secreting, embezzling, or destroying any Letter or Packets sent by the Post, and for the better Protection of such Letters and Packets, and for more effectually preventing Letters and Packets being sent otherwise than by the Post;*" the practice of sending and conveying by stage-coaches, carts, waggons, ships, vessels, boats, and other conveyances, letters and packets which by virtue of the laws relating to the Post-office ought to be sent by the post, prevails to a considerable extent, to the great prejudice or diminution of his Majesty's revenue; *it was thereby enacted*, That from and after the passing of said Act no person or persons whatsoever, or body politic or corporate, in any part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or other his Majesty's dominions, where

where any post is or shall be established under the arrangement of his Majesty's postmasters-general, shall receive, take up, order, dispatch, convey, carry, re-carry, or deliver, or shall send, or cause to be sent or conveyed, otherwise than by post, or by and with the authority and consent of his Majesty's postmasters-general, or deputy of such postmasters-general, or to the nearest or most convenient post-town, to be from thence forwarded by the post, any letter or letters, on pain of forfeiting for each and every letter, whether such letter shall be received, taken up, ordered, dispatched, conveyed, carried, re-carried, or delivered, or sent or cause to be sent or conveyed separately or by itself, or together with any other letter or letters or other matter or thing whatsoever, the sum of 5*l.*, one moiety whereof to the use of his Majesty, and the other moiety to the use of the person who shall inform or sue for the same, to be *sued for and recovered, with full costs of suit, by any person who shall and will sue for the same, in any of his Majesty's courts of record at Westminster for offences committed in England, and in any of his Majesty's courts of record in Dublin for offences committed in Ireland*, and before the sheriff or steward court of the shire or stewardry within which the party offending shall reside, or the offence shall be committed, for offences committed in Scotland.

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Counsel will perceive that in the last-mentioned Act the recital refers solely and exclusively to two English Post-office Acts, without taking any notice whatever of the Irish Post-office Acts of the 23d and 24th Geo. 3. c. 17. and the 53d Geo. 3. c. 58., hereinbefore mentioned, or the penalties, forfeitures, and mode of recovery thereof in the latter Act particularly set forth.

On some recent prosecutions carried on by the Post-office here, for carrying and conveying letters and packets by stage, jaunting car, and coach drivers, contrary to the provisions of the 53d Geo. 3. c. 58. s. 2., it was urged by those concerned for the drivers and coachmen that the 53d Geo. 3. c. 58. has been virtually, though not specifically, repealed by the 5th Geo. 4. c. 20., and that instead of summoning the party before a magistrate under said Act of the 53d Geo. 3., the only remedy is by having recourse to an information to be filed in some one of the courts of record in Dublin, under the 5th Geo. 4. c. 20. s. 7.

Under those circumstances counsel will please to advise whether the Act of the 53d Geo. 3. c. 58. is or is not repealed by the 5th Geo. 4. c. 20., or whether both forms of process are not open to the postmasters-general, *either to be adopted* as to them shall seem most beneficial to the revenue committed to their charge.

OPINION.

THE Act of the 5th Geo. 4. c. 20. does not in terms repeal any of the existing Post-office Acts, whether English or Irish, and it is not *clear* that this Act would be considered by a court of law as a bar to any proceeding under the former Acts. But it is very clear that the provisions of the Act of the 5th Geo. 4. were intended as a substitute for the existing provisions, both in England and Ireland, against the conveyance of letters, &c. by any other authority than that of the postmaster-general, and it not only gives a new penalty and course of proceeding, but contains exceptions as to particular descriptions of letters, and also limitations in point of time, and as to the mode of trial, not contained in the former Acts. I am therefore of opinion, that it would be very inadvisable, and contrary to the intention of the legislature, to take any proceedings under the former Acts; indeed it would be difficult to prove, that if there was a discretion to proceed under either, there would not be a power to proceed under both; and I therefore incline to think, that even in legal strictness the former Acts are repealed in the particular case provided for by the latter.

W. PLUNKETT.

28th August 1826.

ACCOUNTS.

Appendix, No. 33. - - - - -

AN ACCOUNT of the ESTABLISHMENT of the GENERAL POST-OFFICE of IRELAND,

| OFFICES. | NAMES. | GROSS AMOUNT OF | | | |
|------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| | | SALARIES and fixed Allowances. | FEES. | Other Emoluments. | TOTAL. |
| | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Postmasters-general | Charles Earl of Ely | 1,500 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 1,500 0 0 |
| | Charles Earl of Bellemont | 1,500 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 1,500 0 0 |
| Secretary's office | John Lees, secretary (*) | 433 5 0 | 50 0 0 | 1,444 18 0 | 1,928 3 0 |
| | Patrick Thompson, first clerk | 239 19 8 | 260 14 0 | 50 0 0 | 550 13 8 |
| | Isaac De Joncourt, second clerk | 110 0 0 | 93 18 5 | - - - | 203 18 5 |
| | third clerk | 60 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 60 0 0 |
| | James Dowling, fourth clerk | 50 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 50 0 0 |
| Treasurer's office | Hugh Howard, treasurer | 500 0 0 | - - - | (†) | 500 0 0 |
| | Jackson Golding, first clerk | 70 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 70 0 0 |
| | Edward De Joncourt, second clerk | 50 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 50 0 0 |
| Accountant-general's office. | Henry Stewart, accountant-general | 369 19 8 | - - - | - - - | 369 19 8 |
| | John Murphy, first clerk | 70 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 70 0 0 |
| | Maurice Cramer, second clerk | 60 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 60 0 0 |
| Bye-letter office | H. A. Bushe, resident surveyor and comptroller. | 319 19 8 | - - - | - - - | 319 19 8 |
| | Garret Wall, assistant | 100 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 100 0 0 |
| | Thomas Webb, clerk | 50 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 50 0 0 |
| | George Webb, first riding surveyor | 50 0 0 | - - - | 10s. 6d. per day when on duty. | - - - |
| | Robert Johnston, second ditto | 50 0 0 | - - - | The same | - - - |
| Sorting office | Jackson Golding, comptroller | 250 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 250 0 0 |
| | Isaac De Joncourt, deputy comptroller, full days. | 50 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 50 0 0 |

(*) Under the appointment of the late Sir John Lees to the office of secretary in 1774, the life of a Mr. Barham, who died in 1787; at his death he was bound to continue an annuity to Mr. Barham; he was bound to pay a further annuity to a Mr. Walcot, of 162l. 10s. Sir John Lees, during his life, made up the deficiency, by making him allowances equal in amount from the revenue. Sir John Lees, during his life, also made up the deficiency, by making him allowances equal in amount from the revenue. Sir John Lees, during his life, also made up the deficiency, by making him allowances equal in amount from the revenue. Sir John Lees, during his life, also made up the deficiency, by making him allowances equal in amount from the revenue. The sum of 50l., under the head of Fees, arose from commissions of officers and deputy officers.

(†) The receiver-general at this time, and down to the time of the appointment of the present receiver-general, which may be estimated at 600l. per annum.

ACCOUNTS.

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as it stood in the Year 1797, distinguishing the same under the following Heads.

| DEDUCTIONS THEREOUT. | | | Net Amount of Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments. | Under what Authority appointed. | Duration of Interest therein. | Pensions, Places, or other Employments, according to the Declaration of the Party holding the same. | Net Amount of Pensions, Places, or other Employments. |
|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---|---|-------------------------------|---|---|
| TAXES. | Other Deductions. | Total Deductions. | | | | | |
| £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | | | £ s. d. |
| Not known | - - - | - - - | 1,500 0 0 | Letters patent - | During pleasure. | None. | - |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | 1,500 0 0 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - | - |
| - - - | 162 10 0 | 162 10 0 | 1,765 13 0 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - | - |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | 550 13 8 | By commission from postmasters-general. | - ditto - | - | - |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | 203 18 5 | - ditto - | - ditto - | Depy Comp ^r , Sorting office. | 50 0 0 |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | 60 0 0 | - ditto - | - ditto - | None. | - |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | 50 0 0 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - | - |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | 500 0 0 | Letters patent - | - ditto - | - | - |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | 70 0 0 | By commission from postmasters-general. | - ditto - | Comptroller, G. P. office. | 250 0 0 |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | 50 0 0 | - ditto - | - ditto - | None. | - |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | 369 19 8 | Letters patent - | - ditto - | - | - |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | 70 0 0 | By commission from postmasters-general. | - ditto - | - | - |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | 60 0 0 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - | - |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | 319 19 8 | Letters patent - | Good behaviour. | - | - |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | 100 0 0 | By commission from postmasters-general. | During pleasure. | - | - |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | 50 0 0 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - | - |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - ditto - | - ditto - | - | - |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - ditto - | - ditto - | - | - |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | 250 0 0 | Letters patent - | - ditto - | 1st Clerk, Treasurer's office. | 70 0 0 |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | 50 0 0 | By commission from postmasters-general. | - ditto - | 2d Clerk, Secretary's office. | 182 18 5 |

was bound by the postmasters general of England to pay out of his emoluments 812*l.* a year during allowance of 379*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* to another person; and to a third person, contingent also on the death of Lees continued subject to those charges until 1786, when the kindness of Government relieved him from his life, had an annual allowance from the English post-office of 433*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in lieu of his privilege can be ascertained, arose from the profit of circulating Irish newspapers.

postmasters.
receiver-general in 1808, had the use of the cash balances of the post-office revenue, the emolument of

Appendix, No. 33.—An Account of the Establishment of the General Post-Office of Ireland,

| OFFICES. | NAMES. | GROSS AMOUNT OF | | | |
|--|--|--------------------------------------|---------|----------------------|-----------|
| | | SALARIES and fixed Allowances. | FEES. | Other Emoluments. | TOTAL. |
| | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Sorting office— (continued.) | Geo. Pilkington, deputy comptroller; bye days; and superintending clerk in dead-letter office. | 100 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 100 0 0 |
| | Henry Harrison, clerk, Connaught road. | 60 0 0 | - - - | 550 6 0 | 610 6 0 |
| | Alexander Boswell, clerk, North road | 40 0 0 | - - - | 436 10 0 | 476 10 0 |
| | Hon. P. Moore and Wm. Maturin, clerks of Munster road, and alphabet keepers. | 40 0 0 | - - - | 462 0 6 | 502 0 6 |
| | James Twigg, acting clerk of the Munster road. | 30 0 0 | - - - | (*)128 0 0 | 158 0 0 |
| | Samuel Jones, acting clerk of the Limerick road. | 50 0 0 | - - - | (†) 54 0 0 | 104 0 0 |
| | Trevor Hill, clerk of the Ballyshannon road; full nights. | 100 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 100 0 0 |
| | Richard Clarke, clerk of the Galway road; bye nights. | 90 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 90 0 0 |
| | R. S. Williamson, clerk of the North road; bye nights. | 85 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 85 0 0 |
| | R. M. Frazer, clerk of the Munster road; bye nights. | 80 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 80 0 0 |
| | W. Donlevy, clerk of the Limerick road; bye nights. | 75 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 75 0 0 |
| | W. Johnston, clerk of the Ballyshannon road; bye nights. | 70 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 70 0 0 |
| | Francis Hopkins, inspector of franks | 65 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 65 0 0 |
| | E. P. Twigg, ditto; bye nights - - | 60 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 60 0 0 |
| | W. Jacob, first assistant, Galway road | 55 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 55 0 0 |
| | Thomas Ramadge, window-man - | 55 0 0 | - - - | 20 0 0 | 75 0 0 |
| | Edward Ball, first assistant, ditto - | 55 0 0 | - - - | 15 0 0 | 70 0 0 |
| | Ambrose Leet - - - - | 50 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 50 0 0 |
| | Peter Alma - - - - | 50 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 50 0 0 |
| | John Atkinson - - - - | 50 0 0 | - - - | 5 0 0 | 55 0 0 |
| | Francis Wheeler, first assistant, Limerick road. | 50 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 50 0 0 |
| | Huling Hughes, first assistant, Ballyshannon road. | 50 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 50 0 0 |
| | William John - - - - | 50 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 50 0 0 |
| | Dennis Spencer, second assistant, Connaught road. | 50 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 50 0 0 |
| | Henry Syle, second assistant, North road. | 50 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 50 0 0 |
| | Law Geoghegan, second assistant, Munster road; bye nights. | 50 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 50 0 0 |
| | Stephen De Joncourt, second assistant, Limerick road. | 50 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 50 0 0 |
| | Francis Harvey - - - - | 50 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 50 0 0 |
| | James Cathrew - - - - | 50 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 50 0 0 |
| | Charles Peltier - - - - | 50 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 50 0 0 |
| | James Twigg, for Sunday duty - | 10 0 0 | - - - | - - - | (‡)10 0 0 |
| | Samuel Jones, for Sunday duty - | 10 0 0 | - - - | - - - | (§)10 0 0 |
| Luke Bernard, clerk to alphabet keeper | 50 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 50 0 0 | |
| Richard Waddy, solicitor - - | 100 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 100 0 0 | |
| Rebecca Fortescue, kousekeeper () - | 25 15 0 | - - - | - - - | 25 15 0 | |

(*) £10 included under the head of Emoluments, allowed for Sunday duty.—See below.

(†) The same.

(‡) This sum included under the head of Emoluments.—See above.

(§) Ditto.

as it stood in the Year 1797, distinguishing the same under the following Heads — *continued.*

| DEDUCTIONS THEREOUT. | | | Net Amount of Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments. | Under what Authority appointed. | Duration of Interest therein. | Pensions, Places, or other Employments, according to the Declaration of the Party holding the same. | Net Amount of Pensions, Places, or other Employments. |
|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---|---|-------------------------------|---|---|
| TAXES. | Other Deductions. | Total Deductions. | | | | | |
| £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | | | £ s. d. |
| - | - | - | 100 0 0 | By commission from postmasters-general. | During pleasure. | None. | - |
| - | - | - | 610 6 0 | | | | ditto |
| - | - | - | 476 10 0 | ditto | ditto | - | - |
| - | - | - | 502 0 6 | ditto | ditto | - | - |
| - | - | - | 158 0 0 | ditto | ditto | - | - |
| - | - | - | 104 0 0 | ditto | ditto | - | - |
| - | - | - | 100 0 0 | ditto | ditto | - | - |
| - | - | - | 90 0 0 | ditto | ditto | - | - |
| - | - | - | 85 0 0 | ditto | ditto | - | - |
| - | - | - | 80 0 0 | ditto | ditto | - | - |
| - | - | - | 75 0 0 | ditto | ditto | - | - |
| - | - | - | 70 0 0 | ditto | ditto | - | - |
| - | - | - | 65 0 0 | ditto | ditto | - | - |
| - | - | - | 60 0 0 | ditto | ditto | - | - |
| - | - | - | 55 0 0 | ditto | ditto | - | - |
| - | - | - | 75 0 0 | ditto | ditto | - | - |
| - | - | - | 70 0 0 | ditto | ditto | - | - |
| - | - | - | 50 0 0 | ditto | ditto | - | - |
| - | - | - | 50 0 0 | ditto | ditto | - | - |
| - | - | - | 55 0 0 | ditto | ditto | - | - |
| - | - | - | 50 0 0 | ditto | ditto | - | - |
| - | - | - | 50 0 0 | ditto | ditto | - | - |
| - | - | - | 50 0 0 | ditto | ditto | - | - |
| - | - | - | 50 0 0 | ditto | ditto | - | - |
| - | - | - | 50 0 0 | ditto | ditto | - | - |
| - | - | - | 50 0 0 | ditto | ditto | - | - |
| - | - | - | 50 0 0 | ditto | ditto | - | - |
| - | - | - | 50 0 0 | ditto | ditto | - | - |
| - | - | - | 10 0 0 | ditto | ditto | - | - |
| - | - | - | 10 0 0 | ditto | ditto | - | - |
| - | - | - | 50 0 0 | ditto | ditto | - | - |
| - | - | - | 100 0 0 | ditto | ditto | - | - |
| - | - | - | 25 15 0 | ditto | ditto | - | - |

(1) The housekeeper at this period, and until the year 1808, enjoyed a perquisite of 3d. per letter on all letters put into the post-office after a certain hour each evening, which amounted, as nearly as can be ascertained, to about 300l. per annum; she had also all the unconsumed candles and waste paper, which together might amount to about 140l. per annum more.

Appendix, No. 33.—An Account of the Establishment of the General Post-Office of Ireland,

| OFFICES. | NAMES. | GROSS AMOUNT OF | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|----|----|-------|----|----|----------------------|----|----|--------|----|----|
| | | SALARIES and fixed Allowances. | | | FEES. | | | Other Emoluments. | | | TOTAL. | | |
| | | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Sorting office — (continued.) | Rebecca Fortescue, for two servants wages. | 8 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| | John Graham, 1st messenger - - | 30 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| | Mathew Connolly, 2d ditto - - | 27 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 27 | 0 | 0 |
| | Valentine Gill, 3d ditto - - | 25 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| | Michael Keating, 4th ditto - - | 25 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| | Michael Dowling, 5th ditto - - | 25 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| | Mark Connolly, 6th ditto - - | 20 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| | William Shortly, door porter - - | 25 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Letter-carriers office | Anthony De Joncourt, inspector - | 70 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 70 | 0 | 0 |
| | Matthew Clarke, 1st letter-carrier - | 36 | 8 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 36 | 8 | 0 |
| | John Pollock, 2d ditto - - | 36 | 8 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 36 | 8 | 0 |
| | Matthew Young, 3d ditto - - | 36 | 8 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 36 | 8 | 0 |
| | John Young, 4th ditto - - | 36 | 8 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 36 | 8 | 0 |
| | James Cranwell, 5th ditto - - | 36 | 8 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 36 | 8 | 0 |
| | George Cowen, 6th ditto - - | 36 | 8 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 36 | 8 | 0 |
| | George Love, 7th ditto - - | 33 | 16 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 33 | 16 | 0 |
| | John Scully, 8th ditto - - | 33 | 16 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 33 | 16 | 0 |
| | Joseph Ruckley, 9th ditto - - | 33 | 16 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 33 | 16 | 0 |
| | George Hillam, 10th ditto - - | 33 | 16 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 33 | 16 | 0 |
| | Thomas Sparrow, 11th ditto - - | 33 | 16 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 33 | 16 | 0 |
| | Michael Redmond, 12th ditto - - | 33 | 16 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 33 | 16 | 0 |
| | Edward Hibbert, 13th ditto - - | 31 | 4 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 31 | 4 | 0 |
| | George Clarke, 14th ditto - - | 31 | 4 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 31 | 4 | 0 |
| | Edward Cuthbert, 15th ditto - - | 31 | 4 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 31 | 4 | 0 |
| | Edward Kelly, 16th ditto - - | 31 | 4 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 31 | 4 | 0 |
| | John Dunne, 17th ditto - - | 31 | 4 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 31 | 4 | 0 |
| | William Walpole, 18th ditto - - | 31 | 4 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 31 | 4 | 0 |
| | William Collier, 19th ditto - - | 31 | 4 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 31 | 4 | 0 |
| | Robert Rowland, 20th ditto - - | 31 | 4 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 31 | 4 | 0 |
| | William Colclough, 21st ditto - - | 31 | 4 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 31 | 4 | 0 |
| | Charles Shaw, 1st assistant letter-carrier. | 31 | 4 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 31 | 4 | 0 |
| | Hugh Richmond, 2d ditto - - | 31 | 4 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 31 | 4 | 0 |
| Edward Byrne, 3d ditto - - | 31 | 4 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 31 | 4 | 0 | |
| John Pratt, 4th ditto - - | 31 | 4 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 31 | 4 | 0 | |
| Michael Cunningham, 5th ditto - - | 31 | 4 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 31 | 4 | 0 | |
| James Sixsmith, 6th ditto - - | 28 | 12 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 28 | 12 | 0 | |
| Jacob Burrows, 7th ditto - - | 28 | 12 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 28 | 12 | 0 | |
| Nason Browne, 8th ditto - - | 28 | 12 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 28 | 12 | 0 | |
| John Dalton, 9th ditto - - | 28 | 12 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 28 | 12 | 0 | |
| William Dorgan, 10th ditto - - | 28 | 12 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 28 | 12 | 0 | |
| Richard Graham, 11th ditto - - | 28 | 12 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 28 | 12 | 0 | |
| Edward Browne, 12th ditto - - | 28 | 12 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 28 | 12 | 0 | |

as it stood in the Year 1797, distinguishing the same under the following Heads — *continued.*

| DEDUCTIONS THEREOUT. | | | Net Amount of Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments. | Under what Authority appointed. | Duration of Interest therein. | Pensions, Places, or other Employments, according to the Declaration of the Party holding the same. | Net Amount of Pensions, Places, or other Employments. |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|--|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| TAXES. | Other Deductions. | Total Deductions. | | | | | |
| £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | | | £ s. d. |
| | | | 8 0 0 | By commission from postmasters- general. | } During pleasure. | } None. | — |
| | | | 30 0 0 | ditto | | | — |
| | | | 27 0 0 | ditto | — | — | — |
| | | | 25 0 0 | ditto | — | — | — |
| | | | 25 0 0 | ditto | — | — | — |
| | | | 25 0 0 | ditto | — | — | — |
| | | | 20 0 0 | ditto | — | — | — |
| | | | 25 0 0 | ditto | — | — | — |
| | | | 70 0 0 | ditto | — | — | — |
| | | | 36 8 0 | ditto | — | — | — |
| | | | 36 8 0 | ditto | — | — | — |
| | | | 36 8 0 | ditto | — | — | — |
| | | | 36 8 0 | ditto | — | — | — |
| | | | 36 8 0 | ditto | — | — | — |
| | | | 36 8 0 | ditto | — | — | — |
| | | | 36 8 0 | ditto | — | — | — |
| | | | 33 16 0 | ditto | — | — | — |
| | | | 33 16 0 | ditto | — | — | — |
| | | | 33 16 0 | ditto | — | — | — |
| | | | 33 16 0 | ditto | — | — | — |
| | | | 33 16 0 | ditto | — | — | — |
| | | | 33 16 0 | ditto | — | — | — |
| | | | 31 4 0 | ditto | — | — | — |
| | | | 31 4 0 | ditto | — | — | — |
| | | | 31 4 0 | ditto | — | — | — |
| | | | 31 4 0 | ditto | — | — | — |
| | | | 31 4 0 | ditto | — | — | — |
| | | | 31 4 0 | ditto | — | — | — |
| | | | 31 4 0 | ditto | — | — | — |
| | | | 31 4 0 | ditto | — | — | — |
| | | | 31 4 0 | ditto | — | — | — |
| | | | 31 4 0 | ditto | — | — | — |
| | | | 31 4 0 | ditto | — | — | — |
| | | | 31 4 0 | ditto | — | — | — |
| | | | 28 12 0 | ditto | — | — | — |
| | | | 28 12 0 | ditto | — | — | — |
| | | | 28 12 0 | ditto | — | — | — |
| | | | 28 12 0 | ditto | — | — | — |
| | | | 28 12 0 | ditto | — | — | — |
| | | | 28 12 0 | ditto | — | — | — |
| | | | 28 12 0 | ditto | — | — | — |

Appendix, No. 33. — An Account of the Establishment of the General Post-Office of Ireland,

| OFFICES. | NAMES. | GROSS AMOUNT OF | | | |
|--|---|--------------------------------------|---------|----------------------|---------|
| | | SALARIES and fixed Allowances. | FEES. | Other Emoluments. | TOTAL. |
| | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Letter-carriers office — (continued.) | William Smith, 13th assistant letter-carrier. | 28 12 0 | - - - | - - - | 28 12 0 |
| | Francis Smith, 14th ditto - - | 28 12 0 | - - - | - - - | 28 12 0 |
| | John Browne, 15th ditto - - | 28 12 0 | - - - | - - - | 28 12 0 |
| | George Wright, 16th ditto - - | 28 12 0 | - - - | - - - | 28 12 0 |
| | Thomas Tiernan, 17th ditto - - | 28 12 0 | - - - | - - - | 28 12 0 |
| | Simon Carroll, 18th ditto - - | 28 12 0 | - - - | - - - | 28 12 0 |
| | Thomas Stanton, 19th ditto - - | 28 12 0 | - - - | - - - | 28 12 0 |
| | John Lawlor, 20th ditto - - | 28 12 0 | - - - | - - - | 28 12 0 |
| | Ambrose Shea, 21st ditto - - | 28 12 0 | - - - | - - - | 28 12 0 |
| | Michael Smith, 22d ditto - - | 26 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 26 0 0 |
| | John Galbraith, 23d ditto - - | 26 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 26 0 0 |
| | John Lysaught, 24th ditto - - | 26 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 26 0 0 |
| | William Lloyd, 25th ditto - - | 26 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 26 0 0 |
| Penny post-office | William Armit, chief clerk - - | 70 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 70 0 0 |
| | John Spencer, 2d clerk - - - | 50 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 50 0 0 |
| | Thomas G. Harrison, 3d ditto - - | 50 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 50 0 0 |
| | John Saunderson, 1st letter-carrier - | 26 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 26 0 0 |
| | Jacob Parr, 2d ditto - - - | 26 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 26 0 0 |
| | Patrick Byrne, 3d ditto - - - | 26 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 26 0 0 |
| | Ralph Steele, 4th ditto - - - | 26 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 26 0 0 |
| | William Carr, 5th ditto - - - | 26 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 26 0 0 |
| | William Langran, 6th ditto - - - | 26 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 26 0 0 |
| | William Calvert, 7th ditto - - - | 26 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 26 0 0 |
| | William Stewart, 8th ditto - - - | 26 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 26 0 0 |
| | Patrick Kilroy, 9th ditto - - - | 26 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 26 0 0 |
| | Thomas Carroll, 10th ditto - - - | 26 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 26 0 0 |
| | Peter Loughlin, 11th ditto - - - | 26 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 26 0 0 |
| Henry Fitzgerald, 12th ditto - - - | 26 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 26 0 0 | |
| Henry Byrne, 13th ditto - - - | 26 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 26 0 0 | |
| Thomas Collier, 14th ditto - - - | 26 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 26 0 0 | |

as it stood in the Year 1797, distinguishing the same under the following Heads — *continued.*

| DEDUCTIONS THEREOUT. | | | Net Amount of Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments. | Under what Authority appointed. | Duration of Interest therein. | Pensions, Places, or other Employments, according to the Declaration of the Party holding the same. | Net Amount of Pensions, Places, or other Employments. |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|--|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| TAXES. | Other Deductions. | Total Deductions. | | | | | |
| £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | | | £ s. d. |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | 28 12 0 | By commission from postmasters- general. | } During pleasure. | } None. | - - - |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | 28 12 0 | | | | - ditto |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | 28 12 0 | - ditto | - ditto | - - - | - - - |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | 28 12 0 | - ditto | - ditto | - - - | - - - |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | 28 12 0 | - ditto | - ditto | - - - | - - - |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | 28 12 0 | - ditto | - ditto | - - - | - - - |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | 28 12 0 | - ditto | - ditto | - - - | - - - |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | 28 12 0 | - ditto | - ditto | - - - | - - - |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | 26 0 0 | - ditto | - ditto | - - - | - - - |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | 26 0 0 | - ditto | - ditto | - - - | - - - |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | 26 0 0 | - ditto | - ditto | - - - | - - - |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | 26 0 0 | - ditto | - ditto | - - - | - - - |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | 70 0 0 | - ditto | - ditto | - - - | - - - |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | 50 0 0 | - ditto | - ditto | - - - | - - - |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | 50 0 0 | - ditto | - ditto | - - - | - - - |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | 26 0 0 | - ditto | - ditto | - - - | - - - |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | 26 0 0 | - ditto | - ditto | - - - | - - - |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | 26 0 0 | - ditto | - ditto | - - - | - - - |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | 26 0 0 | - ditto | - ditto | - - - | - - - |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | 26 0 0 | - ditto | - ditto | - - - | - - - |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | 26 0 0 | - ditto | - ditto | - - - | - - - |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | 26 0 0 | - ditto | - ditto | - - - | - - - |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | 26 0 0 | - ditto | - ditto | - - - | - - - |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | 26 0 0 | - ditto | - ditto | - - - | - - - |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | 26 0 0 | - ditto | - ditto | - - - | - - - |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | 26 0 0 | - ditto | - ditto | - - - | - - - |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | 26 0 0 | - ditto | - ditto | - - - | - - - |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | 26 0 0 | - ditto | - ditto | - - - | - - - |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | 26 0 0 | - ditto | - ditto | - - - | - - - |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | 26 0 0 | - ditto | - ditto | - - - | - - - |

Appendix, No. 34.

A RETURN, for the Year ended 5th January 1823, of all Persons holding Offices and receiving Annual Salaries in the (the Towns alphabetically arranged,) showing the Gross Produce of the Revenue, and the Salaries

| DESCRIPTION of OFFICE. | N A M E. | By whom and when appointed. | Attendance. | Duration of Interest. | Whether executed by Deputy or otherwise. |
|--|-------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|--|
| POSTMASTER-GENERAL and SECRETARY'S OFFICE. | Earl O'Neill | By letters patent, in the year 1807. | When requisite | During pleasure | In person |
| Postmaster-General | and Earl of Rosse | Ditto 1809 | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto |

Duties.—When the Postmasters-General are not personally superintending in the General Post-Office they ceedings. Daily reports are sent to them of the occurrences of every branch of the department, as well as of secretary, and copies of all important papers connected therewith. The entire expenditure of the department however small, after having undergone the inspection and check of the proper officers charged with that duty, comes in detail under their consideration.

| | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Secretary | Sir Edward S. Lees | By letters patent, in the year 1801. | From 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. | During pleasure | In person |
|-----------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------|

The secretary has daily to correspond with both Postmasters-General, regarding the various proceedings of business. To inspect and certify all warrants for payment of the establishments and incidental expences of the the deputy postmasters for their salaries, and all other allowances for conveying mails and expresses, and incletters. The secretary is further charged with the principal duties of resident surveyor; receives and examines directs and examines the various contracts for mail-coaches; corresponds with the riding surveyors and ten o'clock to four, and frequently much later, and must be within reach at all hours by day and by night. of it carried on in the name of the Postmasters-General with His Majesty's Government, as in his own name on him, issuing at all times, under their authority, such orders as in his own judgment he conceives necessary

| | | | | | |
|-------------|------------------|---|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Chief clerk | Thomas Orde Lees | The Postmasters-Genl, in the year 1805. | From 11 A. M. to 4 P. M. | During pleasure | In person |
|-------------|------------------|---|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------|

The duty of this officer is to assist the secretary in the general correspondence throughout the kingdom, and to and from Dublin, and to check the way-bills and accounts upon arrival here; to answer the public upon all much longer as required before and after.

| | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------------|---|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Senior clerk | Thomas G. Harrison | The Postmasters-Genl, in the year 1804. | From 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. | During pleasure | In person |
|--------------|--------------------|---|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------|

The duty of this officer is to receive daily the letters containing the remittances from the several deputy species of note or receipt payable in Dublin; to acknowledge the receipt of the first halves of the bank notes, deputies cash remittance books, describing the particulars, also the period on which the several bills, post remittances of each deputy, with the balance due by each, in order to report at all times for the information

| | | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|---|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Second senior clerk | Anthony Lyster | The Postmasters-Genl, in the year 1810. | From 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. | During pleasure | In person |
|---------------------|----------------|---|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------|

Carrying on the general correspondence of the office, copying all such papers as may be required by the claims made by the deputy postmasters quarterly, throughout the kingdom; as also keeping a return of all Accountant-General.

Appendix, No. 34.

Department of the Post-Office (General and Penny District) in Dublin, and in the different Towns and Places in Ireland, and Incidental Expenses at each Town or Place where there is a separate Establishment.

| Salary or Fixed Allowances. | All other Emoluments or Advantages. | Deductions. | Net Emolument received by each in consequence of his Appointment. | Any other Employment, Place, Pension, or Annuity payable out of the Public Revenue. | | | GENERAL TOTAL. |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------|---|---|---------------|---|----------------|
| | | | | Description. | Annual Value. | Attendance. | |
| £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
| 1,500 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 1,500 0 0 | None - - - | - - - | - - - | 1,500 0 0 |
| 750 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 750 0 0 | Ditto - - - | - - - | - - - | 750 0 0 |
| <p>are in regular daily communication with their secretary, from whom they regularly receive details of the official pro- attendance of all the officers. They receive extracts from the official correspondence between the public and their comes under their immediate view, and their signatures are requisite to obtain payment at the Bank for every sum The various establishments of the office are regularly signed by themselves; and in fact every proceeding of the office</p> | | | | | | | |
| 1,282 6 4 | 175 7 2½ | 70 15 4 | 1,386 18 2½ | None - - - | - - - | - - - | 1,386 18 2½ |
| <p>the office; to direct the minutes required by the same, and transmit the various daily reports of all branches of the department, previous to their being transmitted to the Postmasters-General. To examine and certify the claims of dental disbursements. To certify by his signature all charges against the deputy postmasters for general and post-paid all applications for creating new post-towns and post-stages, prepares reports on them for the Postmasters-General; inspectors through the country; examines their accounts, and controls their duty. He attends daily in his office from The secretary has also the management and direction of the entire correspondence of the office, as well that portion with the public at large; and in the absence of the Postmasters-General the management of the department devolves for the public service.</p> | | | | | | | |
| 618 0 2 | 316 18 11 | 47 13 8 | 887 5 5 | Joint searcher, packer and gauger of the port of Wexford. | 273 0 0 | None - - - | 1,160 5 5 |
| <p>also with the Government, and in his absence to act for him; to keep an account of the several expresses passing matters connected with the general business of the office. He attends from eleven o'clock till four each day, and as</p> | | | | | | | |
| 220 0 0 | 25 0 0 | 12 5 0 | 232 15 0 | Taxing clerk, Inland office | 190 0 0 | From 6 A.M. until the dispatch of the letter-carriers, and from 5 P.M. until the dispatch of the mails. | 422 15 0 |
| <p>postmasters, which are sent in half notes, pension bills, post bills, bills of exchange, money orders, and in short every and of each remittance, and on receipt of second halves to join same, enter the amount of each in detail in the bills, &c. become due, and send a specific receipt for the gross to each deputy; also to keep an account of the of the board such as may appear in the arrear.</p> | | | | | | | |
| 125 0 0 | - - - | 3 2 6 | 121 17 6 | None - - - | - - - | - - - | 121 17 6 |
| <p>secretary, receiving all such complaints as the public may have to make, and investigating same, checking all incidental alterations which may take place in the country establishment each quarter, and preparing a copy of same for the</p> | | | | | | | |

Appendix, No. 34.—Return of Persons holding Offices and receiving Annual Salaries in the Department

| DESCRIPTION of OFFICE. | N A M E. | By whom and when appointed. | Attendance. | Duration of Interest. | Whether executed by Deputy, or otherwise. |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|---|------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| Secretary's Office — (continued). | | | | | |
| Minute clerk - - | John Burrowes - | The Postmasters-Genl, in the year 1810. | From 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. | During pleasure | In person - |

The minutes relating to all the daily official transactions are prepared by this officer, and when sanctioned the Minute Book, and the originals carefully preserved by him. All warrants for the payment of every demand, the minutes, and entered also in the minute book of the office. All representations and letters from the Government to the Postmasters-General are entered by him in like manner. All private and official the accounts of fines charged against each individual officer of the establishment, each deputy postmaster, and amount from each, and pays it over to the Suspension Fund. This officer prepares the quarterly returns from salary, riding duty, bye salary, night salary, and arrears for same; in preparing which he has to calculate the to preserve records and duplicates of same in the deputy postmasters Allowance Book. The under-mentioned this purpose; viz. the Dublin Office Establishment, the Pensioners, and the General Receiving House, quarterly establishments, and the balance due to the London Office, at foot of the general quarterly account. all official commissions. Besides the foregoing detail of duty, this officer assists, when occasion requires it, in is required in his office from ten to five o'clock each day, and also at any hour afterwards when the secretary

| | | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|---|------------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| Junior clerk - - | James Crofton - | The Postmasters-Genl, in the year 1816. | From 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. | During pleasure - | In person - |
|------------------|-----------------|---|------------------------|-------------------|-------------|

Answering the public; entering all letters addressed to the Postmasters-General or their secretary, and all till four, or later if required, which is generally the case.

LETTER-BILL OFFICE :

| | | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|---|------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Senior clerk - - | H. E. Beare - | The Postmasters-Genl, in the year 1808. | From 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. | During pleasure | In person - |
| Second clerk - - | Edward Coffey - | Ditto, 1810 - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | Ditto - |

The duty of these officers is to check and enter in their proper books the daily amounts of the various all the general letters, paid and unpaid, passing through each post-town in Ireland, which monthly returns, the several deputy postmasters in their respective quarterly accounts.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

| | | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Receiver-general - | G. C. Swan - - | By letters patent, in the year 1809. | From 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. | During pleasure | In person - |
|--------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|-------------|

The receiver-general daily, or according as he receives the warrants of the Postmasters-General authorizing makes through the medium of his drafts on the Bank of Ireland, the warrant of the Postmaster-General being foot of their quarterly accounts, as also the quarterly balances owing by this establishment to the English office. establishments of the office; which establishments comprise the salaries due to the postmasters-general, and to packets, the mileage payable to the mail-coach contractors, and the mail-coach tolls. He also pays the copies of which are furnished to the Treasury and to the Custom House. He draws out, at the expiration of payment, he delivers into the office for auditing the public accounts.

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|---|------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| First clerk - - | Glas ^t Symes - | The Postmasters-Genl, in the year 1809. | From 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. | During pleasure | In person - |
|-----------------|---------------------------|---|------------------------|-----------------|-------------|

This officer has to receive from a clerk in the secretary's office the remittances made daily by the deputies; correct as to its amount, the nature of the value described, and especially as to the days on which the productive of variance between the respective accounts of the receiver-general and accountant-general; to enter acceptance on one day, and on the day following to take up, all bills of exchange remitted by the deputy and acceptors, the day of their falling due, with their respective amounts, and then to lodge them in the Bank weekly return of all bills at maturity at the bank; to get accepted the bank post bills of the private bankers in on which they fall due. A very large proportion of what is termed "Cash" in the deputies remittances being Chelsea pension bills payable at the Chelsea agents, artillery pension bills payable at the Royal Hospital, the city; to get all these different species of value converted into such value as is admissible into the Bank of sent up from the Inland and British-mail offices, the charges against the letter-carriers, the Alphabet, Bank of Ireland, to the credit of the Postmasters-General; to pay sixty letter-carriers, besides supernumeraries, to the accountant-general; to keep an exact account of the deficiencies or arrear of each letter-carrier, inspector of letter-carriers; to keep a cash-book, showing the amount of each day's receipt, and on what the receipts and payments of the receiver-general, and to furnish them to the proper officer in the Treasury and

of the Post-Office in Dublin, and the different Towns in Ireland, for the Year ended January 1823 — *continued.*

| Salary or Fixed Allowances. | | | All other Emoluments or Advantages. | | | Deductions. | | | Net Emolument received by each in consequence of his Appointment. | | | Any other Employment, Place, Pension, or Annuity payable out of the Public Revenue. | | | GENERAL TOTAL. | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|--|-------------------------------------|--|--|-------------|--|--|---|--|--|---|--|--|----------------|--|--|-------------|--|--|----------|--|--|
| £ s. d. | | | £ s. d. | | | £ s. d. | | | £ s. d. | | | Description. | | | Annual Value. | | | Attendance. | | | £ s. d. | | |
| 200 0 0 | | | 50 0 0 | | | 12 10 0 | | | 237 10 0 | | | None - - - | | | - - - | | | - - - | | | 237 10 0 | | |

by the signatures of both Postmasters-General, and their object carried into effect, they are entered by him in the both incidental and otherwise, are prepared in duplicate by this officer; the particulars of each payment included in Postmasters-General or their secretary to the Government are copied and entered by this officer; and all communications communications passing from the secretary to the Postmasters-General are entered by this officer. This officer keeps each mail-coach contractor, of which he makes quarterly returns to the receiver-general of this office, who stops the which the accountant-general of this office credits the several deputy postmasters throughout the kingdom, for general allowance coming to each postmaster for the mails conveyed by horse-post, at the rate of 2½d. per single mile, and establishments are prepared by this officer every quarter, and copies of each preserved in separate books provided for This officer also prepares warrants to pay the balance due to each individual postmaster every quarter; the several He preserves an account of all appointments, the names of the securities, the amount of the bonds, and he makes out the daily discharge of the several other duties to be performed in or belonging to the secretary's office. His attendance happens to be absent, for which purpose apartments are allotted to him in the building.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|--|--|-------|--|--|-------|--|--|--------|--|--|------------|--|--|-------|--|--|-------|--|--|--------|--|--|
| 80 0 0 | | | - - - | | | - - - | | | 80 0 0 | | | None - - - | | | - - - | | | - - - | | | 80 0 0 | | |
|--------|--|--|-------|--|--|-------|--|--|--------|--|--|------------|--|--|-------|--|--|-------|--|--|--------|--|--|

official letters that leave the office; entering all complaints relative to missing letters. Attendance from ten o'clock

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|--|--|-------|--|--|-------|--|--|----------|--|--|------------------------------------|--|--|--------|--|--|---|--|--|----------|--|--|
| 125 0 0 | | | - - - | | | 6 5 0 | | | 118 15 0 | | | Junior sorter, Inland Office - - - | | | 76 0 0 | | | From 6 A. M. until the dispatch of the letter-carriers, and from 5 P. M. until the dispatch of the mails. | | | 194 15 0 | | |
| 125 0 0 | | | - - - | | | 3 2 6 | | | 121 17 6 | | | None - - - | | | - - - | | | - - - | | | 121 17 6 | | |

water-bills from the several deputy postmasters, from which they prepare monthly returns of the revenue arising from after receiving the secretary's signature, are by him sent to the accountant-general to be charged by his officers against

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|--|--|---------|--|--|--------------------------|--|--|----------|--|--|------------|--|--|-------|--|--|-------|--|--|----------|--|--|
| 600 0 0 | | | 150 0 0 | | | Suspension Fund, 37 10 0 | | | 712 10 0 | | | None - - - | | | - - - | | | - - - | | | 712 10 0 | | |
|---------|--|--|---------|--|--|--------------------------|--|--|----------|--|--|------------|--|--|-------|--|--|-------|--|--|----------|--|--|

in thereto, pays the tradesmen's bills and all other incidental accounts against the establishment, which payments he annexed to each draft. He, in like manner, discharges the balances appearing due to the several deputy postmasters on He also makes the payments on account of postage into the Exchequer. He pays at the end of each quarter the several officers, clerks, and servants belonging to the establishment; also the salaries payable to the captains of the commissions charged upon this branch of the revenue. He makes out a weekly abstract of his receipts and payments, each year, a rough draft of the year's account, a fair copy of which, accompanied with proper vouchers for each

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|--|--|-------|--|--|--------|--|--|---------|--|--|------------|--|--|-------|--|--|-------|--|--|---------|--|--|
| 200 0 0 | | | - - - | | | 10 0 0 | | | 190 0 0 | | | None - - - | | | - - - | | | - - - | | | 190 0 0 | | |
|---------|--|--|-------|--|--|--------|--|--|---------|--|--|------------|--|--|-------|--|--|-------|--|--|---------|--|--|

examine and see that the remittance of each deputy, as entered in the remittance book of this clerk, be perfectly at bills and bills of exchange are by him made to arrive at maturity, as any error in this last particular would be bills of exchange and bank post bills, not at maturity, in proper books kept for the purpose; to leave out for Postmasters; to make out an abstract of them after they have been collected, particularizing the names of the drawers Ireland, taking a receipt for them at the foot of the abstract from the proper officer of the bank; to make out a Dublin requiring acceptance, (many of which are remitted by the deputies,) and to lodge them in the Bank on the day value not admissible into the Bank of Ireland, such as notes of country banks made payable in Dublin, Mainham, barrack-board receipts, besides a great variety of money-orders and drafts payable on demand throughout land, and then to lodge it; to enter in a book, called the "Pay Book," from the different sheets or returns daily the Paid Window office, and to receive the amount of these different charges, and to lodge all cash receipts in the their salaries weekly, keeping an exact account of them; a copy of which account is made out and furnished weekly copy of which account is also made out and furnished weekly to the secretary, the accountant-general, and the account received, and also the amount lodged in the Bank each day; to make out copies of the weekly abstracts of the Customs.

Appendix, No. 34.—Return of Persons holding Offices and receiving Annual Salaries in the Department

| DESCRIPTION of OFFICE. | N A M E. | By whom and when appointed. | Attendance. | Duration of Interest. | Whether executed by Deputy, or otherwise. |
|--|------------------|---|--------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| Treasurer's Office— (continued.) | | | | | |
| Junior clerk - - | R. S. Harrison - | The Postmasters-Genl, in the year 1813. | From 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. | During pleasure | In person - |

This officer enters the particulars of the remittances received daily from the several deputy postmasters, in which also he details the particulars of the various receipts and disbursements of each week, under the Postmasters-General's warrants for the payment of all incidental accounts, and issues the same to the public postmasters at the close of each quarter, receiving in like manner the proper receipts for the same; he keeps "Book," in which he enters, under their respective heads, the particulars of every payment made by the receiver-general of all the Postmasters-General's warrants paid by the receiver-general, which he endorses and arranges in; he keeps an account of the charge and discharge of the monies issued by the Treasury, per order of Government, he also keeps the account of the Superannuation Fund.

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE: | | | | | |
| Accountant-general - | Robert Shaw jun. - | By Letters Patent, in the year 1820. | From 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. | During pleasure | In person - |

This officer superintends the duties of the officers under him; he examines and signs the weekly checks of the deputy postmasters quarterly accounts, the various bills and establishments examined in his office, as well as the Bank for every payment made by warrant of the Postmasters-General.

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|---|--------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Chief clerk - - | George D. Mills - | The Postmasters-Genl, in the year 1809. | From 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. | During pleasure | In person - |
|-----------------|-------------------|---|--------------------------|-----------------|-------------|

This officer has to direct the entire business of the office; to conduct the correspondence of it; to prepare and examine and enter all the receiver-general's drafts on the Bank, and every warrant of the Postmasters-General to enter the daily amounts of English and Irish postage delivered for collection to the letter-carriers and to a separate account of each; to debit the receiver-general with these amounts, and such other sums as may be due to the Dead-Letter office, the sums received for conveyance of expresses, the postage received from the letter-carriers, with all other miscellaneous receipts; to prepare and lay before the Board, each week, a check of the cash balance in Bank to the credit of the Postmasters-General, and, after examining the Bank account of the secretary; to prepare (in triplicate) periodical statements of the Post-Office revenue, with the payments made by the various receipts and payments, including the balance due and paid to Great Britain each quarter, and the bill that passes through the office; to keep an account of the several balances due and paid to the deputies of the Postmasters-General; to examine the weekly pay lists of the letter-carriers, the weekly deficiencies as stated by the letter-carriers; to keep an account of all sums issued on account of the works carrying on at Dunmore Harbour. This officer is from time to time ordered from an office where the entire accounts of the whole department are examined and he has, in addition to what has been stated, to perform, and is held responsible for, the due performance of the duties reduced in this office on the 5th April 1822, to keep the book of "English Accounts," of which he makes up the proofs, the "Agents Accounts," the "Quarterly Check Accounts" on the receiver-general, the "General Accounts" of the several establishments, as presented. He holds no other situation; and his whole time, both before and after the commands of the Postmasters-General, and their secretary.

| | | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|---|--------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Second clerk - - | George Wilkinson - | The Postmasters-Genl, in the year 1811. | From 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. | During pleasure | In person - |
|------------------|--------------------|---|--------------------------|-----------------|-------------|

This officer keeps the "Ledgers of Postmasters Accounts," "the Cash Book for Deputies Remittances," "the Cash Book for Deputies Remittances," the periodical returns of postage for those accounts, and also the credits, and posts those items in the counter-checks the totals of same, and examines the monthly or quarterly totals in the books kept by the letter-carriers; he examines as to calculation, and compares the vouchers of all incidental bills, and the quarterly totals, with the chief clerk, the several debits and credits of the postmasters quarterly accounts, and the

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|---|--------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Third clerk - - | C. D. Devitt - - | The Postmasters-Genl, in the year 1815. | From 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. | During pleasure | In person - |
|-----------------|------------------|---|--------------------------|-----------------|-------------|

This officer enters the weekly remittances of the deputies in the Cash and Bill books: he keeps the books of the chief clerk, after examining their totals; he also prepares copies of the deputies quarterly accounts from the Cash and Bill books, the Correspondence book, and obeys such instructions as he receives from the accountant-general.

of the Post-Office in Dublin, and the different Towns in Ireland, for the Year ended January 1823 — *continued.*

| Salary or Fixed Allowances. | All other Emoluments or Advantages. | Deductions. | Net Emolument received by each in consequence of his Appointment. | Any other Employment, Place, Pension, or Annuity payable out of the Public Revenue. | | | GENERAL TOTAL. |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|---|---|---------------|---|----------------|
| | | | | Description. | Annual Value. | Attendance. | |
| £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
| 100 0 0 | - - - | 2 10 0 | 97 10 0 | Junior sorter, Inland Office. | 78 0 0 | From 6 A. M. until the dispatch of the letter-carriers, and from 5 P. M. until the dispatch of the mails. | 175 10 0 |

detailing the nature and value of each, and afterwards transcribes the same into the "Receiver-general's Cash Book," separate headings, which book is sent to the Accountant-general, to be checked every week; he fills up the taking the proper receipts; he also fills up the warrants for payment of the several balances due to the deputy an account of the arrears due by deceased and dismissed letter-carriers, and also an "Incidental and Establishment general, stating the service for which each payment is made, and the period of its performance; he keeps the duplicates alphabetical order, under their respective heads, attaching the receipts of the parties to each separate duplicate; he for the building of the harbour at Dunmore, and furnishes yearly, and as often as required, an account of the same;

| | | | | | | | |
|---------|-------|--------|---------|--------------|-------|-------|---------|
| 500 0 0 | - - - | 25 0 0 | 475 0 0 | - - None - - | - - - | - - - | 475 0 0 |
|---------|-------|--------|---------|--------------|-------|-------|---------|

accounts, the quarterly accounts with the London office, the quarterly accounts for the Lords of the Treasury, the numerical accuracy, all accounts that may from time to time be called for; and he countersigns the several drafts on

| | | | | | | | |
|---------|-------|--------|---------|--------------|-------|-------|---------|
| 150 0 0 | - - - | 3 15 0 | 146 5 0 | - - None - - | - - - | - - - | 146 5 0 |
|---------|-------|--------|---------|--------------|-------|-------|---------|

numerous miscellaneous accounts called for; and to answer all queries relating to the office business. He has to for payment of any demand; to specify the particulars of the service performed for which each warrant is issued; alphabet keeper, the amount of postage received daily for letters post-paid in Dublin, both English and Irish, and keep received by him, including the remittances from the several deputy postmasters, the postage received for letters returned Penny Post, the payments received on account of arrears due by deceased and dismissed deputy postmasters and account on the entire receipts and payments of the receiver-general, specifying the exact nature and amount of each, the lodgments, to report the nature and cause of any deficiency or short lodgment of the revenue, weekly, to the thereout, in British currency, for the Lords of the United Treasury; (these accounts contain, under distinct heads, payments made to the teller of His Majesty's Exchequer;) to record the different establishments and every incidental quarter, to examine the receipts passed for the same, and all other receipts for payments made by warrants from the by the receiver-general's clerk, and the return of dead letters furnished by the Dead-letter office each fortnight; to cannot particularize the various duties he may be called on to perform, nor the nature of the accounts that are from recorded, and to which he has frequent occasion to refer, perhaps for a period of twenty or thirty years past. This of the duties of the accountant-general, whenever he may be absent; and in consequence of a clerk having been three copies quarterly, the accountant-general's Ledger and Journal of the whole accounts, with the cash and balance Ledger of Irish Accounts," and also to compare the deputies accounts, and examine all incidental and other bills, and after the regular office hours, (which are from ten o'clock till four,) are at the service of the public, in obedience to the

| | | | | | | | |
|---------|-------|-------|----------|--------------|-------|-------|----------|
| 125 0 0 | - - - | 3 2 6 | 121 17 6 | - - None - - | - - - | - - - | 121 17 6 |
|---------|-------|-------|----------|--------------|-------|-------|----------|

"the Debt Ledger," "the Quarterly Balance Check, and Balance Book of Deputies;" he examines, as to numerical their respective accounts; he compares, with the third clerk, the several returns posted or entered by him, and third clerk, with whom he compares the several entries of postage, and the remittances entered in the Cash and establishments, which having entered in a minute book, he hands to the chief clerk for his examination; he also other accounts requiring such comparison.

| | | | | | | | |
|---------|-------|--------|---------|-------------------------------------|---------|---|---------|
| 100 0 0 | - - - | 2 10 0 | 97 10 0 | Probationary sorter, Inland Office. | 50 14 0 | From 6 A. M. until the dispatch of the letter-carriers, and from 5 P. M. until the dispatch of the mails. | 148 4 0 |
|---------|-------|--------|---------|-------------------------------------|---------|---|---------|

"Ireland," "Holyhead," "Waterford," and "Donaghadee," the returns for which he compares with the second original documents, which he checks and posts periodically, as the second clerk; he also copies the office letters in chief clerk.

Appendix, No. 34.—Return of Persons holding Offices and receiving Annual Salaries in the Department

| DESCRIPTION of OFFICE. | NAME. | By whom and when appointed. | Attendance. | Duration of Interest. | Whether executed by Deputy, or otherwise. |
|---|----------------------|--|--|-----------------------|---|
| INLAND OFFICE : | | | | | |
| President - - | William Donlevy - | The Postmasters-Gen ^l , in the year - 1776 | From 6 A.M. until the dispatch of the letter-carriers, and from 5 P.M. until the dispatch of the mails. | During pleasure | In person - |
| Vice-president - - | Ambrose Leet - - | ditto - 1785 | | - ditto - - | ditto - - |
| Ditto - - | Steph. De Joncourt - | ditto - 1795 | | - ditto - - | ditto - - |
| The president superintends and regulates the various duties of this office. He receives and makes returns of presidents to assist in the performance of the above business. | | | | | |
| Clerk of blind directions | Francis Harvey - | The Postmasters-Gen ^l , in the year 1796. | Same as president | During pleasure | In person - |
| This officer inspects all letters of imperfect direction, corrects their address, and forwards them to their destination. | | | | | |
| Charge deliverer - | Thomas Harrison - | The Postmasters-Gen ^l , in the year 1796. | Same as president | During pleasure | In person - |
| This officer checks the amount of postage between the Inland and Letter-carriers departments, of which he keeps an account, and returns same to president daily. | | | | | |
| Inspector of franks - | R. B. West - - | The Postmasters-Gen ^l , in the year 1800. | Same as president | During pleasure | In person - |
| This officer examines all letters and packets intended to pass free of postage. He checks the privilege of members of parliament and privileged officers. | | | | | |
| Taxing clerks | William Heron - | The Postmasters-Gen ^l , in the year - 1800 | Same as president | During pleasure | In person - |
| | John Hebden - - | ditto - 1804 | - ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto - - |
| | G. F. Moulds - - | ditto - 1804 | - ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto - - |
| | E. De Joncourt - - | ditto - 1796 | - ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto - - |
| | David Thompson - | ditto - 1806 | - ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto - - |
| | Nevill M'Gowen - - | ditto - 1807 | - ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto - - |
| | N. J. O'Neill - - | ditto - 1807 | - ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto - - |
| | William Cullen - - | ditto - 1807 | - ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto - - |
| These officers are employed in examining and affixing the proper rates of postage on all letters passing through this office. | | | | | |
| Clerk of money book - | Garret Wall - | The Postmasters-Gen ^l , in the year 1807. | Same as president | During pleasure | In person - |
| This officer checks the inland postage received in "Paid-letter Office," makes returns of same to the proper receipts. | | | | | |
| Senior sorters | William Stoker - | The Postmasters-Gen ^l , in the year - 1808 | Same as president | During pleasure - | In person - |
| | Thomas Fisher - - | ditto - 1808 | - ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto - - |
| | William Ashley - - | ditto - 1808 | - ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto - - |
| | Robert Mealey - - | ditto - 1808 | - ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto - - |
| | Thomas Paul - - | ditto - 1808 | - ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto - - |

of the Post-Office in Dublin, and the different Towns in Ireland, for the Year ended January 1823 — continued.

| Salary or Perk Allowances. | All other Emoluments or Advantages. | Deductions. | Net Emolument received by each in consequence of his Appointment. | Any other Employment, Place, Pension, or Annuity payable out of the Public Revenue. | | | GENERAL TOTAL. |
|--|--|-------------|---|--|------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| | | | | Description. | Annual Value. | Attendance. | |
| £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
| 823 6 0 | 15 7 5 | 41 18 8 | 796 14 9 | - - None - - | - - - | - - - | 796 14 9 |
| 225 0 0 | 517 5 0½ | 28 15 0 | 713 10 0½ | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 713 10 0½ |
| 225 0 0 | 258 12 6 | 20 0 0 | 463 12 6 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 463 12 6 |
| amount of postage (inwards and outwards) to the secretary and accountant-general. It is the duty of the vice- | | | | | | | |
| 200 0 0 | - - - | 10 0 0 | 190 0 0 | - - None - - | - - - | - - - | 190 0 0 |
| 200 0 0 | - - - | 10 0 0 | 190 0 0 | Senior clerk, Secretary's Office. | 232 15 0 | From 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. | 422 15 0 |
| 200 0 0 | - - - | 10 0 0 | 190 0 0 | Second senior clerk, Dead-letter Office. | 190 0 0 | From 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. | 380 0 0 |
| 200 0 0 | - - - | 10 0 0 | 190 0 0 | Second clerk in Permit Office, Excise Office. | 150 0 0 | From 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. | 340 0 0 |
| 170 0 0 | - - - | 8 10 0 | 161 10 0 | First senior clerk in Bye and Dead Letter Office. | 142 10 0 | From 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. | 304 0 0 |
| 170 0 0 | - - - | 4 5 0 | 165 15 0 | - - None - - | - - - | - - - | 165 15 0 |
| 200 0 0 | - - - | 10 0 0 | 190 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 190 0 0 |
| 170 0 0 | - - - | 4 5 0 | 165 15 0 | Retired allowance from Ordnance. | 70 0 0 | - None - | 235 15 0 |
| 170 0 0 | - - - | 4 5 0 | 165 15 0 | - - None - - | - - - | - - - | 165 15 0 |
| 170 0 0 | - - - | 8 10 0 | 161 10 0 | President in Penny Post-office. | 142 10 0 | From 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. | 304 0 0 |
| 170 0 0 | - - - | 4 5 0 | 165 15 0 | - - None - - | - - - | - - - | 165 15 0 |
| 25 0 0 | - - - | 3 2 6 | 121 17 6 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 121 17 6 |
| ident, keeps an account of all property and money letters (inwards and outwards) for which he gives and receives | | | | | | | |
| 25 0 0 | - - - | 3 2 6 | 121 17 6 | - - None - - | - - - | - - - | 121 17 6 |
| 25 0 0 | - - - | 3 2 6 | 121 17 6 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 121 17 6 |
| 25 0 0 | - - - | 3 2 6 | 121 17 6 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 121 17 6 |
| 25 0 0 | - - - | 3 2 6 | 121 17 6 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 121 17 6 |
| 25 0 0 | - - - | 3 2 6 | 121 17 6 | Clerk in the Account Office. | 100 0 0 | From 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. | 221 17 6 |

Appendix, No. 34. — Return of Persons holding Offices and receiving Annual Salaries in the Department

| DESCRIPTION of OFFICE. | N A M E. | By whom and when appointed. | Attendance. | Duration of Interest. | Whether executed by Deputy or otherwise. |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|--|-------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Inland Office — <i>continued.</i> | | | | | |
| Junior sorters | Robert Harrison | The Postmasters-Genl, in the year - 1808 | Same as president | During pleasure | In person |
| | Henry E. Beare | - ditto - 1808 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| | John Walpole | - ditto - 1809 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| | Henry Parsons | - ditto - 1811 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| | Geo. W. Middleton | - ditto - 1810 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| | Henry Leahy | - ditto - 1810 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| | Vere Riddle | - ditto - 1811 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| | T. B. Williams | - ditto - 1811 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |

These officers are employed in the general performance of the duty of sorting and forwarding letters to and letter-carriers. They keep an account of the same, which they daily return to the president. They

| | | | | | |
|------------|------------|---|-------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Tick clerk | John Hobbs | The Postmasters-Genl, in the year 1819. | Same as president | During pleasure | In person |
|------------|------------|---|-------------------|-----------------|-----------|

This officer ticks off all the mail bags on their arrival in Dublin, and reports to the president if any are missed or not arrived.

| | | | | | |
|---------|----------------|---|-------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Bag-man | Richard Haslem | The Postmasters-Genl, in the year 1819. | Same as president | During pleasure | In person |
|---------|----------------|---|-------------------|-----------------|-----------|

This officer examines on their arrival in Dublin all the mail bags, and prepares them for the dispatch.

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------|---|----------|-----------------|-----------|
| Collector of ship letters | J. L. Draper | The Postmasters-Genl, in the year 1819. | Constant | During pleasure | In person |
|---------------------------|--------------|---|----------|-----------------|-----------|

This officer collects all the ship letters that may arrive.

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|--|-------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Probationary sorters | Wm. M'Conkey | The Postmasters-Genl, in the year - 1812 | Same as president | During pleasure | In person |
| | George Murphy | - ditto - 1812 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| | George Wright | - ditto - 1812 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| | Patrick C. O'Neill | - ditto - 1812 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| | William Creery | - ditto - 1812 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| | Thomas Wilson | - ditto - 1812 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| | Joseph Smith | - ditto - 1813 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| | George Davies | - ditto - 1813 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| | C. D. Devitt | - ditto - 1814 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| | Robert Henry | - ditto - 1815 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| | William Heney | - ditto - 1815 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| | Charles Warren | - ditto - 1815 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| | Parsons Perse | - ditto - 1816 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| James Kendrick | - ditto - 1816 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - | |

These officers are employed in the general performance of the duties detailed under the heads of Senior and Junior sorters.

of the Post-Office in Dublin, and the different Towns in Ireland, for the Year ended January 1823 — continued.

| Salary or Fixed Allowances. | All other Emoluments or Advantages. | Deductions. | Net Emolument received by each in consequence of his Appointment. | Any other Employment, Place, Pension, or Annuity payable out of the Public Revenue. | | | GENERAL TOTAL. |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------|---|---|---------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| | | | | Description. | Annual Value. | Attendance. | |
| £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
| 80 0 0 | - - - | 2 0 0 | 78 0 0 | Junior clerk, Receiver-General's Office. | 97 10 0 | From 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. | 175 10 0 |
| 80 0 0 | - - - | 4 0 0 | 76 0 0 | Senior clerk, Letter-bill Office. | 118 15 0 | - ditto - | 194 15 0 |
| 80 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 80 0 0 | - - None - - | - - - | - - - | 80 0 0 |
| 80 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 80 0 0 | First clerk, country department Insolvent Debtor's Court. | 300 0 0 | Uncertain - | 380 0 0 |
| 80 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 80 0 0 | Officer of excise, Excise Office. | 80 0 0 | From 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. | 160 0 0 |
| 70 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 70 0 0 | - - None - - | - - - | - - - | 70 0 0 |
| 70 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 70 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 70 0 0 |
| 70 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 70 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 70 0 0 |
| <p>respective divisions ; examining, counting, and charging the amount of postage against the several deputy postmasters receive and regulate in the mornings, and dispatch in the evenings, the several inland mails throughout the kingdom.</p> | | | | | | | |
| 60 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 60 0 0 | - - None - - | - - - | - - - | 60 0 0 |
| 60 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 60 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 60 0 0 |
| 60 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 60 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 60 0 0 |
| 52 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 52 0 0 | Clerk in the Permit Office, Excise Office. | 146 5 0 | From 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. | 198 5 0 |
| 52 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 52 0 0 | - - None - - | - - - | - - - | 52 0 0 |
| 52 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 52 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 52 0 0 |
| 52 0 0 | - - - | 1 6 0 | 50 14 0 | 1st window-man penny post. | 68 5 0 | From 10 A. M. to 3½ P. M. | 118 19 0 |
| 52 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 52 0 0 | - - None - - | - - - | - - - | 52 0 0 |
| 52 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 52 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 52 0 0 |
| 52 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 52 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 52 0 0 |
| 52 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 52 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 52 0 0 |
| 52 0 0 | - - - | 1 6 0 | 50 14 0 | 3d clerk, Accountant-General's Office. | 97 10 0 | From 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. | 148 4 0 |
| 52 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 52 0 0 | - - None - - | - - - | - - - | 52 0 0 |
| 52 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 52 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 52 0 0 |
| 52 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 52 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 52 0 0 |
| 52 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 52 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 52 0 0 |
| 52 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 52 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 52 0 0 |

Appendix, No. 34.—Return of Persons holding Offices and receiving Annual Salaries in the Department

| DESCRIPTION of OFFICE. | NAME. | By whom and when appointed. | Attendance. | Duration of Interest. | Whether executed by Deputy, or otherwise. |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| BRITISH-MAIL OFFICE: | | | | | |
| Comptroller - - | Frederick Homan - | The Postmasters-Gen ^l , in the year - 1811 | From 6 A. M. to 11 P. M. | During pleasure | In person - |
| Clerk - - - | Henry Clare - - | ditto - 1800 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Senior sorter - - | L. T. Rogers - - | ditto - 1803 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| First junior ditto - | Edward Darley - - | ditto - 1805 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Second ditto - - | Alexander Mitchell - | ditto - 1816 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |

The comptroller superintends and directs the performance of the duties of this office, of which the following

The management of the correspondence by post between this country and England *via* Holyhead. In inland mails. They are sorted for their different routes; those unpaid are charged with the addition of the taken of the number and of the British postage on such as are paid, and of the number of free letters and (as above), stamped with the date on which they are put in, and those liable to postage charged. Accounts received in Dublin, in doing which the accounts of the clerk receiving it are checked. The business is

On the arrival of the mail from England, the letters for the officers of state are first selected and sent out; in Dublin are then stamped and given to the letter-carriers, who are charged with the postage of them; the charged.

Copies of all the accounts already mentioned are made out daily for the accountant and receiver general.

A book is kept in which entries are made of the sailing of every packet, the time of arrival, and the length forwarded unpaid, are opened in this office and returned to the writers for postage.

The business of this office is not done in separate allotments to each clerk, but by the mutual co-operation and tides. The officers are bound to be in attendance from six o'clock in the morning till eleven o'clock at

BYE, DEAD, AND MIS-SENT LETTER OFFICE:

| | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|---|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Superintendent - - | William Johnston - | The Postmasters-Gen ^l , in the year 1777. | From 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. | During pleasure | In person - |
|--------------------|--------------------|---|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------------|

This officer has to direct the entire duties of this department. He keeps regular returns of the daily all letters returned by the letter-carriers and deputy postmasters, as well as for all letters re-directed from one revenue arising from letters not passing through Dublin, and thence termed Bye Letters. Previous to such detail of duty which his great responsibility demands, together with making reports on different subjects to the department, may be said to form the principal part of the duty of the superintendent.

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|---|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| First senior clerk - | John Hebden - | The Postmasters-Gen ^l , in the year 1804. | From 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. | During pleasure | In person - |
|----------------------|---------------|---|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------------|

This officer arranges and compares the returns made by the respective postmasters of bye revenue, adjusting been received by the corresponding one, be the difference of ever so trifling a nature, and it is to be recollected

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|---|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Second senior clerk - | R. B. West - - | The Postmasters-Gen ^l , in the year 1800. | From 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. | During pleasure | In person - |
|-----------------------|----------------|---|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------------|

The several post-towns of this kingdom are separated into eight divisions, four of which are allotted to this to which they are entitled for all letters re-directed at their offices, and for all dead letters returned; such of London, distinguishing on each the amount of British postage charged against Ireland, and claiming the same enclosures of any consequence are at once either destroyed or returned to the writers; such as contain signature of another officer, to whom he hands them over.

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|---|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Third senior clerk - | Robert Morgan - | The Postmasters-Gen ^l , in the year 1807. | From 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. | During pleasure | In person - |
|----------------------|-----------------|---|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------------|

This officer regulates the accounts of the remaining four divisions in a similar manner as set forth under the

of the Post-Office in Dublin, and the different Towns in Ireland, for the Year ended January 1823 — continued.

| Salary or Fixed Allowances. | All other Emoluments or Advantages. | Deductions. | Net Emolument received by each in consequence of his Appointment. | Any other Employment, Place, Pension, or Annuity payable out of the Public Revenue. | | | GENERAL TOTAL. |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|---|---|---------------|---|----------------|
| | | | | Description. | Annual Value. | Attendance. | |
| £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
| 180 0 0 | - - - | 4 10 0 | 175 10 0 | - - None - - | - - - | - - - | 175 10 0 |
| 200 0 0 | 1 10 0 | 10 0 0 | 191 10 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 191 10 0 |
| 170 0 0 | 1 10 0 | 4 5 0 | 167 5 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 167 5 0 |
| 170 0 0 | 1 10 0 | 4 5 0 | 167 5 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 167 5 0 |
| 80 0 0 | 1 10 0 | - - - | 81 10 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 81 10 0 |
| 658 10 0 | 64 5 2 | 34 8 6 | 687 6 8 | - - None - - | - - - | - - - | 687 6 8 |
| 150 0 0 | - - - | 7 10 0 | 142 10 0 | Taxing clerk, Inland office. | 161 10 0 | From 6 A. M. until the dispatch of the letter-carriers, and from 5 P. M. until the dispatch of the mails. | 304 0 0 |
| 200 0 0 | - - - | 10 0 0 | 190 0 0 | Inspector of Franks, Inland office. | 190 0 0 | | |
| 146 5 0 | - - - | 3 13 2 | 142 11 10 | - - None - - | - - - | - - - | 142 11 10 |

an outline, viz. :—

Making up the mails for England, the first business is with the letters for that country arriving in Dublin by the British rates, accounts being taken of their number and of the Irish postage charged on them. An account is also taken of the numbers charged and free, also of the number of letters paid, and the amount of British postage completed by dispatching the mail bags (sealed up) to the packet.

The amount of postage is next counted, and the English letter-bills checked. The letters and newspapers for delivery remainder of the letters, &c., being stamped, are sent into the Inland Office, the number being taken of all free and

and a full report of the business of the office made to the secretary.

of the passage. All letters for foreign places put into the post-offices without being paid for, and which cannot be

paid. The time of performing it cannot be stated with precision, as that depends in a great measure on the winds and light (and sometimes later) every day throughout the year, without a single exception.

attendance of the clerks. On the responsibility of his signature are allowances made by the accountant-general for own to another throughout the kingdom. On the signature of this officer also are the deputies charged with all the returns being made, they are personally compared and examined by this officer, which, with the observation of the board, and holding correspondence with the deputy postmasters and the public in matters connected with this

any difference that may appear between the amount stated to have been sent by one deputy, and that stated to have been sent by another, at such returns are made once a month, containing daily entries of the several amounts.

officer, for the purpose of examining and comparing the accounts transmitted by postmasters of the amount of credits and debits, the latter as are not inland Irish letters he has to make up once a fortnight, to be returned to the dead-letter office, and the account kept between the two offices. The Irish letters are opened by him, and such as do not contain enclosures of property or papers of importance, he enters in a book for his own discharge, and obtains for each the

of duties performed by the second senior clerk.

Appendix, No. 34.—Return of Persons holding Offices and receiving Annual Salaries in the Department

| DESCRIPTION of OFFICE. | N A M E. | By whom and when appointed. | Attendance. | Duration of Interest. | Whether executed by Deputy, or otherwise. |
|---|--------------------|---|--------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| Bye, Dead, and Mis-sent Letter Office— <i>continued</i> . | | | | | |
| Fourth senior clerk - | Edward C. Shiell - | The Postmasters-Genl, in the year 1808. | From 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. | During pleasure | In person - |

This officer may be considered as an assistant to the first clerk. After the comparisons have been made and sends copies of them to the deputies, in order that by transmitting the letter bills of the dates specified to the accountant-general once a month of the totals to be charged against each postmaster.

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|---|--------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| First junior clerk - | J. E. Lewery - - | The Postmasters-Genl, in the year 1820. | From 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. | During pleasure | In person - |
|----------------------|------------------|---|--------------------------|-----------------|-------------|

It is to this officer that all letters containing property are handed over. It then becomes his duty to enter by him to the writers of each, and at their option the letters are either forwarded by him to the country or official letters, such as answers to inquiries for missing letters, and other correspondence relating to the carriers, comparing the address of each with entries made of them in lists which accompany them. All dead letters with imperfect directions; by him also are entered the totals of the accounts examined by the second and third junior clerks of this department, and for which he receives no additional remuneration.

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|---|--------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Second junior clerk - | W. H. Kellett - | The Postmasters-Genl, in the year 1821. | From 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. | During pleasure | In person - |
|-----------------------|-----------------|---|--------------------------|-----------------|-------------|

To prevent postmasters from claiming credit improperly for letters re-directed by them to offices which are not entitled to an allowance for any such letter, unless certified by his corresponding deputy. It is the duty of this officer to see that the postmaster is entitled. He assists the fifth clerk in receiving the dead letters from the letter-carriers, and

MAIL-COACH OFFICE :

| | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|---|--------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Superintendent - - | Joseph Ferguson - | The Postmasters-Genl, in the year 1808. | Constant - - | During pleasure | In person - |
|--------------------|-------------------|---|--------------|-----------------|-------------|

Duties : — The general superintendence of the office. The attendance is from ten o'clock A.M. until generally about five P.M., he gives the receipts for the tolls throughout the kingdom, as entered from the time bills, (which are prepared by him for printing,) and gives the receipts for turnpike toll accounts, &c. These, with the other accounts passed under his signature, amount to about £100,000 already in existence, as likewise in the case of any particular occurrence, occasioned by irregularity or otherwise in the postmasters-general.

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|---|--------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Assistant superintendent | Patrick Urquhart - | The Postmasters-Genl, in the year 1812. | From 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. | During pleasure | In person - |
|--------------------------|--------------------|---|--------------------------|-----------------|-------------|

The correspondence for the most part is written by this officer under the direction of the superintendent. He draws out and copies the daily reports of missing bags, &c., and assists in writing the quarterly accounts. His attendance from ten o'clock A.M. until generally about five P.M., he returns every alternate evening to inspect the dispatch of the coaches at eight o'clock P.M. On every alternate Sunday he is also obliged to attend, not only in the absence of the superintendent from duty, the responsibility of the office devolves on him, as well as

| | | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|---|--------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Clerk - - - | Thomas Usher - | The Postmasters-Genl, in the year 1814. | From 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. | During pleasure | In person - |
|-------------|----------------|---|--------------------------|-----------------|-------------|

This officer's attendance during the day and in the evening, as also on alternate Sundays, is exactly the same as that of the other clerks (the number of arrivals are 160,) of the arrivals of all the mail-coaches and riding posts in the kingdom, and it is another part of his duty.

ALPHABET AND PAID-WINDOW OFFICE :

| | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|---|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| Superintendent - - | John Hamilton - | The Postmasters-Genl, in the year 1810. | Morning, mid-day, and evening. | During pleasure - | In person - |
|--------------------|-----------------|---|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|

This officer attends daily from half past six o'clock in the morning until the dispatch of the letter-carriers, and checks and countersigns the returns from the British and Irish

of the Post-Office in Dublin, and the different Towns in Ireland, for the Year ended January 1823 — continued.

| Salary or Fixed Allowances. | | | All other Emoluments or Advantages. | | | Deductions. | | | Net Emolument received by each in consequence of his Appointment. | | | Any other Employment, Place, Pension, or Annuity payable out of the Public Revenue. | | | GENERAL TOTAL. | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----|----|-------------------------------------|----|----|-------------|----|----|---|----|----|---|--|--|----------------|----|----|-------------|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Description. | | | Annual Value. | | | Attendance. | | |
| £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | | | | £ | s. | d. | | | |
| 125 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | 3 | 2 | 6 | 121 | 17 | 6 | - - None - - | | | - | - | - | 121 17 6 | | |

the latter he selects the several items in which the postmasters disagree, enters them in a book kept for that purpose, wherein to this office, the correct charge may be ascertained. He makes out the returns which are given to the

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|---|--------------|--|--|---|---|---|--------|--|--|
| 80 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 80 | 0 | 0 | - - None - - | | | - | - | - | 80 0 0 | | |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|---|--------------|--|--|---|---|---|--------|--|--|

each in a Property Book, particularising the date, writer's name, address, and contents. Official notifications are sent delivered in town, care being taken in every instance to preserve the receipt of the party. This officer writes all department; he answers all verbal inquiries made at the office, assists in examining all letters returned by letter-masters are delivered by him, and by him are letters returned to the writers which cannot be forwarded by reason of clerks, in a book returned quarterly to the accountant-general; and lastly, this officer has, in addition to the attendance to check the credits for re-directed letters for and passing through Dublin, a duty attached to him as one of the two

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|---|--------------|--|--|---|---|---|--------|--|--|
| 70 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 70 | 0 | 0 | - - None - - | | | - | - | - | 70 0 0 | | |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|---|--------------|--|--|---|---|---|--------|--|--|

not admit them to pass through Dublin, a particular check has been ordered, by which no deputy can claim or obtain arrange those forms, assort them in divisional and alphabetical order, and enter in books the daily amount to which such sends three mornings in the week, as specified in the first junior's duty.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|-----|---|---|----|---|---|-----|---|---|--------------|--|--|---|---|---|---------|--|--|
| 400 | 0 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 532 | 0 | 0 | - - None - - | | | - | - | - | 532 0 0 | | |
|-----|---|---|-----|---|---|----|---|---|-----|---|---|--------------|--|--|---|---|---|---------|--|--|

about five P.M., and sometimes from seven to eight in the evening. On reading the correspondence of the day, which necessary directions as to answers, reports, &c. He examines the arrivals of all the coaches, as also of the riding posts such directions as the delays or other incidents may require. He certifies the mail-coach and guard establishment, 6,000l. yearly. On the establishment of new mail-coaches, or of any intended alteration in the arrangement of any and requiring his investigation, he personally proceeds to the spot, and reports the result for the information of the

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|-----|----|---|--------------|--|--|---|---|---|----------|--|--|
| 104 | 3 | 4 | - | - | - | 2 | 10 | 0 | 101 | 13 | 4 | - - None - - | | | - | - | - | 101 13 4 | | |
|-----|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|-----|----|---|--------------|--|--|---|---|---|----------|--|--|

He makes the necessary entries in the books of the office, (of which there are nine,) except the correspondence. He guards receipts, the latter of which are about seven thousand annually, as these men are paid weekly. Exclusive of the mail guards for duty, and report any particular occurrence or irregularity that may happen, and remains until the same space in the evening, but for some time during the morning, in consequence of the mid-day coaches, &c. Additional duty attendant on it.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|----|----|---|-------------------------------|--|--|-----|----|---|------------------|--|--|
| 100 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | 2 | 10 | 0 | 97 | 10 | 0 | Half-pay Surgeon, Royal Navy. | | | 109 | 10 | 0 | None - - 207 0 0 | | |
|-----|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|----|----|---|-------------------------------|--|--|-----|----|---|------------------|--|--|

that of the assistant superintendent. He examines and makes out a daily return from the time bills, (of which there copy the correspondence, and assist in writing the quarterly accounts, guards receipts, &c.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|-----|---|---|----|----|---|-----|----|---|--------------|--|--|---|---|---|----------|--|--|
| 200 | 0 | 0 | 300 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 10 | 0 | 477 | 10 | 0 | - - None - - | | | - | - | - | 477 10 0 | | |
|-----|---|---|-----|---|---|----|----|---|-----|----|---|--------------|--|--|---|---|---|----------|--|--|

from twelve o'clock till four; and again in the evening for an hour or more, as occasion may require. He checks the bills, which he furnishes to the accountant-general and receiver-general.

Appendix, No. 34.—Return of Persons holding Offices and receiving Annual Salaries in the Department

| DESCRIPTION of OFFICE. | N A M E. | By whom and when appointed. | Attendance. | Duration of Interest. | Whether executed by Deputy, or otherwise. |
|---|---------------------------|--|------------------------|------------------------|---|
| Alphabet and Paid-window Office—continued. | | | | | |
| First clerk - - - | John Somers - - - | The Postmasters-Genl, in the year - 1809 | From 6½ A.M. to 7 P.M. | During pleasure | In person - |
| Second ditto - - - | Jas. Hamilton - - - | ditto - 1812 | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto - - |
| <p>These officers are daily in attendance from half past six in the morning until the dispatch of the letterment, which comprises all Revenue or Custom-house inward correspondence, all military letters, together with Office. From that hour the business of the Alphabet requires the unremitting attendance of an officer, and officers perform, relieving each other at such hours as are mutually agreed upon. This situation likewise requires Barrack-Office, and Linen Board correspondence; and sometimes his attendance is protracted until eight the packet, to deliver out the correspondence to the public, as on week days. On Saturdays the senior clerk meet the demand of the accountant-general chargeable on this department, which is handed to the receiver.</p> | | | | | |
| Third clerk - - - | Isaac Usher - - - | The Postmasters-Genl, in the year - 1816 | From 10 A.M. to 8 P.M. | During pleasure | In person - |
| Fourth clerk - - - | Arthur Barker - - - | ditto - 1819 | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto - - |
| <p>These two clerks are employed daily at the post-paid window, receiving postage for foreign and inland letters, entering the address of same in books kept for that purpose, paying rebates on overcharged letters, &c.</p> | | | | | |
| SURVEYOR'S OFFICE: | | | | | |
| Resident Surveyor - - - | H. A. Bushe - - - | By letters patent, in the year 1793. | None - - - | During good behaviour. | Sinecure - |
| <p>This officer performs no duty. (See Secretary's duties, p. 208.)</p> | | | | | |
| Riding Surveyors | William E. Lees - - - | The Postmasters-Genl, in the year - 1802 | When called on | During pleasure | In person - |
| | William Fetherstone - - - | ditto - 1805 | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto - - |
| | Thomas Heron - - - | ditto - 1805 | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto - - |
| | William Cupples - - - | ditto - 1811 | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto - - |
| Extra ditto - - - | Arthur Wm. Webb - - - | ditto - 1811 | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto - - |
| | Hugh Lang - - - | ditto - 1816 | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto - - |
| <p>These officers have to instruct the several deputy postmasters in the various branches of their duties, to take communicate constantly to the secretary an exact account of their proceedings, founded on the instructions.</p> | | | | | |
| SOLICITOR'S OFFICE: | | | | | |
| Solicitor - - - | Thos. Thompson - - - | The Postmasters-Genl, in the year 1801. | When called on | During pleasure | In person - |
| <p>This officer has to commence, carry on, and defend all actions that concern the Post-Office revenue; to draw all mail-coach contracts; and in general to execute all law business relating to the establishment required; to make official reports on all matters submitted to him for that purpose, and to attend as often as becoming security for deputy postmasters, officers, letter-sorters, letter-carriers, and mail guards; to prepare contracts, and all the title-deeds relating to the Post-Office.</p> <p>There are no fixed hours of attendance nor any holidays in the solicitor's department; he is always liable</p> | | | | | |
| PACKET AGENTS: | | | | | |
| Agent at Howth - - - | James Brown - - - | The Postmasters-Genl, on the 6th June 1819 | Constant - - - | During pleasure | In person - |

of the Post-Office in Dublin, and the different Towns in Ireland, for the Year ended January 1823 — *continued.*

| Salary or Fixed Allowances. | All other Emoluments or Advantages. | Deductions. | Net Emolument received by each in consequence of his Appointment. | Any other Employment, Place, Pension, or Annuity payable out of the Public Revenue. | | | GENERAL TOTAL. |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|---|---|---------------|-------------|----------------|
| | | | | Description. | Annual Value. | Attendance. | |
| £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
| 125 0 0 | 125 0 0 | 3 2 6 | 246 17 6 | - - None - - | - - | - - - | 246 17 6 |
| 119 7 6 | 32 19 8 | 2 19 8 | 149 7 6 | - - ditto - - | - - | - - - | 149 7 6 |
| 87 10 0 | - - - | - - - | 87 10 0 | - - None - - | - - | - - - | 87 10 0 |
| 80 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 80 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - | - - - | 80 0 0 |
| 319 19 8 | - - - | - - - | 319 19 8 | - - ditto - - | - - | - - - | 319 19 8 |
| 100 0 0 | 486 10 0 | { Estimated at 60 0 0 } | 526 10 0 | - - ditto - - | - - | - - - | 526 10 0 |
| 100 0 0 | 482 19 0 | 151 4 7 | 431 14 5 | - - ditto - - | - - | - - - | 431 14 5 |
| 100 0 0 | 361 15 0 | 191 15 0 | 270 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - | - - - | 270 0 0 |
| 100 0 0 | 278 15 0 | 103 15 0 | 275 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - | - - - | 275 0 0 |
| - - - | 140 12 0 | - - - | 140 12 0 | - - ditto - - | - - | - - - | 140 12 0 |
| - - - | 304 8 0 | - - - | 304 8 0 | - - ditto - - | - - | - - - | 304 8 0 |

charge of such offices as may appear in arrear, to investigate any complaints made against the deputies, and to they receive from him.

| | | | | | | | |
|---------|-------------|--------|-------------|--------------|-----|-------|------------|
| 100 0 0 | Uncertain - | 2 10 0 | Uncertain - | - - None - - | - - | - - - | Uncertain. |
|---------|-------------|--------|-------------|--------------|-----|-------|------------|

conduct all prosecutions for mail robbery and embezzlement ; to prepare all Acts of Parliament relating to the office ; to write letters to all deputy postmasters in arrear, and to their securities, at the end of every quarter, or oftener if required by the Postmasters-General. He has to make minute inquiry into the pecuniary circumstances of all persons bonds of security for them, and have them properly executed. He has also the custody of these bonds, the mail-coach and obliged to be ready when called on or sent for to attend the postmasters-general or their secretary.

| | | | | | | | |
|---------|-------|-------|---------|-------------------------------------|---------|--|---------|
| 100 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 100 0 0 | Deputy postmaster of Howth. | 30 0 0 | From 6 A. M. to 11 P. M. } { Constant - } { None - - } | 430 0 0 |
| | | | | Harbour-master ditto | 300 0 0 | | |
| | | | | Half-pay lieutenant, Royal Navy - - | | | |

Appendix, No. 34. — Return of Persons holding Offices and receiving Annual Salaries in the Department

| DESCRIPTION of OFFICE. | N A M E. | By whom and when appointed. | Attendance. | Duration of Interest. | Whether executed by Deputy, or otherwise. |
|---|-----------------|--|--------------|-----------------------|---|
| Packet Agents — <i>continued.</i> Agent at Dunmore - | Matthew Young - | The Postmasters-Gen ^l , 5th July 1818. | Constant - - | During pleasure | In person - |

These officers personally attend at the piers on the arrival of all packets by night or day, and take care that it safely and expeditiously put on board the packet, and that no delay ensues in proceeding with the same; they the General Post-Office; they see that the guards and coachmen are correct and attentive to their duty, and duties relative to the packets and packet service; they pay constant attendance, so that every thing connected

LETTER-CARRIERS OFFICE:

| | | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Inspector - - | John Lang - - | The Postmasters-Gen ^l , in the year 1822. | Morning, mid-day, and evening. | During pleasure | In person - |
|---------------|---------------|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|

This officer attends daily (Sunday excepted) from a quarter after six A. M. until half past eight, to inspect the to make a return of the same to the treasurer's office. He likewise attends on the British letter-carriers, to at mid-day to see the charges paid to the treasurer's clerk, and to have such letters as are not delivered in the

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|--|----------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1st Class Carriers - | Jos. Ruckley - | The Postmasters-Gen ^l , in the year - 1778 | Morning and mid-day. | During pleasure | In person - |
| | Thos. Sparrow - - | ditto - 1783 | ditto - | ditto - | ditto - |
| | Patk. Byrne - - | ditto - 1797 | ditto - | ditto - | ditto - |
| | Jas. Carton - - | ditto - 1803 | ditto - | ditto - | ditto - |
| | Jon. Cowen - - | ditto - 1804 | ditto - | ditto - | ditto - |
| | Jas. Hawkins - - | ditto - 1804 | ditto - | ditto - | ditto - |
| | John Lewis - - | ditto - 1805 | ditto - | ditto - | ditto - |
| | James Magee - - | ditto - 1806 | ditto - | ditto - | ditto - |
| | John Bannon - - | ditto - 1808 | ditto - | ditto - | ditto - |
| | James Calvert - - | ditto - 1808 | ditto - | ditto - | ditto - |
| 2d Class Ditto - | Maurice Heron - - | ditto - 1808 | ditto - | ditto - | ditto - |
| | John Pidgeon - - | ditto - 1808 | ditto - | ditto - | ditto - |
| | Laurence Murphy - - | ditto - 1809 | ditto - | ditto - | ditto - |
| | Edward Lawler - - | ditto - 1809 | ditto - | ditto - | ditto - |
| | Alexander Fraser - - | ditto - 1810 | ditto - | ditto - | ditto - |
| | Henry Thornton - - | ditto - 1809 | ditto - | ditto - | ditto - |
| | John Lenehan - - | ditto - 1810 | ditto - | ditto - | ditto - |
| | James Keogh - - | ditto - 1810 | ditto - | ditto - | ditto - |
| | George Farlow - - | ditto - 1810 | ditto - | ditto - | ditto - |
| | Francis Flood - - | ditto - 1810 | ditto - | ditto - | ditto - |
| James Conroy - - | ditto - 1810 | ditto - | ditto - | ditto - | |
| Patrick Connell - - | ditto - 1811 | ditto - | ditto - | ditto - | |
| Thomas Chamney - - | ditto - 1811 | ditto - | ditto - | ditto - | |

of the Post-Office in Dublin, and the different Towns in Ireland, for the Year ended January 1823 — *continued.*

| Salary or Fixed Allowances. | All other Emoluments or Advantages. | Deductions. | Net Emolument received by each in consequence of his Appointment. | Any other Employment, Place, Pension, or Annuity payable out of the Public Revenue. | | | GENERAL TOTAL. |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|---|---|---------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| | | | | Description. | Annual Value. | Attendance. | |
| £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
| 100 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 100 0 0 | Deputy Postmaster of Dunmore. | 48 18 0 | From 7 A. M. to 11 P. M. | 258 8 0 |
| | | | | Half-pay lieutenant, Royal Navy. | 109 10 0 | None. | |

proper dispatch is used in landing and dispatching the mails; they personally attend the arrival of every mail, and see mark the time of arrival and departure, and sign the time-bills accordingly; they send a daily return of the packets to that their arms and equipments are in good order; they report to and correspond with the General Post-Office on all with the Post-Office and packet service may be conducted with care, economy, and dispatch.

| | | | | | | | |
|---------|--------|-------|---------|---------|-------|-------|---------|
| 100 0 0 | 20 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 115 0 0 | - - - - | - - - | - - - | 115 0 0 |
|---------|--------|-------|---------|---------|-------|-------|---------|

Irish carriers in the performance of their duty; to check the amounts of postage received from the Inland Office, and check the amount of postage received from the English office, and make a return of same to the treasurer; he attends morning given to the public when applied for.

| | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|-------|----------|---------------------------------------|--------|--------------------------|----------|
| 46 16 0 | 83 0 0 | - - - | 129 16 0 | Receiving-house messenger. | 7 0 0 | Daily, at 5 P. M. | 136 16 0 |
| 46 16 0 | 97 0 0 | - - - | 143 16 0 | - - ditto - - | 7 0 0 | - ditto - | 150 16 0 |
| 46 16 0 | 72 1 6 | - - - | 118 17 6 | - - ditto - - | 7 0 0 | - ditto - | 125 17 6 |
| 46 16 0 | 32 0 0 | - - - | 78 16 0 | - - ditto - - | 7 0 0 | - ditto - | 85 16 0 |
| 46 16 0 | 22 0 0 | - - - | 68 16 0 | - - ditto - - | 7 0 0 | - ditto - | 75 16 0 |
| 46 16 0 | 20 0 0 | - - - | 66 16 0 | - - ditto - - | 7 0 0 | - ditto - | 113 16 0 |
| | | | | Peace officer, police establishment. | 40 0 0 | From 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. | |
| 46 16 0 | 20 0 0 | - - - | 66 16 0 | Receiving-house messenger. | 7 0 0 | Daily, at 5 P. M. | 73 16 0 |
| 46 16 0 | 22 0 0 | - - - | 68 16 0 | - - None - - | - - - | - - - | 68 16 0 |
| 46 16 0 | 22 0 0 | - - - | 68 16 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 68 16 0 |
| 46 16 0 | 15 8 0 | - - - | 62 4 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 62 4 0 |
| 46 16 0 | 6 0 0 | - - - | 52 16 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 52 16 0 |
| 46 16 0 | 14 10 0 | - - - | 61 6 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 61 6 0 |
| 46 16 0 | 14 4 0 | - - - | 61 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 61 0 0 |
| 46 16 0 | 6 4 0 | - - - | 53 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 53 0 0 |
| 46 16 0 | 4 0 0 | - - - | 50 16 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 50 16 0 |
| 44 4 0 | 8 0 0 | - - - | 52 4 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 52 4 0 |
| 44 4 0 | 3 0 0 | - - - | 47 4 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 47 4 0 |
| 44 4 0 | 2 10 0 | - - - | 46 14 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 46 14 0 |
| 44 4 0 | 17 0 0 | - - - | 61 4 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 61 4 0 |
| 44 4 0 | 3 0 0 | - - - | 47 4 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 47 4 0 |
| 44 4 0 | 5 10 0 | - - - | 49 14 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 49 14 0 |
| 44 4 0 | 5 0 0 | - - - | 49 4 0 | Greenwich pensioner from Trident, 64. | 7 0 0 | - None - | 56 4 0 |
| 44 4 0 | 10 0 0 | - - - | 54 4 0 | - - None - - | - - - | - - - | 54 4 0 |

Appendix, No. 34.—Return of Persons holding Offices and receiving Annual Salaries in the Department

| DESCRIPTION of OFFICE. | N A M E. | By whom and when appointed. | Attendance. | Duration of Interest. | Whether executed by Deputy or otherwise. |
|--|-----------------------|--|--------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Letter-Carriers Office— <i>continued.</i> | John Gaynor - - | The Postmasters-Gen ^l , in the year - 1810 | Morning and mid- day. | During pleasure | In person |
| | Benjamin Hammond | - ditto - 1811 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| 3d Class Carriers | William Colles - - | - ditto - 1812 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| | Thos. Sparrow jun. | - ditto - 1812 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| | William Fulcher - - | - ditto - 1815 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| | Thomas Flynn - - | - ditto - 1812 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| | Peter Roe - - | - ditto - 1813 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| | Stephen Mangan - - | - ditto - 1813 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| | John Dunne - - | - ditto - 1813 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| | Richard Nicholson - - | - ditto - 1814 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| | John Fry - - | - ditto - 1814 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| | Michael Ozlin - - | - ditto - 1814 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| 4th Class Ditto | Charles Gilligan - - | - ditto - 1814 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| | John Flattery - - | - ditto - 1815 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| | Thomas Reddy - - | - ditto - 1815 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| | Phil. M'Guinness - - | - ditto - 1815 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| | Peter Carthy - - | - ditto - 1815 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| | Richard Farlow - - | - ditto - 1816 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| | James Clancey - - | - ditto - 1816 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| | John Shaw - - | - ditto - 1817 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| | Matthew Young - - | - ditto - 1817 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| | Martin Keogh - - | - ditto - 1817 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| 5th Class Ditto | Charles O'Dell - - | - ditto - 1817 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| | Arundel Gore - - | - ditto - 1817 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| | Joshua Fox - - | - ditto - 1818 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| | Richard Scoles - - | - ditto - 1818 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| | Richard Reid - - | - ditto - 1818 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| | Richard Cummins - - | - ditto - 1818 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| | John Keeling - - | - ditto - 1818 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| | J. Sheeky - - | - ditto - 1818 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| | James Cramsie - - | - ditto - 1819 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| | Michael Fox - - | - ditto - 1819 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| J. Guy - - | - ditto - 1822 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - | |
| John Hill - - | - ditto - 1822 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - | |
| William Jones - - | - ditto - 1818 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - | |
| John West - - | - ditto - 1818 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - | |
| John Donnellan - - | - ditto - 1819 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - | |

The letter-carriers attend at six o'clock each morning to receive their charges, and assort the letters that to the first clerk in the Treasurer's office the amounts of those charges; to deliver to the public such letters as they assort and take out for delivery to the public in like manner.

of the Post-Office in Dublin, and the different Towns in Ireland, for the Year ended January 1823 — *continued.*

| Salary or Fixed Allowances. | All other Emoluments or Advantages. | Deductions. | Net Emolument received by each in consequence of his Appointment. | Any other Employment, Place, Pension, or Annuity payable out of the Public Revenue. | | | GENERAL TOTAL. |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|---|---|---------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| | | | | Description. | Annual Value. | Attendance. | |
| £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
| 41 12 0 | 6 0 0 | - - - | 47 12 0 | - - None - - | - - - | - None - | 47 12 0 |
| 41 12 0 | 3 10 0 | - - - | 45 2 0 | Pensioner from King's Co. militia. | 7 4 6 | - None - | 52 6 6 |
| 41 12 0 | 20 0 0 | - - - | 61 12 0 | - - None - - | - - - | - - - | 61 12 0 |
| 41 12 0 | 5 0 0 | - - - | 46 12 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 46 12 0 |
| 41 12 0 | 1 11 6 | - - - | 43 3 6 | Pensioner from Marine service. | 17 18 0 | - None - | 60 11 6 |
| 41 12 0 | 4 0 0 | - - - | 45 12 0 | - - None - - | - - - | - - - | 45 12 0 |
| 41 12 0 | 5 0 0 | - - - | 46 12 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 46 12 0 |
| 41 12 0 | 16 0 0 | - - - | 57 12 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 57 12 0 |
| 41 12 0 | 3 0 0 | - - - | 44 12 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 44 12 0 |
| 41 12 0 | 0 10 0 | - - - | 42 2 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 42 2 0 |
| 39 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 39 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 39 0 0 |
| 39 0 0 | 2 0 0 | - - - | 41 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 41 0 0 |
| 39 0 0 | 5 0 0 | - - - | 44 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 44 0 0 |
| 39 0 0 | 1 2 9 | - - - | 40 2 9 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 40 2 9 |
| 39 0 0 | 3 10 0 | - - - | 42 10 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 42 10 0 |
| 39 0 0 | 2 10 0 | - - - | 41 10 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 41 10 0 |
| 39 0 0 | 15 0 0 | - - - | 54 0 0 | Pensioner from Marine service. | 6 16 0 | - None - | 60 16 0 |
| 39 0 0 | 8 0 0 | - - - | 47 0 0 | ditto - from Artillery | 18 4 0 | - ditto - | 65 4 0 |
| 39 0 0 | 1 10 0 | - - - | 40 10 0 | - - None - - | - - - | - - - | 40 10 0 |
| 39 0 0 | 5 0 0 | - - - | 44 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 44 0 0 |
| 39 0 0 | 2 11 0 | - - - | 41 11 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 41 11 0 |
| 39 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 39 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 39 0 0 |
| 39 0 0 | 4 0 0 | - - - | 43 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 43 0 0 |
| 36 8 0 | - - - | - - - | 36 8 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 36 8 0 |
| 36 8 0 | 3 0 0 | - - - | 39 8 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 39 8 0 |
| 36 8 0 | 5 0 0 | - - - | 41 8 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 41 8 0 |
| 36 8 0 | 2 0 0 | - - - | 38 8 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 38 8 0 |
| 36 8 0 | - - - | - - - | 36 8 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 36 8 0 |
| 36 8 0 | 0 15 0 | - - - | 37 3 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 37 3 0 |
| 36 8 0 | 3 10 0 | - - - | 39 18 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 39 18 0 |
| 36 8 0 | 1 0 0 | - - - | 37 8 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 37 8 0 |
| 36 8 0 | 4 12 0 | - - - | 41 0 0 | Pensioner from the 103d Foot. | 13 13 9 | - None - | 54 13 9 |
| 36 8 0 | 4 0 0 | - - - | 40 8 0 | - - None - - | - - - | - - - | 40 8 0 |
| 36 8 0 | - - - | - - - | 36 8 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 36 8 0 |
| 36 8 0 | 1 10 0 | - - - | 37 18 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 37 18 0 |
| 36 8 0 | 1 0 0 | - - - | 37 8 0 | Peace officer, police establishment. | 40 0 0 | From 8 P.M. to 4 A.M. | 77 8 0 |
| 36 8 0 | 3 0 0 | - - - | 39 8 0 | - - None - - | - - - | - - - | 39 8 0 |

arrive by the morning mails for the various streets, &c. in their respective walks; they also attend at mid-day to pay
 were not received by the parties when presented in the morning; and to wait the arrival of the British mail, which

Appendix, No. 34.—Return of Persons holding Offices and receiving Annual Salaries in the Department

| DESCRIPTION of OFFICE. | N A M E. | By whom and when appointed. | Attendance. | Duration of Interest. | Whether executed by Deputy or otherwise. |
|-------------------------|--------------------|--|------------------|-----------------------|--|
| THE MESSENGERS : | | | | | |
| State Messenger - | Bart. Whelan - | The Postmasters-Genl, in the year - 1808 | Daily - | During pleasure | In person - |
| Inland Office ditto - | Bernard M'Mullen - | ditto - 1808 | ditto - | ditto - | ditto - |
| Office Messengers - | John O'Neil - | ditto - 1813 | ditto - | ditto - | ditto - |
| | Francis Keogh - | ditto - 1817 | By day and night | ditto - | ditto - |
| | Adam Bell - | ditto - 1818 | ditto - | ditto - | ditto - |
| | Peter Lawler - | ditto - 1816 | ditto - | ditto - | ditto - |
| Door Porter - | Henry Bell - | ditto - 1822 | Daily - | ditto - | ditto - |

The state messenger is attached to the British mail office. On the arrival of the English mail he is dispatched to obey the commands he may receive. The four office messengers are alternately in attendance, both day and several officers arrive, and to enter in the daily attendance book the exact time each comes to his office; at the hall until four P. M., or to any later hour he may be commanded.

HOUSEKEEPER'S DEPARTMENT :

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|--|--------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Housekeeper - - | Ann Draper - - | By Postmasters-Genl, in the year 1814. | Constant - - | During pleasure | In person - |
|-----------------|----------------|--|--------------|-----------------|-------------|

The housekeeper superintends the various duties of the servants under her control; she has the charge of and on the most reasonable terms, and distributes the same to the best advantage, and accompanies each care, and for the due performance of the several duties attached to her situation as housekeeper.

| | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|--|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Door Porters - | Thomas Carolin - | The Postmasters-Genl, in the year - 1817 | Constant - - | During pleasure | In person - |
| | William Willans - | ditto - 1817 | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto - - |
| | Francis Craig - | ditto - 1817 | From 6 A.M. to 8 P.M. | ditto - - | ditto - - |
| | James Clements - | ditto - 1817 | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto - - |

These porters are stationed at the different gates; the first two at the north and south entrances for the night from six o'clock A.M. until eight P.M. at the eastern or front gate; their business is to direct the public to the several gates, and to prevent any obstruction from being offered to the public who have occasion to resort to the office.

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Fire Lighters - | John Gregory - | - - - - - | Constant - - | During pleasure | In person - |
| | Thomas Moore - | - - - - - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto - - |
| Lamp Lighters - | Patrick Clinch - | - - - - - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto - - |
| | Patrick Cassin - | - - - - - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto - - |

The fire lighters have to attend thirty-six fires, to carry the coals from the vaults, to pump water to the lamps, and also to attend during the night to the lighting of the exterior of the building.

| | | | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Eight Housemaids, at 30s. each per annum - | - - - - - | - - - - - | - - - - - | - - - - - | - - - - - |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|

These servants are employed in cleansing the several offices, &c., in attending to the sleeping rooms of the public, and in attending to the lighting of the building from six o'clock in the morning until twelve o'clock or later at night.

of the Post-Office in Dublin, and the different Towns in Ireland, for the Year ended January 1823 — *continued.*

| Salary or Fixed Allowances. | All other Emoluments or Advantages. | Deductions. | Net Emolument received by each in consequence of his Appointment. | Any other Employment, Place, Pension, or Annuity payable out of the Public Revenue. | | | GENERAL TOTAL. |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|---|---|---------------|-------------|----------------|
| | | | | Description. | Annual Value. | Attendance. | |
| £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
| 40 0 0 | 56 14 4½ | - - - | 96 14 4½ | - - None - - | - - - | - - - | 96 14 4½ |
| 40 0 0 | 54 17 2½ | - - - | 94 17 2½ | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 94 17 2½ |
| 40 0 0 | 52 7 3½ | - - - | 92 7 3½ | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 92 7 3½ |
| 30 0 0 | 50 12 9½ | - - - | 80 12 9½ | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 80 12 9½ |
| 30 0 0 | 50 12 9½ | - - - | 80 12 9½ | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 80 12 9½ |
| 30 0 0 | 50 12 9½ | - - - | 80 12 9½ | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 80 12 9½ |
| 40 0 0 | 22 3 3 | - - - | 62 3 3 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 62 3 3 |

with the state letters, &c. The inland office messenger attends daily at six in the morning and five in the evening, at night, two of them being in constant waiting. The door porter attends at ten o'clock each morning to see the clock, and at eleven o'clock he brings this book to the board-room, and lays it before the secretary. He also attends on duty in

| | | | | | | | |
|---------|-------|--------|---------|--------------|-------|-------|---------|
| 100 0 0 | - - - | 2 10 0 | 97 10 0 | - - None - - | - - - | - - - | 97 10 0 |
|---------|-------|--------|---------|--------------|-------|-------|---------|

coals, soap, candles, oil, &c.; she provides the several articles required for the use of the office of the best description, and quarterly bill with an affidavit to that effect; and she is responsible for all the furniture, linen, &c. committed to her

| | | | | | | | |
|--------|-------|-------|--------|-----------------------------------|-------|----------|--------|
| 52 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 52 0 0 | - - None - - | - - - | - - - | 52 0 0 |
| 52 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 52 0 0 | Chelsea pensioner from 11th Foot. | 9 2 6 | - None - | 61 2 6 |
| 39 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 39 0 0 | - - None - - | - - - | - - - | 39 0 0 |
| 39 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 39 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 39 0 0 |

coaches, and are in constant attendance both day and night. The latter two are in waiting alternately, from six o'clock to ten o'clock, and to the different letter-receivers, and also to prevent any nuisance from being committed, or any interruption

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|-------|-------|----------|---------------|-------|-------|----------|
| 33 16 0 | - - - | - - - | 33 16 0 | - - None - - | - - - | - - - | 33 16 0 |
| 33 16 0 | - - - | - - - | 33 16 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 33 16 0 |
| 42 18 0 | - - - | - - - | 42 18 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 42 18 0 |
| 22 16 3½ | - - - | - - - | 22 16 3½ | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 22 16 3½ |

various parts of the building, and to cleanse the front and rear of the office. The lamplighters have to attend to the building. During the summer months only one is employed.

| | | | | | | | |
|---------|-------|-------|---------|--------------|-------|-------|---------|
| 240 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 240 0 0 | - - None - - | - - - | - - - | 240 0 0 |
|---------|-------|-------|---------|--------------|-------|-------|---------|

officers of the inland office, and the various other duties connected with their station, which occupies them from

Appendix, No. 34. — Return of Persons holding Offices and receiving Annual Salaries in the Department

| DESCRIPTION of OFFICE. | N A M E. | By whom and when appointed. | Attendance. | Duration of Interest. | Whether executed by Deputy or otherwise. |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| PENNY POST-OFFICE : | | | | | |
| Comptroller - - | Edw. J. Baynes - | The Postmasters-Genl, in January 1810. | From 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. | During pleasure | In person - |
| This officer directs and superintends the entire arrangement of this department, consisting of thirteen officers, shortly after 6 P. M., during which time there are six dispatches, at which he attends. He makes out and certifies writers all refused and unknown letters. He is also in constant attendance to answer all official inquiries, and The duties of this officer demanding his constant attendance, he is provided with apartments in the building. | | | | | |
| President and Chief Clerk. | Neal J. O'Neill - | The Postmasters-Genl, in January 1809. | From 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. | During pleasure | In person - |
| The president attends to see the duty correctly performed at each dispatch. He receives from the carriers all checks the books of the office; he keeps the daily and weekly charge-books of the letter-carriers, and the reports. | | | | | |
| Collector - - | William Barrington | The Postmasters-Genl, in January 1810. | From 11 A. M. to 4½ P. M. | During pleasure | In person - |
| This officer receives from the letter-carriers the amount of their charges; he pays their weekly wages, and | | | | | |
| Senior Sorters | { Simon D. Magennis Geo. M. Bermingham | { The Postmasters-Genl, in November 1808. - ditto - Feb. 1809 | { At 1st, 2d, & 6th dispatches. - ditto - | { During pleasure - ditto - | { In person - - ditto - |
| Junior Sorters | { Jos. Ferguson jun. Charles Harrison | { - ditto - Aug. 1815 - ditto - Aug. 1816 | { At 3d, 4th, & 5th dispatches. - ditto - | { - ditto - - ditto - | { - ditto - - ditto - |
| The sorters are employed in dispatching the letters six times daily; viz. at eight and ten in the morning, at dispatch. | | | | | |
| Window-men - - | { Pat. C. O'Neill Sam. Ferguson | { The Postmasters-Genl, in December 1811. - ditto - June 1819 | { From 10 A. M. to 3½ P. M. From 7 to 10 A. M. & from 3½ to 6 P. M. | { During pleasure - ditto - | { In person - - ditto - |
| These officers attend alternately to receive the postage of letters post-paid at the window of the Penny Post-Office. | | | | | |
| Stampers - - | { William Dempsey Thomas Willins | { The Postmasters-Genl, in October 1810. - ditto - Dec. 1818. | { At 3 dispatches daily, 1st, 2d, & 4th, ditto 3d, 5th, & 6th | { During pleasure - ditto - | { In person - - ditto - |
| The stampers are employed in stamping the hour of dispatch on each letter. | | | | | |
| Porter - - - | Robert Cooper - | The Postmasters-Genl, in January 1810. | From 6½ A. M. to 6½ P. M. | During pleasure | In person - |
| The porter conveys all letters between the offices; he takes from the carriers all general post re-directed letters; Lord Lieutenant at the Castle, and is in constant attendance to carry all messages between the offices during | | | | | |
| 1st class carriers | { John Galbraith Jos. Fletcher Charles White L. Hennegan Robert Knaggs William Hall John Rourke John Johnstone William Byrne Moore Mosgriff | { The Postmasters-Genl, in the year - 1793 - ditto - 1810 - ditto - 1810 - ditto - 1810 - ditto - 1810 - ditto - 1810 - ditto - 1810 - ditto - 1810 - ditto - 1810 - ditto - 1810 | { - Daily - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto - | { - During pleasure - ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto - | { - In person - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto - |
| 2d class carriers | { E. Stephens C. Armstrong P. Hennegan John Nolan John Hughes sen. | { - ditto - 1810 - ditto - 1810 - ditto - 1810 - ditto - 1811 - ditto - 1811 | { - ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto - | { - ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto - | { - ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto - |

of the Post-Office in Dublin, and the different Towns in Ireland, for the Year ended January 1823 — continued.

| Salary or Fixed Allowances. | All other Emoluments or Advantages. | Deductions. | Net Emolument received by each in consequence of his Appointment. | Any other Employment, Place, Pension, or Annuity payable out of the Public Revenue. | | | GENERAL TOTAL. |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|---|---|---------------|-------------|----------------|
| | | | | Description. | Annual Value. | Attendance. | |
| £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
| 200 0 0 | - - - | 10 0 0 | 190 0 0 | - - None - - | - - - | - - - | 190 0 0 |

fifty-seven letter-carriers, and eighty keepers of receiving-houses. The duty commences at 7 A. M., and finishes all the quarterly and other establishments and returns; and, assisted by the chief clerk, he opens and returns to the to see that the duty is regularly performed.

| | | | | | | | |
|---------|-------|--------|----------|------------------------------|----------|---|---------|
| 150 0 0 | - - - | 7 10 0 | 142 10 0 | Taxing clerk, inland office. | 161 10 0 | From 6 A. M. until the dispatch of the letter-carriers, and from 5 P. M. until the dispatch of the mails. | 304 0 0 |
|---------|-------|--------|----------|------------------------------|----------|---|---------|

unknown and refused letters, which he assists the comptroller to open and return to the writers; he examines and book; he also answers the public inquiries relative to missing and re-directed letters.

| | | | | | | | |
|--------|-------|-------|--------|--------------|-------|-------|--------|
| 70 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 70 0 0 | - - None - - | - - - | - - - | 70 0 0 |
|--------|-------|-------|--------|--------------|-------|-------|--------|

returns to the proper officer all insolvent letters, &c. &c.

| | | | | | | | |
|--------|-------|-------|--------|---------------|-------|-------|--------|
| 90 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 90 0 0 | - - None - - | - - - | - - - | 90 0 0 |
| 90 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 90 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 90 0 0 |
| 70 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 70 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 70 0 0 |
| 70 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 70 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 70 0 0 |

noon, and at two, four, and six in the evening. They perform this duty alternately, two of them attending at each

| | | | | | | | |
|--------|-------|--------|--------|-------------------------------------|---------|---|----------|
| 70 0 0 | - - - | 1 15 0 | 68 5 0 | Probationary sorter, inland office. | 50 14 0 | From 6 A. M. until the dispatch of the letter-carriers, and from 5 P. M. until the dispatch of the mails. | 118 19 0 |
| 70 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 70 0 0 | - - None - - | | | |
| 30 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 30 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 30 0 0 |
| 30 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 30 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 30 0 0 |
| 40 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 40 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 40 0 0 |

of which he takes a particular account, and delivers them over to the inland office; he serves all letters for the the hours mentioned.

| | | | | | | | |
|---------|-------|-------|---------|--|--------|--------------------------|---------|
| 46 16 0 | - - - | - - - | 46 16 0 | - - None - - | - - - | - - - | 46 16 0 |
| 46 16 0 | - - - | - - - | 46 16 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 46 16 0 |
| 46 16 0 | - - - | - - - | 46 16 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 46 16 0 |
| 46 16 0 | - - - | - - - | 46 16 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 46 16 0 |
| 46 16 0 | - - - | - - - | 46 16 0 | Peace officer, police establish ^t | 40 0 0 | From 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. | 86 16 0 |
| 46 16 0 | - - - | - - - | 46 16 0 | - - None - - | - - - | - - - | 46 16 0 |
| 46 16 0 | - - - | - - - | 46 16 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 46 16 0 |
| 46 16 0 | - - - | - - - | 46 16 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 46 16 0 |
| 46 16 0 | - - - | - - - | 46 16 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 46 16 0 |
| 46 16 0 | - - - | - - - | 46 16 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 46 16 0 |
| 44 4 0 | - - - | - - - | 44 4 0 | Gate porter, Custom-house | 80 0 0 | From 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. | 124 4 0 |
| 44 4 0 | - - - | - - - | 44 4 0 | - - None - - | - - - | - - - | 44 4 0 |
| 44 4 0 | - - - | - - - | 44 4 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 44 4 0 |
| 44 4 0 | - - - | - - - | 44 4 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 44 4 0 |
| 44 4 0 | - - - | - - - | 44 4 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 44 4 0 |

Appendix, No. 34.—Return of Persons holding Offices and receiving Annual Salaries in the Department

| DESCRIPTION of OFFICE. | N A M E. | By whom and when appointed. | Attendance. | Duration of Interest. | Whether executed by Deputy or otherwise. |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|--|-------------|-----------------------|--|
| <i>Penny Post-Office—continued.</i> | | | | | |
| 2d class carriers | John Hennegan | The Postmasters-Genl, in the year - 1811 | Daily | During pleasure | In person |
| | Patrick Cummins | ditto - 1811 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | John Carty | ditto - 1812 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | Peter Ennis | ditto - 1813 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| 3d class ditto | Thomas Peasley | ditto - 1813 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | Peter Walsh sen. | ditto - 1813 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | John Lalor | ditto - 1813 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | John Gilligan | ditto - 1814 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | William Dignum | ditto - 1814 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | Hans Browne | ditto - 1814 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | M. Gibbons | ditto - 1814 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | George Finlay | ditto - 1813 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | Thomas Nugent | ditto - 1815 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | John Flood | ditto - 1815 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| 4th class ditto | John Hisland | ditto - 1816 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | James Dawson | ditto - 1814 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | J. Hughes jun. | ditto - 1812 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | George Peck | ditto - 1816 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | Owen Bryan | ditto - 1816 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | John Barry | ditto - 1815 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | John Horan | ditto - 1816 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | Patrick Kelly | ditto - 1817 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | Timothy Connor | ditto - 1817 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | William Jaffray | ditto - 1817 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| 5th class ditto | A. M'Mullen | ditto - 1818 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | John Scanland | ditto - 1812 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | Charles Tench | ditto - 1810 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | John Roe | ditto - 1818 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | C. Lesley | ditto - 1818 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | N. O'Neill | ditto - 1818 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | Thomas Ward | ditto - 1819 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | Thomas Hoey | ditto - 1818 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | D. Bryan | ditto - 1819 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | John Carter | ditto - 1819 | ditto | ditto | ditto |

The letter-carriers are employed in delivering all letters sent through the penny post to the public within the bounds of the city, and outside the boundaries of the city not exceeding four miles distant.

| | | | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|---|------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Keepers of Receiving-Houses. | Edward Honor | The Postmasters-Genl, on the 6th June 1810. | Open daily | During pleasure | In person |
| | A. Cowen | ditto - 6th June 1810 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | Ellen Doyle | ditto - 6th June 1810 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | Doody | ditto - 5th Oct. 1822 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | Edward Murphy | ditto - 6th June 1810 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | John Brennan | ditto - 5th Oct. 1819 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | M. Holdbrook | ditto - 6th Oct. 1817 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | Con. O'Neill | ditto - 6th Oct. 1817 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | F. Bolton | ditto - 6th Jan. 1821 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | E. White | ditto - 6th June 1820 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | L. Cartwright | ditto - 6th June 1810 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | R. Fitz-Gibbon | ditto - 6th June 1810 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | Edward Gill | ditto - 6th Oct. 1821 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | M. F. Gillies | ditto - 6th June 1810 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | Edward Butler | ditto - 6th June 1810 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | Richard Milliken | ditto - 6th June 1810 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| G. Saunders | ditto - 6th June 1810 | ditto | ditto | ditto | |
| Robert Fletcher | ditto - 6th April 1820 | ditto | ditto | ditto | |

of the Post Office in Dublin, and the different Towns in Ireland, for the Year ended January 1823—continued.

| Salary or Fixed Allowances | All other Emoluments or Advantages. | Deductions. | Net Emoluments received by each in consequence of his Appointment. | Any other Employment, Place, Pension, or Annuity, payable out of the Public Revenue. | | | GENERAL TOTAL. |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|--|--|---------------|-------------|----------------|
| | | | | Description. | Annual Value. | Attendance. | |
| £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
| 44 4 0 | - - - | - - - | 44 4 0 | - - None - - | - - - | - - - | 44 4 0 |
| 44 4 0 | - - - | - - - | 44 4 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 44 4 0 |
| 44 4 0 | - - - | - - - | 44 4 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 44 4 0 |
| 44 4 0 | - - - | - - - | 44 4 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 44 4 0 |
| 44 4 0 | - - - | - - - | 44 4 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 44 4 0 |
| 41 12 0 | - - - | - - - | 41 12 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 41 12 0 |
| 41 12 0 | - - - | - - - | 41 12 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 41 12 0 |
| 41 12 0 | - - - | - - - | 41 12 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 41 12 0 |
| 41 12 0 | - - - | - - - | 41 12 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 41 12 0 |
| 41 12 0 | - - - | - - - | 41 12 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 41 12 0 |
| 41 12 0 | - - - | - - - | 41 12 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 41 12 0 |
| 41 12 0 | - - - | - - - | 41 12 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 41 12 0 |
| 41 12 0 | - - - | - - - | 41 12 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 41 12 0 |
| 41 12 0 | - - - | - - - | 41 12 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 41 12 0 |
| 41 12 0 | - - - | - - - | 41 12 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 41 12 0 |
| 41 12 0 | - - - | - - - | 41 12 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 41 12 0 |
| 41 12 0 | - - - | - - - | 41 12 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 41 12 0 |
| 39 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 39 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 39 0 0 |
| 39 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 39 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 39 0 0 |
| 39 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 39 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 39 0 0 |
| 39 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 39 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 39 0 0 |
| 39 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 39 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 39 0 0 |
| 39 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 39 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 39 0 0 |
| 39 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 39 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 39 0 0 |
| 39 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 39 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 39 0 0 |
| 39 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 39 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 39 0 0 |
| 39 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 39 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 39 0 0 |
| 39 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 39 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 39 0 0 |
| 39 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 39 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 39 0 0 |
| 39 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 39 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 39 0 0 |
| 39 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 39 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 39 0 0 |
| 36 8 0 | - - - | - - - | 36 8 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 36 8 0 |
| 36 8 0 | - - - | - - - | 36 8 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 36 8 0 |
| 36 8 0 | - - - | - - - | 36 8 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 36 8 0 |
| 36 8 0 | - - - | - - - | 36 8 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 36 8 0 |
| 36 8 0 | - - - | - - - | 36 8 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 36 8 0 |
| 36 8 0 | - - - | - - - | 36 8 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 36 8 0 |
| 36 8 0 | - - - | - - - | 36 8 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 36 8 0 |
| 36 8 0 | - - - | - - - | 36 8 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 36 8 0 |
| 36 8 0 | - - - | - - - | 36 8 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 36 8 0 |
| 36 8 0 | - - - | - - - | 36 8 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 36 8 0 |
| 36 8 0 | - - - | - - - | 36 8 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 36 8 0 |
| 36 8 0 | - - - | - - - | 36 8 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 36 8 0 |
| 36 8 0 | - - - | - - - | 36 8 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 36 8 0 |
| 36 8 0 | - - - | - - - | 36 8 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 36 8 0 |
| 36 8 0 | - - - | - - - | 36 8 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 36 8 0 |
| 36 8 0 | - - - | - - - | 36 8 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 36 8 0 |
| 5 0 0 | 4 9 8 | - - - | 9 9 8 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 9 9 8 |
| 5 0 0 | 1 0 8 | - - - | 6 0 8 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 6 0 8 |
| 5 0 0 | 0 15 0 | - - - | 5 15 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 5 15 0 |
| 5 0 0 | 1 14 0 | - - - | 6 14 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 6 14 0 |
| 5 0 0 | 0 16 5 | - - - | 5 16 5 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 5 16 5 |
| 5 0 0 | 2 1 0 | - - - | 7 1 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 7 1 0 |
| 5 0 0 | 3 16 2 | - - - | 8 16 2 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 8 16 2 |
| 5 0 0 | 6 13 0 | - - - | 11 13 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 11 13 0 |
| 5 0 0 | 2 17 0 | - - - | 7 17 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 7 17 0 |
| 5 0 0 | 4 6 0 | - - - | 9 6 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 9 6 0 |
| 5 0 0 | 4 10 0 | - - - | 9 10 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 9 10 0 |
| 5 0 0 | 2 0 0 | - - - | 7 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 7 0 0 |
| 5 0 0 | 2 10 0 | - - - | 7 10 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 7 10 0 |
| 5 0 0 | 3 4 0 | - - - | 8 4 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 8 4 0 |
| 5 0 0 | 1 6 0 | - - - | 6 6 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 6 6 0 |
| 5 0 0 | 6 12 0 | - - - | 11 12 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 11 12 0 |
| 5 0 0 | 2 17 0 | - - - | 7 17 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 7 17 0 |
| 5 0 0 | 3 3 0 | - - - | 8 3 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 8 3 0 |

Appendix, No. 34.—Return of Persons holding Offices and receiving Annual Salaries in the Department

| DESCRIPTION of OFFICE. | NAME. | By whom and when appointed. | Attendance. | Duration of Interest. | Whether executed by Deputy or otherwise. |
|--|-----------------------|--|-------------|-----------------------|--|
| Penny Post-Office— (continued.) | J. Malone | The Postmasters-Genl, on the 6th June 1810 | Open daily | During pleasure | In person |
| | J. Wiggins | ditto - 6th June 1810 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | William Kent | ditto - 6th June 1810 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | E. Stephens | ditto - 6th Jan. 1822 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | Mary Crane | ditto - 6th June 1810 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | Barnet Ferris | ditto - 6th June 1810 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | George Home | ditto - 6th Jan. 1818 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | James Stafford | ditto - 6th July 1813 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | Jon. Deverell | ditto - 6th July 1814 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | Edward Clarke | ditto - 6th June 1810 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | Samuel Spencer | ditto - 6th Sept. 1819 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | M. Ozlin | ditto - 6th Sept. 1819 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | Rach. Gill | ditto - 6th June 1810 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | Francis Purcell | ditto - 6th June 1816 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | John Bowden | ditto - 6th July 1814 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | William Madden | ditto - 6th July 1815 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | C. O'Brien | ditto - 6th June 1819 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | Thomas Collins | ditto - 6th June 1810 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | Eliza Kennedy | ditto - 6th Jan. 1813 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | George Rogers | ditto - 6th June 1810 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | Anne Charles | ditto - 6th April 1811 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | L. Beddy | ditto - 6th June 1820 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | John Short | ditto - 6th Jan. 1822 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | William Hughes | ditto - 6th Sept. 1816 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | James Sheridan | ditto - 6th June 1810 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | Peter Miller | ditto - 6th June 1810 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | John Lewis | ditto - 6th June 1810 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | Catherine Long | ditto - 6th Mar. 1812 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | J. M'Intagert | ditto - 6th June 1812 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | N. Segrave | ditto - 6th June 1810 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | E. Ponsonby | ditto - 6th June 1819 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | E. Delany | ditto - 6th June 1819 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | William Daniel | ditto - 6th April 1818 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | N. Clarke | ditto - 6th June 1810 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | R. Cooke | ditto - 6th July 1819 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | R. White | ditto - 6th June 1810 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | R. White | ditto - 6th June 1810 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | O. Dogherty | ditto - 6th Oct. 1820 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | P. Sandford | ditto - 6th Nov. 1820 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | John Askins | ditto - 6th Jan. 1817 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | James Rice | ditto - 6th Jan. 1817 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | Rose Ure | ditto - 6th June 1810 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | Henry Wilson | ditto - 6th June 1810 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | M. A. Harward | ditto - 6th June 1810 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | James Heron | ditto - 6th Oct. 1817 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | Ann Fairclough | ditto - 6th Jan. 1818 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| | Mary Walsh | ditto - 6th Jan. 1818 | ditto | ditto | ditto |
| William Byrne | ditto - 6th Jan. 1818 | ditto | ditto | ditto | |
| James Clinton | ditto - 6th Jan. 1820 | ditto | ditto | ditto | |
| Ann Carty | ditto - 6th Jan. 1820 | ditto | ditto | ditto | |
| Alice Ebbs | ditto - 6th Jan. 1820 | ditto | ditto | ditto | |
| Ann Mann | ditto - 6th Jan. 1820 | ditto | ditto | ditto | |
| Thomas Parsons | ditto - 6th June 1810 | ditto | ditto | ditto | |
| D. Gellen | ditto - 6th Jan. 1822 | ditto | ditto | ditto | |
| James O'Brien | ditto - 6th June 1810 | ditto | ditto | ditto | |
| Edward Allison | ditto - 6th Oct. 1817 | ditto | ditto | ditto | |
| P. M. Loughlin | ditto - 6th Oct. 1817 | ditto | ditto | ditto | |
| James Acheson | ditto - 6th June 1810 | ditto | ditto | ditto | |
| John Jennett | ditto - 6th Oct. 1814 | ditto | ditto | ditto | |
| John Horan | ditto - 6th May 1822 | ditto | ditto | ditto | |
| Keepers of Receiving Houses—continued. | | | | | |

of the Post Office in Dublin, and the different Towns in Ireland, for the Year ended January 1823—continued.

| Salary or Fixed Allowances. | All other Emoluments or Advantages. | Deductions. | Net Emoluments received by each in consequence of his Appointment. | Any other Employment, Place, Pension, or Annuity, payable out of the Public Revenue. | | | GENERAL TOTAL. |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|--|--|---------------|-------------|----------------|
| | | | | Description. | Annual Value. | Attendance. | |
| £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
| 5 0 0 | 2 12 0 | - - - | 7 12 0 | - - None - - | - - - | - - - | 7 12 0 |
| 5 0 0 | 0 15 0 | - - - | 5 15 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 5 15 0 |
| 5 0 0 | 4 16 0 | - - - | 9 16 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 9 16 0 |
| 5 0 0 | 1 0 0 | - - - | 6 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 6 0 0 |
| 5 0 0 | 1 0 0 | - - - | 6 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 6 0 0 |
| 5 0 0 | 3 0 0 | - - - | 8 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 8 0 0 |
| 5 0 0 | 9 7 0 | - - - | 14 7 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 14 7 0 |
| 5 0 0 | 1 7 0 | - - - | 6 7 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 6 7 0 |
| 5 0 0 | 0 15 0 | - - - | 5 15 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 5 15 0 |
| 5 0 0 | 0 14 0 | - - - | 5 14 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 5 14 0 |
| 5 0 0 | 0 15 0 | - - - | 5 15 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 5 15 0 |
| 5 0 0 | 1 1 0 | - - - | 6 1 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 6 1 0 |
| 5 0 0 | 1 4 0 | - - - | 6 4 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 6 4 0 |
| 5 0 0 | 4 8 0 | - - - | 9 8 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 9 8 0 |
| 5 0 0 | 1 0 0 | - - - | 6 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 6 0 0 |
| 5 0 0 | 2 1 0 | - - - | 7 1 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 7 1 0 |
| 5 0 0 | 5 8 0 | - - - | 10 8 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 10 8 0 |
| 5 0 0 | 5 3 0 | - - - | 10 3 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 10 3 0 |
| 5 0 0 | 0 15 0 | - - - | 5 15 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 5 15 0 |
| 5 0 0 | 0 18 0 | - - - | 5 18 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 5 18 0 |
| 5 0 0 | 0 14 0 | - - - | 5 14 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 5 14 0 |
| 5 0 0 | 4 0 0 | - - - | 9 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 9 0 0 |
| 5 0 0 | 1 4 0 | - - - | 6 4 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 6 4 0 |
| 5 0 0 | 3 13 0 | - - - | 8 13 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 8 13 0 |
| 5 0 0 | 0 11 0 | - - - | 5 11 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 5 11 0 |
| 5 0 0 | 1 4 0 | - - - | 6 4 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 6 4 0 |
| 5 0 0 | 2 7 0 | - - - | 7 7 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 7 7 0 |
| 5 0 0 | 3 4 0 | - - - | 8 4 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 8 4 0 |
| 5 0 0 | 4 5 0 | - - - | 9 5 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 9 5 0 |
| 5 0 0 | 3 4 0 | - - - | 8 4 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 8 4 0 |
| 5 0 0 | 2 8 0 | - - - | 7 8 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 7 8 0 |
| 5 0 0 | 1 7 0 | - - - | 6 7 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 6 7 0 |
| 5 0 0 | 2 19 0 | - - - | 7 19 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 7 19 0 |
| 5 0 0 | 4 3 0 | - - - | 9 3 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 9 3 0 |
| 5 0 0 | 3 12 0 | - - - | 8 12 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 8 12 0 |
| 5 0 0 | 6 19 0 | - - - | 11 19 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 11 19 0 |
| 5 0 0 | 1 18 0 | - - - | 6 18 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 6 18 0 |
| 5 0 0 | 1 10 0 | - - - | 6 10 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 6 10 0 |
| 5 0 0 | 3 12 0 | - - - | 8 12 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 8 12 0 |
| 5 0 0 | 0 5 0 | - - - | 5 5 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 5 5 0 |
| 5 0 0 | 0 5 0 | - - - | 5 5 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 5 5 0 |
| 5 0 0 | 0 4 0 | - - - | 5 4 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 5 4 0 |
| 5 0 0 | 0 4 0 | - - - | 5 4 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 5 4 0 |
| 5 0 0 | 0 7 6 | - - - | 5 7 6 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 5 7 6 |
| 5 0 0 | 0 11 0 | - - - | 5 11 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 5 11 0 |
| 5 0 0 | 0 6 0 | - - - | 5 6 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 5 6 0 |
| 5 0 0 | 1 1 0 | - - - | 6 1 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 6 1 0 |
| 5 0 0 | 2 5 0 | - - - | 7 5 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 7 5 0 |
| 5 0 0 | 2 2 0 | - - - | 7 2 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 7 2 0 |
| 5 0 0 | 0 4 0 | - - - | 5 4 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 5 4 0 |
| 5 0 0 | 0 4 0 | - - - | 5 4 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 5 4 0 |
| 5 0 0 | 0 5 0 | - - - | 5 5 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 5 5 0 |
| 5 0 0 | 0 7 6 | - - - | 5 7 6 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 5 7 6 |
| 5 0 0 | 0 2 0 | - - - | 5 2 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 5 2 0 |
| 5 0 0 | 0 2 0 | - - - | 5 2 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 5 2 0 |
| 5 0 0 | 0 9 0 | - - - | 5 9 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 5 9 0 |
| 5 0 0 | 0 3 0 | - - - | 5 3 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 5 3 0 |
| 5 0 0 | 0 1 0 | - - - | 5 1 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 5 1 0 |
| 5 0 0 | 0 2 0 | - - - | 5 2 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 5 2 0 |
| 5 0 0 | 0 9 0 | - - - | 5 9 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 5 9 0 |

Appendix, No. 34.—Return of Persons holding Offices and receiving Annual Salaries in the Department

| DESCRIPTION of OFFICE. | N A M E. | By whom and when appointed. | Attendance. | Duration of Interest. | Whether executed by Deputy or otherwise. |
|---|-------------------|--|--------------|-----------------------|--|
| Penny Post-Office— (continued.) | D. Halloran - - | The Postmasters-Genl, on the 6th April 1820. | Open daily - | During pleasure - | In person |
| Keepers of Receiving Houses—continued. | C. Hepenstell - - | ditto - 6th Jan. 1816 | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto - - |
| | Robert Carter - - | ditto - 6th Jan. 1816 | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto - - |
| | Jane Laughlin - - | ditto - 6th June 1810 | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto - - |
| | Henry Odiam - - | ditto - 6th Oct. 1819 | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto - - |

The keepers of penny post receiving-houses have to stamp and deliver to the letter-carriers all letters put number, bearing the office stamp and name of receiving-house, and signed by the keeper.

| GENERAL RECEIVING HOUSES and MESSENGERS: | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------|
| Receiving Houses | James-street - | John Purser - - | The Postmasters-Genl, in the year | Daily - | During pleasure | In person - |
| | High-street - | John White - - | ditto 1821 - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto - - |
| | Dorset-street - | C. B. Peters - - | ditto 1814 - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto - - |
| | Great Britain- street. | C. D. Devitt - - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto - - |
| | Dorset-street - | F. Fearis - - | ditto 1814 - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto - - |
| | Clare-street - | Amy Douglas - - | ditto 1793 - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto - - |
| | St. Stephen's- green. | G. Kavanagh - - | ditto 1809 - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto - - |
| | Capel-street - | Thomas Pearce - - | ditto 1810 - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto - - |
| | N th King-street | Bridget Madden - - | ditto 1808 - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto - - |
| | Inn's-quay - | Owen Ryan - - | ditto 1819 - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto - - |
| | Queen-street - | A. Doran - - | ditto 1811 - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto - - |
| | Bride-street - | S. Boileau - - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto - - |
| | Aungier-street | H. Logan - - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto - - |
| | Meath-street - | R. Morris - - | ditto 1810 - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto - - |
| Newmarket - | Richard Clarke - - | ditto 1813 - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto - - | |

These persons perform no duty; the receiving boxes are placed in a secure and convenient part of their and conveys them to the sorting office at the General Post-office, from whence they are dispatched by

| | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------------|---|--------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Messengers - | Joseph Ruckley - - | The Postmasters-Genl, in the year - 1778 | At 5 P.M. each day | During pleasure | In person - |
| | Thomas Sparrow - - | ditto 1783 - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto - - |
| | Patrick Byrne - - | ditto 1797 - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto - - |
| | James Carton - - | ditto 1803 - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto - - |
| | Jonathan Cowen - - | ditto 1804 - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto - - |
| | James Hawkins - - | ditto 1804 - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto - - |
| | John Lewis - - | ditto 1805 - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto - - |

These men call at the receiving-houses at 5 P.M. every evening to convey the letters in the boxes to the General Post-office.

| WRITING OFFICE: | | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|--|---------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| First Clerk - - | John Lee - - | The Postmasters-Genl, on the 6 Nov. 1820. | From 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. | During pleasure | In person - |
| Second ditto - - | George Irvine - - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto - - |
| Messenger - - | Robert Gilmore - - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto - - |

This office was established in 1820 to control the printer's accounts and prevent the waste of stationery by the of their duty, which were formerly sent them by the printer, whose charge for forwarding them was very great. was difficult and expensive.

of the Post Office in Dublin, and the different Towns in Ireland, for the Year ended January 1823— *continued.*

| Salary or Fixed Allowances. | All other Emoluments or Advantages. | Deductions. | Net Emoluments received by each in consequence of his Appointment. | Any other Employment, Place, Pension, or Annuity, payable out of the Public Revenue. | | | GENERAL TOTAL. |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|--|--|---------------|-------------|----------------|
| | | | | Description. | Annual Value. | Attendance. | |
| £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
| 5 0 0 | 0 1 0 | - - - | 5 1 0 | - - None - - | - - - | - - - | 5 1 0 |
| 5 0 0 | 0 2 0 | - - - | 5 2 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 5 2 0 |
| 5 0 0 | 0 1 0 | - - - | 5 1 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 5 1 0 |
| 5 0 0 | 0 4 0 | - - - | 5 4 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 5 4 0 |
| 5 0 0 | 0 10 0 | - - - | 5 10 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 5 10 0 |

into their respective boxes, six times each day, and on each delivery to send a docket with the letters, stating the

| | | | | | | | |
|--------|-------|-------|--------|---------------|-------|-------|--------|
| 10 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 |
| 10 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 |
| 10 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 |
| 10 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 |
| 10 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 |
| 10 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 |
| 10 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 |
| 10 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 |
| 10 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 |
| 10 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 |
| 10 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 |
| 10 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 |
| 10 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 |
| 10 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 |
| 10 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 |

windows, the letter-carrier or messenger keeps the key, and at five o'clock each afternoon he receives the letters, the mails.

| | | | | | | | |
|---------|-------|--------|---------|---|-------------------|---|----------|
| 7 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 7 0 0 | Letter-carrier, G. P. O. | 129 16 0 | Morning and Mid-day | 136 16 0 |
| 7 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 7 0 0 | - - ditto - - | 143 16 0 | - ditto - | 150 16 0 |
| 7 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 7 0 0 | - - ditto - - | 118 17 6 | - ditto - | 125 17 6 |
| 7 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 7 0 0 | - - ditto - - | 78 16 0 | - ditto - | 85 16 0 |
| 7 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 7 0 0 | - - ditto - - | 68 16 0 | - ditto - | 75 16 0 |
| 7 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 7 0 0 | - - ditto - - | 66 16 0 | Morning and Mid-day, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. | 113 16 0 |
| 7 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 7 0 0 | { Peace officer, police establishment - } Letter-carrier, G.P.O. | 40 0 0 66 16 0 | | |
| 100 0 0 | - - - | 2 10 0 | 97 10 0 | - - None - - | - - - | - - - | 97 10 0 |
| 70 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 70 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 70 0 0 |
| 50 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 50 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 50 0 0 |

deputy postmasters, who are now supplied by these officers with every form and voucher requisite for the performance. They also write and prepare for the other offices of the establishment many books and papers, the printing of which

Appendix, No. 34.—Return of Persons holding Offices and receiving Annual Salaries in the Department

| POST TOWNS. | Gross Produce of the Revenue. | NAME. | By whom and when appointed. | Attendance. | Duration of Interest. | Whether executed by Deputy or otherwise. |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|--|--|---|--|
| DEPUTY POSTMASTERS. | | | | | | |
| | £ s. d. | | | | | |
| Abbeyleix - - | 253 7 8 | Martin Burke - | The Postmasters-General, on 26th May 1823. | In summer, from 7 A. M. to 11 P. M.; in winter, from 8 A. M. to 11 P. M. | During the pleasure of the Postmasters-general. | In person |
| Adair - - | 84 11 2 | William Corneill - | ditto - 5 Oct. 1814 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Ahascragh - - | 88 3 0½ | Ann Fallon - | ditto - 15 Feb. 1808 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Autrim - - | 328 9 0 | Eleanor Charters - | ditto - 6 Aug. 1818 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Ardaragh - - | 31 10 7½ | Thomas Beatty - | ditto - 18 April 1820 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Ardee - - | 374 6 8½ | Henry Lewers - | ditto - 18 April 1822 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Arklow - - | 315 19 6 | Charles Sterne - | ditto - 27 Dec. 1820 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Armagh - - | 1,439 5 7½ | Abigail Bolton - | ditto - 1 July 1800 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Ashburne - - | 35 18 10 | Robert Bourne - | ditto - 8 Sept. 1821 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Arthurstown - | 126 13 1 | Edward Gordon - | ditto - 25 July 1811 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Arva - - | 72 16 1 | Walter Crawford - | ditto - 6 Oct. 1816 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Ashford - - | 110 13 4 | Alexander Hall - | ditto - 6 May 1819 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Askeaton - - | 66 6 0 | Hannah Daly - | ditto - 31 Aug. 1822 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Athboy - - | 152 3 4 | John Askin - | ditto - 6 May 1814 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Athenry - - | 101 9 9 | Wm. B. Persse - | ditto - 6 May 1821 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Athleague - - | 70 14 6 | Thomas Waldron - | ditto - 27 Aug. 1814 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Athlone - - | 1,304 2 8 | Mary Burrowes - | ditto - 3 July 1817 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Athy - - | 354 1 2 | Jane Barras - | ditto - 6 April 1796 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Aughnacloy - - | 226 11 9½ | Rowland Betty - | ditto - 6 Jan. 1816 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Aughrim - - | 91 4 3½ | Timothy Clarke - | ditto - 15 June 1820 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Bagnalstown - | 188 14 10 | Wm. Conagon - | ditto - 12 Jan. 1819 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Ballyborough - | 96 14 4½ | Margaret Egan - | ditto - 20 Sept. 1822 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Balbriggan - - | 331 2 6½ | Henry Joynson - | ditto - 23 Nov. 1821 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Ballaghaderin - | 91 15 7 | Luke Dillon - | ditto - 6 Aug. 1819 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Ballibay - - | 250 5 9 | Michael Forde - | ditto - 16 Nov. 1821 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Ballina - - | 491 17 7 | Eliza Knox - | ditto - 6 Jan. 1819 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Ballinakill - - | 113 15 11½ | Ann Howard - | ditto - 5 April 1805 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Ballinasloe - - | 487 3 6 | Thos. Carroll - | ditto - 26 Jan. 1807 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Ballincollig - | 174 8 7½ | Steph. Lyons - | ditto - 19 June 1818 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Ballingarry - - | 53 7 1½ | Patrick Meade - | ditto - 23 April 1823 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Ballinrobe - - | 277 1 11 | Bridget Kelly - | ditto - 13 April 1822 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Ballyboy - - | 132 6 8½ | John Drought - | ditto - 6 July 1800 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Ballycastle - - | 266 5 4 | Rose Lyons - | ditto - 6 July 1796 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Ballyclare - - | 70 7 11½ | Jane Wilson - | ditto - 6 July 1802 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Ballyconnell - | 138 9 3½ | John Montgomery - | ditto - 6 July 1807 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Ballygawley - - | 92 16 1½ | Jane Davis - | ditto - 6 Nov. 1816 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Ballyglass - - | 119 16 2 | Richard M'Evily - | ditto - 28 Sept. 1810 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Ballyhaunis - - | 58 6 5 | A. Stannton - | ditto - 6 June 1819 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Bally-James-Duff | 57 18 7½ | Robert Morrow - | ditto - 6 June 1819 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Ballylongford - | 32 8 0 | James Scanlon - | ditto - 20 Aug. 1821 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Ballymahon - - | 281 18 0 | William Lee - | ditto - 19 Dec. 1821 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Ballymena - - | 568 1 8 | Samuel M'Master - | ditto - 10 April 1806 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Ballymoe - - | 58 15 1 | Charles Kelly - | ditto - 5 Jan. 1813 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Ballymoney - - | 319 19 5 | Richard Hamilton - | ditto - 7 Dec. 1822 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Ballymore - - | 113 8 7 | Fanny Cunningham - | ditto - 6 Jan. 1814 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Ballymote - - | 158 8 11½ | John Motherwell - | ditto - 7 Oct. 1800 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Ballymullet - - | 43 10 9½ | James Briscoe - | ditto - 18 Sept. 1821 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Ballynacargy - | 127 10 8½ | John Ball - | ditto - 5 April 1810 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Ballynahinch - | 195 15 6½ | John Smith - | ditto - 5 Jan. 1821 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Ballynamore - - | 176 14 10 | Charles Hamilton - | ditto - 12 Aug. 1811 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Ballyraggett - - | 59 8 1 | John Maher - | ditto - 6 April 1809 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Ballyshannon - | 508 2 7½ | John Britton - | ditto - 11 Mar. 1812 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Ballytore - - | 163 14 7½ | Wm. Leadbeater - | ditto - 26 Jan. 1802 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Ballyvary - - | 65 14 4 | Coll. Jordan - | ditto - 9 Dec. 1815 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Baltinglass - - | 209 5 1½ | Mary Jackson - | ditto - 7 Dec. 1816 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Banagher - - | 247 0 4½ | Richard Sharp - | ditto - 17 Dec. 1810 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Banbridge - - | 375 0 10½ | Wm. Merron - | ditto - 26 Oct. 1811 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Bandon - - | 730 14 3 | Mary Burges - | ditto - 22 Mar. 1821 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Bangor - - | 178 14 9 | James Blackwood - | ditto - 6 April 1819 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |

of the Post Office in Dublin, and the different Towns in Ireland, for the Year ended January 1823 — *continued.*

| Salary or Fixed Allowances. | All other Emoluments or Advantages. | Deductions. | Net Emoluments received by each in consequence of his Appointment. | Any other Employment, Place, Pension, or Annuity, payable out of the Public Revenue. | | | GENERAL TOTAL. |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|--|--|---------------|-------------|----------------|
| | | | | Description. | Annual Value. | Attendance. | |
| £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
| 30 0 0 | 19 10 0 | 10 0 0 | 39 10 0 | - - None - - | - - - | - - - | 39 10 0 |
| 30 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 30 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 30 0 0 |
| 20 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 |
| 54 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 54 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 54 0 0 |
| 10 0 0 | - - - | 2 0 0 | 8 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 8 0 0 |
| 44 0 0 | - - - | 20 0 0 | 24 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 24 0 0 |
| 50 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 50 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 50 0 0 |
| 46 0 0 | 33 0 0 | 30 5 0 | 48 15 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 48 15 0 |
| 15 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 15 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 15 0 0 |
| 10 0 0 | 2 5 6 | 5 0 0 | 7 5 6 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 7 5 6 |
| 20 0 0 | 26 0 0 | 16 0 0 | 30 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 30 0 0 |
| 20 0 0 | 30 2 6 | 33 0 0 | 17 2 6 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 17 2 6 |
| 20 0 0 | 32 2 6 | 28 0 0 | 24 2 6 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 24 2 6 |
| 20 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 |
| 25 0 0 | 19 10 0 | 19 10 0 | 25 0 0 | Half-pay, Lieut. Galway Mil | 45 12 6 | None | 70 12 6 |
| 20 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 | - - None - - | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 |
| 70 0 0 | 99 2 6 | 125 0 0 | 44 2 6 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 44 2 6 |
| 35 0 0 | 47 2 6 | 42 2 6 | 40 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 40 0 0 |
| 53 0 0 | 59 6 6 | 84 6 6 | 28 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 28 0 0 |
| 24 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 24 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 24 0 0 |
| 20 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 |
| 20 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 |
| 35 10 0 | 4 0 0 | - - - | 39 10 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 39 10 0 |
| 20 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 |
| 25 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 25 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 25 0 0 |
| 48 0 0 | 124 6 3 | 135 0 0 | 37 6 3 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 37 6 3 |
| 25 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 25 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 25 0 0 |
| 67 10 0 | - - - | - - - | 67 10 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 67 10 0 |
| 20 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 | Pensioner from Artillery | 33 9 2 | None | 53 9 2 |
| 10 0 0 | 12 3 9 | 6 3 9 | 16 0 0 | - - None - - | - - - | - - - | 16 0 0 |
| 27 10 0 | 29 5 0 | 31 7 6 | 25 7 6 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 25 7 6 |
| 20 0 0 | 61 15 0 | 68 8 11 | 13 6 1 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 13 6 1 |
| 24 0 0 | 35 15 0 | 30 0 0 | 29 15 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 29 15 0 |
| 22 10 0 | 31 6 8 | 31 10 0 | 22 6 8 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 22 6 8 |
| 30 0 0 | 39 0 0 | 45 0 0 | 24 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 24 0 0 |
| 20 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 |
| 20 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 |
| 12 10 0 | 29 13 1 | 29 13 1 | 12 10 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 12 10 0 |
| 20 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 |
| 10 0 0 | - - - | 5 0 0 | 5 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 5 0 0 |
| 27 10 0 | - - - | - - - | 27 10 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 27 10 0 |
| 53 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 53 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 53 0 0 |
| 10 0 0 | 9 15 0 | 9 15 0 | 10 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 |
| 39 10 0 | 27 15 9 | 15 12 0 | 51 13 9 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 51 13 9 |
| 24 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 24 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 24 0 0 |
| 22 10 0 | 32 10 0 | 32 8 4 | 22 11 8 | Distributor of Stamps | 30 0 0 | Constant | 52 11 8 |
| 50 0 0 | - - - | 34 15 0 | 15 5 0 | Preventive Surveyor, Excise. | Uncertain | Uncertain | Uncertain. |
| 20 0 0 | 129 13 6 | 138 13 0 | 11 0 6 | - - None - - | - - - | - - - | 11 0 6 |
| 30 0 0 | 78 0 0 | 73 12 6 | 34 7 6 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 34 7 6 |
| 22 10 0 | - - - | - - - | 22 10 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 22 10 0 |
| 20 0 0 | 56 1 3 | 40 0 0 | 36 1 3 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 36 1 3 |
| 47 10 0 | 65 0 0 | 65 0 0 | 47 10 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 47 10 0 |
| 32 0 0 | - - - | 6 0 0 | 26 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 26 0 0 |
| 20 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 |
| 27 10 0 | 61 15 0 | 61 15 0 | 27 10 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 27 10 0 |
| 37 0 0 | - - - | 15 0 0 | 22 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 22 0 0 |
| 41 0 0 | 179 8 0 | 179 8 0 | 41 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 41 0 0 |
| 53 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 53 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 53 0 0 |
| 20 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 |

Appendix, No. 34.—Return of Persons holding Offices and receiving Annual Salaries in the Department.

| POST TOWNS. | Gross Produce of the Revenue. | N A M E. | By whom and when appointed. | Attendance. | Duration of Interest. | Whether executed by Deputy or otherwise. |
|--|-------------------------------|--------------------|--|---|---|--|
| Deputy Postmasters — <i>continued.</i> | | | | | | |
| | £ s. d. | | | | | |
| Bantry - - - | 272 1 8½ | Robert Clerke - | The Postmasters-General, on the 10th May 1821. | In summer from 7 A.M. to 11 P.M.; in winter, from 8 A.M. to 11 P.M. | During pleasure of the Postmasters-General. | In person - |
| Belfast - - - | 802 7 9½ | Thomas Whinnery - | ditto - 18 June 1795 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Bellaghy - - - | 39 6 5 | Charles Pollock - | ditto - 6 Dec. 1816 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Belturbet - - - | 382 12 0½ | William Clarke - | ditto - 6 July 1808 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Blackwater-town | 105 15 5½ | William Walker - | ditto 22 Nov. 1820 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Blessington - - | 43 8 8 | Alex. Bourke - | ditto - 5 April 1791 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Boyle - - - | 529 7 1 | John Fry sen. - | ditto - 6 Nov. 1814 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Bray - - - | 495 2 10½ | Catharine Miller - | ditto - 10 Oct. 1797 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Broadway - - - | 86 17 5 | Thos. Gainfort - | ditto - 6 Feb. 1814 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Brookborough - - | 122 3 2 | John Armstrong - | ditto - 22 Nov. 1820 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Broughshane - - | 72 19 11 | Ann Clarke - | ditto - 27 Sept. 1820 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Bruff - - - | 186 6 4 | Thomas Riggs - | ditto - 6 June 1811 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Buncrana - - - | 211 14 0 | Mary Armstrong - | ditto - 6 Jan. 1812 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Burrin - - - | 40 8 8½ | John Crowe - | ditto - 12 June 1820 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Burros-a-Kane - - | 279 9 11½ | Thomas Gardiner - | ditto - 6 June 1815 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Burros in Ossory - | 103 3 2½ | Arabella Power - | ditto - 15 Oct. 1790 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Burrosleigh - - - | 98 6 11½ | Margaret Usher - | ditto - 28 Oct. 1822 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Bushmills - - - | 94 17 6 | Samuel Steel - | ditto - 15 Oct. 1806 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Buttevant - - - | 302 10 11½ | Robert Eames - | ditto 20 April 1821 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Bunratty - - - | 27 6 6 | Pat. M'Namara - | ditto - 6 April 1822 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Cabinteely - - - | 54 18 8 | Patrick Doyle - | ditto - 18 June 1814 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Caherciveen - - - | 91 15 4 | Tallis Eagar - | ditto - 6 Jan. 1811 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Caherconlish - - | 52 10 6½ | John Innis - | ditto - 5 Feb. 1821 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Cahir - - - | 417 18 6½ | Richard Davoren - | ditto - 5 April 1796 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Caledon - - - | 88 16 6 | Arthur Hughes - | ditto - 20 May 1811 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Callan - - - | 285 15 5½ | E. Nowlan - | ditto - 6 Nov. 1818 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Camolin - - - | 99 14 2½ | Dan. Keogho - | ditto - 13 May 1813 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Cappoquin - - - | 204 7 9½ | Hannah Dodsworth | ditto - 7 Dec. 1822 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Carlingford - - - | 94 7 5 | Harriet Spence - | ditto - 27 June 1809 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Carlow - - - | 1,171 16 6 | Mary Shervington - | ditto - 5 May 1815 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Carn - - - | 142 16 7 | Tristram Cory - | ditto - 6 Feb. 1817 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Carnew - - - | 78 15 3 | Richard Goodison | ditto - 7 Dec. 1822 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Carrickfergus - - | 381 16 0 | Eliza Clements - | ditto - 14 May 1796 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Carrickmacross - | 244 15 0½ | Matilda Leet - | ditto - 6 Sept. 1817 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Carrick on Shannon | 305 8 10 | Mary Brown - | ditto - 6 Aug. 1818 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Carrick on Suir - - | 658 4 0½ | John Leech - | ditto - 6 Jan. 1819 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Cashcarrigan - - | 43 13 5½ | John Mulvy - | ditto - 5 May 1810 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Cashel - - - | 537 6 6 | John Mills - | ditto - 12 Oct. 1822 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Castlebar - - - | 677 5 1½ | Ann Andrews - | ditto - 6 April 1799 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Castle-Bellingham | 172 14 11 | Foster Birch - | ditto - 6 May 1812 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Castleblakeney - - | 190 5 8½ | Randal Kent - | ditto - 6 June 1820 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Castleblaney - - - | 197 7 2 | Thomas Lewers - | ditto - 18 Nov. 1797 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Castlecomer - - - | 181 11 4½ | John M'Laughlin - | ditto - 12 Oct. 1822 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Castleconnell - - | 220 6 9 | Geo. P. Madden - | ditto - 6 Mar. 1811 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Castle-Dawson - - | 89 10 3½ | James P. Heeney - | ditto - 6 Dec. 1817 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Castle-Derg - - - | 88 3 9½ | Gilly M'Hugh - | ditto - 6 Nov. 1820 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Castledermot - - | 149 13 8 | George Graham - | ditto - 21 Jan. 1812 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Castlefin - - - | 78 16 2 | Wm. M'Laughlin - | ditto - 6 Aug. 1817 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Castle Island - - - | 80 0 11½ | Jeremiah Reidy - | ditto - 6 April 1813 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Castlemartyr - - - | 118 5 1 | Henry Burnell - | ditto - 6 Aug. 1821 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Castlepollard - - | 180 16 4 | Thomas Riggs - | ditto - 6 Oct. 1817 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Castlereagh - - - | 291 9 8 | Catharine Bell - | ditto - 6 April 1817 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Castletown - - - | 223 9 0½ | W. W. Mealy - | ditto - 6 Dec. 1807 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Castletown-Delvin | 95 15 6½ | Michael Beaty - | ditto - 26 Mar. 1823 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Castletown-Roche | 41 17 11½ | Sabina Laffan - | ditto - 5 April 1820 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Castlewellan - - - | 215 8 4 | James O'Neill - | ditto - 6 Jan. 1816 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Cavan - - - | 617 10 11 | Mich. Babington - | ditto - 6 Jan. 1815 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Celbridge - - - | 129 11 8 | Wm. Leslie - | ditto - 6 Sept. 1811 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Charleville - - - | 469 2 11½ | A. R. E. Eddington | ditto - 6 April 1822 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Church-hill - - - | 39 3 11½ | Archibald Woods - | ditto - 12 Mar. 1822 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |

of the Post Office in Dublin, and the different Towns in Ireland, for the Year ended January 1823—continued.

| Salary or Fixed Allowances. | All other Emoluments or Advantages. | Deductions. | Net Emoluments received by each in consequence of his Appointment. | Any other Employment, Place, Pension, or Annuity, payable out of the Public Revenue. | | | GENERAL TOTAL. |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|--|---|---------------|--------------------|----------------|
| | | | | Description. | Annual Value. | Attendance. | |
| £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
| 32 10 0 | - - - | - - - | 32 10 0 | - - None - - | - - - | - - - | 32 10 0 |
| 256 0 0 | 435 0 0 | 140 0 0 | 551 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 551 0 0 |
| 10 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 |
| 32 10 0 | - - - | - - - | 32 10 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 32 10 0 |
| 20 0 0 | 16 13 4 | 12 10 0 | 24 3 4 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 24 3 4 |
| 10 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 |
| 45 0 0 | 45 10 0 | 49 2 6 | 41 7 6 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 41 7 6 |
| 51 0 0 | - - - | 24 0 0 | 27 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 27 0 0 |
| 10 0 0 | - - - | 4 0 0 | 6 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 6 0 0 |
| - - - | 22 15 0 | 22 15 0 | - - - | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| 10 0 0 | 21 2 6 | 21 2 6 | 10 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 |
| 27 0 0 | 106 4 0 | 99 0 0 | 34 4 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 34 4 0 |
| 35 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 35 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 35 0 0 |
| 10 0 0 | 39 0 0 | 24 0 0 | 25 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 25 0 0 |
| 20 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 |
| 38 0 0 | 39 0 0 | 36 0 0 | 41 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 41 0 0 |
| 20 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 |
| 25 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 25 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 25 0 0 |
| 20 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 |
| 20 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 |
| 10 0 0 | 78 0 0 | 78 0 0 | 10 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 |
| 20 0 0 | - - - | 4 0 0 | 16 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 16 0 0 |
| 41 10 0 | - - - | 10 0 0 | 31 10 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 31 10 0 |
| 20 0 0 | 1 2 9 | - - - | 21 2 9 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 21 2 9 |
| 27 10 0 | - - - | - - - | 27 10 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 27 10 0 |
| 22 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 22 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 22 0 0 |
| 20 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 |
| 10 0 0 | 36 11 3 | 36 11 3 | 10 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 |
| 62 0 0 | 47 3 6 | 69 2 6 | 72 1 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 72 1 0 |
| 10 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 | Pensioner from Donegal Milit. | 18 4 0 | None | 28 4 0 |
| 20 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 | - - None - - | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 |
| 30 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 30 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 30 0 0 |
| 36 10 0 | - - - | - - - | 36 10 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 36 10 0 |
| 38 10 0 | - - - | - - - | 38 10 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 38 10 0 |
| 40 0 0 | 31 4 0 | 30 0 0 | 41 4 0 | Pensioner from 85th foot | 18 5 0 | None | 59 9 0 |
| 10 0 0 | 26 8 1 | 26 8 1 | 10 0 0 | - - None - - | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 |
| 61 10 0 | - - - | - - - | 61 10 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 61 10 0 |
| 57 0 0 | - - - | 20 0 0 | 37 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 37 0 0 |
| 33 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 33 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 33 0 0 |
| 25 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 25 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 25 0 0 |
| 28 0 0 | 58 10 0 | 74 2 6 | 14 7 6 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 14 7 6 |
| 20 0 0 | 61 15 0 | 50 0 0 | 31 15 0 | Permanent Serj. Yeomanry | 18 5 0 | 3 days in the year | 50 0 0 |
| 25 0 0 | 0 5 0 | - - - | 25 5 0 | - - None - - | - - - | - - - | 25 5 0 |
| 20 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 |
| 10 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 |
| 41 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 41 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 41 0 0 |
| 20 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 |
| 10 0 0 | 28 8 9 | 15 12 0 | 22 16 9 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 22 16 9 |
| 27 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 27 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 27 0 0 |
| 25 0 0 | 53 12 6 | 47 1 0 | 31 11 6 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 31 11 6 |
| 20 0 0 | 88 11 3 | 80 10 0 | 28 1 3 | Royal bounty, as sister to the late Arthur Bell, Surgeon to the Forces in Lord Wellington's army in Portugal. | 30 0 0 | None | 58 1 3 |
| 20 0 0 | 91 0 0 | 70 0 0 | 41 0 0 | - - None - - | - - - | - - - | 41 0 0 |
| 20 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 |
| 10 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 |
| 20 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 |
| 49 10 0 | - - - | 20 0 0 | 29 10 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 29 10 0 |
| 20 0 0 | 21 2 6 | 20 0 0 | 21 2 6 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 21 2 6 |
| 39 10 0 | 128 15 9 | 105 11 0 | 62 14 9 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 62 14 9 |
| 20 0 0 | 81 5 0 | 79 0 0 | 22 5 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 22 5 0 |

Appendix, No. 34.—Return of Persons holding Offices and receiving Annual Salaries in the Department

| POST TOWNS. | Gross Produce of the Revenue. | N A M E. | By whom and when appointed. | Attendance. | Duration of Interest. | Whether executed by Deputy or otherwise. |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|---|--|---|--|
| Deputy Postmasters—continued. | | | | | | |
| | £ s. d. | | | | | |
| Clane - - - | 134 9 5 | Catherine Allen - | The Postmasters-General, on the 6th April 1822. | In summer, from 7 A.M. to 11 P.M.; in winter, from 8 A.M. to 11 P.M. | During pleasure of the Postmasters-General. | In person |
| Clara - - - | 149 8 5½ | M. Egan - - - | ditto - 6 June 1822 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Clare - - - | 210 7 8½ | Bryan Cassidy - | ditto - 6 Mar. 1820 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Clifden - - - | 144 18 1½ | Moses Elliot - | ditto - 6 Mar. 1821 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Cloghan - - - | 98 5 8 | John Devery - | ditto - 6 Jan. 1821 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Clogheen - - - | 265 3 10½ | James Sandford - | ditto - 6 July 1822 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Clogher - - - | 145 5 1½ | Martha Crooks - | ditto - 5 Feb. 1789 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Clohnakilty - - - | 301 17 3½ | John Bennett - | ditto - 6 July 1821 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Clonard - - - | 148 5 3 | Oliver Barker - | ditto - 9 Oct. 1781 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Clonaslie - - - | 45 11 2½ | Primrose Dempsey - | ditto - 6 Aug. 1819 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Clonee - - - | 26 11 0 | Pat. Fitzpatrick - | ditto - 6 July 1822 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Clonegal - - - | 54 16 9 | Marg. Underwood - | ditto - 6 Oct. 1814 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Clones - - - | 338 11 8 | George Forster - | ditto - 6 Nov. 1797 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Clonmel - - - | 2,184 17 5½ | James Worrall - | ditto - 6 Oct. 1817 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Clough - - - | 108 9 4 | Ann M'Mullen - | ditto - 7 April 1821 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Cloughjordan - - - | 74 10 11½ | Benjamin Wilson - | ditto - 6 Aug. 1800 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Cloyne - - - | 215 4 9 | Sarah Collins - | ditto - 3 Mar. 1812 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Colehill - - - | 67 7 5 | Charles Cody - | ditto - 6 Feb. 1805 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Coleraine - - - | 1,034 19 8½ | John Boyd - | ditto - 2 April 1812 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Collon - - - | 87 0 11 | Joseph Donnellan - | ditto - 6 Aug. 1811 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Collooney - - - | 190 7 4½ | Elizabeth Benson - | ditto - 6 Sept. 1819 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Cong - - - | 78 9 2 | Patrick Moran - | ditto - 16 Nov. 1821 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Cookstown - - - | 303 15 1 | Mat. Patteson - | ditto - 6 Oct. 1817 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Cootehill - - - | 421 18 9½ | Mary Wallace - | ditto - 13 May 1808 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Cork - - - | 11,670 9 6½ | Henry Fortescue - | ditto - 6 July 1804 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Cove - - - | 925 18 3½ | W. K. Sleigh - | ditto - 28 April 1792 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Croome - - - | 122 10 0 | Matt. Flaherty - | ditto - 12 Aug. 1794 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Crosakeale - - - | - - - | (See Receiving-houses) | ditto - - - | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Crosmolina - - - | 100 5 3 | George Mostyn - | ditto - 6 Jan. 1806 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Crossdoney - - - | 124 6 10½ | John Moore - | ditto - 6 Sept. 1813 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Croughwell - - - | 100 10 7 | Michael Quin - | ditto - 6 July 1821 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Crumlin - - - | 137 16 0 | Sarah Campbell - | ditto - 6 Jan. 1808 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Cumber - - - | 133 15 3½ | Ann O'Neill - | ditto - 20 Sept. 1822 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Curofin - - - | 63 2 10½ | Bar. Moriarty - | ditto - 5 April 1811 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Cushendall - - - | 85 16 0 | Ran. M'Donnell - | ditto - 10 Oct. 1807 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Dangan - - - | 60 4 11 | Edmond Fahey - | ditto - 16 Dec. 1819 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Deal Castle - - - | 10 15 1 | George Rafferty - | ditto - 15 Oct. 1794 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Delgany - - - | 119 18 7 | Hugh M'Lindon - | ditto - 6 June 1819 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Derry - - - | 2,937 9 6½ | Eliza Peoples - | ditto - 6 Mar. 1818 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Dervock - - - | 107 14 9½ | Jane Monratty - | ditto - 11 May 1810 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Dingle - - - | 297 15 2½ | Joseph C. Smith - | ditto - 31 Jan. 1820 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Donaghadee - - - | 262 12 0 | Michael Smith - | ditto - 1 Jan. 1800 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Donegal - - - | 210 9 4 | Anthony Diver - | ditto - 6 Mar. 1815 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Doneraile - - - | 321 10 0½ | John Haycroft - | ditto - 6 July 1810 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Downpatrick - - - | 524 19 2 | Rose M'Iver - | ditto - 9 July 1811 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Drogheda - - - | 1,624 0 8½ | John Allen - | ditto - 5 Aug. 1813 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Dromahair - - - | 53 18 0½ | John Carney - | ditto - 3 Feb. 1812 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Dromore - - - | 270 11 8 | Moses Bodel - | ditto - 6 April 1790 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Dromore, West - - - | 107 7 9½ | William Grove - | ditto - 6 Jan. 1806 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Drumcree - - - | 58 0 2 | Robert Somerset - | ditto - 7 Dec. 1820 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Drumsna - - - | 234 1 8 | William Lucy - | ditto - 5 Dec. 1820 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Dunamanagh - - - | 40 10 0½ | Jean Bond - | ditto - 6 April 1811 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Dundalk - - - | 1,386 3 3 | George M'Gusty - | ditto - 6 April 1815 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Dunfanaghy - - - | 102 16 6 | Robert Wilkison - | ditto - 5 Oct. 1819 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Dungannon - - - | 683 19 11 | John Hughes - | ditto - 6 Sept. 1812 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Dungarvan - - - | 470 1 11½ | Judith Dyer - | ditto - 16 June 1817 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Dungiven - - - | 139 16 6½ | Ez. Skullion - | ditto - 6 April 1819 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Dunlavin - - - | 41 7 0 | Maurice Hennery - | ditto - 16 June 1819 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Dunleir - - - | 157 12 3 | Letitia Fyans - | ditto - 6 May 1817 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |

of the Post Office in Dublin, and the different Towns in Ireland, for the Year ended January 1823 — continued.

| Salary or Fixed Allowances. | All other Emoluments or Advantages. | Deductions. | Net Emoluments received by each in consequence of his Appointment. | Any other Employment, Place, Pension, or Annuity, payable out of the Public Revenue. | | | GENERAL TOTAL. |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|--|--|---------------|--------------------|----------------|
| | | | | Description. | Annual Value. | Attendance. | |
| £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
| 20 0 0 | 27 12 6 | 27 12 6 | 20 0 0 | - - None - - | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 |
| 20 0 0 | 27 12 6 | 27 12 6 | 20 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 |
| 20 0 0 | 39 0 0 | 25 0 0 | 34 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 34 0 0 |
| 20 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 |
| 20 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 |
| 27 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 27 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 27 0 0 |
| 22 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 22 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 22 0 0 |
| 25 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 25 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 25 0 0 |
| 48 0 0 | 40 12 6 | 20 0 0 | 68 12 6 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 68 12 6 |
| 10 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| 5 0 0 | 24 17 3 | 20 4 0 | 9 13 3 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 9 13 3 |
| 25 0 0 | 85 17 6 | 85 17 6 | 25 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 25 0 0 |
| 82 0 0 | 95 1 3 | 109 16 0 | 67 5 3 | Pensioner from 4th Dragoons | 31 18 9 | None | 56 18 9 |
| 20 0 0 | 2 5 6 | - - - | 22 5 6 | - - None - - | - - - | - - - | 22 5 6 |
| 20 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 |
| 20 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 | Permanent Serjeant, Yeomanry. | 18 5 0 | 3 days in the year | 38 5 0 |
| 20 0 0 | 22 15 0 | 22 15 0 | 20 0 0 | - - None - - | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 |
| 20 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 |
| 62 0 0 | 127 5 0 | 112 5 0 | 77 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 77 0 0 |
| 34 0 0 | 32 10 0 | 41 8 0 | 25 2 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 25 2 0 |
| 30 0 0 | 88 0 0 | 75 10 0 | 42 10 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 42 10 0 |
| 10 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 |
| 27 10 0 | - - - | - - - | 27 10 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 27 10 0 |
| 32 10 0 | - - - | - - - | 32 10 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 32 10 0 |
| 270 0 0 | 460 10 2 | 210 0 0 | 520 10 2 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 520 10 2 |
| 50 0 0 | 54 18 1 | 40 0 0 | 64 18 1 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 64 18 1 |
| 22 0 0 | 59 6 3 | 54 15 0 | 26 11 3 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 26 11 3 |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| 20 0 0 | 41 8 9 | 51 8 9 | 10 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 |
| 20 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 |
| 24 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 24 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 24 0 0 |
| 20 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 |
| 22 15 0 | 53 12 6 | 53 0 0 | 23 7 6 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 23 7 6 |
| 30 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 30 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 30 0 0 |
| 10 0 0 | 32 18 1 | 18 0 0 | 24 18 1 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 24 18 1 |
| 8 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 8 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 8 0 0 |
| 10 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 |
| 20 0 0 | - - - | 10 0 0 | 10 0 0 | Pensioner from Artillery | 13 5 3 | None | 23 5 3 |
| 95 0 0 | - - - | 20 0 0 | 75 0 0 | - - None - - | - - - | - - - | 75 0 0 |
| 20 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 |
| 25 0 0 | 70 5 7 | 70 5 7 | 25 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 25 0 0 |
| 190 0 0 | - - - | 50 0 0 | 140 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 140 0 0 |
| 30 0 0 | 91 0 0 | 83 5 0 | 37 15 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 37 15 0 |
| 29 0 0 | 169 9 4 | 155 15 0 | 42 14 4 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 42 14 4 |
| 51 10 0 | 117 16 3 | 152 19 3 | 18 7 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 18 7 0 |
| 130 0 0 | 97 17 6 | 166 0 0 | 61 17 6 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 61 17 6 |
| 12 0 0 | 19 10 0 | 18 0 0 | 13 10 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 13 10 0 |
| 40 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 40 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 40 0 0 |
| 20 0 0 | 104 0 0 | 104 0 0 | 20 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 |
| 10 0 0 | 13 0 0 | 13 0 0 | 10 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 |
| 20 0 0 | 6 0 0 | - - - | 26 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 26 0 0 |
| 10 0 0 | 20 14 4 | 20 0 0 | 10 14 4 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 10 14 4 |
| 90 0 0 | 40 4 4 | 38 13 0 | 91 11 4 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 91 11 4 |
| 12 10 0 | - - - | - - - | 12 10 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 12 10 0 |
| 64 10 0 | 11 7 6 | - - - | 75 17 6 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 75 17 6 |
| 35 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 35 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 35 0 0 |
| 20 0 0 | 49 11 3 | 48 13 4 | 20 18 11 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 20 18 11 |
| 10 0 0 | 16 5 0 | 16 5 0 | 10 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 |
| 38 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 38 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 38 0 0 |

Appendix, No. 34.—Return of Persons holding Offices and receiving Annual Salaries in the Department

| POST TOWNS. | Gross Produce of the Revenue. | | | N A M E. | By whom and when appointed. | Attendance. | Duration of Interest. | Whether executed by Deputy or otherwise. |
|--|-------------------------------|----|-----|---------------------|---|---|---|--|
| Deputy Postmasters — <i>continued.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| | £ | s. | d. | | | | | |
| Dunmanway - | 119 | 17 | 3½ | Anne O'Brien - | The Postmasters-General, on the 10th Oct. 1796. | In summer from 7 A.M. to 11 P.M.; in winter, from 8 A.M. to 11 P.M. | During pleasure of the Postmasters-General. | In person |
| Dunmore - - | 136 | 16 | 2½ | Anthony Reily - | ditto - 6 July 1821 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Dunmore, East - | 73 | 6 | 10 | Matthew Young - | ditto - 5 July 1818 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Dunshaughlin - | 146 | 15 | 10½ | Jane Devitt - | ditto - 20 Sept. 1822 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Durrow - - | 141 | 10 | 5 | Enior Harte - | ditto - 6 Dec. 1805 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Edenderry - - | 247 | 10 | 5 | Robert Astle - | ditto - 11 Jan. 1803 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Edgeworthstown - | 208 | 1 | 3 | Jane S. Geoffrey - | ditto - 26 Feb. 1807 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Elphin - - | 222 | 3 | 2½ | Margt Crawford - | ditto - 6 Sept. 1792 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Emo - - | 115 | 16 | 4½ | Catharine Carty - | ditto - 5 July 1812 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Emyvale - - | 21 | 17 | 6 | David M'Dowall - | ditto - 1 Oct. 1813 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Enfield - - | 40 | 14 | 11 | John Fury - - | ditto - 5 Dec. 1820 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Ennis - - | 885 | 9 | 8 | Jno. J. Fitzpatrick | ditto - 19 Aug. 1808 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Enniscorthy - | 672 | 14 | 1 | Robert Burkett - | ditto - 4 May 1813 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Enniskillen - | 779 | 19 | 2½ | Mary Armstrong - | ditto - 10 Oct. 1794 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Ennistimon - | 134 | 5 | 2 | Henry O'Brien - | ditto - 13 Sept. 1804 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Eyrecoort - - | 185 | 12 | 4 | Catherine Fisher - | ditto - 6 July 1815 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Farbane - - | 100 | 17 | 8 | John Galven - | ditto - 6 June 1818 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Fermoy - - | 750 | 10 | 4 | James Talbot - | ditto - 25 Nov. 1822 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Ferns - - | 114 | 18 | 4 | John Wright - | ditto - 5 April 1791 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Fethard - - | 84 | 2 | 5½ | Robert Jackson - | ditto - - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Fethard, Tip. - | 214 | 17 | 3½ | Richard Wright - | ditto - 16 April 1807 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Fintona - - | 87 | 15 | 0 | Ham. Watt - - | ditto - 20 Sept. 1822 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Five-mile-town - | 67 | 1 | 5 | Rob. Price Hyde - | ditto - 10 May 1810 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Florence Court - | 46 | 17 | 2 | William Wade - | ditto - 10 Oct. 1805 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Flurrybridge - | 55 | 17 | 8½ | Elizabeth Stringer | ditto - 28 Feb. 1812 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Forkhill - - | 34 | 18 | 2½ | James Fenton - | ditto - 23 Dec. 1820 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Foxford - - | 49 | 3 | 2½ | Patrick Mullen - | ditto - 6 May 1800 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Frenchpark - - | 61 | 5 | 8 | Martha Cowen - | ditto - 19 April 1817 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Freshford - - | 130 | 6 | 6 | Richard Stone - | ditto - 7 Feb. 1822 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Galway - - | 1,832 | 11 | 3½ | Henry S. Persse - | ditto - 19 Jan. 1818 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Garvagh - - | 92 | 4 | 0 | John Wallace - | ditto - 28 Dec. 1807 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Geashell - - | 43 | 4 | 0½ | George Pattison - | ditto - 6 June 1819 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Gilford - - | 158 | 8 | 10 | Kennedy Cochran | ditto - 6 July 1810 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Glasslough - - | 66 | 19 | 10½ | James M'Curdy - | ditto - 5 July 1819 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Glenarm - - | 111 | 12 | 6½ | Thomas Crawford | ditto - 12 June 1823 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Glenavy - - | 44 | 17 | 1 | Jane Quigley - | ditto - 5 Aug. 1821 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Golden - - | 51 | 18 | 6 | James Dwyer - | ditto - 6 July 1821 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Gore's Bridge - | 220 | 18 | 7 | Ephm Burroughs | ditto - 5 Jan. 1810 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Gorey - - | 291 | 5 | 6 | Anne Harper - | ditto - 20 Dec. 1820 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Gort - - | 308 | 6 | 8 | Michael Toohey - | ditto - 13 Oct. 1821 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Gowran - - | 61 | 14 | 8 | Henry Cuthbert - | ditto - 6 July 1798 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Graig - - | 99 | 16 | 11 | Ann Davly - - | ditto - 28 Oct. 1822 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Granard - - | 317 | 3 | 7 | Simon Griffith - | ditto - 16 Feb. 1808 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Hacketstown - | 72 | 10 | 6 | Edward Boyd - | ditto - 15 Jan. 1807 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Headford - - | 170 | 7 | 10 | Anthy. B. Daly - | ditto - 5 Jan. 1804 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Hillsborough - | 174 | 0 | 4½ | E. M'Conkey - | ditto - 10 April 1806 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Hollymount - | 175 | 12 | 2 | Thomas Fair - | ditto - 17 July 1815 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Hollywood - - | 81 | 11 | 10 | Hugh Stewart - | ditto - 28 June 1822 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Howth - - | 71 | 18 | 5 | James Brown - | ditto - 6 June 1819 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Innistigue - - | 58 | 1 | 4 | Thomas Hillan - | ditto - 16 Dec. 1818 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Innishannon - | 86 | 8 | 0 | Johnston M'Intosh | ditto - 9 May 1815 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Johnstown - - | 207 | 6 | 4 | Mary Dwyer - | ditto - 6 July 1814 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Irvinestown - | 76 | 8 | 5 | Oswald Sturdy - | ditto - 28 Dec. 1811 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |

of the Post Office in Dublin, and the different Towns in Ireland, for the Year ended January 1823—continued.

| Salary or Fixed Allowances | All other Emoluments or Advantages. | Deductions. | Net Emoluments received by each in consequence of his Appointment. | Any other Employment, Place, Pension, or Annuity, payable out of the Public Revenue. | | | GENERAL TOTAL. |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|--|--|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| | | | | Description. | Annual Value. | Attendance. | |
| £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
| 20 0 0 | - - - | 15 0 0 | 5 0 0 | - - None - - | - - - | - - - | 5 0 0 |
| 22 10 0 | 47 2 6 | 47 2 6 | 22 10 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 22 10 0 |
| 60 0 0 | 240 0 0 | 251 2 0 | 48 18 0 | Packet Agent at Dunmore, Half-pay Lieut. Royal Navy | 100 0 0 109 10 0 | Constant None | 259 8 0 |
| 52 0 0 | - - - | 22 8 6 | 29 11 6 | - - None - - | - - - | - - - | 29 11 6 |
| 33 0 0 | 24 7 6 | 19 0 0 | 38 7 6 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 38 7 6 |
| 20 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 |
| 37 0 0 | 45 10 0 | 49 16 3 | 32 13 9 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 32 13 9 |
| 29 0 0 | - - - | 10 0 0 | 19 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 19 0 0 |
| 34 0 0 | - - - | 8 0 0 | 26 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 26 0 0 |
| 20 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 | Permanent Serjeant, Yeomanry. | 18 5 0 | 3 days in the year | 38 5 0 |
| 24 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 24 0 0 | - - None - - | - - - | - - - | 24 0 0 |
| 62 0 0 | 172 5 0 | 178 15 9 | 55 9 3 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 55 9 3 |
| 39 10 0 | 6 0 0 | 10 0 0 | 35 10 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 35 10 0 |
| 58 0 0 | 131 12 6 | 120 0 0 | 69 12 6 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 69 12 6 |
| 32 0 0 | 107 5 0 | 107 0 0 | 32 5 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 32 5 0 |
| 27 10 0 | 33 5 3 | 30 0 0 | 30 15 3 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 30 15 3 |
| 20 0 0 | 54 8 9 | 50 5 0 | 24 3 9 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 24 3 9 |
| 54 0 0 | 24 15 7 | 21 0 0 | 57 15 7 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 57 15 7 |
| 24 0 0 | 55 0 0 | 53 0 0 | 26 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 26 0 0 |
| 20 0 0 | 49 11 3 | 52 8 9 | 17 2 6 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 17 2 6 |
| 20 0 0 | - - - | 15 0 0 | 5 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 5 0 0 |
| 20 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 |
| 20 0 0 | 78 16 3 | 76 18 4 | 21 17 11 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 21 17 11 |
| 22 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 22 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 22 0 0 |
| 24 0 0 | - - - | 10 0 0 | 14 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 14 0 0 |
| 10 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 |
| 30 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 30 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 30 0 0 |
| 21 10 0 | 40 12 6 | 24 0 0 | 38 2 6 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 38 2 6 |
| 20 0 0 | 47 2 6 | 36 0 0 | 31 2 6 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 31 2 6 |
| 66 0 0 | 68 10 10 | 75 5 10 | 59 5 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 59 5 0 |
| 20 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 |
| 20 0 0 | 26 0 0 | 16 0 0 | 30 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 30 0 0 |
| 20 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 |
| 20 0 0 | 52 0 0 | 52 0 0 | 20 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 |
| 22 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 22 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 22 0 0 |
| 30 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 30 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 30 0 0 |
| 10 0 0 | 11 7 6 | 6 16 6 | 14 11 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 14 11 0 |
| 25 0 0 | 52 0 0 | 43 0 0 | 34 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 34 0 0 |
| 34 0 0 | 37 7 6 | 30 0 0 | 41 7 6 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 41 7 6 |
| 27 10 0 | - - - | - - - | 27 10 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 27 10 0 |
| 44 19 0 | 17 1 3 | 28 0 0 | 34 0 3 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 34 0 3 |
| 20 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 |
| 36 10 0 | - - - | - - - | 36 10 0 | Pensioner from 8th Dragoons | 18 5 0 | None | 54 15 0 |
| 10 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 | - - None - - | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 |
| 20 0 0 | 58 10 0 | 70 1 4 | 8 8 8 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 8 8 8 |
| 29 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 29 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 29 0 0 |
| 38 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 38 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 38 0 0 |
| 10 0 0 | 26 0 0 | 27 0 0 | 9 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 9 0 0 |
| 30 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 30 0 0 | Packet Agent at Howth - Harbour Master ditto - Half-pay Lieut. Royal Navy | 100 0 0 300 0 0 | Constant Ditto None | 430 0 0 |
| 10 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 | - - None - - | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 |
| 20 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 |
| 22 0 0 | 39 16 3 | 50 0 0 | 11 16 3 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 11 16 3 |
| 10 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 |

Appendix, No. 34.—Return of Persons holding Offices and receiving Annual Salaries in the Department

| POST TOWNS. | Gross Produce of the Revenue. | NAME. | By whom and when appointed. | Attendance. | Duration of Interest. | Whether executed by Deputy or otherwise. |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|---|--|---|--|
| Deputy Postmasters— <i>continued.</i> | | | | | | |
| | £ s. d. | | | | | |
| Kanturk - - | 196 12 9½ | Stephen Williams - | The Postmasters-General, on the 1st March 1819. | In summer, from 7 A.M. to 11 P.M.; in winter, from 8 A.M. to 11 P.M. | During pleasure of the Postmasters-General. | In person |
| Keadue - - | 74 0 0 | Thomas Powell - | ditto - 5 April 1810 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Keady - - | 88 15 3½ | John Kidd - | ditto - 5 April 1810 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Kells - - | 430 7 9 | Henry Dinning - | ditto - 24 Dec. 1817 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Kenmare - - | 176 18 7½ | William Irvine - | ditto - 18 May 1820 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Kilbeggan - | 261 13 8½ | L. M'Laughlin - | ditto - 15 Dec. 1815 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Kilcock - - | 119 11 1 | Edw. A. Goodwin - | ditto - 1 Sept. 1814 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Kilconnell - | 15 15 8½ | John Whyte - | ditto - 10 April 1806 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Kilcullen - | 239 16 0 | George Delany - | ditto - 6 July 1814 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Kildare - - | 181 6 2 | Michael Behan - | ditto - 5 Oct. 1815 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Kildorrery - | 50 6 3½ | Elizabeth Piddell - | ditto - 2 Mar. 1822 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Kildysart - | 58 11 10½ | Pat. M'Namara - | ditto - 18 Feb. 1814 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Kilkeel - - | 184 13 7 | George Lewis - | ditto - 29 Sept. 1808 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Kilkenny - - | 1,748 14 10½ | Rob. D. Matthews - | ditto - 23 Sept. 1822 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Killala - - | 214 2 10½ | Anne Grant - | ditto - 6 Jan. 1813 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Killaloe - - | 146 1 3½ | J. H. Jephson - | ditto - 6 Jan. 1822 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Killarney - | 644 4 7½ | Daniel Casey - | ditto - 15 Dec. 1818 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Killinchy - | 54 5 8½ | John Coulter - | ditto - 10 July 1800 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Killough - | 106 2 11½ | Thomas Lea - | ditto - 6 June 1811 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Killucan - | 169 17 4 | John Roberts - | ditto - 1 June 1817 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Killybegs - | 165 1 11½ | James Henderson - | ditto - 1 June 1817 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Killyleigh - | 109 19 1 | Wm. Thompson - | ditto - 10 Oct. 1821 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Killynaule - | 125 2 11½ | John M'Cheane - | ditto - 5 April 1796 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Killysandra - | 328 8 10 | Rich. Anderson - | ditto - 9 Mar. 1816 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Kilmackthomas - | 86 19 6½ | Thomas Brown - | ditto - 26 Sept. 1821 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Kilmallock - | 143 12 9 | H. B. M'Connell - | ditto - 5 April 1805 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Kilrea - - | 85 10 7½ | Francis O'Neill - | ditto - 17 June 1817 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Kilrush - - | 318 17 7 | Austin Clossey - | ditto - 17 June 1811 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Kilworth - - | 90 19 0 | William Simmons - | ditto - 5 April 1791 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| King's-court - | 124 16 0½ | Philip Ward - | ditto - 5 April 1805 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Kinnegad - - | 119 15 7½ | Samuel Campbell - | ditto - 8 Oct. 1808 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Kinnetty - - | 76 1 6 | John Sharpe - | ditto - 20 June 1816 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Kircubbin - | 74 14 7½ | Ann Johnston - | ditto - 16 Aug. 1813 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Kish - - | 70 2 6½ | William Acheson - | ditto - 27 July 1805 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Knock - - | 35 15 7½ | Alex. Lockhart - | ditto - 5 April 1819 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Knocktopher - | 89 6 5 | Richard Holahan - | ditto - 18 Feb. 1822 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Kinsale - - | 749 4 2 | Ann Furzer - | ditto - 6 Aug. 1804 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Lanesborough - | 60 0 6½ | John Costello - | ditto - 6 Dec. 1820 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Larne - - | 491 7 4 | James Cooch - | ditto - 5 July 1808 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Leighlinbridge - | 205 16 5½ | M. Forrest - | ditto - 6 Jan. 1820 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Leixlip - - | 129 13 10 | Anthony Bacon - | ditto - 6 May 1814 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Letterkenny - | 299 14 10 | James Foy - | ditto - 5 Dec. 1811 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Limerick - - | 5,018 17 10 | Luke Bernard - | ditto - 5 April 1806 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Lisburn - - | 700 18 7½ | William Stewart - | ditto - 7 Aug. 1804 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Lismore - - | 275 4 11 | Richard Huddy - | ditto - 1 Oct. 1795 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Lisnaskea - - | 143 6 8½ | Happy M'Cabe - | ditto - 5 Nov. 1812 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Listowell - - | 206 7 9 | George Church - | ditto - 14 July 1794 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Littleton - - | 69 5 5 | Ryder Hungerford - | ditto - 24 Nov. 1816 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Longford - - | 647 5 7 | William Boyle - | ditto - 6 July 1801 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Loughbrickland - | 130 12 0½ | John O'Flaherty - | ditto - 18 Feb. 1803 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Loughgall - - | 106 16 3 | William Addy - | ditto - 4 April 1810 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Loughbrea - - | 767 6 3 | Phoebe Bird - | ditto - 5 Jan. 1812 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Lucan - - | 119 13 3 | Thomas Smullen - | ditto - 15 Oct. 1813 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Lurgan - - | 323 6 1½ | Ann Morris - | ditto - 13 April 1811 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Lurgangreen - | 62 19 1½ | William Rogers - | ditto - 18 Feb. 1793 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Macroom - - | 204 18 11 | Thomas Slade - | ditto - 25 Dec. 1812 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Maghera - - | 96 16 6 | Jane Sinclair - | ditto - 25 April 1816 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Magherafelt - | 193 9 1 | Thomas Dickson - | ditto - 5 Oct. 1821 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Maialide - - | 60 2 11½ | Bridget Everard - | ditto - 5 April 1822 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |

of the Post Office in Dublin, and the different Towns in Ireland, for the Year ended January 1823 — continued.

| Salary or Fixed Allowances. | All other Emoluments or Advantages. | Deductions. | Net Emoluments received by each in consequence of his Appointment. | Any other Employment, Place, Pension, or Annuity, payable out of the Public Revenue. | | | GENERAL TOTAL. |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|--|--|---------------|-------------|----------------|
| | | | | Description. | Annual Value. | Attendance. | |
| £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
| 10 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 | - - None - - | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 |
| 10 0 0 | 26 0 0 | 32 0 0 | 4 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 4 0 0 |
| 10 0 0 | 19 10 0 | 19 10 0 | 10 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 |
| 49 0 0 | 119 2 3 | 103 13 0 | 64 9 3 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 64 9 3 |
| 12 10 0 | 38 3 9 | 38 3 9 | 12 10 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 12 10 0 |
| 47 10 0 | 34 15 6 | 59 17 8 | 22 7 10 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 22 7 10 |
| 60 0 0 | 11 7 6 | 11 7 6 | 60 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 60 0 0 |
| 10 0 0 | 9 15 0 | 5 0 0 | 14 15 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 14 15 0 |
| 70 0 0 | - - - | 35 0 0 | 35 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 35 0 0 |
| 48 10 0 | 34 18 9 | 35 11 0 | 47 17 9 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 47 17 9 |
| 20 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 |
| 20 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 |
| 25 0 0 | 48 15 0 | 56 1 9 | 17 13 3 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 17 13 3 |
| 96 0 0 | 3 8 3 | 39 2 6 | 60 5 9 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 60 5 9 |
| 25 0 0 | 60 2 6 | 60 2 6 | 25 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 25 0 0 |
| 20 0 0 | 13 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 27 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 27 0 0 |
| 32 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 32 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 32 0 0 |
| 22 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 22 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 22 0 0 |
| 10 0 0 | 23 19 4 | 16 0 0 | 17 19 4 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 17 19 4 |
| 20 0 0 | 6 0 0 | - - - | 26 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 26 0 0 |
| 19 10 0 | 78 16 3 | 46 16 3 | 51 10 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 51 10 0 |
| 20 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 | Retired Adjutant, Antrim Militia. | 129 10 0 | None | 149 10 0 |
| 25 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 25 0 0 | - - None - - | - - - | - - - | 25 0 0 |
| 30 0 0 | 112 2 6 | 110 0 0 | 32 2 6 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 32 2 6 |
| 20 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 |
| 22 0 0 | 68 13 9 | 77 8 9 | 13 5 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 13 5 0 |
| 32 0 0 | 89 7 8 | 80 7 6 | 41 0 2 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 41 0 2 |
| 20 0 0 | 97 10 0 | 72 10 0 | 45 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 45 0 0 |
| 29 0 0 | - - - | 12 0 0 | 17 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 17 0 0 |
| 20 0 0 | 34 18 9 | - - - | - - - | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| 55 0 0 | 63 7 6 | 65 7 11 | 52 19 7 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 52 19 7 |
| 20 0 0 | 32 10 0 | 23 0 0 | 29 10 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 29 10 0 |
| 10 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 |
| 10 0 0 | 36 11 3 | 34 0 0 | 12 11 3 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 12 11 3 |
| 15 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 15 0 0 | Half-pay Purser of the Navy. | 59 6 3 | None | 74 6 3 |
| 10 0 0 | 13 8 1 | 13 8 1 | 10 0 0 | - - None - - | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 |
| 35 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 35 0 0 | Pension payable by Navy Board. | 21 13 4 | None | 56 13 4 |
| 10 0 0 | 42 10 0 | 42 10 0 | 10 0 0 | - - None - - | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 |
| 45 0 0 | 57 0 0 | 52 0 0 | 50 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 50 0 0 |
| 52 0 0 | - - - | 12 0 0 | 40 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 40 0 0 |
| 61 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 61 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 61 0 0 |
| 35 0 0 | 64 11 3 | 62 11 3 | 37 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 37 0 0 |
| 141 0 0 | - - - | 80 0 0 | 61 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 61 0 0 |
| 59 0 0 | 68 5 2 | 80 0 0 | 47 5 2 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 47 5 2 |
| 42 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 42 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 42 0 0 |
| 36 0 0 | 55 5 0 | 54 15 0 | 36 10 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 36 10 0 |
| 27 10 0 | 52 0 0 | 34 16 0 | 44 14 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 44 14 0 |
| 28 0 0 | 32 10 0 | 32 10 0 | 28 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 28 0 0 |
| 40 0 0 | 16 0 0 | 28 0 0 | 28 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 28 0 0 |
| 28 0 0 | 46 16 6 | 39 10 10 | 35 5 8 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 35 5 8 |
| 20 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 |
| 52 0 0 | 77 3 9 | 77 3 9 | 52 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 52 0 0 |
| 20 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 |
| 43 0 0 | 59 6 3 | 72 0 0 | 32 6 3 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 32 6 3 |
| 26 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 26 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 26 0 0 |
| 22 10 0 | - - - | - - - | 22 10 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 22 10 0 |
| 20 0 0 | 30 17 6 | 29 0 0 | 21 17 6 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 21 17 6 |
| 46 0 0 | 130 16 3 | 148 11 6 | 28 4 9 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 28 4 9 |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | - - - |

Appendix, No. 34.—Return of Persons holding Offices and receiving Annual Salaries in the Department

| POST TOWNS. | Gross Produce of the Revenue. | N A M E. | By whom and when appointed. | Attendance. | Duration of Interest. | Whether executed by Deputy or otherwise. |
|--|-------------------------------|---------------------|--|--|---|--|
| Deputy Postmasters — <i>continued.</i> | | | | | | |
| | £ s. d. | | | | | |
| Mallow - - - | 641 6 1 | Robert Lynch - | The Postmasters-General, on the 6th Oct. 1812. | In summer, from 7 A.M. to 11 P.M.; in winter, from 8 A.M. to 11 P.M. | During pleasure of the Postmasters-General. | In person |
| Manorhamilton - | 102 9 4½ | Thos. Concudden - | ditto - 6 Feb. 1818 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Markethill - - | 176 0 9½ | Eliz. Monypenny - | ditto - 6 Aug. 1818 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Maryborough - - | 253 5 11 | Wm. Pilsworth - | ditto - 5 Oct. 1809 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Maynooth - - - | 182 4 10 | John M'Clean - | ditto - 28 June 1822 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Middleton - - - | 284 6 6½ | Jos. Brabazon - | ditto - 6 Jan. 1812 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Millstreet - - - | 114 14 10 | Arabella Ellis - | ditto - 5 Jan. 1820 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Miltown - - - - | 108 17 0½ | George Palmer - | ditto - 6 Jan. 1821 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Milton Malbay - | 114 4 0 | Eliz. Sheill - - | ditto - 23 Sept. 1822 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Mitchelstown - | 190 16 4½ | Robert Thornhill - | ditto - 6 May 1812 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Moate - - - - - | 348 18 8 | Nathaniel Russell - | ditto - 1 Aug. 1784 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Mohill - - - - - | 168 14 11 | Barry Norris - | ditto - 10 Oct. 1796 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Moira - - - - - | 86 0 8½ | Elizabeth Bamber - | ditto - 16 April 1822 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Monaghan - - - | 604 4 0½ | Thos. Battersby - | ditto - 3 Nov. 1821 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Monastereven - | 305 13 10 | Grosv' Morgan - | ditto - 24 June 1821 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Moneygall - - - | 212 5 1½ | Samuel Goulding - | ditto - 12 Dec. 1818 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Moneymore - - - | 113 14 11 | Mary Ashmore - | ditto - 30 Oct. 1821 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Monivae - - - - | 49 2 11 | Ulick Commins - | ditto - 4 July 1811 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Mountmellick - | 229 8 9 | Eliza Richardson - | ditto - 12 Oct. 1805 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Mount Nugent - | 131 13 10½ | Christr. Spinks - | ditto - 6 July 1808 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Mountrath - - - | 362 2 0 | Jane Knaggs - | ditto - 5 Aug. 1811 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Mount Talbot - | 110 10 11 | M. Finaghty - | ditto - 6 Aug. 1816 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Moville - - - - | 149 8 4½ | John Anderson - | ditto - 6 Dec. 1807 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Moy - - - - - - | 239 9 10 | Elizabeth Dunne - | ditto - 24 June 1816 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Muff - - - - - - | 65 5 1 | Joseph Jameson - | ditto - 7 Dec. 1804 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Mullingar - - - | 813 9 7 | John M'Donnell - | ditto - 18 Feb. 1822 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Myshall - - - - | 34 12 6 | B. James - - - - | ditto - 10 Jan. 1807 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Naas - - - - - - | 520 5 4 | Mary Good - - - | ditto - 6 Mar. 1812 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Narin - - - - - - | 29 9 4 | Jane Porter - - - | ditto - 6 Feb. 1819 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Navan - - - - - | 481 12 5½ | Anne Shore - - - | ditto - 8 Nov. 1819 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Neenagh - - - - | 827 7 7 | Patrick Cane - - | ditto - 7 Dec. 1817 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| New Birmingham | 48 4 0 | Lamina Larkin - | ditto - 6 Mar. 1816 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| New Bliss - - - - | 52 9 7 | James Bowes - - | ditto - 6 May 1810 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| New Bridge - - - | 137 5 9½ | Caleb E. Powell - | ditto - 20 Feb. 1821 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Newcastle - - - | 317 4 8½ | John Gun jun. - | ditto - 26 July 1814 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Newmarket on F. | 160 18 9 | Pen. Chadwick - | ditto - 6 Jan. 1811 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Newport, Mayo - | 136 5 8 | Eliz. Johnston - | ditto - 6 April 1791 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Newport, Tip. - | 125 19 1 | Thomas Magrath - | ditto - 28 Oct. 1822 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Newry - - - - - | 2,727 6 11 | John Higginson - | ditto - 10 Mar. 1823 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Newtownards - - | 173 17 0½ | Jane Pollock - - | ditto - 7 Dec. 1822 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Newtown-Barry - | 181 1 11½ | John Ralph - - - | ditto - 5 Jan. 1818 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Newtown-Forbes | 83 18 6 | John Behan - - - | ditto - 6 June 1819 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Newtown-Hamilton | 59 13 1 | John Wiles - - - | ditto - 27 Jan. 1819 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Newtown-Limavady | 345 13 5 | Letitia Ross - - | ditto - 22 Aug. 1820 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Newtown-M'Kennedy | 215 6 0 | Robert Roe - - - | ditto - 6 Nov. 1816 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Newtown-Stewart | 197 5 10 | Sarah Hamilton - | ditto - 6 Jan. 1818 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Nobber - - - - - | 98 2 2 | Owen Smith - - - | ditto - 27 Dec. 1807 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Oldcastle - - - | 174 5 1 | Ellinor Kinna - | ditto - 15 July 1807 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Omagh - - - - - | 570 16 11½ | Hamilt. Wallace - | ditto - 6 July 1795 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Oranmore - - - - | 163 3 2½ | James Compton - | ditto - 15 Nov. 1819 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Oulart - - - - - | 66 18 0 | Robert Newland - | ditto - 25 Jan. 1823 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Outerard - - - - | 50 19 7 | Thomas Naughten | ditto - 29 Aug. 1815 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Pallas Green - - | 71 5 8 | John M'Mahon - - | ditto - 18 Nov. 1810 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Pallas Kenry - - | 75 4 5 | James Hill - - - | ditto - 6 Sept. 1819 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Parsonstown - - | 675 1 8 | Wm. Wilkinson - | ditto - 1 Aug. 1784 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Passage - - - - - | 47 8 11½ | Benj. Conn - - - | ditto - 16 June 1812 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Passage, West - | 119 8 3½ | Michael Wallis - | ditto - 29 Oct. 1806 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |

of the Post Office in Dublin, and the different Towns in Ireland, for the Year ended January 1823—continued.

| Salary or Fixed Allowances | All other Emoluments or Advantages. | Deductions. | Net Emoluments received by each in consequence of his Appointment. | Any other Employment, Place, Pension, or Annuity, payable out of the Public Revenue. | | | GENERAL TOTAL. |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|--|--|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| | | | | Description. | Annual Value. | Attendance. | |
| £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
| 46 10 0 | - - - | - - - | 46 10 0 | - - None - - | - - - | - - - | 46 10 0 |
| 17 10 0 | 73 2 6 | 55 0 0 | 35 12 6 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 35 12 6 |
| 30 0 0 | 25 3 9 | 20 0 0 | 35 3 9 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 35 3 9 |
| 56 0 0 | 46 6 3 | 48 4 3 | 54 2 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 54 2 0 |
| 47 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 47 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 47 0 0 |
| 20 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 |
| 20 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 |
| 12 10 0 | - - - | - - - | 12 10 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 12 10 0 |
| 20 0 0 | 32 0 0 | 28 0 0 | 24 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 24 0 0 |
| 25 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 25 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 25 0 0 |
| 46 10 0 | 35 15 6 | 19 0 0 | 63 5 6 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 63 5 6 |
| 20 0 0 | 46 16 0 | 46 16 0 | 20 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 |
| 33 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 33 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 33 0 0 |
| 49 10 0 | - - - | 15 0 0 | 34 10 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 34 10 0 |
| 44 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 44 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 44 0 0 |
| 28 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 28 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 28 0 0 |
| 22 10 0 | - - - | - - - | 22 10 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 22 10 0 |
| 10 0 0 | 13 16 3 | 13 16 3 | 10 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 |
| 30 0 0 | 59 6 3 | 59 0 0 | 30 6 3 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 30 6 3 |
| 20 0 0 | 100 0 0 | 100 0 0 | 20 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 |
| 54 10 0 | - - - | - - - | 54 10 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 54 10 0 |
| 10 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 |
| 50 0 0 | 48 15 0 | 48 15 0 | 50 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 50 0 0 |
| 29 10 0 | - - - | - - - | 29 10 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 29 10 0 |
| 10 0 0 | - - - | 5 8 3 | 4 11 9 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 4 11 9 |
| 64 0 0 | - - - | 20 0 0 | 44 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 44 0 0 |
| 10 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 |
| 63 0 0 | 20 6 3 | 51 16 3 | 31 10 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 31 10 0 |
| 10 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 |
| 61 0 0 | 9 2 0 | - - - | 70 2 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 70 2 0 |
| 45 10 0 | - - - | - - - | 45 10 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 45 10 0 |
| 5 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 5 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 5 0 0 |
| 20 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 |
| 20 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 | Serjeant, Police Estab- lishment. | 35 0 0 | - Uncertain - | 55 0 0 |
| 25 0 0 | - - - | 10 0 0 | 15 0 0 | - - None - - | - - - | - - - | 15 0 0 |
| 20 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 |
| 20 0 0 | 35 15 0 | 35 15 0 | 20 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 |
| 25 0 0 | 26 0 0 | 10 0 0 | 41 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 41 0 0 |
| 110 0 0 | 129 5 0 | 139 5 0 | 100 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 100 0 0 |
| 38 0 0 | 56 13 1 | 30 0 0 | 64 13 1 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 64 13 1 |
| 20 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 |
| 20 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 |
| 10 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 |
| 34 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 34 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 34 0 0 |
| 49 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 49 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 49 0 0 |
| 25 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 25 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 25 0 0 |
| 20 0 0 | 45 12 3 | 44 3 6 | 21 8 9 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 21 8 9 |
| 20 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 |
| 41 0 0 | 40 12 6 | 36 10 0 | 45 2 6 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 45 2 6 |
| 22 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 22 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 22 0 0 |
| 10 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 |
| 10 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 |
| 20 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 |
| 10 0 0 | 32 10 0 | 29 0 0 | 13 10 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 13 10 0 |
| 46 0 0 | 199 1 3 | 184 0 0 | 61 1 3 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 61 1 3 |
| 20 0 0 | 21 2 6 | 18 0 0 | 23 2 6 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 23 2 6 |
| 27 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 27 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 27 0 0 |

Appendix, No. 34.—Return of Persons holding Offices and receiving Annual Salaries in the Department

| POST TOWNS. | Gross Produce of the Revenue. | N A M E. | By whom and when appointed. | Attendance. | Duration of Interest. | Whether executed by Deputy or otherwise. |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|---|--|---|--|
| Deputy Postmasters— <i>continued.</i> | | | | | | |
| | £ s. d. | | | | | |
| Philipstown - | 158 10 7 | William Ellis - | The Postmasters-General, on the 5th January 1811. | In summer, from 7 A. M. to 11 P. M.; in winter, from 8 A. M. to 11 P. M. | During pleasure of the Postmasters-General. | In person |
| Piltown - | 92 2 7½ | Red. Anthony - | ditto - 4 Sept. 1821 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Portadown - | 199 16 4½ | Mary Woodhouse - | ditto - 23 June 1802 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Portaferry - | 190 14 6½ | Elizabeth Pollock - | ditto - 6 Aug. 1809 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Portarlington - | 447 18 11½ | James Shewcraft - | ditto - 26 May 1823 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Portglenone - | 110 0 9½ | William Adams - | ditto - 5 July 1779 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Portlaoise - | 33 12 3 | Thomas Curtis - | ditto - 5 Oct. 1815 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Portumna - | 141 5 8½ | David J. Barry - | ditto - 30 May 1822 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Ramelton - | 274 19 2½ | Alex. Nesbitt - | ditto - 5 Jan. 1785 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Randalstown - | 121 1 10 | Wm. McDermott - | ditto - 5 July 1810 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Raphoe - | 216 1 7½ | Samuel Kerr - | ditto - 19 June 1820 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Rathangan - | 147 14 2 | Isaac Gatchell - | ditto - 6 July 1810 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Rathcoole - | 62 16 9½ | Sarah Drought - | ditto - 5 Jan. 1822 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Rathcormuck - | 136 3 4½ | Daniel Murphy - | ditto - 11 Nov. 1816 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Rathdowney - | 189 17 3½ | Henry Perry - | ditto - 1 July 1808 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Rathdrum - | 155 0 9 | William Saul - | ditto - 6 Sept. 1809 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Rathfriland - | 156 1 3½ | Joseph Murphy - | ditto - 26 Oct. 1784 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Rathkeale - | 450 16 4½ | John Hammond - | ditto - 7 Feb. 1817 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Rathlacken - | 27 7 9 | Henry Tighe - | ditto - 8 Mar. 1814 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Rathowen - | 119 14 8 | James Murray - | ditto - 5 Jan. 1821 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Rich-hill - | 55 7 8½ | William Crozier - | ditto - 11 Jan. 1805 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Roscommon - | 579 1 8½ | George Stritch - | ditto - 20 June 1811 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Roscrea - | 717 17 9½ | Ellenor Short - | ditto - 15 May 1822 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Ross - | 795 10 2 | Rich. W. Burgh - | ditto - 6 Aug. 1817 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Rosscarbery - | 186 0 9½ | Stephen Legoe - | ditto - 5 April 1809 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Rostrevor - | 307 2 9½ | Sarah Stewart - | ditto - 6 June 1816 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Rusky - | 70 0 10 | Jane Percival - | ditto - 2 May 1820 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Rutland - | 97 5 9½ | Eliza Forster - | ditto - 17 June 1809 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Saintfield - | 78 18 0 | Andrew Hunter - | ditto - 15 Feb. 1808 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Scariff - | 77 5 1½ | Ellen Reidy - | ditto - 18 June 1818 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Scrabby - | 34 7 4 | Peter Mulligan - | ditto - 13 Aug. 1811 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Shanagolden - | 71 3 9 | William Corraght - | ditto - 6 June 1811 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Shinrone - | 132 8 9½ | M. Doolan - | ditto - 5 April 1796 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Six-mile-Bridge - | 81 19 6 | J. Miller - | ditto - 6 July 1821 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Skibbereen - | 551 15 8½ | George Lewis - | ditto - 5 Oct. 1814 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Slane - | 117 11 11½ | Charl. Doolittle - | ditto - 16 July 1815 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Sligo - | 1,877 2 4 | Adam Guthrie - | ditto - 6 Jan. 1809 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Stewartstown - | 203 19 9½ | Joseph Dudgeon - | ditto - 19 June 1820 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Strabane - | 760 0 7 | Oliver Jenkins - | ditto - 5 April 1813 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Stradbally - | 279 0 1½ | Thomas Connell - | ditto - 5 Jan. 1815 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Stradone - | 56 10 7½ | William West - | ditto - 13 Oct. 1821 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Strangford - | 131 15 6½ | William Wilson - | ditto - 10 June 1814 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Stranorlar - | 171 18 10 | Samuel Brown - | ditto - 5 April 1808 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Strokestown - | 186 15 5 | John Fearn - | ditto - 5 Jan. 1795 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Summerhill - | 63 8 6 | F. A. M'Nabb - | ditto - 6 July 1813 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Swanlinbar - | 53 1 2½ | Ellinor Story - | ditto - 7 April 1821 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Swinford - | 74 7 4 | Michael Sweeny - | ditto - 25 Oct. 1819 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Swords - | 168 0 | James Sandford - | ditto - 11 Jan. 1796 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Taghmon - | 166 15 9 | Samuel Ennis - | ditto - 11 Aug. 1812 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Tallanstown - | 46 17 11 | William M'Cue - | ditto - 6 Dec. 1818 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Tallow - | 276 7 0½ | Sarah Perry - | ditto - 21 July 1813 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Tanderagee - | 193 5 5½ | Richard Trotter - | ditto - 6 May 1821 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Tarbert - | 188 14 9 | James Fitzgerald - | ditto - 5 April 1798 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Templemore - | 410 16 8½ | George Hargraft - | ditto - 6 July 1815 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Tempo - | 23 15 3½ | Richard Leard - | ditto - 6 Jan. 1821 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Thomastown - | 259 7 2 | Edward Cronyn - | ditto - 6 July 1821 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Thurles - | 450 9 2 | John Williams - | ditto - 6 Oct. 1819 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |

of the Post Office in Dublin, and the different Towns in Ireland, for the Year ended January 1823 — continued.

| Salary or Fixed Allowances. | All other Emoluments or Advantages. | Deductions. | Net Emoluments received by each in consequence of his Appointment. | Any other Employment, Place, Pension, or Annuity, payable out of the Public Revenue. | | | GENERAL TOTAL. |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|--|--|---------------|-------------|----------------|
| | | | | Description. | Annual Value. | Attendance. | |
| £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
| 20 0 0 | 45 10 0 | 45 10 0 | 20 0 0 | - - None - - | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 |
| 20 0 0 | - - - | 10 0 0 | 10 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 |
| 29 0 0 | 113 15 0 | 117 10 0 | 25 5 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 25 5 0 |
| 30 0 0 | 91 0 0 | 72 0 0 | 49 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 49 0 0 |
| 37 10 0 | 29 5 0 | 29 5 0 | 37 10 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 37 10 0 |
| 25 10 0 | 76 7 6 | 76 7 6 | 25 10 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 25 10 0 |
| 20 0 0 | 52 0 0 | 52 16 3 | 19 3 9 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 19 3 9 |
| 25 0 0 | 45 10 0 | 61 15 0 | 8 15 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 8 15 0 |
| 27 10 0 | 34 18 9 | 28 0 0 | 34 8 9 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 34 8 9 |
| 30 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 30 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 30 0 0 |
| 30 0 0 | 40 12 6 | 50 12 6 | 20 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 |
| 20 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 |
| 22 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 22 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 22 0 0 |
| 28 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 28 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 28 0 0 |
| 25 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 25 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 25 0 0 |
| 38 10 0 | 70 4 0 | 68 8 4 | 40 5 8 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 40 5 8 |
| 25 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 25 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 25 0 0 |
| 51 0 0 | 132 8 9 | 111 18 0 | 71 10 9 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 71 10 9 |
| 10 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 | Permanent Serjt Yeomanry. | 18 5 0 | - - - | 28 5 0 |
| 20 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 | - - None - - | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 |
| 20 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 |
| 45 0 0 | 44 13 9 | 43 18 10 | 45 14 11 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 45 14 11 |
| 51 10 0 | 101 1 6 | 80 0 0 | 72 11 6 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 72 11 6 |
| 46 0 0 | 238 0 0 | 205 0 0 | 79 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 79 0 0 |
| 20 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 |
| 22 10 0 | 51 3 9 | 51 3 9 | 22 10 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 22 10 0 |
| 30 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 30 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 30 0 0 |
| 10 0 0 | 57 10 0 | 19 6 9 | 47 13 3 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 47 13 3 |
| 25 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 25 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 25 0 0 |
| 10 0 0 | 23 19 4 | 16 0 0 | 17 19 4 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 17 19 4 |
| 20 0 0 | 37 7 6 | 39 0 0 | 18 7 6 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 18 7 6 |
| 20 0 0 | 47 2 6 | 40 11 0 | 26 11 6 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 26 11 6 |
| 25 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 25 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 25 0 0 |
| 30 0 0 | 7 17 6 | 69 17 6 | 30 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 30 0 0 |
| 30 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 30 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 30 0 0 |
| 20 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 |
| 72 0 0 | 89 17 6 | 85 15 0 | 76 2 6 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 76 2 6 |
| 20 0 0 | 3 0 0 | - - - | 23 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 23 0 0 |
| 65 0 0 | 128 15 7 | 108 0 0 | 85 15 7 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 85 15 7 |
| 37 10 0 | 32 10 0 | 32 10 0 | 37 10 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 37 10 0 |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| 22 10 0 | 55 13 4 | 65 10 0 | 12 13 4 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 12 13 4 |
| 31 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 31 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 31 0 0 |
| 30 0 0 | 87 15 0 | 87 15 0 | 30 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 30 0 0 |
| 25 0 0 | - - - | 12 10 0 | 12 10 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 12 10 0 |
| 10 0 0 | 26 0 0 | 26 0 0 | 10 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 |
| 10 0 0 | 25 17 6 | 18 0 0 | 17 17 6 | Half-pay Ass ^t Surgeon 7th Foot. | 73 0 0 | None | 90 17 6 |
| 35 0 0 | - - - | 10 0 0 | 25 0 0 | - - None - - | - - - | - - - | 25 0 0 |
| 22 10 0 | - - - | - - - | 22 10 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 22 10 0 |
| 20 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 20 0 0 |
| 47 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 47 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 47 0 0 |
| 25 0 0 | - - - | 10 0 0 | 15 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 15 0 0 |
| 27 0 0 | 78 16 2 | 75 11 6 | 30 4 8 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 30 4 8 |
| 20 0 0 | 54 12 0 | 62 7 11 | 12 4 1 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 12 4 1 |
| 10 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 |
| 35 10 0 | - - - | 20 0 0 | 15 10 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 15 10 0 |
| 30 0 0 | 31 4 0 | 31 0 0 | 30 4 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 30 4 0 |

Appendix, No. 34.—Return of Persons holding Offices and receiving Annual Salaries in the Department

| POST TOWNS. | Gross Produce of the Revenue. | N A M E. | By whom and when appointed. | Attendance. | Duration of Interest. | Whether executed by Deputy or otherwise. |
|--|-------------------------------|--|--|--|---|--|
| Deputy Postmasters — <i>continued.</i> | | | | | | |
| | £ s. d. | | | | | |
| Tinahely - - | 96 12 3 | Fra ^s H ^v Marton - | The Postmasters-General, on the 3d April 1809. | In summer, from 7 A.M. to 11 P.M.; in winter, from 8 A.M. to 11 P.M. | During pleasure of the Postmasters-General. | In person |
| Tipperary - - | 564 8 7 | Thos. Chadwick - | ditto - 23 Sept. 1822 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Toome - - | 53 18 7 | Margaret Killen - | ditto - 16 Feb. 1795 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Tralee - - | 970 17 4 | John Busteed - | ditto - 5 April 1818 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Tramore - - | 70 15 7 | Mary Phelan - | ditto - 18 Sept. 1810 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Trim - - | 231 11 8 | Thos. Thornburgh | ditto - 6 Mar. 1816 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Tuam - - | 744 5 8 | Thomas Hicks - | ditto - 5 Jan. 1818 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Tubbermore - | 64 8 8½ | James Christy - | ditto - 6 July 1806 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Tulla - - | 120 8 8 | Bridget Kennedy - | ditto - 24 Feb. 1818 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Tullamore - - | 566 2 10½ | John M'Donald - | ditto - 6 Jan. 1815 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Tullow - - | 256 15 0 | James Ball - - | ditto - 15 June 1822 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Tulsk - - | 63 2 1 | P. M'Laughlin - | ditto - 6 Jan. 1821 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Tynan - - | 106 11 10½ | Elizabeth Huggins | ditto - 10 Aug. 1794 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Tyrrel's-Pass - | 167 9 5½ | Susanna R. L'Estrange | ditto - 6 May 1815 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Valentia - - | 23 10 7 | William Farmer - | ditto - 14 Nov. 1820 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Virginia - - | 67 6 11 | Sarah Hamilton - | ditto - 20 May 1800 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Warrenspoint - | 199 1 0½ | Jane Forrest - | ditto - 5 Dec. 1815 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Waterford - - | 4,992 1 4½ | Alexander Boyd - | ditto - 1 Dec. 1810 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Westport - - | 609 9 6 | James Taylor - | ditto - 10 Oct. 1814 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Wexford - - | 1,695 10 7½ | John Hickey - | ditto - 20 April 1815 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Wicklow - - | 351 0 5 | William Nolan - | ditto - 6 April 1816 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Youghall - - | 1,060 19 11 | William Huxtable - | ditto - 5 April 1797 | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |

D U T I E S. - - - - -

The duty of a deputy postmaster is to receive and dispatch the general and bye mails at their forwarded daily; to furnish to the proper officers in Dublin monthly returns of his respective affidavit.

He must keep his office in a convenient and central part of the town, and have a place set apart which he must have a receiver or letter box for the public, and a proper alphabet for their correspondence from eleven o'clock A.M. to eleven o'clock P.M. except when he is receiving and dispatching the mails, and their and dispatch.

He must remit periodically the amount of postage with which he is charged to the secretary, and to his situation as deputy postmaster.

26th July 1823.

of the Post Office in Dublin, and the different Towns in Ireland, for the Year ended January 1823—continued.

| Salary or Fixed Allowances | All other Emoluments or Advantages. | Deductions. | Net Emoluments received by each in consequence of his Appointment. | Any other Employment, Place, Pension, or Annuity, payable out of the Public Revenue. | | | GENERAL TOTAL. |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|--|--|---------------|-------------|----------------|
| | | | | Description. | Annual Value. | Attendance. | |
| £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
| 15 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 15 0 0 | - - None - - | - - - | - - - | 15 0 0 |
| 35 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 35 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 35 0 0 |
| 15 0 0 | 60 2 6 | 40 0 0 | 35 2 6 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 35 2 6 |
| 34 10 0 | 212 17 6 | 158 15 0 | 88 12 6 | Half-pay Lieutenant 16th foot. | 82 2 6 | - None - | 82 2 6 |
| 10 0 0 | 19 10 0 | 21 10 0 | 8 0 0 | - - None - - | - - - | - - - | 8 0 0 |
| 32 0 0 | 68 5 0 | 55 0 0 | 45 5 0 | Pension, as pro-collector of excise. | 40 0 0 | - None - | 85 5 0 |
| 52 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 52 0 0 | - - None - - | - - - | - - - | 52 0 0 |
| 22 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 22 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 22 0 0 |
| 30 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 30 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 30 0 0 |
| 40 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 40 0 0 | Half-pay, Quarter-m ^r 7th dragoons. | 40 0 0 | - None - | 80 0 0 |
| 20 0 0 | 66 6 3 | 42 0 0 | 44 6 3 | - - None - - | - - - | - - - | 44 6 3 |
| 10 0 0 | 17 1 3 | 17 1 3 | 10 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 |
| 25 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 25 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 25 0 0 |
| 46 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 46 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 46 0 0 |
| 10 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 10 0 0 |
| 48 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 48 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 48 0 0 |
| 25 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 25 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 25 0 0 |
| 214 0 0 | 151 14 7 | 317 17 9 | 47 16 10 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 47 16 10 |
| 42 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 42 0 0 | Sub-distributor of stamps. | 10 0 0 | - - - | 52 0 0 |
| 62 0 0 | 71 10 0 | 81 10 0 | 52 0 0 | - - None - - | - - - | - - - | 52 0 0 |
| 42 10 0 | - - - | - - - | 42 10 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 42 10 0 |
| 42 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 42 0 0 | - - ditto - - | - - - | - - - | 42 0 0 |

DUTIES.

proper hours, and in a secure and safe state; to check and enter the exact amounts received and accounts of the postage sent to and received by him, the correctness of which he must vouch by

in his house for the letters, &c., to which only he, or his sworn assistant, can have access; and in spence. His office must remain open for the receipt and delivery of all letters from eight his office is closed merely for the time necessary to enable him to perform this duty with accuracy

and two solvent sureties for the due performance of all duties and trust confided to him or attached

By Command,
EDW. S. LEES.

Appendix, No. 35.

A RETURN, for the year ended 5th January 1829, of all Persons holding Offices and receiving Annual Salaries in by whom and when appointed, Attendance, Duration of Interest, whether executed by Deputy or otherwise, Individual from or in consequence of his appointment in the Post-Office; any other Employment, Place, Pension, Total:— Also, A Return of the Number of Persons who have received daily, weekly, or monthly wages from the

| DESCRIPTION of OFFICE. | NAMES | By whom and when appointed. | Attendance. | Duration of Interest. | Whether executed by Deputy or otherwise. |
|---|--|--|-------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| POSTMASTER-GENERAL AND SECRETARY'S OFFICE: | | | | | |
| Postmasters-General | Earl O'Neill - - and Earl of Rosse - - | By letters patent, in the year 1807. Ditto, in the year 1809 | When requisite - - ditto - | During pleasure - ditto - | In person - - ditto - |
| Secretary | Sir Edward S. Lees - | By letters patent, in the year 1801. | From 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Chief clerk | Thomas Orde Lees - | By Postmaster-Genl, June 1805. | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Senior clerk | Thomas G. Harrison | By Postmaster-Genl, in the year 1804. | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |

Appendix, No. 35.

the department of the Post-Office, (General and Penny post,) Dublin, specifying the Description of Office, Names, Salary or Fixed Allowances, all other Emoluments or Advantages, Deductions, Net Emoluments received by each or Annuity payable out of the Public Revenue; showing the Description, Annual Value, Attendance, and General Post-Office in Dublin for the same period, the Rates allowed, and the Total Amount paid.

| Salary or Fixed Allowances. | All other Emoluments or Advantages. | Deductions. | Net Emoluments received by each Individual from or in consequence of his Appointment in the Post-Office. | Any other Employment, Place, Pension, or Annuity, payable out of the Public Revenue. | | | GENERAL TOTAL. |
|-----------------------------------|--|-------------|--|---|------------------|---|-------------------|
| | | | | Description. | Annual Value. | Attendance. | |
| £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
| 1,384 12 4 | - - - | - - - | 1,384 12 4 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 1,384 12 4 |
| 399 18 8 | 637l. 18s. 9d. received as compensation under the regulations of Government made in 1802; 145l. 16s. 4d. derived from the profits of Irish newspapers; 201l. 15s. 6d. arising from the circulation of British newspapers, not paid out of the public revenue; 31l. 10s. fees on the appointment of officers and deputy postmasters; and furnished apartments. | - - - | 1,416 19 3 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 1,416 19 3 |
| 221 10 8 | 175l. 4s. 6½d. received as compensation under the regulations of Government made in 1802; 173l. 14s. 4½d. derived from the profits of Irish newspapers; 46l. 3s. 4d. fees on expresses; 127l. 15s. 10½d. arising from the circulation of British newspapers, and not paid out of the public revenue; and 31l. 10s. fees on the appointment of officers and deputy postmasters; 10l. for care and attention to the Lord Lieutenant's letters. | - - - | 785 18 9½ | Packer, searcher, and gauger of the port of Wexford, held by patent for life. | 504 0 0 | - - - | 1,289 18 9½ |
| 203 1 6 | 333l. 9s. 7d. arising from the circulation of British newspapers sent by express, and not paid out of the public revenue; and 14l. 3s. 6d. fees on the appointment of letter-carriers, mail guards, messengers. &c. | - - - | 550 14 7 | Taxing clerk in inland office. | 184 12 4 | From 6 till 8 A.M. and from 4 till 7 P.M. | 735 6 11 |

Appendix, No. 35.—Return of all Persons holding Offices and receiving Annual Salaries in

| DESCRIPTION of OFFICE. | NAMES. | By whom and when appointed. | Attendance. | Duration of Interest. | Whether executed by Deputy or otherwise. |
|---|----------------------|--|--|-----------------------------|--|
| POSTMASTER-GENERAL AND SECRETARY'S OFFICE— continued. | | | | | |
| Minute clerk - - | Edward C. Shiell - | Postmaster-Gen ^l ; from dead-letter office, in 1828. Original ap- pointment in 1808. | From 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. | During pleasure | In person - |
| Second senior clerk - | John B. Hartwell - | Ditto, 9 June 1823 - | ditto - | ditto - | ditto - |
| Junior clerk - - | James Drought - | Postmaster-General - | ditto - | ditto - | Suspended from 1 May 1828. |
| <hr/> | | | | | |
| RECEIVER-GENERAL'S OFFICE : | | | | | |
| Receiver-General - | Graves C. Swan - | By letters patent, in 1808. | Daily - | ditto - | In person - |
| First clerk - - | Glascott Symes - | By Postmaster-Gen ^l , 23d July - 1808 | Daily - | ditto - | ditto - |
| Second clerk - - | Robert S. Harrison - | Ditto - - 1813 | From 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. | ditto - | ditto - |
| <hr/> | | | | | |
| ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE : | | | | | |
| Accountant-General - | Robert Shaw - - | By letters patent, 18th April - 1820 | ditto - | ditto - | ditto - |
| Chief clerk - - | George D. Mills - | By Postmaster-Gen ^l , in - - 1809 | ditto - | ditto - | ditto - |
| Second clerk - - | George Wilkinson - | Ditto, 26th Dec. 1809 | ditto - | ditto - | ditto - |
| Third clerk - - | Clotworthy D. Devitt | Ditto, 17th Nov. 1814 | ditto - | ditto - | ditto - |
| <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Note:—The Officers of the Accountant-General's office have an allowance of five shillings per diem, when employed out of office hours, in preparing Parliamentary Papers.</i></p> | | | | | |
| <hr/> | | | | | |
| LETTER-BILL OFFICE : | | | | | |
| Senior clerk - - | Henry E. Beare - | By Postmaster-Gen ^l , in the year - 1808 | From 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. | During pleasure | In person - |
| Second clerk - - | Edward Coffey - | Ditto, in the year 1810 | ditto - | ditto - | ditto - |
| <hr/> | | | | | |
| INLAND OFFICE : | | | | | |
| President - - | John Burrowes - | From secretary's of- fice, February 1828. Original appointment in | A daily and gene- ral superintend- ence. | ditto - | ditto - |

the Department of the Post-Office in Dublin, &c. for the Year ended 5th Jan. 1829 — *continued.*

| Salary or Fixed Allowances. | All other Emoluments or Advantages. | Deductions. | Net Emoluments received by each Individual from or in consequence of his Appointment in the Post-Office. | Any other Employment, Place, Pension, or Annuity payable out of the Public Revenue. | | | GENERAL TOTAL. |
|--|--|-------------|--|--|------------------|---|-------------------|
| | | | | Description. | Annual Value. | Attendance. | |
| £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
| 230 15 8 | 25 0 0 arising from fees not paid out of the public reve- nue. | - - - | 255 15 8 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 255 15 8 |
| 115 8 0 | - - - | - - - | 115 8 0 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 115 8 0 |
| 64 12 4 | 6 3 0 | - - - | 70 15 4 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 70 15 4 |
| 553 17 0 | 150 0 0 | - - - | 703 17 0 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 703 17 0 |
| 184 12 4 | - - - | - - - | 184 12 4 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 184 12 4 |
| 101 18 8 | - - - | - - - | 101 18 8 | Senior sorter in inland office. | 115 8 0 | By substitute - | 217 16 8 |
| 461 10 8 | - - - | - - - | 461 10 8 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 461 10 8 |
| 138 9 4 with an allow- ance of 5s. p' diem when employed out of office hours. | - - - | - - - | 138 9 4 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 138 9 4 |
| 117 14 4 | - - - | - - - | 117 14 4 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 117 14 4 |
| 90 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 90 0 0 | Probationary sorter in the inland office. | 48 0 0 | From 6 to 8 A.M. and from 4 to 7 P.M. | 138 0 0 |
| 129 4 8 | - - - | - - - | 129 4 8 | Junior sorter in inland office. | 73 17 0 | From 6 till 8, and from 4 till 7. | 203 1 8 |
| 123 9 4 | - - - | - - - | 123 9 4 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 123 9 4 |
| 276 18 6 | 69 4 8 for transmitting public statutes, paid by the King's printer, and apart- ments, coals, and candles. | - - - | 346 3 2 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 346 3 2 |

(107.)

3 T

(continued)

Appendix, No. 35.—Return of all Persons holding Offices and receiving Annual Salaries in

| DESCRIPTION of OFFICE. | NAMES. | By whom and when appointed. | Attendance. | Duration of Interest. | Whether executed by Deputy or otherwise. |
|--|-----------------------|--|--|-----------------------------|--|
| <i>INLAND OFFICE—continued.</i> | | | | | |
| Vice-president and Clerk of Connaught road. | Ambrose Leet - | By Postmaster-Gen ^l , in the year - 1785 | } From 6 A. M. daily to the dispatch of letter-carriers. From 4 P. M. daily to the dispatch of the mails. | During pleasure | By substitute |
| Vice-president and Clerk of North road. | Stephen De Joncourt - | ditto - 1795 | | - ditto - | In person - |
| Clerk of Blind Direc- tions and Clerk of Express Papers. | Francis Harvey - | ditto - 1796 | | - ditto - | ditto - |
| First Taxing Clerk and Second Clerk of Ex- press Papers. | Thomas G. Harrison - | ditto - 1796 | | - ditto - | Substitute - |
| Second Taxing Clerk - | Robert B. West - | ditto - 1800 | | - ditto - | In person - |
| Third - ditto - - | William Heron - | ditto - 1800 | | - ditto - | Substitute - |
| Fourth - ditto - - | John Hebden - | ditto - 1804 | | - ditto - | In person - |
| Fifth - ditto - - | George F. Moulds - | ditto - 1800 | | - ditto - | ditto - |
| Sixth - ditto - - | Edward De Joncourt - | ditto - 1796 | - ditto - | ditto - | |

the Department of the Post-Office in Dublin, &c. for the Year ended 5th Jan. 1829 — *continued.*

| Salary or Fixed Allowances. | All other Emoluments or Advantages. | Deductions. | Net Emoluments received by each Individual from or in consequence of his Appointment in the Post-Office. | Any other Employment, Place, Pension, or Annuity, payable out of the Public Revenue. | | | GENERAL TOTAL. |
|-----------------------------------|--|---------------------|--|---|------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| | | | | Description. | Annual Value. | Attendance. | |
| £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
| 207 13 10 | 306 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> re- ceived as com- pensation under the regulations of Govern- ment made in 1802 ; 176 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> derived from the profits of Irish newspapers, not paid out of the public revenue ; & 29 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> arising from the circ- ulation of British news- papers, not paid out of the public reve- nue. | - - - | 720 6 6 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 720 6 6 |
| 207 13 10 | 159 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> re- ceived as com- pensation under the regulations of Govern- ment made in 1802 ; 217 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i> derived from the profits of Irish newspapers, not paid out of the public revenue ; & 75 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> arising from the circ- ulation of British news- papers, not paid out of the public reve- nue. | - - - | 660 1 11 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 660 1 11 |
| 184 12 4 | 666 19 3 arising from circ- ulation of British newspapers sent by express, and not paid out of the public reve- nue. | - - - | 851 11 7 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 851 11 7 |
| 184 12 4 | 333 9 7 arising from circ- ulation of British newspapers sent by express, and not paid out of the public reve- nue. | 70 <i>l.</i> a year | 518 1 11 | Senior clerk in secretary's of- fice. | 217 5 0 | From 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. | 735 6 11 |
| 184 12 4 | - - - | - - - | 184 12 4 | First clerk in dead - letter office. | 184 12 4 | - ditto - | 369 4 8 |
| 184 12 4 | - - - | 70 <i>l.</i> a year | 184 12 4 | - - - | 184 12 4 | - - - | 184 12 4 |
| 173 10 10 | - - - | - - - | 173 10 10 | Superintendent dead-letter of- fice. | 230 15 6 | From 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. | 404 6 4 |
| 173 8 4 | - - - | - - - | 173 8 4 | - - - | 173 8 4 | - - - | 173 8 4 |
| 184 12 4 | - - - | - - - | 184 12 4 | - - - | 184 12 4 | - - - | 184 12 4 |

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(continued)

Appendix, No. 35.—Return of all Persons holding Offices and receiving Annual Salaries in

| DESCRIPTION of OFFICE. | N A M E S. | By whom and when appointed. | Attendance. | Duration of Interest. | Whether executed by Deputy or otherwise. | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|---|--|-----------------------|--|-----------|
| <i>INLAND OFFICE—continued.</i> | | | | | | |
| Seventh Taxing Clerk - | David Thompson - | By Postmaster-Gen ^l , in the year - 1806 | } From 6 A. M. daily to the dispatch of letter-carriers. From 4 P. M. daily to the dispatch of the mails. | During pleasure | In person - | |
| Eighth - ditto - | Neville M'Gowan - | ditto - 1807 | | - ditto - | - ditto - | |
| Ninth - ditto - | William Cullen - | ditto - 1808 | | - ditto - | Substitute - | |
| Tenth - ditto - | William Stoker - | ditto - 1808 | | - ditto - | In person - | |
| First sorter - | Garrett Wall - | ditto - 1808 | | - ditto - | Substitute - | |
| Second - ditto - | Thomas Fisher - | ditto - 1808 | | - ditto - | In person - | |
| Third - ditto - | William Ashley - | ditto - 1808 | | - ditto - | - ditto - | |
| Fourth - ditto - | Robert Maley - | ditto - 1808 | | - ditto - | - ditto - | |
| Fifth - ditto - | Thomas Paul - | ditto - 1808 | | - ditto - | - ditto - | |
| Sixth - ditto - | Robert Harrison - | ditto - 1808 | | - ditto - | - ditto - | |
| First junior sorter - | Henry E. Beare - | ditto - 1808 | | - ditto - | - ditto - | |
| Second - ditto - | John Walpole - | ditto - 1809 | | - ditto - | Substitute - | |
| Third - ditto - | George Middleton - | ditto - 1812 | | - ditto - | In person - | |
| Fourth - ditto - | Vere Riddle - | ditto - 1811 | | - ditto - | - ditto - | |
| Fifth - ditto - | Thomas B. Williams - | ditto - 1811 | | - ditto - | - ditto - | |
| Sixth - ditto - | William M'Conchy - | ditto - 1811 | | - ditto - | - ditto - | |
| Seventh - ditto - | George Murphy - | ditto - 1812 | | - ditto - | - ditto - | |
| Eighth - ditto - | George Wright - | ditto - 1812 | | - ditto - | - ditto - | |
| Probationary sorter - | William Creery - | ditto - 1812 | | - ditto - | - ditto - | |
| Second - ditto - | Thomas Wilson - | ditto - 1813 | | - ditto - | - ditto - | |
| Third - ditto - | George Davis - | ditto - 1815 | | - ditto - | - ditto - | |
| Fourth - ditto - | C. D. Devitt - | ditto - 1814 | | - ditto - | - ditto - | |
| Fifth - ditto - | Robert Henry - | ditto - 1815 | | - ditto - | - ditto - | |
| Sixth - ditto - | William Heney - | ditto - 1815 | | - ditto - | - ditto - | |
| Seventh - ditto - | C. Warren - | ditto - 1816 | | - ditto - | - ditto - | |
| Eighth - ditto - | Henry Hall - | ditto - 1818 | | - ditto - | - ditto - | |
| Ninth - ditto - | J. Nickson - | ditto - 1821 | | - ditto - | - ditto - | |
| Tenth - ditto - | Thomas Parsons - | ditto - 1822 | | - ditto - | - ditto - | |
| Eleventh - ditto - | J. Neeson - | ditto - 1822 | | - ditto - | - ditto - | |
| Twelfth - ditto - | Charles Lambert - | ditto - 1820 | | - ditto - | - ditto - | |
| Thirteenth ditto - | William Thompson - | ditto - 1823 | | - ditto - | - ditto - | |
| Fourteenth ditto - | George Cumine - | ditto - 1823 | | - ditto - | - ditto - | |
| Tick clerk - | John O'Neill - | ditto - 1813 | | - ditto - | - ditto - | |
| Bag-man - | Richard Haslam - | ditto - 1818 | | Daily | - ditto - | - ditto - |

the Department of the Post-Office in Dublin, &c. for the Year ended 5th Jan. 1829 — continued.

| Salary or Fixed Allowances. | All other Emoluments or Advantages. | Deductions. | Net Emoluments received by each Individual from or in consequence of his Appointment in the Post-Office. | Any other Employment, Place, Pension, or Annuity payable out of the Public Revenue. | | | GENERAL TOTAL. |
|-----------------------------------|--|-------------|--|--|------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| | | | | Description. | Annual Value. | Attendance. | |
| £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
| 161 2 0 | 32 5 0 for attending mid- day mail. | - - - | 193 7 0 | Pension from ordnance de- partment. | 64 12 3 | From 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. | 257 19 3 |
| 156 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 156 0 0 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 156 0 0 |
| 156 18 8 | - - - | 70l. a year | 156 18 8 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 156 18 8 |
| 161 10 10 | - - - | - - - | 161 10 10 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 161 10 10 |
| 115 8 0 | - - - | 70l. a year | 115 8 0 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 115 8 0 |
| 115 8 0 | - - - | - - - | 115 8 0 | Registry clerk | 64 12 4 | From 10 till 4. | 180 0 4 |
| 115 8 0 | 12 2 6 for attending mid- day mail. | - - - | 127 10 6 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 127 10 6 |
| 115 8 0 | 13 13 2 ditto. | - - - | 129 1 2 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 129 1 2 |
| 115 8 0 | - - - | - - - | 115 8 0 | Clerk in the impres office. | 92 6 2 | From 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. | 207 14 2 |
| 115 8 0 | - - - | - - - | 115 8 0 | Clerk in the receiver-ge- neral's office, general post- office. | 101 18 8 | From 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. | 217 6 8 |
| 73 17 0 | - - - | - - - | 73 17 0 | Senior clerk in letter-bill of- fice. | 129 4 8 | - ditto - | 203 1 8 |
| 73 17 0 | - - - | - - - | 73 17 0 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 73 17 0 |
| 73 17 0 | - - - | - - - | 73 17 0 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 73 17 0 |
| 64 12 4 | - - - | - - - | 64 12 4 | Clerk in the dead - letter office. | 64 12 4 | From 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. | 129 4 8 |
| 64 12 4 | - - - | - - - | 64 12 4 | - - - | 64 12 4 | - - - | 64 12 4 |
| 64 12 4 | - - - | - - - | 64 12 4 | Permit writer | 138 9 2 | From 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. | 203 1 6 |
| 64 12 4 | - - - | - - - | 64 12 4 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 64 12 4 |
| 64 12 4 | - - - | - - - | 64 12 4 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 64 12 4 |
| 48 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 48 0 0 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 48 0 0 |
| 48 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 48 0 0 | Clerk in the commissary- general's of- fice. | 136 17 6 | From 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. | 184 17 6 |
| 48 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 48 0 0 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 48 0 0 |
| 48 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 48 0 0 | Clerk in ac- countant-ge- neral's office. | 90 0 0 | From 10 till 4. | 138 0 0 |
| 48 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 48 0 0 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 48 0 0 |
| 48 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 48 0 0 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 48 0 0 |
| 48 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 48 0 0 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 48 0 0 |
| 48 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 48 0 0 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 48 0 0 |
| 48 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 48 0 0 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 48 0 0 |
| 48 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 48 0 0 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 48 0 0 |
| 48 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 48 0 0 | Paid window penny post. | 64 12 4 | From 10 till 3. | 112 12 4 |
| 48 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 48 0 0 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 48 0 0 |
| 48 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 48 0 0 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 48 0 0 |
| 92 6 4 | - - - | - - - | 92 6 4 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 92 6 4 |
| 55 8 0 | - - - | - - - | 55 8 0 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 55 8 0 |

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(continued)

Appendix, No. 35.—Return of all Persons holding Offices and receiving Annual Salaries in

| DESCRIPTION of OFFICE. | NAMES. | By whom and when appointed. | Attendance. | Duration of Interest. | Whether executed by Deputy or otherwise. |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|---|--|-----------------------------|--|
| INLAND OFFICE—continued. | | | | | |
| First messenger - | B. Whelan - - | By Postmaster-Genl, in the year - 1809 | Daily - | During pleasure | In person - |
| Second ditto - - | Francis Keogh - - | ditto - 1818 | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto - - |
| Third ditto - - | A. Bell - - - | ditto - 1818 | } Daily, and one night alternately. | ditto - - | ditto - - |
| Fourth ditto - - | Peter Lawler - - - | ditto - 1816 | | ditto - - | ditto - - |
| Fifth ditto - - | Henry Bell - - - | ditto - 1822 | | ditto - - | ditto - - |
| Sixth ditto - - | W. Watson - - - | ditto - 1825 | | ditto - - | ditto - - |
| <hr/> | | | | | |
| BRITISH MAIL OFFICE: | | | | | |
| Comptroller - - | Frederick Homan - - | ditto - 1810 | By substitute - - | ditto - - | By the presi- dent of the inland office. |
| Senior clerk - - | Henry Clare - - - | ditto - 1800 | Daily - - | ditto - - | In person - |
| Senior sorter - - | Edward Darley - - - | ditto - 1805 | } The daily arrival and dispatch of the British mails. | ditto - - | ditto - - |
| Junior sorter - - | John L. Draper - - - | ditto - 1823 | | ditto - - | Substitute - |
| Junior sorter - - | Stephen Creagh - - - | ditto - 1826 | | ditto - - | ditto - - |

the Department of the Post-Office in Dublin, &c. for the Year ended 5th Jan. 1829 — *continued.*

| Salary or Fixed Allowances. | All other Emoluments or Advantages. | Deductions. | Net Emoluments received by each Individual from or in consequence of his Appointment in the Post-Office. | Any other Employment, Place, Pension, or Annuity, payable out of the Public Revenue. | | | GENERAL TOTAL. |
|-----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|--------------------|--|-------------------|
| | | | | Description. | Annual Value. | Attendance. | |
| £ s. d. 36 18 6 | £ s. d. 57 4 0 arising from waste paper and fees on late letters not paid out of the public revenue. | £ s. d. - - - | £ s. d. 94 2 6 | - - - | £ s. d. - - - | - - - | £ s. d. 94 2 6 |
| 36 18 6 | 26 0 0 fees on late let- ters, not paid out of the public re- venue. | - - - | 62 18 6 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 62 18 6 |
| 36 18 6 | 26 0 0 | - - - | 62 18 6 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 62 18 6 |
| 27 14 8 | 26 0 0 | - - - | 53 14 8 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 53 14 8 |
| 27 14 8 | 26 0 0 | - - - | 53 14 8 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 53 14 8 |
| 27 14 8 | 26 0 0 | - - - | 53 14 8 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 53 14 8 |
| 147 14 0 | - - - | 147 14 0 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 147 14 0 |
| 184 12 4 | 23 4 1 arising from fees on late letters, not paid out of the public reve- nue. | - - - | 207 16 5 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 207 16 5 |
| 163 17 0 | 24 5 1 arising from fees on late letters, not paid out of the public reve- nue. | - - - | 188 2 1 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 188 2 1 |
| 64 12 4 | 23 4 1 arising from fees on late letters, not paid out of the public reve- nue. | 87 16 5 paid to a sub- stitute. | 87 16 5 | Collector of ship letters - } Contractor for the row-boats at Howth, to attend the post-office packets. } | 55 7 9 267 13 8 | - - - Out of this sum, he has to pro- vide two boats and to main- tain a com- mander and crew of four men. | 410 17 10 |
| 64 12 4 | 23 4 1 arising from fees on late letters, not paid out of the public reve- nue. | - - - | 87 16 5 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 87 16 5 |

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Appendix, No. 35.—Return of all Persons holding Offices and receiving Annual Salaries in

| DESCRIPTION of OFFICE. | NAMES. | By whom and when appointed. | Attendance. | Duration of Interest. | Whether executed by Deputy or otherwise. |
|--|----------------------|--|---|-----------------------------|--|
| BYE, DEAD, AND MIS-SENT LETTER OFFICE : | | | | | |
| Superintendent - - | John Hebden - - | By Postmaster-Gen ^l , in the year - 1800 | From 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. | During pleasure | In person - |
| First clerk - - | Robert B. West - - | ditto - 1804 | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto - - |
| Second clerk - - | Robert Morgan - - | ditto - 1807 | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto - - |
| First junior clerk - - | Vere W. Riddle - - | ditto - 1824 | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto - - |
| Second junior clerk - - | F. A. Wilson - - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto - - |
| Junior clerk - - | James Cumming - - | ditto - 1828 | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto - - |
| <hr/> | | | | | |
| WRITING OFFICE : | | | | | |
| First clerk - - | John Lee - - | ditto, 6th Nov. 1820 | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto - - |
| Second clerk - - | John Mellisop - - | ditto, 5th Oct. 1826 | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto - - |
| <hr/> | | | | | |
| MAIL COACH OFFICE : | | | | | |
| Superintendent - - | Joseph Ferguson - - | ditto - 1808 | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto - - |
| Assis ^t Superintendent - - | Patrick Urquhart - - | ditto, 6th Oct. 1812 | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto - - |
| Clerk - - | Thomas Usher - - | ditto, 5th July 1815 | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto - - |
| Surgeon - - | James Kerin - - | ditto - 1815 | Whenever called upon. | ditto - - | ditto - - |
| <hr/> | | | | | |
| ALPHABET AND PAID-WINDOW : | | | | | |
| Comptroller - - | Anthony Lyster - - | ditto - 1809 | Daily and con- stant. | ditto - - | ditto - - |
| First clerk - - | John Somers - - | ditto - 1809 | From 7 A. M. till 10 A. M. and from 2 P. M. till 4½ P. M. | ditto - - | ditto - - |
| Second clerk - - | James Hamilton - - | ditto - 1812 | From 7 A. M. till 8½ A. M. ; from 10½ A. M. till 2 P. M. ; & from 4½ till 6¼. | ditto - - | ditto - - |
| Third clerk - - | Isaac Usher - - | ditto - 1814 | From 10 A. M. till 7 P. M. relieving each other alternately. | ditto - - | ditto - - |
| Fourth clerk - - | Arthur Barker - - | ditto - 1819 | | ditto - - | ditto - - |

the Department of the Post-Office in Dublin, &c. for the Year ended 5th Jan. 1829 — *continued.*

| Salary or Fixed Allowances. | All other Emoluments or Advantages. | Deductions. | Net Emoluments received by each Individual from or in consequence of his Appointment in the Post-Office. | Any other Employment, Place, Pension, or Annuity payable out of the Public Revenue. | | | GENERAL TOTAL. |
|-----------------------------------|--|-------------|--|--|------------------|--|-------------------|
| | | | | Description. | Annual Value. | Attendance. | |
| £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
| 230 15 6 | - - - | - - - | 230 15 6 | Taxing clerk in inland office. | 173 10 10 | From 6 till 8 and from 4 till 7. | 404 6 4 |
| 184 12 4 | - - - | - - - | 184 12 4 | - ditto - | 184 12 4 | - ditto - | 369 4 8 |
| 135 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 135 0 0 | - - - | 135 0 0 | - - - | 135 0 0 |
| 64 12 4 | - - - | - - - | 64 12 4 | Fourth junior sorter in in- land office. | 64 12 4 | - ditto - | 129 4 8 |
| 64 12 4 | - - - | - - - | 64 12 4 | - - - | 64 12 4 | - - - | 64 12 4 |
| 64 12 4 | - - - | - - - | 64 12 4 | - - - | 64 12 4 | - - - | 64 12 4 |
| 92 6 0 | - - - | - - - | 92 6 0 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 92 6 0 |
| 64 12 4 | - - - | - - - | 64 12 4 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 64 12 4 |
| 369 4 8 | 148 0 0 arising from the privilege of issuing and paying money orders, and not paid out of the public revenue. | - - - | 517 4 8 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 517 4 8 |
| 109 12 4 | - - - | - - - | 109 12 4 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 109 12 4 |
| 96 3 4 | - - - | - - - | 96 3 4 | Half-pay sur- geon, R. N. | 106 8 8 | - - - | 202 12 0 |
| 92 6 4 | - - - | - - - | 92 6 4 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 92 6 4 |
| 184 12 4 | 266 18 3 derived from merchants fees, not paid out of the public reve- nue. | - - - | 451 10 7 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 451 10 7 |
| 122 6 4 | 133 9 2 | - - - | 255 15 6 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 255 15 6 |
| 100 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 100 0 0 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 100 0 0 |
| 87 14 0 | 5 0 0 derived from fees on late letters, not paid out of the public reve- nue. | - - - | 92 14 0 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 92 14 0 |
| 73 17 0 | 5 0 0 derived from fees on late letters, not paid out of the public reve- nue. | - - - | 78 17 0 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 78 17 0 |

Appendix, No. 35. — Return of all Persons holding Offices and receiving Annual Salaries in

| DESCRIPTION of OFFICE. | NAMES. | By whom and when appointed. | Attendance. | Duration of Interest. | Whether executed by Deputy or otherwise. |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| SURVEYORS' OFFICE : | | | | | |
| Resident surveyor | - Henry A. Bushe - | By letters patent, in the year . | - None - | - During pleasure - | - Sinecure - |
| Riding surveyor | - William E. Lees - | By Postmaster-Genl, in the year - 1802 | When called on | - ditto - | - In person - |
| Riding surveyor | - William Fetherston - | - ditto - 1805 - | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Ditto | - Thomas Heron - | - ditto - 1805 - | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Ditto | - William Cupples - | - ditto - 1811 - | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Extra ditto | - Arthur W. Webb - | - ditto - 1811 - | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Ditto | - John Lang - | - ditto - 1826 - | - ditto - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| <hr/> | | | | | |
| PACKET AGENTS : | | | | | |
| Agents { | Howth | - James Brown - | - Ditto, 6th June 1819 - | Constant | - ditto - |
| | Dunmore | - Matthew Young - | - Ditto, 5th July 1818 - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| | Kingstown | - William Hutchinson - | - Ditto, September 1827 - | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| <hr/> | | | | | |
| SOLICITOR'S OFFICE : | | | | | |
| Solicitor | - Thomas Thompson - | By Postmaster-Genl, in the year - | Daily and constant. | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| <hr/> | | | | | |
| PENNY POST-OFFICE : | | | | | |
| Comptroller | - Edward J. Baynes - | Ditto January 1810 | } From 7 A. M. to 4 P. M. } | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Chief clerk and collector | - George Irvine - | - ditto - 1820 - | | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| Senior sorters | - Simon D. Magennis - | - ditto - 1808 - | } At 1st, 2d, and 6th dispatches. } | - ditto - | - ditto - |
| | - George M. Bermingham. | - ditto - 1809 - | | - ditto - | - ditto - |

the Department of the Post-Office in Dublin, &c. for the Year ended 5th Jan. 1829 — *continued.*

| Salary or Fixed Allowances. | All other Emoluments or Advantages. | Deductions. | Net Emoluments received by each Individual from or in consequence of his Appointment in the Post-Office. | Any other Employment, Place, Pension, or Annuity, payable out of the Public Revenue. | | | GENERAL TOTAL. |
|-----------------------------------|---|-------------|--|--|----------------------------------|---|-------------------|
| | | | | Description. | Annual Value. | Attendance. | |
| £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
| 295 7 8 | - - - | - - - | 295 7 8 | - - - | 295 7 8 | - - - | 295 7 8 |
| 92 6 4 | 388 10 3 arising from 17. 4s. per day, travelling allowances, and 11d. per mile while on duty. | - - - | 480 16 7 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 480 16 7 |
| 92 6 4 | 170 8 2 ditto. | - - - | 262 14 6 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 262 14 6 |
| 92 6 4 | 450 9 4 ditto. | - - - | 542 15 8 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 542 15 8 |
| 92 6 4 | 277 1 5 ditto. | - - - | 369 7 9 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 369 7 9 |
| - - - | 254 10 10 ditto. | - - - | 254 10 10 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 254 10 10 |
| - - - | 233 4 6 ditto. | - - - | 233 4 6 | Half-pay lieut. 23d foot. | 80 1 5 | None - | 313 5 11 |
| 92 6 4 | - - - | - - - | 92 6 4 | Deputy post- mast', Howth. Harbour mas- ter, Howth. Half-pay lieut. royal navy. | 27 12 10 196 12 0 127 15 0 | From 6 A.M. to 11 P.M. Constant - None - | 444 7 2 |
| 92 6 4 | - - - | - - - | 92 6 4 | Deputy post- master, Dun- more. Half-pay, R.N. | 45 2 10 109 10 0 | From 7 A.M. to 11 P.M. None - | 246 19 2 |
| 54 12 0 | - - - | - - - | 54 12 0 | Harbour mas- ter, at Kings- town. Half-pay lieut. R.N. | 184 12 4 91 5 0 | Constant - - - - | 330 9 4 |
| 92 6 4 | 1,335 17 3 | - - - | 1,428 3 7 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 1,428 3 7 |
| 184 12 4 | - - - | - - - | 184 12 4 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 184 12 4 |
| 138 9 4 | - - - | - - - | 138 9 4 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 138 9 4 |
| 83 1 8 | - - - | - - - | 83 1 8 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 83 1 8 |
| 83 1 8 | - - - | - - - | 83 1 8 | Registry clerk of double post registry let- ters. | 20 0 0 | From 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. | 103 1 8 |

Appendix, No. 35.—Return of all Persons holding Offices and receiving Annual Salaries

| DESCRIPTION of OFFICE. | NAMES. | By whom and when appointed. | Attendance. | Duration of Interest. | Whether executed by Deputy or otherwise. |
|---|---|---|---|-----------------------------|--|
| PENNY POST-OFFICE — continued. | | | | | |
| Junior sorters - - - | Charles T. Harrison | By Postmaster-Genl, in - - - 1816 | } At 3d, 4th, and 5th dispatches. | } During pleasure | } In person |
| | Richard Harrison - - | - ditto - 1823 | | | |
| Windowman - - - | Charles Lambert - - | - ditto - 1820 | From 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. | - ditto - - | - ditto - - |
| Stampers - - - | William Dempsey - - | - ditto - 1810 | At three dis- patches. | - ditto - - | - ditto - - |
| | George White - - - | - ditto - 1827 | - ditto - - | - ditto - - | - ditto - - |
| Porter - - - | Robert Cooper - - - | - ditto - 1810 | From 6½ A. M. to 6½ P. M. | - ditto - - | - ditto - - |
| Receiving-house keepers | 82, at 4 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> each, per annum - - - | | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| Letter-carriers - - - | 10, at 16 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> each, per week - - - | | } - - - | } - - - | } - - - |
| Ditto - - - | 10, at 15 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> each, per week - - - | | | | |
| Ditto - - - | 11, at 14 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> each, per week - - - | | | | |
| Ditto - - - | 11, at 13 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i> each, per week - - - | | | | |
| Ditto - - - | 15, at 12 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i> each, per week - - - | | | | |
| <hr/> | | | | | |
| LETTER-CARRIERS OFFICE: | | | | | |
| Inspector - - - | J. R. Baker - - - | By Postmaster-Genl, 6th October 1828 | Morning, mid-day, and evening. | - ditto - - | - ditto - - |
| Letter-carriers | Joseph Ruckley - - - | - ditto - 1778 | } Morning and mid-day | } During pleasure | } In person |
| | Thomas Sparrow - - - | - ditto - 1783 | | | |
| | Patrick Byrne - - - | - ditto - 1796 | | | |
| | Jonathan Cowan - - - | - ditto - 1806 | | | |
| | James Hawkins - - - | - ditto - 1806 | | | |
| | John Lewis - - - | - ditto - 1806 | | | |
| | John Bannen - - - | - ditto - 1808 | | | |
| | Maurice Heron - - - | - ditto - 1808 | | | |
| | John Pidgeon - - - | - ditto - 1808 | | | |
| | Lawrence Murphy - - - | - ditto - 1808 | | | |
| | Edward Lawler - - - | - ditto - 1809 | | | |
| | Alexander Frazer - - - | - ditto - 1809 | | | |
| | Henry Thornton - - - | - ditto - 1809 | | | |
| | John Lenahan - - - | - ditto - 1809 | | | |
| | James Keogh - - - | - ditto - 1809 | | | |
| | George Farlow - - - | - ditto - 1809 | | | |
| | Francis Flood - - - | - ditto - 1810 | | | |
| | Thomas Chamney - - - | - ditto - 1811 | | | |
| | John Gaynor - - - | - ditto - 1809 | | | |
| | Thomas Sparrow jun. - - - | - ditto - 1812 | | | |
| | Thomas Flinn - - - | - ditto - 1812 | | | |
| | Stephen Mangen - - - | - ditto - 1813 | | | |
| | John Dunne - - - | - ditto - 1814 | | | |
| Michael Ohlin - - - | - ditto - 1814 | | | | |
| Charles Gilligan - - - | - ditto - 1814 | | | | |
| William Fulcher - - - | - ditto - 1815 | | | | |
| Thomas Reddy - - - | - ditto - 1815 | | | | |
| Peter Carty - - - | - ditto - 1815 | | | | |
| John Fry - - - | - ditto - 1816 | | | | |

the Department of the Post-Office in Dublin, &c. for the Year ended 5th Jan. 1829 — continued.

| Salary or Fixed Allowances. | All other Emoluments or Advantages. | Deductions. | Net Emoluments received by each Individual from or in consequence of his Appointment in the Post-Office. | Any other Employment, Place, Pension, or Annuity payable out of the Public Revenue. | | | GENERAL TOTAL. |
|-----------------------------------|--|-------------|--|--|------------------|---|-------------------|
| | | | | Description. | Annual Value. | Attendance. | |
| £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
| 64 12 4 | - - - | - - - | 64 12 4 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 64 12 4 |
| 64 12 4 | - - - | - - - | 64 12 4 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 64 12 4 |
| 64 12 4 | - - - | - - - | 64 12 4 | Probationer in Inland office. | 48 0 0 | From 6½ till 8, and from 4 till 7. | 112 12 4 |
| 27 14 0 | - - - | - - - | 27 14 0 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 27 14 0 |
| 27 14 0 | - - - | - - - | 27 14 0 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 27 14 0 |
| 36 18 8 | - - - | - - - | 36 18 8 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 36 18 8 |
| 378 11 4 | - - - | - - - | 378 11 4 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 378 11 4 |
| 2,168 16 8 | - - - | - - - | 2,168 16 8 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 2,168 16 8 |
| 92 6 4 | 14 0 0 | - - - | 106 6 4 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 106 6 4 |
| 43 6 8 | 88 5 4 | - - - | 131 12 0 | Receiving-house messenger. | 6 9 3 | From ¼ past four till five o'clock. | 138 1 3 |
| 43 6 8 | 124 0 0 | - - - | 167 6 8 | ditto | 6 9 3 | ditto | 173 15 11 |
| 43 6 8 | 75 1 6 | - - - | 118 8 2 | ditto | 6 9 3 | ditto | 124 17 5 |
| 43 6 8 | 42 0 0 | - - - | 85 6 8 | ditto | 6 9 3 | ditto | 91 15 11 |
| 43 6 8 | 30 0 0 | - - - | 73 6 8 | ditto {situation in the Police.} | 6 9 3 | ditto | 115 15 11 |
| 43 6 8 | 55 0 0 | - - - | 98 6 8 | Receiving-house messenger. | 36 0 0 | ditto | 104 15 11 |
| 43 6 8 | 2 12 0 | - - - | 45 18 8 | ditto | 6 9 3 | ditto | 52 7 11 |
| 43 6 8 | 52 9 8 | - - - | 95 16 4 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 95 16 4 |
| 43 6 8 | 48 0 0 | - - - | 91 6 8 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 91 6 8 |
| 43 6 8 | 26 0 0 | - - - | 69 6 8 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 69 6 8 |
| 43 6 8 | 12 13 4 | - - - | 56 0 0 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 56 0 0 |
| 43 6 8 | 20 0 0 | - - - | 63 6 8 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 63 6 8 |
| 43 6 8 | 23 18 0 | - - - | 67 4 8 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 67 4 8 |
| 43 6 8 | 16 0 0 | - - - | 59 6 8 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 59 6 8 |
| 43 6 8 | 9 0 0 | - - - | 52 6 8 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 52 6 8 |
| 40 19 0 | 20 0 0 | - - - | 60 19 0 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 60 19 0 |
| 40 19 0 | 20 0 0 | - - - | 60 19 0 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 60 19 0 |
| 40 19 0 | 20 0 0 | - - - | 60 19 0 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 60 19 0 |
| 40 19 0 | 20 0 0 | - - - | 60 19 0 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 60 19 0 |
| 40 19 0 | 12 10 0 | - - - | 53 9 0 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 53 9 0 |
| 40 19 0 | 10 17 2 | - - - | 51 16 2 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 51 16 2 |
| 40 19 0 | 10 0 0 | - - - | 50 19 0 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 50 19 0 |
| 40 19 0 | 16 10 0 | - - - | 57 9 0 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 57 9 0 |
| 38 11 4 | 10 0 0 | - - - | 48 11 4 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 48 11 4 |
| 38 11 4 | 22 3 1 | - - - | 60 14 5 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 60 14 5 |
| 38 11 4 | 17 0 0 | - - - | 55 11 4 | Pension from Marine ser- vice. | 18 5 0 | - - - | 73 16 4 |
| 38 11 4 | 16 0 0 | - - - | 54 11 4 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 54 11 4 |
| 38 11 4 | 16 0 0 | - - - | 54 11 4 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 54 11 4 |
| 38 11 4 | 15 0 0 | - - - | 53 11 4 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 53 11 4 |

Appendix, No. 35.—Return of all Persons holding Offices and receiving Annual Salaries

| DESCRIPTION of OFFICE. | NAMES. | By whom and when appointed. | Attendance. | Duration of Interest. | Whether executed by Deputy or otherwise. |
|---|-----------------------|--|---------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| LETTER-CARRIERS OFFICE: —continued. | | | | | |
| Letter-carriers | John Shaw - - | By Postmaster-Gen ^l , in the year - 1816 | Morning and mid-day | During pleasure | In person |
| | Arundel Gore - - | ditto - 1817 | | | |
| | Joshua Fox - - | ditto - 1818 | | | |
| | Richard Reid - - | ditto - 1818 | | | |
| | Richard Scoles - - | ditto - 1818 | | | |
| | Richard Cummins - - | ditto - 1818 | | | |
| | John Keeling - - | ditto - 1807 | | | |
| | John Sheekey - - | ditto - 1818 | | | |
| | James West - - | ditto - 1818 | | | |
| | William Jones - - | ditto - 1818 | | | |
| | John Donnellan - - | ditto - 1819 | | | |
| | James Cramsie - - | ditto - 1820 | | | |
| | Michael Fox - - | ditto - 1819 | | | |
| | William Fletcher - - | ditto - 1820 | | | |
| | John Hickey - - | ditto - 1821 | | | |
| | George Lawler - - | ditto - 1822 | | | |
| | John Hyland - - | ditto - 1822 | | | |
| | James Leonard - - | ditto - 1823 | | | |
| | James M'Ilreevy - - | ditto - 1823 | | | |
| | Patrick Ewing - - | ditto - 1823 | | | |
| | Felix O'Neill - - | ditto - 1823 | | | |
| | Samuel Holmes - - | ditto - 1823 | | | |
| | James Campbell - - | ditto - 1824 | | | |
| | William Minnitt - - | ditto - 1823 | | | |
| | James M'Cullagh - - | ditto - 1824 | | | |
| | Mark Dobbin - - | ditto - 1823 | | | |
| Peter Purcell - - | ditto - 1823 | | | | |
| Andrew Delany - - | ditto - 1822 | | | | |
| William Geoghegan - - | ditto - 1825 | | | | |
| Edward Law - - | ditto - 1827 | | | | |
| George Peck - - | ditto - 1816 | | | | |
| <hr/> | | | | | |
| HOUSEKEEPER'S DEPARTMENT: | | | | | |
| Housekeeper - - | Anne Draper - - | By Postmaster-Gen ^l , February 1814. | Constant - - | During pleasure | In person - - |
| Door Porters - - | William Hogan - - | - - - - | - - - - | - - - - | - - - - |
| | William Willans - - | - - - - | - - - - | - - - - | - - - - |
| | George Fishbourne - - | - - - - | - - - - | - - - - | - - - - |
| Fire Lighters - - | Nicholas Kelly - - | - - - - | - - - - | - - - - | - - - - |
| | Thomas Moore - - | - - - - | - - - - | - - - - | - - - - |
| Lamp Lighters - - | Benjamin Mulock - - | - - - - | - - - - | - - - - | - - - - |
| | John Broadstreet - - | - - - - | - - - - | - - - - | - - - - |

the Department of the Post-Office in Dublin, &c. for the Year ended 5th Jan. 1829 — *continued.*

| Salary or Fixed Allowances. | All other Emoluments or Advantages. | Deductions. | Net Emoluments received by each Individual from or in consequence of his Appointment in the Post-Office. | Any other Employment, Place, Pension, or Annuity, payable out of the Public Revenue. | | | GENERAL TOTAL. |
|-----------------------------------|--|-------------|--|---|------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| | | | | Description. | Annual Value. | Attendance. | |
| £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
| 38 11 4 | 9 0 0 | - - - | 47 11 4 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 47 11 4 |
| 38 11 4 | 3 10 0 | - - - | 42 1 4 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 42 1 4 |
| 38 11 4 | 8 0 0 | - - - | 46 11 4 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 46 11 4 |
| 38 11 4 | 10 0 0 | - - - | 48 11 4 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 48 11 4 |
| 36 3 8 | 12 0 0 | - - - | 48 3 8 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 48 3 8 |
| 36 3 8 | 7 0 0 | - - - | 43 3 8 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 43 3 8 |
| 36 3 8 | 10 0 0 | - - - | 46 3 8 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 46 3 8 |
| 36 3 8 | 6 10 0 | - - - | 42 13 8 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 42 13 8 |
| 36 3 8 | 3 0 0 | - - - | 39 3 8 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 39 3 8 |
| 36 3 8 | 10 6 0 | - - - | 46 9 8 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 46 9 8 |
| 36 3 8 | 10 0 0 | - - - | 46 3 8 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 46 3 8 |
| 36 3 8 | 8 15 0 | - - - | 44 18 8 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 44 18 8 |
| 36 3 8 | 10 0 0 | - - - | 46 3 8 | Pension from the Army. | 13 0 0 | - - - | 59 3 8 |
| 36 3 8 | 4 7 6 | - - - | 40 11 2 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 40 11 2 |
| 36 3 8 | 4 0 0 | - - - | 40 3 8 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 40 3 8 |
| 36 3 8 | 6 0 0 | - - - | 42 3 8 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 42 3 8 |
| 36 3 8 | 8 0 0 | - - - | 44 3 8 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 44 3 8 |
| 33 11 8 | 13 0 0 | - - - | 46 11 8 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 46 11 8 |
| 33 11 8 | 2 0 0 | - - - | 35 11 8 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 35 11 8 |
| 33 11 8 | 8 0 0 | - - - | 41 11 8 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 41 11 8 |
| 33 11 8 | 5 0 0 | - - - | 38 11 8 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 38 11 8 |
| 33 11 8 | 6 0 0 | - - - | 39 11 8 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 39 11 8 |
| 33 11 8 | 6 0 0 | - - - | 39 11 8 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 39 11 8 |
| 33 11 8 | 12 0 0 | - - - | 45 11 8 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 45 11 8 |
| 33 11 8 | 5 0 0 | - - - | 38 11 8 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 38 11 8 |
| 33 11 8 | 4 0 0 | - - - | 37 11 8 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 37 11 8 |
| 33 11 8 | 5 10 0 | - - - | 39 1 8 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 39 1 8 |
| 33 11 8 | 3 0 0 | - - - | 36 11 8 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 36 11 8 |
| 33 11 8 | 8 0 0 | - - - | 41 11 8 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 41 11 8 |
| 33 11 8 | 5 0 0 | - - - | 38 11 8 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 38 11 8 |
| 33 11 8 | 3 0 0 | - - - | 36 11 8 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 36 11 8 |
| 92 6 4 | - - - | - - - | 92 6 4 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 92 6 4 |
| 48 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 48 0 0 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 48 0 0 |
| 48 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 48 0 0 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 48 0 0 |
| 36 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 36 0 0 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 36 0 0 |
| 31 4 0 | - - - | - - - | 31 4 0 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 31 4 0 |
| 31 4 0 | - - - | - - - | 31 4 0 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 31 4 0 |
| 36 16 8 | - - - | - - - | 36 16 8 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 36 16 8 |
| 16 4 0 | - - - | - - - | 16 4 0 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 16 4 0 |

Appendix, No. 35.—Return of all Persons holding Offices and receiving Annual Salaries

| DESCRIPTION of OFFICE. | NAMES. | By whom and when appointed. | Attendance. | Duration of Interest. | Whether executed by Deputy or otherwise. |
|--|------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|--|
| HOUSEKEEPER'S DEPARTMENT— <i>continued</i> . Housemaids | Anne Neal | - - - - - | - - - - - | - - - - - | - - - - - |
| | Bridget Delany | - - - - - | - - - - - | - - - - - | - - - - - |
| | Mary Quinn | - - - - - | - - - - - | - - - - - | - - - - - |
| | Catherine Madden | - - - - - | - - - - - | - - - - - | - - - - - |
| | Catherine Neal | - - - - - | - - - - - | - - - - - | - - - - - |
| | Belinda Lemon | - - - - - | - - - - - | - - - - - | - - - - - |
| | Elizabeth Corbet | - - - - - | - - - - - | - - - - - | - - - - - |
| | Eleanor Maguire | - - - - - | - - - - - | - - - - - | - - - - - |
| <hr/> | | | | | |
| MAIL GUARDS ESTABLISHMENT: | | | | | |
| Thirty-eight mail guards, at 14s. 11d. per week each | | - - - - - | - - - - - | - - - - - | - - - - - |
| Twenty-two mail guards, at 13s. 1d. per week each | | - - - - - | - - - - - | - - - - - | - - - - - |
| Twenty-five mail guards, at 11s. 4d. per week each | | - - - - - | - - - - - | - - - - - | - - - - - |

General Post-Office, Dublin, }
24th February 1829. }

the Department of the Post-Office in Dublin, &c. for the Year ended 5th Jan. 1829 — *continued.*

| Salary or Fixed Allowances. | All other Emoluments or Advantages. | Deductions. | Net Emoluments received by each Individual from or in consequence of his Appointment in the Post-Office. | Any other Employment, Place, Pension, or Annuity payable out of the Public Revenue. | | | GENERAL TOTAL. |
|-----------------------------------|--|-------------|--|--|------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| | | | | Description. | Annual Value. | Attendance. | |
| £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
| 27 14 0 | - - - | - - - | 27 14 0 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 27 14 0 |
| 27 14 0 | - - - | - - - | 27 14 0 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 27 14 0 |
| 27 14 0 | - - - | - - - | 27 14 0 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 27 14 0 |
| 27 14 0 | - - - | - - - | 27 14 0 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 27 14 0 |
| 27 14 0 | - - - | - - - | 27 14 0 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 27 14 0 |
| 27 14 0 | - - - | - - - | 27 14 0 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 27 14 0 |
| 27 14 0 | - - - | - - - | 27 14 0 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 27 14 0 |
| 27 14 0 | - - - | - - - | 27 14 0 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 27 14 0 |
| 1,473 15 4 | } - - - | - - - | 2,958 16 0 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 2,958 16 0 |
| 748 7 4 | | | | | | | |
| 736 13 4 | | | | | | | |

By Command,

EDWARD S. LEES,

Secretary.

Accounts, Returns,
&c.

No. 36.
Number of Officers
in 1810, 1815,
and 1823.

Appendix, No. 36.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of Officers in the General Post-Office of Ireland,
for the Years ended 1810, 1815, and 1823.

| OFFICE. | YEAR 1810. | YEAR 1815. | YEAR 1823. | INCREASE. |
|------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|
| Secretary's - - - - | 5 | 6 | 6 | 1 |
| Letter-Bill - - - - | 2 | 2 | 2 | — |
| Inland - - - - | 31 | 31 | 31 | 10 |
| Probationers - - - - | 4 } 35 | 11 } 42 | 14 } 45 | |
| Messengers - - - - | 6 | 6 | 6 | — |
| Letter-Carriers - - - - | 61 | 61 | 61 | — |
| Penny Post - - - - | 18 | 70 | 69 | 51 |
| Surveyors - - - - | 5 | 5 | 5 | — |
| Alphabet - - - - | 4 | 5 | 5 | 1 |
| Dead-Letter - - - - | 7 | 7 | 7 | — |
| British-Mail - - - - | 5 | 5 | 5 | — |
| Treasurer's - - - - | 3 | 3 | 3 | — |
| Mail-Coach - - - - | 3 | 3 | 3 | — |
| Accountant-General's - - - - | 4 | 4 | 4 | — |
| Solicitor - - - - | 1 | 1 | 1 | — |
| Housekeeper's - - - - | 3 | 3 | 9 | 6 |
| Door Porters - - - - | 1 | 1 | 5 | 4 |
| Fire Lighters - - - - | — | — | 2 | 2 |
| TOTAL - - - - | 163 | 224 | 238 | 75 |

In the year 1810, a newspaper office was established, at an expense of 471*l.* per annum, which in 1823 has been abolished, and its duties performed by the officers, in number 45, of inland office.

Appendix, No. 37.

A RETURN of all Officers and Clerks in the different branches of the Post-Office Establishment, who have been deprived of the benefit of an Increase of Salary for Length of Service, by the Treasury Minute of the 11th of April 1821, the Periods when they became entitled to such Increase, and the Amount thereof; and also the Amount of Increase to which at the present time they would be entitled.

| The Officers Names. | The Periods when entitled to Increase. | The Amount of Increase. | | | The Increase to which they would at present be entitled. | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|----------------------------|----|----|--|----|----|
| | | Per Annum, Irish Currency. | | | Per Annum, Irish Currency. | | |
| | | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| The SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT : | | | | | | | |
| John Burrows - - - | 5th January 1825 - | 50 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| J. B. Hartwell - - - | 5th July 1826 - | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| <hr/> | | | | | | | |
| The LETTER-BILL OFFICE : | | | | | | | |
| H. E. Beare - - - | 5th January 1824 - | 25 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| E. Coffey - - - | 5th April 1825 - | 25 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 5 | 0 |
| <hr/> | | | | | | | |
| The INLAND DEPARTMENT : | | | | | | | |
| John Hebden - - - | 5th January 1824 - | 30 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| G. F. Moulds - - - | 5th January 1824 - | 30 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| D. Thompson - - - | 5th April 1826 - | 30 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 10 | 0 |
| N. M'Gowan - - - | 5th October 1824 - | 20 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Vere Riddle - - - | 5th January 1826 - | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| T. B. Williams - - - | 5th July 1826 - | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| <hr/> | | | | | | | |
| The ALPHABET DEPARTMENT : | | | | | | | |
| J. Somers - - - | 5th January 1825 - | 25 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 10 | 0 |
| J. Hamilton - - - | 5th October 1822 - | 15 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 12 | 6 |
| J. Usher - - - | 5th October 1822 - | 10 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| | 5th October 1824 - | 10 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | 5th October 1826 - | 10 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| A. Barker - - - | 5th April 1822 - | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| | 5th April 1825 - | 10 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| <hr/> | | | | | | | |
| The DEAD-LETTER OFFICE : | | | | | | | |
| R. Morgan - - - | 5th October 1822 - | 25 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 15 | 0 |
| E. C. Sheill - - - | 5th January 1824 - | 25 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 |

(107.)

(continued)

Accounts, Returns,
&c.
No. 37.
Officers deprived of
Increase of Salary.

| The Officers Names. | The Periods when entitled to Increase. | The Amount of Increase. | | | The Increase to which they would at present be entitled. | | |
|--|---|-------------------------------|----|----|---|----|----|
| | | Per Annum, Irish Currency. | | | Per Annum, Irish Currency. | | |
| | | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| The BRITISH-MAIL OFFICE : | | | | | | | |
| E. Darley - - - | 5th October 1825 - | 30 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 10 | 0 |
| J. L. Draper - - - | 5th July 1826 - | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| The TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT : | | | | | | | |
| R. S. Harrison - - - | 5th October 1823 - | 25 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 15 | 0 |
| The MAIL-COACH DEPARTMENT : | | | | | | | |
| Patrick Urquhart - - - | 5th October 1822 - | 25 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 15 | 0 |
| Thomas Usher - - - | 5th July 1824 - | 25 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 16 | 8 |
| The ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT : | | | | | | | |
| G. Wilkinson - - - | 5th July 1826 - | 25 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 10 | 0 |
| C. D. Devitt - - - | 5th July 1822 - | 20 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| | 5th July 1825 - | 25 | 0 | 0 | | | |

General Post-Office, }
18th October 1826. }

EDWARD S. LEES,
Secretary.

Appendix, No. 38.

No. 38.
Surveyors and
Persons acting as
Surveyors.

A RETURN of the Names of the Surveyors and Persons acting as Surveyors, the Number of Months or Days absent, the Postmasters instructed or other duty performed, and the Amount paid to them from the last Audit of the Post Officers Accounts to 5th January 1823.

| Surveyors and Persons acting as Surveyors. | Year. | Number of Days. | Amount paid to them. | | | Total for Six Years to 5th January 1823. | | |
|---|-------|--------------------|-------------------------|----|----|--|----|----|
| | | | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| SURVEYORS : | | | | | | | | |
| William E. Lees - - - | 1817 | 241 | 353 | 12 | 0 | | | |
| | 1818 | 298 | 511 | 18 | 0 | | | |
| | 1819 | 193 | 281 | 1 | 0 | | | |
| | 1820 | 364 | 522 | 5 | 0 | | | |
| | 1821 | 180 | 275 | 14 | 0 | | | |
| | 1822 | 232 | 320 | 1 | 0 | | | |
| | | | 2,268 | | | 11 | 0 | |

Accounts, Returns,
&c.
—
No. 38.
Surveyors
and Persons acting
as Surveyors.

| Surveyors and Persons acting as Surveyors. | Year. | Number of Days. | Amount paid to them. | Total for Six Years to 5th January 1823. |
|--|-------|-----------------|----------------------|--|
| | | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Surveyors—continued. | | | | |
| William Fetherston - - | 1817 | 267 | 397 10 0 | 2,349 19 0 |
| | 1818 | 254 | 370 4 0 | |
| | 1819 | 246 | 351 16 0 | |
| | 1820 | 239 | 362 13 0 | |
| | 1821 | 256 | 393 10 0 | |
| | 1822 | 306 | 474 6 0 | |
| Thomas Heron - - - | 1817 | 241 | 378 14 0 | 2,343 16 0 |
| | 1818 | 262 | 423 5 0 | |
| | 1819 | 253 | 415 0 0 | |
| | 1820 | 194 | 305 10 0 | |
| | 1821 | 289 | 459 12 0 | |
| | 1822 | 243 | 361 15 0 | |
| William Cupples - - | 1817 | 223 | 335 4 0 | 1,764 15 0 |
| | 1818 | 161 | 249 17 0 | |
| | 1819 | 200 | 321 9 0 | |
| | 1820 | 199 | 324 19 0 | |
| | 1821 | 146 | 254 11 0 | |
| | 1822 | 166 | 278 15 0 | |
| EXTRA SURVEYORS: | | | | |
| Arthur W. Webb - - - | 1817 | 201 | 345 9 0 | 1,821 5 0 |
| | 1818 | 194 | 316 11 0 | |
| | 1819 | 195 | 354 16 0 | |
| | 1820 | 260 | 389 2 0 | |
| | 1821 | 190 | 304 15 0 | |
| | 1822 | 60 | 110 12 0 | |
| Hugh Lang - - - | 1817 | 197 | 274 3 0 | 1,493 11 9 |
| | 1818 | 153 | 236 14 0 | |
| | 1819 | 135 | 199 6 0 | |
| | 1820 | 164 | 249 9 0 | |
| | 1821 | 160 | 229 11 9 | |
| | 1822 | 217 | 304 8 0 | |
| PERSONS acting as SURVEYORS: | | | | |
| Henry Parsons - - - | 1817 | 31 | 52 8 0 | 164 11 0 |
| | 1818 | 78 | 112 2 0 | |
| Anthony Lister - - - | 1817 | 101 | 149 16 0 | 342 16 0 |
| | 1818 | 27 | 45 10 0 | |
| | 1819 | 48 | 71 16 0 | |
| | 1820 | 4 | 9 4 0 | |
| | 1821 | 42 | 66 10 0 | |

Accounts, Returns,
&c.
No. 38.
Surveyors
and Persons acting
as Surveyors.

| Surveyors and Persons acting as Surveyors. | Year. | Number of Days. | Amount paid to them. | Total for Six Years to 5th January 1823. |
|--|-------|-----------------|----------------------|--|
| Persons acting as Surveyors— <i>continued.</i> | | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| James Crofton - - - | 1818 | 11 | 16 0 0 | |
| | 1819 | 15 | 21 0 0 | |
| | 1820 | 13 | 20 16 0 | |
| | 1821 | 18 | 28 6 0 | 86 2 0 |
| Thomas Parsons - - - | 1818 | 46 | 67 4 0 | |
| | 1819 | 159 | 259 12 0 | |
| | 1820 | 63 | 92 18 0 | |
| | 1821 | 217 | 323 10 0 | 743 4 0 |
| Charles T. Harrison - - | 1819 | 44 | 67 11 0 | |
| | 1821 | 39 | 67 12 0 | 135 3 0 |
| Edward Coffey - - - | 1819 | 25 | 46 10 0 | |
| | 1820 | 68 | 104 0 0 | |
| | 1821 | 18 | 32 10 0 | 183 0 0 |
| Edward Cooke Sheill - - | 1819 | 45 | 89 16 0 | 89 16 0 |
| George Wilkinson - - - | 1819 | 19 | 36 18 0 | |
| | 1820 | 54 | 81 16 0 | 118 14 0 |
| C. D. Devitt - - - - | 1819 | 37 | 61 6 0 | |
| | 1820 | 56 | 91 16 0 | |
| | 1821 | 25 | 39 18 0 | |
| | 1822 | 20 | 27 8 0 | 220 8 0 |
| H. W. Burnside - - - | 1820 | 42 | 58 4 0 | 58 4 0 |
| R. B. West - - - - - | 1820 | 2 | 2 12 0 | 2 12 0 |
| G. D. Mills - - - - | 1820 | 41 | 61 4 0 | |
| | 1821 | 28 | 50 6 0 | |
| | 1822 | 24 | 39 4 0 | 150 14 0 |
| A. O. Boyd - - - - | 1820 | 31 | 41 4 0 | 41 4 0 |
| J. Burrows - - - - - | 1821 | 22 | 36 1 3 | 36 1 3 |
| J. Drought - - - - - | 1822 | 31 | 46 14 0 | 46 14 0 |
| Patrick Urquhart - - - | 1819 | 35 | 54 11 0 | |
| | 1820 | 12 | 25 8 0 | 79 19 0 |
| TOTAL to 5th January 1823 | | | £ | 14,541 0 0 |

Receiver-General's Office, }
23d September 1823. }

G. C. SWAN,
Receiver General.

Appendix, No. 39.

No. 39.

Penny Post Officers
and Letter-Carriers,
showing those hold-
ing Public and
Private Situations.A RETURN of Penny Post Offices and Letter Carriers, showing those that hold Public
or Private Situations.

| Name. | Rank. | Second Public Situation. | Private Situation. |
|--------------------|---------------------|---|--|
| Edward J. Baynes - | Comptroller - - | None - - | None. |
| N. J. O'Neill - - | Chief Clerk - - | Taxing clerk in the Inland Office, General Post-Of- fice. | ditto. |
| William Barrington | Collector - - | None - - | ditto. |
| S. D. Magennis - - | 1st Senior Sorter - | ditto - - | ditto. |
| G. M. Bermingham | 2d Senior Sorter - | ditto - - | ditto. |
| Joseph Ferguson - | 1st Junior Sorter - | ditto - - | ditto. |
| Charles Harrison - | 2d Junior Sorter - | ditto - - | ditto. |
| P. C. O'Neill - - | Senior Window-man | Probationary sorter in Inland Office, General Post-Of- fice. | ditto. |
| Samuel Ferguson - | Junior Window-man | None - - | ditto. |
| William Dempsey - | Senior Stamper - | ditto - - | ditto. |
| Thomas Willin - - | Junior Stamper - | ditto - - | ditto. |
| Robert Cooper - - | Porter - - - | ditto - - | ditto. |
| John Galbraith - | Letter-Carrier - - | ditto - - | ditto. |
| Joseph Fletcher - | ditto - - | ditto - - | Assistant in Wex- ford Mail-coach Office, at hours that do not inter- fere with Post- Office duty. |
| Charles White - | ditto - - | ditto - - | |
| L. Hennegan - - | ditto - - | ditto - - | Assists folding Lein- ster road newspa- pers, at hours that do not interfere with Post-Office duty. |
| Robert Knaggs - - | ditto - - | Peace officer in Police | |
| William Hall - - | ditto - - | None - - | ditto. |
| John Rourke - - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto. |
| John Johnston - - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto. |
| William Byrne - - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto. |
| Moore Cosgreff - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto. |
| Edward Stephens - | ditto - - | Gate keeper, Custom House. | ditto. |
| C. Armstrong - - | ditto - - | None - - | ditto. |
| P. Hennegan - - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto. |
| John Nolan - - | ditto - - | ditto - - | Cash-taker at Thea- tre Royal, at hours that do not inter- fere with Post- Office duty. |
| | | | |

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(continued)

Accounts, Returns,
&c.

No. 39.

Penny Post Officers
and Letter-Carriers,
shewing those hold-
ing Public and
Private Situations.

| Name. | Rank. | Second Public Situation. | Private Situation. |
|----------------------|------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| John Hughes, sen. - | Letter-Carrier - | None - - | None. |
| John Henegan - - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto. |
| Pat. Cummens - - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto. |
| John Carty - - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto. |
| Peter Ennis - - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto. |
| Thomas Peasley - - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto. |
| Peter Walsh - - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto. |
| John Lalor - - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto. |
| John Gilligan - - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto. |
| William Dignum - - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto. |
| Hans Browne - - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto. |
| Martin Gibbons - - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto. |
| George Finlay - - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto. |
| Thomas Nugent - - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto. |
| John Flood - - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto. |
| John Hesland - - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto. |
| James Dawson - - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto. |
| John Hughes jun. - - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto. |
| George Peck - - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto. |
| Owen Bryan - - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto. |
| John Barry - - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto. |
| John Horan - - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto. |
| Pat. Kelly - - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto. |
| Timothy Connor - - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto. |
| William Taffray - - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto. |
| A. M'Mullen - - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto. |
| John Scanland - - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto. |
| Charles Tench - - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto. |
| Charles Lesley - - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto. |
| N. O'Neill - - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto. |
| Thomas Ward - - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto. |
| Thomas Hoey - - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto. |
| Daniel Byran - - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto. |
| John Carter - - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto. |
| John Bray - - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto. |
| James Lovett - - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto. |
| John Glennon - - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto. |
| Thomas Armstrong - - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto. |
| James Howard - - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto. |
| Edward Smith - - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto. |
| P. Fleming - - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto. |
| Hugh Ennis - - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto. |
| James Flannagan - - | ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto. |

EDWARD JAMES BAYNES,

Comptroller.

4th October, 1823.

Appendix, No. 40.

Accounts, Returns,
&c.A RETURN of the Sums paid by the Postmasters of the following Towns for
Mail Guards Wages, for three Years, ended 5th July 1823.No. 40.
Mail Guards
Wages.

| POST TOWNS. | Year ended 5th July 1821. | | | Year ended 5th July 1822. | | | Year ended 5th July 1823. | | |
|----------------|------------------------------|----|----|------------------------------|----|----|------------------------------|----|----|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Abbeyleix | - | - | - | - | - | - | 47 | 15 | 6 |
| Arklow | - | - | - | 125 | 9 | 0 | 167 | 5 | 4 |
| Athlone | 31 | 17 | 0 | 31 | 17 | 0 | 31 | 17 | 0 |
| Balisnasloe | 127 | 8 | 0 | 110 | 19 | 9 | 95 | 11 | 0 |
| Belfast | 127 | 8 | 0 | 149 | 16 | 6 | 157 | 6 | 0 |
| Bray | 191 | 2 | 0 | 47 | 15 | 6 | — | | |
| Caher | - | - | - | - | - | - | 62 | 14 | 6 |
| Carlow | 191 | 2 | 0 | 212 | 11 | 0 | 324 | 11 | 4 |
| Carrickmacross | 95 | 11 | 0 | 128 | 8 | 7 | 167 | 5 | 0 |
| Cavan | 31 | 17 | 0 | 7 | 19 | 3 | — | | |
| Clonmell | 63 | 14 | 0 | 58 | 5 | 6 | 63 | 14 | 0 |
| Cork | 350 | 7 | 0 | 209 | 10 | 4 | 174 | 4 | 0 |
| Derry | 222 | 19 | 0 | 55 | 14 | 9 | — | | |
| Drogheda | 95 | 11 | 0 | 44 | 15 | 11 | — | | |
| Dundalk | 191 | 2 | 0 | 221 | 0 | 0 | 230 | 19 | 4 |
| Enniskillen | 95 | 11 | 0 | 71 | 13 | 3 | 63 | 14 | 0 |
| Fermoy | 222 | 19 | 0 | 82 | 10 | 5 | — | | |
| Galway | - | - | - | 47 | 15 | 6 | 63 | 14 | 0 |
| Gorey | 63 | 14 | 0 | 15 | 18 | 6 | — | | |
| Howth | 118 | 4 | 0 | 52 | 19 | 11 | 41 | 16 | 4 |
| Kells | 191 | 2 | 0 | 173 | 4 | 6 | 167 | 5 | 4 |
| Kilkenny | 95 | 11 | 0 | 137 | 5 | 9 | — | | |
| Leixlip | 95 | 11 | 0 | - | - | - | 31 | 7 | 3 |
| Limerick | 127 | 8 | 0 | 103 | 10 | 3 | 95 | 11 | 0 |
| Longford | - | - | - | 75 | 8 | 0 | 100 | 10 | 8 |
| Maryborough | 191 | 2 | 0 | 131 | 8 | 2 | — | | |
| Maynooth | 95 | 11 | 0 | 173 | 4 | 6 | 135 | 18 | 1 |
| Mountrath | - | - | - | 41 | 16 | 4 | 167 | 5 | 4 |
| Mullingar | 95 | 11 | 0 | 23 | 17 | 9 | — | | |
| Newry | 127 | 8 | 0 | 55 | 14 | 9 | 31 | 17 | 0 |
| Naas | 191 | 2 | 0 | 47 | 15 | 6 | — | | |
| Omagh | 63 | 14 | 0 | 87 | 11 | 9 | 95 | 11 | 0 |
| Sligo | 95 | 11 | 0 | 23 | 17 | 9 | — | | |
| Stradbally | 191 | 2 | 0 | 194 | 1 | 2 | 36 | 16 | 8 |
| Tuam | 63 | 14 | 0 | 15 | 18 | 6 | — | | |
| Waterford | 135 | 7 | 3 | 164 | 15 | 3 | 224 | 17 | 4 |
| Wexford | - | - | - | 47 | 15 | 6 | 63 | 14 | 0 |

General Post Office, }
5th Sept. 1823. }EDW. S. LEES,
Secretary.

(107.)

4 B

Appendix, No. 41.

AN ACCOUNT of the Total Amount of the Fees and Perquisites received on account of the Secretary, and by Individual, and the Authority under which the Charge was made,

Amount of FEES and PERQUISITES

| NATURE OF THE FEES. | AUTHORITY under which the Charge is made. | Sir EDWARD S. LEES, Secretary. | | | |
|--|---|--------------------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| | | 1820. | 1821. | 1822. | TOTAL. |
| | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Fees on officers and post-masters commissions. | Sanctioned by the Post-masters-General. | 40 19 0 | 42 1 9 | 39 16 3 | 122 17 0 |
| Fees on letter-carriers appointments. | Ditto - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| Fees on expresses - - | Sanctioned by Government and Postmasters-General. | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| Fee on the retirement of the Lord Lieutenant. | Sanctioned and paid by the Lord Lieutenant. | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| Per-centage on keeping the account of all fines. | This allowance made under old official usage. | — | — | — | — |
| Perquisite for forwarding the public general Acts to county magistrates, to clerks of the peace, &c. &c. | This allowance paid by the King's printers under an arrangement sanctioned by Government. | — | — | — | — |
| Perquisite for taking care of the letters relating to the Cow Pock Institution. | Allowance paid by the Secretary to the Institution. | — | — | — | — |
| Perquisite for keeping, till called for, the letters for the Charter Schools, Commissioners of Education, and Fishery Board. | This allowance paid by these Boards. | — | — | — | — |
| | TOTAL - - £ | 40 19 0 | 42 1 9 | 39 16 3 | 122 17 0 |

Amount of FEES and PERQUISITES

| NATURE OF THE FEES. | AUTHORITY under which the Charge is made. | ANTHONY LYSTER, 2d Senior Clerk. | | | |
|--|---|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | 1820. | 1821. | 1822. | TOTAL. |
| | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Fees on officers and post-masters commissions. | Sanctioned by the Post-masters-general. | — | — | — | — |
| Fees on letter-carriers appointments. | Ditto - - - | — | — | — | — |
| Fees on expresses - - | Sanctioned by Government and Postmasters-General. | — | — | — | — |
| Fee on the retirement of the Lord Lieutenant. | Sanctioned and paid by the Lord Lieutenant. | - - - | 8 2 1 | - - - | 8 2 1 |
| Per-centage on keeping the account of all fines. | This allowance made under old official usage. | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| Perquisite for forwarding the public general Acts to county magistrates, to clerks of the peace, &c. &c. | This allowance paid by the King's printers under an arrangement sanctioned by Government. | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| Perquisite for taking care of the letters relating to the Cow Pock Institution. | Allowance paid by the Secretary to the Institution. | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| Perquisite for keeping, till called for, the letters for the Charter Schools, Commissioners of Education, and Fishery Board. | This allowance paid by these Boards. | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| | TOTAL - - £ | - - - | 8 2 1 | - - - | 8 2 1 |

General Post Office, }
September 1823. }

Appendix, No. 41.

or on account of each Clerk in the Secretary's Office, showing the Nature of the Fee, the Amount received by each for three Years ended 5th January 1823, distinguishing each Year.

received by the under-mentioned OFFICERS.

| THOMAS ORDE LEES, Chief Clerk. | | | | THOMAS HARRISON, 1st Senior Clerk. | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------|----------|-----------|------------------------------------|----------|---------|----------|
| 1820. | 1821. | 1822. | TOTAL. | 1820. | 1821. | 1822. | TOTAL. |
| £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 40 19 0 | 42 1 9 | 39 16 3 | 122 17 0 | — | — | — | — |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 11 7 6 | 7 7 10½ | 5 2 4½ | 23 17 9 |
| 164 10 4 | 199 8 0 | 168 2 6 | 532 0 10 | — | — | — | — |
| - - - | 10 0 0 | - - - | 10 0 0 | - - - | 8 2 1 | - - - | 8 2 1 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 205 9 4 | 251 9 9 | 207 18 9 | 664 17 10 | 11 7 6 | 15 9 11½ | 5 2 4½ | 31 19 10 |

received by the under-mentioned OFFICERS.

| JAMES CROFTON, Junior Clerk. | | | | JOHN BURROWES, Minute Clerk. | | | |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|------------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|
| 1820. | 1821. | 1822. | TOTAL. | 1820. | 1821. | 1822. | TOTAL. |
| £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 8 2 1 | - - - | 8 2 1 |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 54 18 7½ | 68 14 7½ | 102 17 1 | 226 10 4 |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 50 0 0 | 75 0 0 | 75 0 0 | 200 0 0 |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 15 0 0 | 15 0 0 | 15 0 0 | 45 0 0 |
| - - - | - - - | 11 7 6 | 11 7 6 | — | — | — | — |
| - - - | - - - | 11 7 6 | 11 7 6 | 119 18 7½ | 166 16 8½ | 192 17 1 | 479 12 5 |

EDW. S. LEES,
Secretary.

Appendix, No. 42.

A RETURN of the Total Amount of Fees and Perquisites received by or on account of each Clerk in the several Departments of the Post Office, (the Secretary's Office excepted,) showing the nature of the Fee, the Amount received by each Individual, and the Authority under which the charge was made, for Three Years, ended the 5th January 1823, distinguishing each year.

| INLAND OFFICE. | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|-----------------------------|---------|---------|--------|
| Nature of the Fees or Perquisites, and Authority under which the charge was made. | OFFICERS NAMES. | Amount received in the Year | | | TOTAL. |
| | | 1820. | 1821. | 1822. | |
| | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | |
| Fee of 2s. 6d. on each late letter received after the receivers have been closed at half past seven in the evening; and of 5s. 5d. for stopping letters, for the accommodation of individuals in the country, to whom they had been addressed.—Sanctioned by the Postmaster-General. | John Hebden - - | - - - | - - - | 0 2 6 | 0 2 6 |
| | N. J. O'Neill - | 0 10 0 | - - - | - - - | 0 10 0 |
| | Thomas Fisher - | - - - | - - - | 0 5 0 | 0 5 0 |
| | William Ashley - | - - - | - - - | 0 17 6 | 0 17 6 |
| | Robert Maley - - | - - - | - - - | 0 15 0 | 0 15 0 |
| | Thomas Paul - | - - - | - - - | 0 17 6 | 0 17 6 |
| | H. E. Beare - - | - - - | - - - | 1 0 0 | 1 0 0 |
| | John Walpole - | - - - | - - - | 0 7 6 | 0 7 6 |
| | George Middleton - | - - - | - - - | 0 7 6 | 0 7 6 |
| | Henry Leahy - - | 0 17 6 | 0 15 0 | 0 7 6 | 2 0 0 |
| | Vere Riddell - - | 0 2 6 | 0 2 6 | 0 5 0 | 0 10 0 |
| | Thomas Williams - | 1 10 10 | 1 0 0 | 0 15 0 | 3 5 10 |
| | W. M'Conkey - | 1 15 10 | 1 5 0 | 1 7 6 | 4 8 4 |
| | George Murphy - | 0 12 6 | 1 2 6 | 1 10 0 | 3 5 0 |
| | George Wright - | 2 15 0 | 1 13 4 | 1 5 0 | 5 13 4 |
| | P. C. O'Neill - - | 1 0 0 | 0 10 0 | 0 15 0 | 2 5 0 |
| | William Creery - | 1 12 6 | 1 12 6 | 2 3 4 | 5 8 4 |
| | Thomas Wilson - | 0 17 6 | 1 5 0 | 1 2 6 | 3 5 0 |
| | Joseph Smith - - | 1 5 0 | 0 10 0 | 0 15 0 | 2 10 0 |
| | George Davies - | 1 15 0 | 1 5 0 | 1 5 0 | 4 5 0 |
| | C. D. Devitt - - | 2 2 11 | 2 15 0 | 1 12 6 | 6 10 5 |
| Robert Henry - | 2 15 0 | 0 5 0 | 1 10 0 | 4 10 0 | |
| William Heney - | 1 17 6 | 1 17 6 | 0 5 5 | 4 0 5 | |
| Charles Warren - | 0 15 0 | 1 18 4 | 0 5 0 | 2 18 4 | |
| Parsons Persse - | 0 10 0 | 0 10 0 | 0 7 6 | 1 7 6 | |
| James Kendrick - | 1 2 6 | 0 10 0 | - - - | 1 12 6 | |

WILLIAM DONLEVY,

President.

Appendix, No. 42.—Return of the Fees and Perquisites received by each Clerk in Three Years ended 5th January 1823 — continued.

| Nature of Fees or Perquisites, and Authority under which the charge was made. | Officers Names. | 1820. | | | 1821. | | | 1822. | | | GROSS TOTAL. |
|--|-----------------|--------------------|---------|----------|--------------------|---------|----------|--------------------|---------|----------|--------------|
| | | Head of Emolument. | | Total. | Head of Emolument. | | Total. | Head of Emolument. | | Total. | |
| | | No. 1. | No. 2. | | No. 1. | No. 2. | | No. 1. | No. 2. | | |
| <p>No. 1. Fees from merchants, bankers, and public offices, for the accommodation of getting their letters through this department, and keeping with them a monthly account of postage. Sanctioned by Government and Postmasters-General.</p> <p>No. 2. Fee of 6½d. on each late letter sent to be post-paid from public offices, after their respective letter-bags have been received, and after 6 o'clock, P. M. Sanctioned by the Postmasters-General.</p> | John Hamilton - | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | |
| | | 332 0 0 | - - - | 332 0 0 | 312 19 8 | - - - | 312 19 8 | 315 15 4 | - - - | 315 15 4 | 960 15 0 |
| | John Somers - | 101 6 6½ | 30 0 0 | 131 6 6½ | 93 7 9½ | 30 0 0 | 123 7 9½ | 140 7 7 | 30 0 0 | 170 7 7 | 426 1 11 |
| | James Hamilton | - - - | 30 0 0 | 30 0 0 | - - - | 30 0 0 | 30 0 0 | - - - | 30 0 0 | 30 0 0 | 90 0 0 |

ANTHONY LYSTER,
Superintendent.

Accounts, Returns,
&c.Appendix, No. 42.—Return of the Fees and Perquisites received by each Clerk, &c.—*continued.*No. 42.
Mail-Coach Office.

| MAIL-COACH OFFICE. | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Nature of the Fees or Perquisites, and Authority under which the charge was made. | OFFICERS NAMES. | Average Receipts in | | | TOTAL. |
| | | 1820. | 1821. | 1822. | |
| | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Emolument arising from the privilege of paying and issuing money-orders through the kingdom; but which is derivable from the public and not from the revenue. Sanctioned by the Postmaster-General. | } Joseph Ferguson - | 160 0 0 | 160 0 0 | 160 0 0 | 480 0 0 |
| | } *Patrick Urquhart | 5 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 15 0 0 |
| Perquisites received for waste paper. | | | | | |

* This officer also has about £90 a year for the management of the Munster road, (with which he has been connected since 1814,) and for privileges derived from sending day notes, &c. through Munster, under the sanction of the clerk of that road, which has been the practice from time immemorial.

P. URQUHART,
Assistant Superintendent.

No. 42.
British-Mail Office.

| BRITISH-MAIL OFFICE. | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Nature of Fee, and the Authority under which the charge was made. | OFFICERS NAMES. | Amount received in the Year | | | TOTAL. |
| | | 1820. | 1821. | 1822. | |
| | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Fee of 6½d. on each letter received after the receiver was closed. Sanctioned by the Postmaster-General. | } Henry Clare - | 1 10 0 | 1 10 0 | 1 10 0 | 4 10 0 |
| | } L. F. Rogers - | 1 10 0 | 1 10 0 | 1 10 0 | 4 10 0 |
| | } Edward Darley - | 1 10 0 | 1 10 0 | 1 10 0 | 4 10 0 |
| | } Alex. Mitchell - | 1 10 0 | 1 10 0 | 1 10 0 | 4 10 0 |

H. CLARE,
First Clerk.

Appendix, No. 42.—Return of Fees, &c. received by each Clerk in Three Years ended 5th Jan. 1823 — *continued.*

LETTER-CARRIERS OFFICE.

| Nature of Fees, and the Authority under which the Charge was made. | NAMES. | Amount received in the Year | | | TOTAL. |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | 1820. | 1821. | 1822. | |
| Fee of one halfpenny on each newspaper re- ceived after 6 P. M. Sanctioned by the Postmaster-General. | John Lang, Inspector | £ - s. - d. | £ - s. - d. | £ 20 s. 0 d. | £ 60 s. 0 d. |
| | Thomas Parsons, ditto | 20 0 0 | 20 0 0 | - - - | |
| Fees received by bells, and gratuities at Christ- mas from merchants and others. Sanctioned by Postmasters-Ge- neral. | Joseph Ruckley - | 49 0 0 | 47 0 0 | 83 0 0 | 179 0 0 |
| | Thomas Sparrow - | 95 0 0 | 97 0 0 | 97 0 0 | 289 0 0 |
| | Patrick Byrne - | 72 18 6 | 72 18 6 | 72 1 6 | 217 18 6 |
| | James Carton - | 75 0 0 | 75 0 0 | 32 0 0 | 182 0 0 |
| Christmas Gratuities | Jonathan Cowan - | 6 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 22 0 0 | 32 0 0 |
| | James Hawkins - | 10 0 0 | 10 0 0 | 20 0 0 | 40 0 0 |
| | John Lewis - | 16 0 0 | 14 0 0 | 20 0 0 | 50 0 0 |
| | James Magee - | 9 0 0 | 8 0 0 | 22 0 0 | 39 0 0 |
| | John Bannon - | - - - | - - - | 22 0 0 | 22 0 0 |
| | James Calvert - | 12 0 0 | 9 0 0 | 15 8 0 | 36 8 0 |
| | Maurice Heron - | 32 0 0 | 32 0 0 | 66 0 0 | 130 0 0 |
| | John Pidgeon - | 22 0 0 | 19 0 0 | 14 10 0 | 55 10 0 |
| | Laurence Murphy - | 14 0 0 | 12 0 0 | 14 4 0 | 40 4 0 |
| | Edward Lawler - | 14 0 0 | 13 0 0 | 6 4 0 | 33 4 0 |
| | A. Frazer - | 5 0 0 | 4 10 0 | 4 0 0 | 13 10 0 |
| | Henry Thornton - | 8 0 0 | 7 10 0 | 8 0 0 | 23 10 0 |
| | John Linahan - | 3 10 0 | 4 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 10 10 0 |
| | George Farlow - | 12 10 0 | 13 0 0 | 17 0 0 | 42 10 0 |
| | Francis Flood - | 5 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 14 0 0 |
| | James Conroy - | 5 10 0 | 8 10 0 | 5 10 0 | 19 10 0 |
| | Patrick Connell - | 23 10 0 | 21 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 49 10 0 |
| | Thomas Chamney - | 9 0 0 | 9 10 0 | 10 0 0 | 28 10 0 |
| | John Gaynor - | 10 0 0 | 9 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 25 0 0 |
| Benj. Hammond - | 15 0 0 | 13 10 0 | 3 10 0 | 32 0 0 | |
| William Colles - | 16 0 0 | 14 17 0 | 20 0 0 | 50 17 0 | |
| Thomas Sparrow jun. - | 8 0 0 | 8 10 0 | 5 0 0 | 21 10 0 | |
| Thomas Flynn - | 5 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 14 0 0 | |
| Peter Roe - | 8 0 0 | 10 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 23 0 0 | |
| Stephen Mangan - | 8 0 0 | 11 0 0 | 16 0 0 | 35 0 0 | |
| John Dunn - | 1 10 0 | 2 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 6 10 0 | |
| Richard Nicholson - | 2 0 0 | 2 15 0 | 0 10 0 | 5 5 0 | |
| Michael Ozlin - | 6 2 6 | 5 0 0 | 2 0 0 | 13 2 6 | |
| Charles Gilligan - | 9 10 0 | 9 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 23 10 0 | |
| John Flattery - | 8 10 0 | 8 10 0 | 1 2 9 | 18 2 9 | |
| Thomas Reddy - | 4 10 0 | 4 0 0 | 3 10 0 | 12 0 0 | |
| Philip Magennis - | 5 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 2 10 0 | 11 10 0 | |
| Peter Carthy - | 12 10 0 | 14 0 0 | 15 0 0 | 41 10 0 | |
| Richard Farlow - | 8 0 0 | 8 0 0 | 8 0 0 | 24 0 0 | |
| James Clancy - | 2 0 0 | 1 10 0 | 1 10 0 | 5 0 0 | |
| John Shaw - | 7 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 17 0 0 | |
| Mathew Young - | 8 0 0 | 5 6 0 | 2 11 0 | 15 17 0 | |
| Martin Keogh - | 3 7 0 | 4 0 0 | - - - | 7 7 0 | |
| Charles O'Dell - | 4 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 11 0 0 | |
| Joshua Fox - | 3 0 0 | 3 10 0 | 3 0 0 | 9 10 0 | |
| Richard Scoles - | 5 15 0 | 8 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 18 15 0 | |
| Richard Reid - | 4 0 0 | 4 4 0 | 2 0 0 | 10 4 0 | |
| John Keeling - | 10 0 0 | 12 0 0 | 0 15 0 | 22 15 0 | |
| John Sheeky - | - - - | - - - | 3 10 0 | 3 10 0 | |
| Michael Fox - | 4 10 0 | 3 13 9 | 4 12 0 | 12 15 9 | |
| John Guy - | - - - | - - - | 4 0 0 | 4 0 0 | |
| John Donnellan - | 3 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 10 0 0 | |

JOHN BURMEN,
For Inspector of Letter-Carriers.EDWARD S. LEES,
Secretary.General Post-Office, Dublin, }
17th November 1823. }

Accounts, Returns,
&c.

No. 43.
Fees and Perquisites
received
by Officers, &c.

Appendix, No. 43. - - - - -

A RETURN of the Total Amount of Fees and Perquisites received by or on account Post-Office, showing the nature of the Fee, the Amount received by each Individual, 5th of January 1826, distinguishing each year.

| NAME. | FEES. | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | 1824. 5th January. | 1825. 5th January. | 1826. 5th January. |
| POSTMASTERS-GENERAL : | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Earl O'Neill - - - } | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| and | | | |
| Earl of Rosse - - - } | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| SECRETARY'S OFFICE : | | | |
| Sir Edward S. Lees - - - | 28 8 9 | 37 10 9 | 26 0 3 |
| | | | |
| Thomas O. Lees - - - | 28 8 9 | 37 10 9 | 26 0 3 |
| | | | |
| — | 140 18 10 | 99 15 7 | 42 18 6 |
| | | | |
| T. G. Harrison - - - | 8 10 7½ | 5 13 9 | 11 18 10½ |
| | | | |
| John Burrowes - - - | 4 15 7 | 3 7 7 | 2 8 4 |
| | | | |
| — | 69 4 7½ | 69 4 7½ | 69 4 7½ |
| | | | |
| — | 13 16 11 | 13 16 11 | 13 16 11 |
| | | | |
| — | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| | | | |
| E. Hartwell - - - | Nil. | Nil. | Nil. |

Accounts, Returns,
&c.
No. 43.
Fees and Perquisites
received
by Officers, &c.

Appendix, No. 43.

of all or any of the Officers and Clerks in the several departments of the General and the Authority under which the charge was made; for three Years ended the

| PERQUISITES. | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|---|
| 1824. 5th January. | 1825. 5th January. | 1826. 5th January. | |
| £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | |
| A limited quantity of stationery for private use. | Nil. | Nil. | Received on the appointment of officers and deputy postmasters, at one guinea each, from time immemorial, and sanctioned by the Postmasters-General. The secretary has the advantage of a house in the building. |
| One hundred and eight pounds of candles per annum. | Nil. | Nil. | Received on appointment of officers and deputy postmasters, at one guinea each, from time immemorial, and sanctioned by the Postmasters-General. Fees on Government and private expresses; sanctioned by the Postmasters-General and the Government. |
| | | | Arising from the payment of half a guinea on the appointment of every mail guard, messenger, or letter-carrier, and paid by the individual. Official usage from the first formation of the Post-Office. |
| | | | A per centage for keeping an account of Postmasters fines. This allowance made under old official usage. |
| | | | For forwarding the public general Statutes through Ireland. This allowance paid by the King's printers in Dublin, under an arrangement sanctioned by the Government. |
| | | | An allowance from the Cow Pock Institution for taking care of the letters relating thereto. This allowance paid by the secretary to the Institution. |
| 9 2 3 | 29 6 4 | 35 8 6½ | A perquisite on the lists of imports and exports and magazines, forwarded through the Leinster road. |
| Apartments in the buildings, with 15 tons of coals and 18 dozen of candles. | 10 10 0 | 16 10 0 | Enjoyed as acting clerk of the Leinster road. For keeping the letter boxes of institutions, whose correspondence is transmitted free of postage. |

(107.)

4 D

(continued)

Accounts, Returns,
&c.
No. 43.
Fees and Perquisites
received
by Officers, &c.

| NAME. | FEES. | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|----|----|-----------------------|----|----|-----------------------|----|----|
| | 1824. 5th January. | | | 1825. 5th January. | | | 1826. 5th January. | | |
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| INLAND OFFICE : | | | | | | | | | |
| J. Fisher | - | - | - | 0 | 10 | 0 | - | - | - |
| H. E. Beare | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| G. Middleton | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| V.W. Riddle | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| T. B. Williams | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| W. M'Conkey | 0 | 15 | 6 | 0 | 15 | 6 | 0 | 15 | 6 |
| T. Wright | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| P. C. O'Neill | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| W. Creevy | 2 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| T. Wilson | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| W. Devitt | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| W. Harvey | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| C. Warren | 1 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| J. Kendrick | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Thomas Brabazon | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Charles Field | 1 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Charles Lambert | - | - | - | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| John Johnston | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| J. Neeson | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| H. Hall | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| THE MESSENGERS : | | | | | | | | | |
| B. Whelan | 97 | 9 | 1 | 88 | 12 | 9 | 90 | 9 | 8 |
| John O'Neill | 87 | 9 | 5 | 73 | 5 | 2 | 72 | 18 | 2 |
| Francis Keogh | 90 | 3 | 11 | 77 | 12 | 8 | 76 | 6 | 7 |
| Adam Bell | 81 | 7 | 1 | 67 | 15 | 5 | 66 | 16 | 7 |
| Peter Lawler | 81 | 7 | 1 | 67 | 15 | 5 | 66 | 16 | 7 |
| Henry Bell | 81 | 7 | 1 | 67 | 15 | 5 | 66 | 16 | 7 |
| W. Watson (door porter) | 61 | 18 | 0 | 53 | 5 | 2 | 53 | 5 | 2 |
| LETTER-CARRIERS OFFICE : | | | | | | | | | |
| Hugh Lang (inspector) | 50 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Kichard Farlow | 10 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| J. Ruckley | 18 | 4 | 0 | 18 | 4 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| Joseph Fox | 8 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Patrick Byrne | 72 | 1 | 6 | 72 | 1 | 6 | 72 | 1 | 6 |
| Richard Cummins | 3 | 7 | 9 | 3 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 10 | 8 |
| Thomas Sparrow | 108 | 0 | 0 | 110 | 0 | 0 | 111 | 0 | 0 |
| Richard Scoles | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| James Carton | 78 | 0 | 0 | 104 | 0 | 0 | 106 | 10 | 0 |
| Kichard Reid | 5 | 10 | 0 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 7 | 12 | 6 |
| J. Cowen | 30 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 0 | 0 |
| J. Keeling | 27 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| James Hawkins | 22 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 0 |
| J. Sheekey | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| James Lewis | 23 | 16 | 0 | 23 | 16 | 0 | 21 | 6 | 0 |
| J. Cramne | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 15 | 0 |
| James Magee | 32 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 0 |
| J. Bannen | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| M. Fox | 11 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 10 | 7 | 13 | 6 |
| J. Pidgeon | 54 | 0 | 0 | 54 | 0 | 0 | 44 | 4 | 0 |
| John Hill | 4 | 12 | 0 | 16 | 6 | 7 | 21 | 4 | 0 |
| L. Murphy | 25 | 18 | 0 | 27 | 18 | 0 | 25 | 10 | 0 |
| William Jones | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 10 | 0 | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| E. Lawler | 13 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 10 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| James West | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| A. Fraser | 10 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 10 | 0 | 12 | 5 | 0 |
| J. Donnellon | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 10 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| H. Thornton | 16 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| Patrick Fox | 1 | 15 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| J. Lenehan | 11 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 10 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 |

Accounts, Returns,
&c.
No. 43.
Fees and Perquisites
received
by Officers, &c.

| PERQUISITES. | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1824. 5th January. | 1825. 5th January. | 1826. 5th January. | |
| £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | |
| nil. | nil. | nil. | } For late letters. |
| ditto - | ditto - | ditto - | |
| ditto - | ditto - | ditto - | |
| ditto - | ditto - | ditto - | |
| ditto - | ditto - | ditto - | |
| ditto - | ditto - | ditto - | |
| ditto - | ditto - | ditto - | |
| ditto - | ditto - | ditto - | |
| ditto - | ditto - | ditto - | |
| ditto - | ditto - | ditto - | |
| ditto - | ditto - | ditto - | |
| ditto - | ditto - | ditto - | |
| ditto - | ditto - | ditto - | |
| ditto - | ditto - | ditto - | |
| ditto - | ditto - | ditto - | |
| ditto - | ditto - | ditto - | |
| ditto - | ditto - | ditto - | |
| ditto - | ditto - | ditto - | |
| ditto - | ditto - | ditto - | |
| — | — | — | |
| — | — | — | |
| — | — | — | |
| — | — | — | |
| — | — | — | |
| nil. | nil. | nil. | } Fees on late newspapers. |
| - | - | - | |
| - | - | - | |
| - | - | - | |
| - | - | - | |
| - | - | - | |
| - | - | - | |
| - | - | - | |
| - | - | - | |
| - | - | - | |
| - | - | - | |
| - | - | - | |
| - | - | - | |
| - | - | - | |
| - | - | - | |
| - | - | - | } Fees by bell and Christmas boxes. |
| - | - | - | |
| - | - | - | |
| - | - | - | |
| - | - | - | |
| - | - | - | |
| - | - | - | |
| - | - | - | |
| - | - | - | |
| - | - | - | |

Accounts, Returns,
&c.No. 43.
Fees and Perquisites
received
by Officers, &c.

| NAME. | FEES. | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | 1824. 5th January. | 1825. 5th January. | 1826. 5th January. |
| LETTER-CARRIERS OFFICE—<i>cont.</i> | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| W. Fletcher - - - | 4 6 0 | 5 4 10 | 6 3 0 |
| J. Keogh - - - | 3 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 7 0 0 |
| James Hickey - - - | 4 5 0 | 4 0 0 | 4 15 0 |
| George Farlow - - - | 16 0 0 | 12 0 0 | 17 0 0 |
| Francis Flood - - - | 10 18 0 | 18 0 0 | 24 0 0 |
| James Conry - - - | 10 0 0 | 16 0 0 | 22 0 0 |
| T. Chamney - - - | 10 0 0 | 20 0 0 | 30 0 0 |
| J. Gaynor - - - | 12 0 0 | 14 0 0 | 14 0 0 |
| Thomas Sparrow, jun. - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| Thomas Flinn - - - | 10 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 5 0 0 |
| S. Mangan - - - | 16 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 10 0 0 |
| John Dunne - - - | 6 15 0 | 6 10 0 | 7 0 0 |
| J. Fry - - - | 2 0 0 | 2 5 0 | 2 10 0 |
| M. Oflin - - - | 3 10 0 | 4 0 0 | 4 10 0 |
| Charles Gilligan - - - | 10 0 0 | 10 0 0 | 14 0 0 |
| Thomas Reddy - - - | 12 0 0 | 12 10 0 | 32 0 0 |
| P. Carthy - - - | 15 0 0 | 17 0 0 | 17 10 0 |
| James Clancey - - - | 5 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 7 10 0 |
| John Shaw - - - | 10 0 0 | 12 0 0 | 12 0 0 |
| Charles Dell - - - | - - - | - - - | 1 7 6 |
| A. Gore - - - | 4 0 0 | 1 10 0 | 6 0 0 |
| George Lawler - - - | 2 15 6 | 3 0 0 | 3 15 4 |
| John Elliot - - - | - - - | - - - | 4 0 0 |
| James Hyland - - - | 3 4 10 | 3 9 8 | 3 12 6 |
| Patrick Ewings - - - | - - - | 2 0 0 | 3 5 0 |
| Felix O'Neill - - - | - - - | - - - | 3 0 0 |
| James M'illreevy - - - | - - - | - - - | 3 10 0 |
| ALPHABET AND PAID WINDOW: | | | |
| Anthony Lyster - - - | 276 14 4 | 286 1 4 | 298 4 2 |
| John Somers - - - | 138 7 2 | 143 0 8 | 149 2 1 |
| Isaac Usher - - - | 10 0 0 | 10 0 0 | 10 0 0 |
| Arthur Barker - - - | 10 0 0 | 10 0 0 | 10 0 0 |
| BYE AND DEAD-LETTER OFFICE: | | | |
| J. Hebden - - - | nil. | nil. | nil. |
| GENERAL PENNY POST-OFFICE: | | | |
| Edward J. Baynes - - - | nil. | nil. | nil. |
| THE BRITISH-MAIL OFFICE: | | | |
| Henry Clare - - - | 2 0 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 1 18 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 2 9 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Edward Darley - - - | 2 0 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 1 18 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 2 9 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| John L. Draper - - - | 2 0 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 1 18 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 2 9 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Edward C. Sheill - - - | 2 0 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 1 18 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 2 9 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

General Post-Office, }
20th September 1826. }

| PERQUISITES. | | | | Accounts, Returns, &c. No. 43. Fees and Perquisites received by Officers, &c. | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|--|---|---|
| 1824. 5th January. | 1825. 5th January. | 1826. 5th January. | | | |
| £ s. d. nil. | £ s. d. nil. | £ s. d. nil. | } Fees by bell and Christmas-boxes. | | |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | | | |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | | | |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | | | |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | | | |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | | | |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | | | |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | | | |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | | | |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | | | |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | | | |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | | | |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | | | |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | | | |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | | | |
| nil. | nil. | nil. | } Fees from merchants, bankers, and public officers, who keep accounts, and call for their letters. | | |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | | | Ditto. |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | | | Derived from 6½d. fee on letters received at paid window, from seven to quarter past seven. |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | | Ditto. | |
| 6 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 6 0 0 | } Arising from the sale of waste paper. | | |
| Apartments in the building, with 15 tons of coals and 18 dozen of candles. | | | | | |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | } Fees arising from a payment by the public of 6d. for every letter forwarded after the close of the British receiver, until the dispatch of the mail. | | |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | | | Ditto. |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | | | Ditto. |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | | | Ditto. |

EDWARD S. LEES.

Accounts, Returns,
&c.

No. 44.
Sums paid to Clerks
of Roads
for Compensation.

Appendix, No. 44.

AN ACCOUNT of the Sums paid to each Clerk of the Roads for Compensation, under the arrangement made by Government for that purpose, from the 5th of January 1809 to 5th January 1823; distinguishing each Year, the Name of the Clerk of the Roads, and the Date of his Appointment.

| YEARS. | LEINSTER ROAD. | MUNSTER ROAD. | ULSTER ROAD. | CONNAUGHT ROAD. |
|------------|---|--|---|--|
| | Sir E. S. Lees, appointed in the year 1801. | P. Thomson and T. O. Lees, appointed in the years 1809 & 1814. | William Johnston, appointed in the year 1809. | William Donlevy, appointed in the year 1809. |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 1809. | — | — | — | — |
| 1810. | — | — | — | — |
| 1811. | * 324 4 11½ | * 309 6 6½ | * 240 8 8 | * 275 4 10 |
| 1812. | 475 19 2 | 238 17 5½ | 204 9 1½ | 278 2 8 |
| 1813. | 450 0 9¾ | 190 14 10¼ | 174 8 8½ | 221 11 2¼ |
| 1814. | 530 16 5½ | 201 8 6 | 182 2 6 | 276 1 10½ |
| 1815. | 601 17 3½ | 236 17 6 | 227 1 9½ | 341 15 0 |
| 1816. | 717 7 11¼ | 305 8 8½ | 296 6 3½ | 430 0 10 |
| 1817. | 763 10 0¼ | 318 15 5 | 312 19 11¾ | 464 9 6½ |
| 1818. | 793 8 10¾ | 314 12 10¾ | 304 5 5 | 459 17 5 |
| 1819. | 785 0 4¼ | 323 9 5½ | 307 9 3¼ | 452 11 3 |
| 1820. | 753 6 1¾ | 302 14 6 | 275 11 6 | 368 13 11 |
| 1821. | 684 16 2¾ | 261 11 7¾ | 247 17 4 | 388 8 5 |
| 1822. | 711 7 10¼ | 275 7 4¼ | 224 6 5½ | 397 8 3½ |
| TOTALS - £ | 7,591 16 1¾ | 3,279 4 10 | 2,997 7 0¾ | 4,354 5 2¾ |

* This sum includes the compensation for six months of the year 1810. For the year 1809, and to 1st July 1810, it does not appear from the books of this office, that any compensation was granted.

ROBERT SHAW jun.

Accountant-General.

Accountant-General's Office, }
General Post-Office, }
Dublin, 31st October 1823. }

Accounts, Returns, &c.
 No. 45.
 Emoluments of Clerks of Roads, &c.

Appendix, No. 45.

AN ACCOUNT of the Profits and Emoluments of the Clerks of the Roads and of the Express Newspapers, for Three Years, ended 5th January 1823, distinguishing each Year.

| SITUATIONS. | OFFICERS NAMES. | Year ended 5th January 1821. | | | Year ended 5th January 1822. | | | Year ended 5th January 1823. | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|---|--------------------|------------------------|---|--------------------|----------------------|---|--------------------|----------------------|
| | | English Papers and Periodical Publications. | Irish Papers. | TOTAL. | English Papers and Periodical Publications. | Irish Papers. | TOTAL. | English Papers and Periodical Publications. | Irish Papers. | TOTAL. |
| Clerk of the Leinster Road | Sir E. S. Lees - | £ s. d. 184 16 7 | £ s. d. 849 1 4 | £ s. d. 1,033 17 11 | £ s. d. 194 7 1 | £ s. d. 849 1 4 | £ s. d. 1,043 8 5 | £ s. d. 145 19 7½ | £ s. d. 849 1 4 | £ s. d. 995 0 11½ |
| Do. - Connaught do. | William Donlevy - | 24 12 5 | 523 6 0 | 547 18 5 | 20 16 4 | 523 6 0 | 544 2 4 | 23 15 8 | 523 6 0 | 547 1 8 |
| Do. - Ulster do. | William Johnston - | 54 0 0 | 408 10 0 | 462 10 0 | 55 0 0 | 408 10 0 | 463 10 0 | 60 6 6½ | 408 10 0 | 468 16 6½ |
| Do. - Munster do. | Thos. Orde Lees - | 103 12 9 | 378 0 6 | 481 19 3 | 97 9 0 | 378 0 6 | 475 9 6 | 102 16 6½ | 378 0 6 | 480 17 0½ |
| Do. of Express News-papers | Ambrose Leet - | 349 8 8½ | - - - | 349 8 8½ | 368 10 9 | - - - | 368 10 9 | 517 5 0½ | - - - | 517 5 0½ |
| | Step ⁿ De Joncourt | 174 14 6 | - - - | 174 14 6 | 184 5 4 | - - - | 184 5 4 | 245 12 6½ | - - - | 245 12 6½ |
| | TOTAL - - | 891 4 11½ | 2,158 17 10 | 3,050 2 9½ | 920 8 6 | 2,158 17 10 | 3,079 6 4 | 1,095 15 11½ | 2,158 17 10 | 3,254 13 9½ |

General Post-Office,
 24th September 1823.

Edw. S. Lees,
 Secretary.

Accounts, Returns,
&c.

Appendix, No. 46.

No. 46.
Newspapers, &c.
supplied by
Express Clerks.LIST of British and Foreign Newspapers and Periodical Publications supplied by the
Express Clerks.—(Extracted from the Dublin Almanack 1823.)

British Newspaper Office, General Post-Office, Dublin.

THE nobility and gentry of Ireland are respectfully informed, that they can be supplied with British and Foreign Newspapers, Periodical Publications, and Commercial, Army, and Navy Lists, &c. for any period required, at the following rates, *without any additional charge for postage or carriage*; viz.—

LONDON NEWSPAPERS.

| Per Annum. | | Per Annum. | |
|--------------------|---------|------------------|-----------------|
| A daily paper | £11 7 6 | Guardian | } each - £2 5 6 |
| Three-day ditto | 5 13 9 | Englishman | |
| London Gazettes | 20 0 0 | Examiner | |
| Cobbett's Register | 3 8 3 | Observer | |
| Literary Gazette | 2 10 0 | Champion | |
| Bull | 2 5 6 | Bell's Messenger | |

COMMERCIAL LISTS.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|--------|---------------------------|---------|
| Shipping and Commercial List | £3 8 3 | Nicholson's Price Current | £ 4 6 8 |
| Lloyd's | 3 8 3 | Prince's - ditto | 2 16 10 |
| London Entries | 6 16 6 | Liverpool Kaleidoscope | 0 17 6 |
| Price's Price Current | 4 6 8 | | |

Country correspondents will have a peculiar advantage, as upon all occasions when a Packet arrives before the dispatch of the Inland Mails, but too late for general transmission, their Newspapers, &c. will be forwarded at the last possible moment.

The following, and all other Periodicals, supplied by the first post after publication in London, at 6*d.* British per number above the London shop price.

| Per Annum. | | Per Annum. | |
|------------------------------|---------|----------------------------|---------|
| Annals of Sporting | £2 0 0 | Lady's Magazine | £1 12 6 |
| Ackerman's Repository | 3 0 0 | London Magazine | 2 0 0 |
| Asiatic Journal | 2 0 0 | Journal of Science | 2 0 0 |
| British Critic | 2 0 0 | Medical Journal | 2 0 0 |
| Review | 1 8 2 | Repository | 2 0 0 |
| Christian Observer | 1 6 0 | Medico Chirurgical Journal | 1 8 2 |
| Appendix | 0 2 2 | Monthly Magazine | 1 12 6 |
| Guardian | 0 10 10 | 2 Supplements to ditto | 0 5 5 |
| Supplement | 0 0 11 | Monthly Review | 2 0 0 |
| Remembrancer | 1 6 0 | 3 Appendixes to ditto | 0 9 9 |
| Classical Journal | 1 8 2 | New European Magazine | 1 12 6 |
| Cottage Magazine | 0 8 8 | New Monthly - ditto | 2 12 0 |
| Eclectic Review | 2 0 0 | New Edinburgh Review | 1 8 2 |
| Edinburgh Mag., Blackwood's | 2 0 0 | New Evangelical Magazine | 0 10 10 |
| Constable's | 2 0 0 | Pamphleteer | 1 10 4 |
| Medical Journal | 1 0 0 | Philosophical Magazine | 2 0 0 |
| Review | 1 8 2 | Quarterly Review | 1 8 2 |
| Farmer's Magazine | 0 15 2 | Repertory of Arts | 2 5 6 |
| Gazette of Fashion | 2 12 0 | Retrospective Review | 1 4 0 |
| Gentleman's Magazine | 1 12 6 | Sporting Magazine | 1 12 6 |
| 2 Supplements to ditto | 0 5 5 | Thomson's Annals | 2 0 0 |
| Journal of Science, Murray's | 1 14 8 | Army Lists | 1 10 0 |
| La Belle Assemblee | 2 5 6 | Annual ditto | 1 0 0 |
| Supplement to ditto | 0 3 9 | Navy ditto | 0 13 0 |

Subscriptions to be paid in advance.

Publications or Newspapers exchanged at pleasure any time during the period of subscription.

Application to be made to

LEET and DE JONCOURT, Clerks of British Newspapers.

Appendix, No. 47.

A RETURN of the various British Publications which appear at present on the Books of the Express Clerks and Clerks of the Roads, and which constitute their Emoluments; distinguishing the nature and value of each class of Publications.

| | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. |
|--|-----|----|-----|---------------------------------------|---|----|-------------|
| Newspapers, 6 times a week, by express | 303 | 14 | 3 | New Monthly Magazine | - | - | 12 0 6 |
| Ditto - 3 times - - ditto | 15 | 11 | 4½ | Monthly, and two Supplements | - | - | 8 14 5 |
| Ditto - weekly - - ditto | 40 | 6 | 2 | London Magazine | - | - | 1 7 0 |
| Ditto - 6 times a week, not express | 319 | 2 | 10 | Cottage ditto | - | - | 0 18 8 |
| Ditto - 3 times - - ditto | 30 | 12 | 7½ | Youth's ditto | - | - | 0 7 7 |
| Ditto - weekly - - ditto | 88 | 8 | 0½ | Lady's ditto | - | - | 2 5 6 |
| Ditto - twice a week - ditto | 2 | 2 | 10 | Sporting ditto | - | - | 5 17 0 |
| Commercial lists | 115 | 10 | 0 | British Critic | - | - | 4 17 0 |
| French newspapers | 13 | 11 | 7 | Asiatic Journal | - | - | 4 18 0 |
| Quarterly Review | 20 | 17 | 1 | La Belle Assemblée and Supplement | - | - | 1 15 2½ |
| Edinburgh ditto | 15 | 13 | 0 | Jewish Expositor | - | - | 40 0 0 |
| British - ditto | 3 | 7 | 2 | Missionary Register | - | - | 40 0 0 |
| Pamphleteer | 0 | 15 | 10 | Annals of Sporting | - | - | 2 2 0 |
| Journal of Science | 2 | 1 | 2 | Bulletin Ferasse | - | - | 0 11 4½ |
| Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal | 1 | 9 | 8 | European Magazine | - | - | 1 6 0 |
| Farmer's | 1 | 4 | 11 | Canova | - | - | 0 19 6 |
| New Edinburgh Review | 1 | 13 | 2½ | Newton's Journal of Science | - | - | 0 14 0 |
| Medico Chirurgical Journal | 1 | 12 | 6 | Baptist Magazine | - | - | 0 5 11½ |
| Edinburgh Philosophical Journal | 0 | 17 | 4 | New Evangelical Magazine | - | - | 0 17 10½ |
| Inquirer | 0 | 8 | 3½ | Arlis's Pocket Magazine | - | - | 0 5 11½ |
| Investigator | 0 | 1 | 3½ | Edinburgh Christian Instructor | - | - | 0 12 6 |
| Monthly Review, and Appendix | 15 | 17 | 7½ | Lottery Lists | - | - | 53 16 3 |
| Eclectic | 1 | 0 | 6 | Army List | - | - | 61 7 9 |
| Thompson's Annals | 2 | 8 | 6 | Navy ditto | - | - | 8 6 10 |
| Repertory of Arts | 1 | 19 | 0 | Literary Gazette | - | - | 52 8 0 |
| London Medical Journal | 1 | 14 | 6 | Cobbett | - | - | 23 2 0 |
| London Repository | 1 | 0 | 6 | Museum | - | - | 1 1 10 |
| Ackerman's ditto | 6 | 6 | 0 | Literary Chronicle | - | - | 1 8 10½ |
| Christian Observer, and Appendix | 6 | 4 | 7 | Ditto Examiner | - | - | 0 18 10½ |
| Ditto Remembrancer | 1 | 14 | 1½ | Pulpit | - | - | 0 7 0½ |
| Ditto Guardian | 0 | 17 | 10½ | Mechanic's Magazine | - | - | 0 9 5 |
| Evangelical Magazine | 0 | 17 | 10½ | London Gazette | - | - | 68 8 0 |
| Blackwood's ditto | 6 | 4 | 0 | Literary Advertiser | - | - | 0 3 7 |
| Constable's ditto | 1 | 14 | 6 | Quarterly Journal of Foreign Medicine | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| Philosophical ditto | 4 | 17 | 0 | Liverpool Kaleidoscopes | - | - | 21 12 8 |
| Gentleman's ditto, and Appendix | 6 | 13 | 3 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | £ 1,463 9 6 |

DE JONCOURT and HARVEY,

Clerks of Express Newspapers.

4th December 1823.

Appendix, No. 48.

AN ACCOUNT of all Emoluments enjoyed by the Officers of the Post Office, specifying their description and amount, in the three Years ended 5th July 1826, distinguishing each Year.

No. 48.
Emoluments of
Officers.

| DESCRIPTION OF OFFICE. | Year ended 5 July 1824. | | | Year ended 5 July 1825. | | | Year ended 5 July 1826. | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|----|----|----------------------------|----|-----|----------------------------|----|----|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| The Clerk of the Leinster Road | 966 | 1 | 1½ | 984 | 4 | 2½ | 976 | 16 | 3½ |
| The Clerk of the Connaught Road | 509 | 15 | 9 | 512 | 8 | 10¼ | 511 | 8 | 1 |
| The Clerk of the Ulster Road | 445 | 8 | 0½ | 451 | 19 | 11½ | 449 | 5 | 3½ |
| The Clerk of the Munster Road | 464 | 8 | 7½ | 475 | 17 | 6¾ | 471 | 8 | 3¼ |
| The 1st Clerk of Express Papers | 602 | 12 | 5½ | 662 | 9 | 1½ | 638 | 4 | 8½ |
| The 2d - - ditto | 301 | 6 | 3 | 331 | 4 | 5½ | 319 | 2 | 3½ |
| Superintendent of Money Order Office | 148 | 0 | 0 | 148 | 0 | 0 | 148 | 0 | 0 |

The above sums are in British currency.

Accounts, Returns,
&c.

No. 49.
Compensation
claimed by Clerk of
Ulster Road.

Appendix, No. 49.

AN ACCOUNT shewing the Amount of Compensation claimed by the

| — | Old Mail. | Morning | Daily | Correspondent. | Patriot. | Daily | Irishman. | New Mail. |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | Post. | Freeman. | | | Register. | | |
| 1826: | | | | | | | | |
| | <i>q. s.</i> | <i>q. s.</i> | <i>q. s.</i> | <i>q. s.</i> | <i>q. s.</i> | <i>q. s.</i> | <i>q. s.</i> | <i>q. s.</i> |
| July - - | 26 12 | 1 2 | 1 8 | 23 19 | 17 8 | 0 15 | 1 5 | 64 1 |
| August - - | 12 18 | 1 3 | 1 3 | 26 10 | 17 8 | 0 9 | 1 7 | 72 20 |
| September - - | 1 15 | 1 2 | 1 3 | 24 12 | 13 16 | 0 9 | 1 2 | 83 2 |
| TOTAL - | 40 21 | 3 7 | 3 14 | 74 17 | 48 8 | 1 9 | 3 14 | 219 23 |

| | Quires. | Sheets. |
|--------------------------------|---------|-------------------|
| Old Mail - - - - - | 40 | 21 |
| Morning Post - - - - - | 3 | 7 |
| Daily Freeman - - - - - | 3 | 14 |
| Correspondent - - - - - | 74 | 17 |
| Patriot - - - - - | 48 | 8 |
| Daily Register - - - - - | 1 | 9 |
| Irishman - - - - - | 3 | 14 |
| New Mail - - - - - | 219 | 23 |
| Evening Post (Old) - - - - - | 50 | 23 |
| Weekly Freeman - - - - - | 15 | 20 |
| Weekly Register - - - - - | 13 | 20 |
| Warder - - - - - | 10 | 13 |
| Weekly Advertiser - - - - - | 3 | 6 |
| Argus - - - - - | 0 | 19 |
| Farmer's Journal - - - - - | 4 | 11 |
| Saunders - - - - - | 1 | 6 |
| Freeman's Supplement - - - - - | 2 | 11 |
| Evening Post (New) - - - - - | 22 | 19 |
| Standard Average - | £94 | 5 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Net Profit - | 45 | 5 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Deficit - | £49 | 0 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ |

I, AMBROSE LEET, of the General Post Office, do swear, that to the best of my belief and knowledge

Accounts, Returns,
&c.

No. 49.
Compensation
claimed by Clerk of
Ulster Road.

Appendix, No. 49.

Clerk of Ulster Road, for Quarter ending 1st October 1826.

| Old Evening Post. | Weekly Freeman. | Weekly Register. | Warder. | Weekly Advertiser. | Argus. | Freeman's Journal. | Saunders. | Freeman's Supplement. | New Evening Post. |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| <i>q. s.</i> | <i>q. s.</i> | <i>q. s.</i> | <i>q. s.</i> | <i>q. s.</i> | <i>q. s.</i> | <i>q. s.</i> | <i>q. s.</i> | <i>q. s.</i> | <i>q. s.</i> |
| 25 13 | 6 16 | 5 8 | 4 0 | 1 6 | 0 4 | 1 16 | 0 4 | 0 19 | — |
| 25 10 | 4 14 | 3 21 | 2 22 | 1 0 | 0 11 | 1 7 | - - | 0 20 | — |
| - - | 4 14 | 4 15 | 3 15 | 1 0 | 0 4 | 1 12 | 1 2 | 0 20 | 22 19 |
| 50 23 | 15 20 | 13 20 | 10 13 | 3 6 | 0 19 | 4 11 | 1 6 | 2 11 | 22 19 |

| Quires. | | Sheets. | | | | | | AMOUNT. | | |
|-----------|----|---------|-------|---|---|---|---|---------|----|------|
| | | | | | | | | £ | s. | d. |
| 175 | 18 | at | 2/6 | - | - | - | - | 21 | 19 | 4½ |
| - | - | at | 3/ | - | - | - | - | 32 | 19 | 10½ |
| - | - | at | 2/7¼ | - | - | - | - | 6 | 14 | 9¾ |
| 43 | 11 | at | 1/10 | - | - | - | - | 3 | 19 | 8 |
| 5 | 6 | at | 3/10 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 0 | 1½ |
| - | - | at | 2/ | - | - | - | - | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| - | - | at | 0/7¼ | - | - | - | - | 0 | 1 | 5¾ |
| - | - | at | 1/10½ | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 8¾ |
| | | | | | | | | £ | 69 | 0 6¾ |
| | | | | | | | | | 20 | 0 0 |
| Irish - | | | | | | | | £ | 49 | 0 6¾ |
| British - | | | | | | | | £ | 45 | 5 1½ |

the above is a just and true Account, and if there be any error, it is wholly unknown to me.

(Signed) AMB. LEET.

Sworn before me this 12th October 1826.

(Signed) JAMES BLACKER.

(107.)

Accounts, Returns,
&c.

Appendix, No. 50.

No. 50.
Leinster Road
Compensation
Account.

The LEINSTER ROAD.—The Compensation Account for

| | The Evening Correspondent. | | The Saunders. | | The Evening Mail. | | The Morning Post. | The Freeman's Journal. |
|-------------|----------------------------|-------|---------------|-------|-------------------|-------|-------------------|------------------------|
| | Old. | New. | Old. | New. | Old. | New. | | |
| 1826 : | | | | | | | | |
| July - - | q. s. | q. s. | q. s. | q. s. | q. s. | q. s. | q. s. | q. s. |
| | 19 20 | 3 19 | 46 19 | - - | 56 7 | 19 19 | 4 7 | 12 17 |
| August - - | 19 22 | 4 2 | 45 9 | 2 20 | 43 21 | 26 4 | 3 12 | 13 2 |
| September - | 17 18 | 3 12 | 36 13 | 10 14 | 31 4 | 36 7 | 3 6 | 13 0 |
| TOTAL - - | 57 12 | 11 9 | 128 17 | 13 10 | 131 8 | 82 6 | 11 1 | 38 19 |

| | Quires. | Sheets. |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|
| The Correspondent | 11 | 9 |
| The Saunders | 128 | 17 |
| | 140 | 2 |
| The Correspondent | 57 | 12 |
| The Evening Mail | 131 | 8 |
| The Patriot | 32 | 21 |
| The Register | 15 | 20 |
| The Irishman | 3 | 12 |
| | 241 | 1 |
| The Farmer's Journal | 5 | 2 |
| The Weekly Freeman | 18 | 4 |
| The Weekly Register | 12 | 10 |
| The Warder | 6 | 23 |
| The Argus | 4 | 10 |
| The Mercantile Advertiser | | |
| | 41 | 23 |
| The Evening Post | 92 | 10 |
| The Freeman's Journal | 38 | 19 |
| The Morning Post | 11 | 1 |
| | 49 | 20 |
| The Saunders | 13 | 20 |
| The Evening Mail | 82 | 6 |
| The Evening Post | 3 | 1 |

I, JOHN BURROWS, acting for and on the behalf of Sir E. S. Lees, the Clerk of the Leinster Road, do swear that the foregoing Account is just and true, and if there be any error in it, it is unknown to deponent.

JOHN BURROWS.

Sworn before me this — day of October 1826.

Appendix, No. 50.

Accounts, Returns &c.

No. 50.
Leinster Road
Compensation
Account.

three Months, ended the 1st October 1826.

| The Patriot. | The Morning Register. | Irishman. | The Evening Post. | | The Farmer's Journal. | The Weekly Freeman. | The Weekly Register. | The Warder. | Argus, and Mercantile Advertiser. |
|----------------|-----------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | Old. | New. | | | | | |
| q. s. 11 23 | q. s. 6 7 | q. s. - - | q. s. 33 23 | q. s. - - | q. s. 1 21 | q. s. 6 6 | q. s. 4 13 | q. s. 2 14 | q. s. 2 0 |
| 11 9 | 5 12 | 3 12 | 32 5 | - - | 1 12 | 5 7 | 3 18 | 2 1 | 1 7 |
| 9 13 | 4 1 | - - | 26 6 | 3 1 | 1 17 | 6 15 | 4 3 | 2 8 | 1 3 |
| 32 21 | 15 20 | 3 12 | 92 10 | 3 1 | 5 2 | 18 4 | 12 10 | 6 23 | 4 10 |

| | | AMOUNT. |
|--|-----------------|-----------|
| | | £ s. d. |
| -- at 2/ Irish currency per quire | - - - | 14 0 4 |
| -- at 2/6 - do. - do. | - - - | 30 2 7½ |
| -- at 3/10 - do. - do. | - - - | 0 19 5¾ |
| -- at 1/10 - do. - do. | - - - | 3 16 11 |
| -- at 2/7¾ - do. - do. | - - - | 12 4 6 |
| | Irish - - - £ | 61 3 10 |
| | British - - - £ | 56 8 11 |
| -- at 1/8¾ British currency, per quire | - - - | 4 4 1 |
| -- at 2/ - do. - do. | - - - | 1 6 10 |
| -- at 2/9 - do. - do. | - - - | 11 6 2½ |
| -- at 2/7¾ - do. - do. | - - - | 0 8 0½ |
| | £ | 73 14 0¾ |
| Allowance for Management | - - | 41 16 8¼ |
| Net Profit | - £ | 31 17 4½ |
| Standard Average for three months | - - £ | 195 18 9¼ |
| Net Profit, as above | - - | 31 17 4½ |
| Deficit | - - - £ | 164 1 4¾ |

Accounts, Returns,
&c.No. 51.
Return of Profits on
Newspapers and
Publications.

Appendix, No. 51.

A RETURN showing the Profits on British Newspapers and Publications divided among the Clerks of Roads and Clerks of Express, for Quarter ending 5th July 1826, in British Currency.—(Extracted from Balance sheet.)

| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
|--|---|-------------------|----|------|-----|--------------------|
| Gross profit on Newspapers and Commercial Lists | - | 288 | 1 | 9 | | |
| Ditto - on Publications | - | 138 | 15 | 8 | | |
| Gross Profit | - | | | | 426 | 17 5 |
| Contra : | | | | | | |
| Carriage of Publications | - | 15 | 7 | 4 | | |
| Freight, and Agent's charges, &c. | - | 9 | 15 | 11 | | |
| Contingencies, comprising clerks and messengers salaries, losses in accounts, &c. | - | 62 | 4 | 1 | | |
| | | | | | 87 | 7 4 |
| Net Profit | - | | | | 339 | 10 1 |
| 10 per cent. of Net Profit allowed to Clerks of Express for management | - | | | | 33 | 1 10 |
| Net Profit to be divided among Clerks of Roads and Express, as follows | - | | | | 306 | 8 3 |
| Division of Profits : | | | | | | |
| The clerk of Leinster Road | - | 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ | - | - | 47 | 11 3 |
| The clerk of Connaught Road | - | 43 $\frac{7}{11}$ | - | - | 7 | 0 5 |
| The clerk of Ulster Road | - | 17 $\frac{7}{11}$ | - | - | 17 | 17 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| The clerk of Munster Road | - | 10 $\frac{2}{3}$ | - | - | 30 | 6 5 |
| The clerks of Express, the balance of £306 8 3 | | | | £203 | 12 | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ditto, allowance for management, being 10 per cent. on their own and clerks of roads net profits | - | 33 | 1 | 10 | | |
| | | | | | 236 | 14 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| The clerks of Express total Profit | - | | | | 236 | 14 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1st Clerk | - | | | | 157 | 16 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 2d Clerk | - | | | | 78 | 18 2 |
| | | | | | 236 | 14 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

STEPHEN DE JONCOURT.

Appendix, No. 52.

A RETURN of the Name of every Individual having Apartments in the Post-Office, the Office held, and the Amount of Furniture supplied when he first obtained the Apartments, and within Six Months afterwards.

| OFFICES. | | OFFICERS NAMES. | | Amount of Furniture supplied on first obtaining the Apartments, and within Six Months afterwards. | OBSERVATIONS. |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---|--|---|
| | | | | £ s. d. | |
| Secretary's Office - | Secretary - - | Sir Edward S. Lees - | - | 803 0 10 | Several articles of furniture in Secretary's former residence sold with the premises under a very advantageous bargain to the public. |
| | Minute Clerk - | John Burrowes - | - | - | |
| Penny Post Office - | Comptroller - - | Edward J. Baynes - | - | 201 19 2 | |
| British Mail Office | Ditto - - | Frederick Homan - | - | 112 4 1 | |
| | 1st Junior Sorter - | Alexander Mitchell - | - | | |
| | Taxing Clerk - | Edward De Joncourt - | - | | |
| | Ditto - - | Neville Magowan - | - | | |
| | Senior Sorter - | Thomas Fisher - | - | | |
| | Ditto - - | Thomas Paul - | - | | |
| | Junior Sorter - | John Walpole - | - | | |
| | Ditto - - | Henry Leahy - | - | | |
| | Ditto - - | T. B. Williams - | - | | |
| | Tick Clerk - - | John Hobbs - | - | | |
| Inland Office - | Probationary Sorter - | William M'Conkey - | - | | |
| | Ditto - - | George Murphy - | - | | |
| | Ditto - - | George Wright - | - | | |
| | Ditto - - | Patrick C. O'Neill - | - | | |
| | Ditto - - | William Creery - | - | 973 14 4 | |
| | Ditto - - | Thomas Wilson - | - | | |
| | Ditto - - | Joseph Smith - | - | | |
| | Ditto - - | Robert Henry - | - | | |
| | Ditto - - | Charles Warren - | - | | |
| | Ditto - - | Parsons Persse - | - | | |
| | Ditto - - | James Kendrick - | - | | |
| | Extra Probationers - | James Drought - | - | | |
| | Ditto - - | Adam Fuller - | - | | |
| | Ditto - - | Henry Hall - | - | | |
| Ditto - - | Francis Dobbs - | - | | | |
| British Mail Office - | 2d Junior Sorter - | John Draper - | - | | |
| | Housekeeper - - | Ann Draper - | - | 416 0 9½ | |
| | | | | 2,506 19 2½ | All those officers apartments were furnished alike, at the same rate of expense and with the same articles. |

LEWIS & ANTHONY MORGAN,
Upholsterers.

General Post-Office, }
25th September 1823. }

EDW^d S. LEES,
Secretary.

Accounts, Returns,
&c.
No. 53.
Return of
Individuals absent.

Appendix, No. 53.

A RETURN of the Names of any Individuals who have been absent during the Years 1820, 1821, and 1822, and whose Duties have been performed by Substitute; the Amount of the Salary and Emoluments of the Individuals so absent, the Period each has been absent, and the Sums paid to Substitutes.

| OFFICERS NAMES. | 1820. | | | 1821. | | | 1822. | | |
|---|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|
| | Salary and Emoluments. | No. of Days absent. | Sums paid to Substitutes. | Salary and Emoluments. | Days absent. | Sums paid to Substitutes. | Salary and Emoluments. | Days absent. | Sums paid to Substitutes. |
| | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
| LETTER BILL OFFICE: | | | | | | | | | |
| H. E. Beare | 125 0 0 | 37 | 4 5 0 | 125 0 0 | 5 | - - - | 125 0 0 | - | - - - |
| Edw. Coffey | 125 0 0 | 73 | 9 2 6 | 125 0 0 | 32 | 4 0 0 | 125 0 0 | 41 | 5 2 6 |
| ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE: | | | | | | | | | |
| Geo. D. Mills | 150 0 0 | 41 | 5 2 6 | 150 0 0 | 28 | 3 10 0 | 150 0 0 | 24 | 4 3 5 |
| George Wilkinson | 100 0 0 | 82 | 10 5 0 | 100 0 0 | 10 | - - - | 125 0 0 | 107 | 11 10 5½ |
| C. D. Devitt | 80 0 0 | 22 | 2 15 0 | 80 0 0 | 33 | 4 2 6 | 97 10 0 | 24 | 3 0 0 |
| ALPHABET and POST-PAID WINDOW: | | | | | | | | | |
| John Somers | 256 6 6½ | - | - - - | 248 7 9½ | - | - - - | 295 7 7 | 8 | 2 0 0 |
| James Hamilton | 140 0 0 | 75 | 12 10 3 | 140 0 0 | 91 | 14 15 9 | 141 17 6 | 85 | 13 16 9 |
| Arthur Barker | 70 0 0 | 24 | 4 11 0 | 70 0 0 | 36 | 6 16 6 | 80 0 0 | 36 | 6 16 6 |
| BYE, DEAD, and MIS-SENT OFFICE: | | | | | | | | | |
| Thomas Webb | 200 0 0 | 67 | 2 9 3½ | 150 0 0 | 27 | 5 2 4½ | 150 0 0 | 74 | 14 0 7 |
| John Hebben | 150 0 0 | 13 | 19 10 6½ | 200 0 0 | 60 | 11 7 6 | 200 0 0 | 38 | 7 4 1 |
| R. B. West | 200 0 0 | 103 | 16 13 8 | 125 0 0 | 37 | 7 0 3½ | 125 0 0 | 17 | 3 4 5½ |
| Robert Morgan | 125 0 0 | 88. | 0 3 9½ | 125 0 0 | 2 | 0 7 7 | 125 0 0 | 2 | 0 7 7 |
| Edward C. Sheill | 125 0 0 | 1 | 25 11 10½ | 100 0 0 | 164 | 31 1 10 | 125 0 0 | - | - - - |
| Henry Parsons | 100 0 0 | 135 | 14 11 11½ | 100 0 0 | 195 | 36 19 4½ | 70 0 0 | 302 | 57 5 1 |
| John F. Lewery | 70 0 0 | 77 | - - - | 70 0 0 | - | - - - | 70 0 0 | - | - - - |
| Died 24th March 1820. | | | | | | | | | |
| Resigned. | | | | | | | | | |
| Appointed on the demise of Mr. Webb. | | | | | | | | | |
| JOHN HEBBEN, Super ^t . | | | | | | | | | |
| ROBERT SHAW, jun. Acc ^t Gen ^t . | | | | | | | | | |
| ANTHONY LYSTER, Super ^t . | | | | | | | | | |
| HY E ^d BEARE, Senior Clerk. | | | | | | | | | |

Accounts, Returns, &c.
No. 53.
Return of
Individuals absent.

Appendix, No. 53.—A Return of the Names of any Individuals who have been absent during the Years 1820, 1821, and 1822, and whose Duties have been performed by Substitute; the Amount of the Salary and Emoluments of the Individuals so absent, the Period each has been absent, and the Sums paid to Substitutes — continued.

| OFFICERS NAMES. | 1820. | | | 1821. | | | 1822. | | | Sums paid to Substitutes. | Absent: Mornings. | Absent: Evenings. | Sums paid to Substitutes. | Dead. |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-------|
| | Salaries and Emoluments. £ s. d. | Absent: | | Salaries and Emoluments. £ s. d. | Absent: | | Salaries and Emoluments. £ s. d. | Absent: | | | | | | |
| | | Mornings. | Evenings. | | Mornings. | Evenings. | | Mornings. | Evenings. | | | | | |
| INLAND OFFICE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| William Donlevy | 847 1 8½ | 2 | 2 | 847 1 8½ | 2 | 1 | 847 1 8½ | 1 | 2 | 0 5 11½ | | | | Dead. |
| Edward Ball | 544 8 8½ | 271 265 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ambrose Leet | 399 14 6 | 14 11 | | 593 10 9 | 14 21 | | 742 5 0½ | 15 24 | | 3 16 4½ | | | | |
| Stephen De Joncourt | 200 0 0 | 25 23 | | 409 5 4 | 27 27 | | 470 12 6 | 41 42 | | 7 17 8½ | | | | |
| Francis Harvey | 200 0 0 | 28 28 | | 200 0 0 | 34 33 | | 200 0 0 | 10 12 | | 2 2 3 | | | | |
| Thomas G. Harrison | 200 0 0 | 95 93 | | 200 0 0 | 313 313 | | 200 0 0 | 279 279 | | 52 17 10½ | | | | |
| Robert B. West | 200 0 0 | 54 61 | | 200 0 0 | 31 31 | | 200 0 0 | 27 42 | | 6 14 10½ | | | | |
| William Heron | 200 0 0 | 290 281 | | 200 0 0 | 209 209 | | 200 0 0 | 291 207 | | 52 11 4½ | | | | |
| James Annesley | 170 0 0 | 106 104 | | 170 0 0 | 141 140 | | 200 0 0 | 26 14 7 | | | | | | Dead. |
| John Hebdon | 170 0 0 | 8 5 | | 170 0 0 | 35 26 | | 170 0 0 | 81 70 | | 14 3 2½ | | | | |
| G. F. Moulds | 170 0 0 | 138 103 | | 170 0 0 | 88 52 | | 170 0 0 | 134 87 | | 20 6 3 | | | | |
| Edward De Joncourt | 200 0 0 | 8 4 | | 200 0 0 | 10 4 | | 200 0 0 | 12 3 | | 1 6 0 | | | | |
| David Thompson | 150 0 0 | 153 137 | | 150 0 0 | 140 121 | | 170 0 0 | 113 80 | | 17 16 11½ | | | | Dead. |
| Henry Kennedy | 150 0 0 | 22 18 | | 150 0 0 | 7 9 | | 170 0 0 | 97 132 | | 22 3 7½ | | | | |
| Neville M'Gowan | 125 0 0 | 81 98 | | 125 0 0 | 64 36 | | 170 0 0 | 47 48 | | 9 0 4½ | | | | |
| Neal John O'Neill | 125 0 0 | 68 47 | | 125 0 0 | 220 218 | | 170 0 0 | 207 197 | | 38 3 2½ | | | | |
| William Cullen | 125 0 0 | 174 161 | | 125 0 0 | 313 313 | | 125 0 0 | 313 313 | | 59 6 9 | | | | |
| Garrett Wall | 125 0 0 | 286 272 | | 125 0 0 | 247 227 | | 125 0 0 | 274 261 | | 50 10 9 | | | | |
| William Stoker | 125 0 0 | 15 142 | | 125 0 0 | 23 92 | | 125 0 0 | 19 89 | | 11 3 8½ | | | | |
| Thomas Fisher | 80 0 0 | 43 59 | | 125 0 0 | 43 46 | | 125 0 0 | 47 41 | | 8 5 2½ | | | | |
| William Ashley | 80 0 0 | 14 2 | | 80 0 0 | 20 12 | | 125 0 0 | 42 6 | | 1 12 6 | | | | |
| Robert S. Harrison | 80 0 0 | 54 52 | | 80 0 0 | 14 8 | | 125 0 0 | 23 38 | | 5 19 8½ | | | | |
| Henry E. Beare | 80 0 0 | 176 223 | | 80 0 0 | 265 290 | | 80 0 0 | 285 290 | | 54 11 5½ | | | | |
| John Walpole | 80 0 0 | 73 72 | | 80 0 0 | 58 32 | | 80 0 0 | 30 27 | | 5 7 3 | | | | |
| Henry Parsons | 70 0 0 | 49 15 | | 70 0 0 | 110 75 | | 80 0 0 | 32 36 | | 6 10 0 | | | | |
| | | 221 259 | | | 313 213 | | | 250 254 | | 47 16 7 | | | | |

Appendix, No. 53.—A Return of the Names of any Individuals who have been absent during the Years 1820, 1821, and 1822, and whose Duties have been performed by Substitute; the Amount of the Salary and Emoluments of the Individuals so absent, the Period each has been absent, and the Sums paid to Substitutes — continued.

| OFFICERS NAMES. | 1820. | | | | 1821. | | | | 1822. | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|---|----------|---------|--------------------------|----------|----------|----------|--------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------------------------|
| | Salaries and Emoluments. | | Absent. | | Salaries and Emoluments. | | Absent. | | Salaries and Emoluments. | | Absent. | | Sums paid to Substitutes. |
| | £ s. d. | Mornings | Evenings | £ s. d. | Mornings | Evenings | £ s. d. | Mornings | Evenings | £ s. d. | Mornings | Evenings | |
| INLAND OFFICE — continued. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| George Middleton | 70 0 0 | 278 | 254 | 50 17 1 | 65 | 26 | 80 0 0 | 129 | 51 | 16 0 1½ | | | |
| Henry Leahy | 52 0 0 | 72 | 129 | 20 6 6 | 106 | 194 | 70 0 0 | 73 | 261 | 34 4 1½ | | | |
| Vere Riddell | 52 0 0 | On duty in the British Mail Office this year. | | 24 17 9 | 133 | 137 | 70 0 0 | 4 | 21 | 2 12 0 | | | |
| T. B. Williams | 52 0 0 | 57 | 75 | 12 14 7 | 30 | 32 | 70 0 0 | 25 | 16 | 3 15 3½ | | | |
| William M'Conkey | 52 0 0 | 36 | 12 | 5 4 6½ | 42 | 45 | 52 0 0 | 39 | 42 | 7 14 4½ | | | |
| George Murphy | 52 0 0 | 20 | 26 | 4 13 2 | 7 | 23 | 52 0 0 | 14 | 25 | 3 16 11 | | | |
| George Wright | 52 0 0 | 13 | 6 | 1 14 1½ | 18 | 25 | 52 0 0 | 33 | 38 | 6 15 11½ | | | |
| Patrick C. O'Neill | 52 0 0 | 54 | 52 | 10 10 5 | 112 | 92 | 52 0 0 | 159 | 135 | 27 10 10½ | | | |
| William Creery | 52 0 0 | 46 | 26 | 6 18 7 | 11 | 18 | 52 0 0 | 36 | 38 | 7 0 10 | | | |
| Thomas Wilson | 52 0 0 | 29 | 54 | 8 4 1½ | 38 | 86 | 52 0 0 | 63 | 134 | 19 12 8½ | | | |
| Joseph Smith | 52 0 0 | 20 | 36 | 5 10 6 | 18 | 20 | 52 0 0 | 19 | 14 | 3 3 11 | | | Resigned. |
| T. Fitzgerald | 52 0 0 | 172 | 125 | 28 15 4 | 289 | 281 | 52 0 0 | - | - | - | | | |
| George Davies | 52 0 0 | 2 | - | 0 3 3 | 7 | 5 | 52 0 0 | 7 | 2 | 0 15 8½ | | | |
| C. D. Devitt | 52 0 0 | 48 | 50 | 9 3 7½ | 66 | 50 | 52 0 0 | 107 | 75 | 16 16 4½ | | | |
| Robert Henry | - | An extra probationer this year. | | - | 11 | 108 | 52 0 0 | 41 | 120 | 16 6 7½ | | | |
| William Heney | - | ditto | | - | - | - | 52 0 0 | 65 | 23 | 7 15 5½ | | | |
| John Hobbs | 60 0 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 7 7 | - | - | 60 0 0 | 57 | 57 | 10 16 1½ | | | |
| Richard Haslem | 60 0 0 | - | - | - | - | - | 60 0 0 | - | - | - | | | WILLIAM DONLEVY, President. |
| BRITISH-MAIL OFFICE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Frederick Homan | 180 0 0 | - | - | - | - | - | 180 0 0 | - | - | 180 0 0 | | | |
| Henry Clare | 201 10 0 | - | - | - | - | - | 201 10 0 | - | - | 201 10 0 | | | |
| T. L. Rogers | 171 10 0 | - | - | - | - | - | 171 10 0 | - | - | 171 10 0 | | | |
| Edward Darley | 171 10 0 | - | - | - | - | - | 171 10 0 | - | - | 171 10 0 | | | |
| Alexander Mitchell | 81 10 0 | - | - | - | - | - | 81 10 0 | - | - | 81 10 0 | | | |

The books in which the attendance of these officers is recorded being before the Parliamentary Commission, their absence cannot be stated.

Appendix, No. 53.—A Return of the Names of any Individuals who have been absent during the Years 1820, 1821, and 1822, and whose Duties have been performed by Substitute; the Amount of the Salary and Emoluments of the individuals so absent, the Period each has been absent, and the Sums paid to Substitutes — *continued*.

| OFFICERS NAMES. | 1820. | | | 1821. | | | 1822. | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|---|
| | Salaries and Emoluments. | Days absent. | Sums paid to Substitutes. | Salaries and Emoluments. | Days absent. | Sums paid to Substitutes. | Salaries and Emoluments. | Days absent. | Sums paid to Substitutes. |
| MAIL-COACH OFFICE: | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
| Joseph Ferguson | 560 0 0 | 18 | - - - | 560 0 0 | 6 | - - - | 560 0 0 | - - - | - - - |
| Patrick Urquhart | 105 0 0 | 49 | - - - | 105 0 0 | 5 | - - - | 109 3 4 | 14 | - - - |
| Thomas Usher | 80 0 0 | 63 | 7 17 6 | 80 0 0 | 10 | 1 5 0 | 100 0 0 | 5 | 0 12 6 |
| PENNY POST-OFFICE: | | | | | | | | | |
| Neal John O'Neill | 150 0 0 | 12 | - - - | 150 0 0 | 8 | - - - | 150 0 0 | - | - |
| S. D. Magenniss | 90 0 0 | 32 | 6 1 4 | 90 0 0 | 30 | 5 13 9 | 90 0 0 | 38 | 7 4 1 |
| G. M. Bermingham | 90 0 0 | 12 | 2 5 6 | 90 0 0 | 30 | 5 13 9 | 90 0 0 | 22 | 4 3 5 |
| Jos. Ferguson jun. | 70 0 0 | 60 | 5 0 0 | 70 0 0 | 313 | 26 0 0 | 70 0 0 | 313 | 26 0 0 |
| Charles Harrison | 70 0 0 | 43 | 7 19 3 | 70 0 0 | 39 | 7 7 10½ | 70 0 0 | 84 | 15 18 6 |
| Patrick C. O'Neill | 70 0 0 | 30 | 2 16 10½ | 70 0 0 | 60 | 5 13 9 | 70 0 0 | 156 | 13 13 0 |
| Samuel Ferguson | 70 0 0 | 66 | 6 5 1½ | 70 0 0 | 36 | 5 2 4½ | 70 0 0 | 72 | 10 4 9 |
| William Dempsey | 30 0 0 | 302 | 13 0 0 | 30 0 0 | 300 | 13 0 0 | 30 0 0 | 280 | 12 0 0 |
| Thomas Willins | 30 0 0 | - | - - - | 30 0 0 | - | - - - | 30 0 0 | 33 | 1 2 0 |
| | | | | | | | | | EDWARD JAS. BAYNES, Comp ^r . |

On leave in 1820; sick in 1821.
On leave in 1820 and 1822; sick in 1821.
Sick, six days in 1820; the remainder of his absence on leave.

Absence occasioned by sickness.

Severely afflicted with rheumatism.

General Post-Office, }
28th October 1823. }

EDW. S. LEEES,
Secretary.

Appendix, No. 54.

A RETURN, showing the Absence, and Causes of Absence, of the Officers of the Inland Office,

| NAMES. | CAUSES OF ABSENCE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|---|---|---|---|
| | Sick. | | On Leave. | | Suspended. | | No Cause assigned. | | Too late for Duty. | | | | | |
| | Mornings. | Evenings. | Mornings. | Evenings. | Mornings. | Evenings. | Mornings. | Evenings. | Mornings. | Evenings. | | | | |
| W. Donlevy - | 141 | 142 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| A Leet - | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| F. Harvey - | 17 | 18 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| T. Harrison - | 165 | 165 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| W. Heron - | 35 | 35 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| J. Hebden - | 10 | 12 | 29 | 27 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| G. F. Moulds - | 22 | 23 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 9 | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | - |
| D. Thompson - | 34 | 32 | 7 | 7 | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| N. M'Gowan - | 42 | 43 | - | 5 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| N. J. O'Neill - | 13 | 11 | 26 | 26 | - | - | - | 29 | 31 | - | - | - | - | - |
| W. Cullen - | 165 | 165 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| G. Wall - | 165 | 165 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| W. Stoker - | 82 | 82 | 4 | 7 | - | - | - | 4 | 3 | - | - | - | 9 | - |
| T. Fisher - | 43 | 56 | - | 5 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| W. Ashley - | 4 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| T. Paul - | 6 | 7 | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| R. Harrison - | 136 | 164 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| H. Beare - | 11 | 12 | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| J. Walpole - | 4 | 8 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 4 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| G. Middleton - | 119 | 119 | - | - | - | - | - | 10 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - |
| V. Riddle - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| T. Williams - | 38 | 36 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | 5 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| W. M'Conkey - | 1 | 1 | - | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| G. Murphy - | 4 | 7 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | 6 | - | - | - | 8 | - |
| G. Wright - | 3 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 11 | - | - | - | - | 4 | - |
| P. C. O'Neill - | 20 | 22 | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | 6 | 6 | - | - | - | 4 | - |
| W. Creery - | 138 | 137 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| T. Wilson - | 13 | 27 | - | 5 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| J. Smith - | 152 | 162 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| G. Davies - | 165 | 165 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| C. D. Devitt - | 21 | 14 | - | - | - | 13 | 13 | 8 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - |
| R. Henry - | 4 | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| W. Heney - | 18 | 20 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 32 | 26 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - |
| C. Warren - | 20 | 14 | - | - | - | - | - | 28 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - |
| P. Persse - | 165 | 165 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| J. Kendrick - | 41 | 40 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| W. Leahy - | 38 | 42 | - | - | - | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 3 | - |
| R. West - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| H. Leahy - | - | - | 36 | 36 | - | - | - | 129 | 129 | - | - | - | - | - |
| S. De Joncourt } E. De Joncourt } R. Maley } | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

23 September 1826.

Appendix, No. 54.

the gross Salary of each Officer, and the Amount stopped for Absence ; from 5th January to 5th July 1826.

| TOTAL ABSENCE. | | | Amount stopped for Absence. | Gross Salary for Six Months. | OBSERVATIONS. |
|----------------|------------|---------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| Morn-ings. | Even-ings. | Sundays | | | |
| | | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | |
| 141 | 142 | 8 | 25 6 0 | 138 9 2½ | The President of the Inland Office, and Accountant-General Bank of Ireland. |
| 1 | 2 | - - | 0 5 6 | 103 16 11 | Vice President. |
| 17 | 18 | 1 | 3 5 0 | 92 6 1½ | Ditto. |
| 165 | 165 | - - | 32 6 2 | 92 6 1½ | Inland Office, and remittance clerk, Secretary's Office, G. P. O. |
| 36 | 35 | 5 | 7 1 6 | 92 6 1½ | Ditto - and an officer in the Custom-House. |
| 39 | 39 | 1 | 7 0 0 | 86 15 6 | Ditto - and comptroller, Dead-Letter Office, G. P. O. |
| 32 | 26 | 1 | 5 0 0 | 86 15 6 | Ditto - and an attorney. |
| 44 | 40 | 7 | 8 10 6 | 80 11 0 | Ditto. |
| 42 | 51 | - - | 8 5 0 | 78 0 0 | Ditto. |
| 68 | 68 | 3 | 12 8 6 | 78 9 2½ | Ditto - President of the Penny Post-Office, and an attorney. |
| 165 | 165 | - - | 32 6 2 | 78 9 2½ | Ditto - and an attorney. |
| 165 | 165 | - - | 32 6 2 | 57 13 10 | Ditto - and clerk in a private bank. |
| 90 | 101 | 5 | 17 4 0 | 57 13 10 | Ditto - and clerk in a private office under Sir A. B. King. |
| 44 | 61 | 2 | 9 15 0 | 57 13 10 | Ditto - and registry clerk, G. P. O. |
| 6 | 2 | 3 | 1 3 6 | 57 13 10 | Ditto - and in Ulster Road Office. |
| 9 | 7 | - - | 1 7 6 | 57 13 10 | Ditto - and clerk in Imprest Office. |
| 163 | 164 | 7 | 30 4 0 | 36 18 5½ | Ditto - and clerk in Treasurer's Office, G. P. O. |
| 11 | 16 | 1 | 2 8 0 | 36 18 5½ | Ditto - and Clerk in Letter-Bill Office. |
| 8 | 10 | - - | 1 12 0 | 36 18 5½ | Ditto. |
| 129 | 123 | 8 | 23 4 0 | 36 18 5½ | Ditto - and gauger in Custom-House. |
| - - | 2 | - - | 0 4 0 | 32 6 2 | Ditto - and clerk in Dead-Letter Office, G. P. O. |
| 44 | 39 | 3 | 7 4 0 | 32 6 2 | Ditto. |
| 1 | 6 | - - | 0 13 6 | 32 6 2 | Ditto - and clerk in Custom-House. |
| 4 | 23 | - - | 2 12 0 | 32 6 2 | Ditto - and clerk in Money-Order Office, G. P. O. |
| 15 | 6 | - - | 1 14 6 | 32 6 2 | Ditto - and clerk in a private office. |
| 28 | 34 | 1 | 5 10 0 | 32 6 2 | Ditto - and clerk at Post-Paid Window, G. P. O. |
| 138 | 137 | 8 | 25 7 2 | 24 0 0 | Ditto - and clerk in Bank of Ireland. |
| 14 | 32 | 1 | 4 8 6 | 24 0 0 | Ditto - and clerk in Commissariat Office. |
| 152 | 162 | 9 | 29 3 6 | 24 0 0 | Ditto - and clerk in Bank of Ireland. |
| 165 | 165 | 7 | 30 2 0 | 24 0 0 | Ditto. |
| 42 | 32 | 3 | 6 14 0 | 24 0 0 | Ditto - and clerk in Accountant-General's Office, G. P. O. |
| 4 | 6 | - - | 0 18 0 | 24 0 0 | Ditto - and clerk in Express Newspaper Office. |
| 51 | 49 | 4 | 9 1 6 | 24 0 0 | Ditto - and clerk in a private office. |
| 48 | 19 | 1 | 5 13 6 | 24 0 0 | Ditto. |
| 165 | 165 | 7 | 30 9 0 | 24 0 0 | Ditto - and an attorney. |
| 43 | 41 | 3 | 7 17 0 | 24 0 0 | Ditto. |
| 139 | 146 | 10 | 26 15 6 | 24 0 0 | Ditto - and an attorney. |
| - - | 1 | - - | 0 2 0 | 92 6 1½ | Ditto - and clerk in Dead-Letter Office. |
| 165 | 165 | 7 | 30 2 0 | 33 17 0 | Ditto - and an attorney. |
| - - | - - | - - | - - - | 103 17 0 | Vice-President, Inland Office. |
| - - | - - | - - | - - - | 92 6 2 | Inland Office. |
| - - | - - | - - | - - - | 57 14 0 | Ditto. |

Accounts, Returns,
&c.No. 55.
Amount of Fines.

Appendix, No. 55. - - - - -

AN ACCOUNT of all Fines (exclusive of Fines for Nonattendance); under whose Authority of the Fees (if any) paid to Individuals in reference thereto; for three

| THE YEARS ending as follows; viz. | Total Amount of Fines. | | | Under whose Authority levied. | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|----|----|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| | £ | s. | d. | | |
| The 5th January 1821 - | 222 | 14 | 6 | The Postmaster-General or Secretary | - - |
| The 5th January 1822 - | 518 | 17 | 2½ | Ditto | - - ditto - - |
| The 5th January 1823 - | 1,068 | 19 | 0 | - - - - - | - - - - - |

The officer who keeps the accounts of the foregoing fines, and makes out quarterly returns of amount, which, for the above period, amounted to £90 10s. 6½d., of which sum £41 2s. 10½d

General Post-Office, }
9th September 1823. }

Appendix, No. 56. - - - - -

No. 56.
Amount of Fines.

AN ACCOUNT of the Amount of all Fines levied in each of the three Years, ended the Postmasters, and from the Officers of the Department, and specifying the manner in which the said

| D' An Account of all Fines levied in the Year ended 5th January 1824. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|----------------|
| To Balance remaining on hands at the close of the year ended 5th January 1823 | - | - | - | £ 287 11 9½ |
| To amount of fines levied this year; viz. | | | | |
| Mail-coach contractors | - | - | - | 129 12 0 |
| Deputy Postmasters | - | - | - | 103 11 8 |
| Officers of the department, to pay substitutes | - | - | - | 1,044 3 6 |
| | | | | £ 1,564 18 11½ |

Accounts, Returns,
&c.
No. 55.
Amount of Fines.

- - - - - Appendix, No. 55.

levied; the Amount received; the appropriation of same; and particularly specifying the Amount Years, ending the 5th January 1823, distinguishing each Year.

| The Amount received. | | | The Appropriation of same. | | | |
|----------------------|----|----|----------------------------|----|----|-------------------------------------|
| £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | |
| 224 | 14 | 6 | 35 | 10 | 0 | Refunded to mail-coach contractors. |
| | | | 187 | 4 | 6 | Paid to the suspension fund. |
| 518 | 17 | 2½ | 341 | 1 | 9 | Refunded to mail-coach contractors. |
| | | | 177 | 15 | 5½ | Paid to the suspension fund. |
| 1,068 | 19 | 0 | 821 | 17 | 4 | Refunded to mail-coach contractors. |
| | | | 108 | 9 | 4 | Paid to the suspension fund. |
| | | | 138 | 12 | 4 | In the receiver-general's hands. |

their amount for the Receiver-general, is paid for his services at the rate of 5 per cent. on their was paid by the Postmaster-General's warrants, and the balance out of the Suspension Fund.

J. BURROWES.

- - - - - Appendix, No. 56.

5th January 1824, 1825 and 1826; distinguishing those levied upon Mail-coach Contractors from Fines have been appropriated, and the Balance remaining unappropriated at the end of each Year.

No. 56.
Amount of Fines.

| Per Contra. | C ^r | | |
|---|----------------|----|-----|
| | £ | s. | d. |
| By pensions and gratuities paid to the widows and children of deceased mail guards and letter-carriers - - - - - | 137 | 3 | 9 |
| By payments to substitutes employed in the room of absent officers - | 1,071 | 12 | 9 |
| By per-centage on £442 3s. 4½d., amount of fines charged against mail-coach contractors, deputy postmasters, and sundry officers of this establishment, from 6th July 1822 to the 5th October 1823, paid to the officer who kept the accounts - - - - - | 22 | 2 | 0 |
| By miscellaneous payments, including funeral expenses of mail guards, letter-carriers, &c. &c. - - - - - | 41 | 9 | 11½ |
| By balance remaining unappropriated at the end of year ended the 5th January 1824 - - - - - | 292 | 10 | 6 |
| £ | 1,564 | 18 | 11½ |

Accounts, Returns,
&c.No. 56.
Amount of Fines.

| D ^r | | An Account of all Fines levied in the Year ended 5th January 1825. | | |
|---|-----------|--|-------|-------|
| To Balance remaining on hands at the close of the last year | - - | £ | s. | d. |
| | | 292 | 10 | 6 |
| To amount of fines levied this year; viz. | | | | |
| Mail-coach contractors | - - - - - | 159 | 17 | 10 |
| Deputy postmasters | - - - - - | 56 | 8 | 1 |
| Officers of the department, to pay substitutes | - - - - - | 1,240 | 5 | 5½ |
| | | / | | |
| | | £ | 1,749 | 1 10½ |
| D ^r | | An Account of all Fines levied in the Year ended 5th January 1826. | | |
| To Balance remaining on hands at the close of the last year | - - | £ | s. | d. |
| | | 290 | 14 | 6¼ |
| To amount of fines levied this year; viz. | | | | |
| Mail-coach contractors | - - - - - | 104 | 13 | 5 |
| Deputy postmasters | - - - - - | 37 | 5 | 11 |
| Officers of the department, to pay substitutes | - - - - - | 1,027 | 12 | 10½ |
| | | / | | |
| | | £ | 1,460 | 6 8¼ |

| Per Contra. | C ^r | | | Accounts, Returns, &c. No. 56. Amount of Fines. |
|---|----------------|----|-----|--|
| By pensions and gratuities paid to widows and children of deceased mail guards and letter-carriers - - - - - | £ | s. | d. | |
| | 132 | 16 | 0 | |
| By payments to substitutes, in the room of absent officers - - - | 1,116 | 12 | 4½ | |
| By per-centage on £281 4s. 9½d., amount of fines charged against mail-coach contractors, deputy postmasters, and sundry officers of this establishment, from 6th October 1823 to 5th July 1824, paid to the officer who kept the accounts - - - - - | 14 | 1 | 2½ | |
| By expense of expresses to Howth, with late mails, and hire of wherries to convey them to Holyhead, occasioned by the late arrival of mail-coaches | 102 | 0 | 7½ | |
| By fines against mail-coach contractors returned - - - - - | 24 | 5 | 0 | |
| By miscellaneous payments - - - - - | 68 | 12 | 2 | |
| By balance remaining unappropriated at the close of the year ended 5th January 1825 - - - - - | 290 | 14 | 6¼ | |
| £ | 1,749 | 1 | 10¼ | |
| | | | | |
| Per Contra. | C ^r | | | |
| By pensions and gratuities paid to the widows and children of deceased mail guards and letter-carriers - - - - - | £ | s. | d. | |
| | 167 | 11 | 10 | |
| By payments to substitutes employed in the room of absent officers - | 1,043 | 1 | 3 | |
| By expense of expresses to Howth, occasioned by the late arrival of mail-coaches - - - - - | 24 | 9 | 6½ | |
| By subsistence allowed a sick officer - - - - - | 34 | 0 | 0 | |
| By miscellaneous payments - - - - - | 45 | 10 | 8½ | |
| By balance remaining unappropriated at the close of the year ended 5th January 1826 - - - - - | 145 | 13 | 4¾ | |
| £ | 1,460 | 6 | 8¾ | |

(E. E.)

T. ORDE LEES.

Accounts, Returns,
&c.

No. 57.

Expenses of the
Post Office in 1810,
1815, and 1822.

Appendix, No. 57. - - - - -

AN ABSTRACT of so much of the Expenses of the Post Office of Ireland as are contained
Year; and showing the Number of Post Towns

| YEARS. | Salaries paid at Dublin Office. | | | Salaries and Riding Allowance to Deputy Postmasters. | | | Guards Wages. | | | Amount paid for Mail Coaches. | | |
|---------------|---------------------------------------|----|----|--|----|----|------------------|----|----|-------------------------------------|----|-----|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Year 1810 - - | *18,254 | 18 | 3 | 22,200 | 14 | 6½ | 3,444 | 7 | 0 | 15,568 | 12 | 10½ |
| — 1815 - - | *21,583 | 14 | 9 | 23,507 | 3 | 2½ | 4,281 | 19 | 9 | 17,924 | 13 | 4¼ |
| — 1822 - - | *21,952 | 15 | 8 | 23,131 | 7 | 4½ | 2,879 | 5 | 8 | 18,704 | 0 | 9½ |

* These sums comprise the Salaries on the following Establishments; viz.

The Dublin Office Establishment.

The Probationers - ditto.

The Servants - - ditto.

The Penny Post - ditto.

The Letter-Carriers ditto.

The General Receiving-house.

The Penny Post Receiving-house.

Accountant General's Office, }
General Post-Office, }
Dublin, 12th Dec. 1823. }

Accounts, Returns,
&c.

No. 57.

Expenses of the
Post Office in 1810,
1815, and 1822.

Appendix, No. 57.

under the separate Heads set forth, for the Years 1810, 1815, and 1822, distinguishing each in Ireland in each of those Years respectively.

| Second Guards and Sunday Mails. | † Tolls. | Stationery and Printing. | Tradesmen's Bills. | Law Charges. | Compensation to the Clerks of Roads. |
|---------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|
| £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 3,300 12 8½ | 5,815 14 3¾ | 6,451 15 2 | 5,051 13 11½ | 2,947 17 1½ | — |
| 3,971 13 2½ | 9,472 1 7½ | 5,849 1 2 | 4,412 1 4¾ | 2,204 3 7 | 1,407 11 7 |
| 2,321 16 9½ | 6,703 10 11 | 4,600 13 6 | 4,031 1 0 | 3,608 7 8 | 1,575 15 1¼ |

| | | |
|---|-----------|--------------|
| Number of Post Towns in 1810 | - - | 356 |
| Ditto | - - ditto | 1815 - - 387 |
| Ditto | - - ditto | 1822 - - 423 |
| Exclusive of the receiving-houses attached to them. | | |

† Mail-Coach Tolls are paid when demanded, and drawn on separate bills; it therefore happens that the sums paid one year exceed those of another, without any actual increase having taken place under this head.

G. D. MILLS.

Accounts, Returns,
&c.

No. 58.

Application of
difference between
the Gross and Net
Produce of the
Post-Office.

Appendix, No. 58.

AN ACCOUNT of the application of the Difference between the Gross Produce and the Net Produce of the Post-Office, in each of the three Years preceding the 5th January 1821; distinguished under the following Heads, and showing under what authority the Disbursements under each Head are made.

| HEADS OF EXPENSES. | Year 1818 to 5th January 1819. | | | Year 1819 to 5th January 1820. | | | Year 1820 to 5th January 1821. | | | AUTHORITY. |
|--|--------------------------------------|----|------------------|--------------------------------------|----|------------------|--------------------------------------|----|------------------|--|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | |
| No. 1.—Expence of conveyance by land and water - - | 40,415 | 11 | 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 39,873 | 17 | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 42,387 | 6 | 9 | The Warrants of the Post-masters-general, by virtue of the authority vested in them by Government. |
| 2.—Salaries of officers | 38,461 | 18 | 9 | 38,928 | 10 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 39,366 | 10 | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| 3.—Day pay and occasional labour - | 4,466 | 8 | 4 | 6,473 | 10 | 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 5,992 | 12 | 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ | |
| 4.—Buildings and repairs | 32,213 | 4 | 5 | 13,214 | 7 | 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 3,703 | 9 | 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ | |
| 5.—Taxes and rents - | 1,199 | 17 | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 992 | 4 | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 755 | 4 | 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ | |
| 6.—Compensation for removal from office - - | — | | | — | | | — | | | |
| 7.—Compensation for loss of fees - | — | | | — | | | — | | | |
| 8.—Superannuation Allowances - - | 1,969 | 16 | 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 2,469 | 18 | 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 2,622 | 12 | 9 | |
| 9.—Miscellaneous - | 19,344 | 10 | 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 30,221 | 3 | 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 26,324 | 3 | 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ | |
| Totals, Irish Currency £ | 133,071 | 8 | 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 132,173 | 13 | 0 | 121,151 | 19 | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |

Note:—The accompanying Abstract (Appendix, No. 59.) will show the amount paid under each head of Expense.

Accountant-General's Office, }
General Post-Office,
Dublin, 13th September 1821.

ROBERT SHAW jun.
Acc^t Gen^l.

Appendix, No. 59.

Accounts, Returns,
&c.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, IRELAND.

No. 59.
Payments made
in Account of
Expenses of
Management.

AN ABSTRACT of the Distinct Establishments and Heads under which the Payments were made that compose the Amounts, stated under each separate Head, in the Account of Expenses of Management for Three Years, ended 5th January 1819, 5th January 1820, and 5th January 1821.

| HEADS OF EXPENSES. | Year 1818. | | | Year 1819. | | | Year 1820. | | |
|---|------------|----|------------------|------------|----|------------------|------------|----|------------------|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| No. 1.—Mileage to contractors for conveyance of mails | 17,036 | 6 | 3 | 15,902 | 6 | 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 19,497 | 15 | 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Ditto allowed to D. Postmasters for ditto | 11,041 | 6 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 11,635 | 7 | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 11,709 | 15 | 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Conveyance of second guards and Sunday mails | 3,578 | 3 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3,988 | 19 | 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 3,378 | 8 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mail-coach tolls | 8,034 | 0 | 3 | 7,528 | 11 | 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 7,138 | 0 | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Conveyance of expresses | 240 | 19 | 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 206 | 17 | 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 178 | 9 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ditto - of ship-letters | 234 | 16 | 3 | 299 | 5 | 3 | 297 | 7 | 9 |
| Hire of row-boats stationed at Howth | 250 | 0 | 0 | 312 | 10 | 0 | 187 | 10 | 0 |
| Expense of Conveyance by Land and Water | £40,415 | 11 | 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ | £39,873 | 17 | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | £42,387 | 6 | 9 |
| No. 2.—Salaries paid on Dublin Office establishment | 14,290 | 3 | 3 | 14,274 | 16 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 14,484 | 9 | 4 |
| - Ditto - Penny Post ditto | 1,050 | 0 | 0 | 1,050 | 0 | 0 | 980 | 0 | 0 |
| - Ditto - Receiving house and messengers ditto | 199 | 0 | 0 | 199 | 0 | 0 | 199 | 0 | 0 |
| - Ditto - Penny Post Receiving house ditto | 380 | 18 | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 386 | 5 | 0 | 395 | 0 | 0 |
| - Ditto - Newspaper Office ditto | 477 | 2 | 6 | 472 | 11 | 0 | 473 | 18 | 0 |
| - Ditto - Probationers ditto | 728 | 0 | 0 | 728 | 0 | 0 | 728 | 0 | 0 |
| - Ditto - Letter-carriers ditto | 4,914 | 10 | 2 | 4,830 | 16 | 0 | 4,923 | 14 | 0 |
| - Ditto - Mail-guard - ditto | 3,989 | 5 | 5 | 3,824 | 14 | 3 | 3,949 | 15 | 0 |
| - Ditto - Servants - ditto | 591 | 2 | 0 | 753 | 4 | 0 | 578 | 14 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Salaries allowed to deputy postmasters | 11,841 | 16 | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 12,409 | 3 | 9 | 12,654 | 0 | 3 |
| Salaries of Officers | £38,461 | 18 | 9 | £38,928 | 10 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | £39,366 | 10 | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| No. 3.—Salaries and allowances paid on incidents Riding surveyors and travelling expenses | 1,932 | 12 | 4 | 3,711 | 10 | 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 3,124 | 12 | 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Day Pay and occasional labour | 2,533 | 16 | 0 | 2,762 | 0 | 0 | 2,868 | 0 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Day Pay and occasional labour | £4,466 | 8 | 4 | £6,473 | 10 | 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ | £5,992 | 12 | 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| No. 4.—Paid on account of building New Post Office | 32,213 | 4 | 5 | 13,214 | 7 | 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 3,703 | 9 | 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Buildings and Repairs | £32,213 | 4 | 5 | £13,214 | 7 | 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ | £3,703 | 9 | 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| No. 9.—Compensations to clerks of roads | 1,881 | 8 | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1,885 | 8 | 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 1,749 | 2 | 9 |
| Surveys and attendant expenses | 497 | 15 | 9 | 1,534 | 9 | 3 | 868 | 19 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Stationery, printing, and advertising | 7,026 | 6 | 3 | 6,330 | 10 | 10 | 6,378 | 3 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Tradesmen's bills | 2,883 | 2 | 5 | 2,713 | 3 | 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 4,126 | 2 | 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Coals, soap, and candles | 914 | 5 | 7 | 1,144 | 0 | 1 | 749 | 15 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Law charges | 2,301 | 15 | 3 | 3,362 | 18 | 4 | 2,563 | 17 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Miscellaneous | 2,419 | 16 | 0 | 11,029 | 15 | 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 7,716 | 7 | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Incidental claims allowed to deputy postmasters | 1,420 | 0 | 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 2,220 | 17 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2,171 | 16 | 3 |
| Miscellaneous | £19,344 | 10 | 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ | £30,221 | 3 | 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ | £26,324 | 3 | 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ |

Examined, 13th September 1821.

ROBERT SHAW jun.
Acc^t Gen^l.

Accounts, Returns,
&c.No. 60.
Expenses of
Management.

Appendix, No. 60.

AN ACCOUNT of the EXPENSES of MANAGEMENT of the POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT in IRELAND, distinguished under the principal Heads, for each of the three Years ended 5th July 1824, 5th July 1825, and 5th July 1826, respectively.

| PRINCIPAL HEADS OF EXPENSES. | Year ended 5th July 1824. | | | Year ended 5th July 1825. | | | Year ended 5th July 1826. | | |
|--|------------------------------|----------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| The Dublin Office Establishment - - | 12,337 | 13 | 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 12,355 | 12 | 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 12,404 | 11 | 7 |
| The penny post - - ditto - - | 872 | 6 | 2 | 840 | 0 | 0 | 791 | 11 | 3 |
| The probationers - ditto - - | 672 | 0 | 0 | 672 | 0 | 0 | 672 | 0 | 0 |
| Incidental salaries and allowances (a) - | 1,410 | 0 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1,594 | 0 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1,767 | 15 | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Wages paid to letter-carriers (b) - - | 4,459 | 4 | 0 | 4,541 | 16 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4,763 | 17 | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Wages paid to servants (c) - - - | 469 | 9 | 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 515 | 16 | 9 | 547 | 6 | 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Receiving houses and messengers - - | 183 | 13 | 10 | 213 | 13 | 10 | 183 | 14 | 7 |
| Penny-post receiving houses - - - | 375 | 0 | 0 | 386 | 3 | 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 392 | 7 | 3 |
| Salaries to deputy postmasters - - - | 12,117 | 18 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 12,221 | 0 | 7 | 12,469 | 7 | 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Compensations to clerks of roads - - | 1,362 | 18 | 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 1,406 | 15 | 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 1,352 | 7 | 6 |
| Riding surveyors, and travelling expenses - | 2,098 | 9 | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2,619 | 0 | 0 | 2,221 | 17 | 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Surveys of post roads, and attendant expenses | 478 | 6 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 65 | 8 | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 39 | 4 | 11 |
| Mileage to contractors, for conveyance of mails | 17,640 | 6 | 2 | 18,938 | 13 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 18,648 | 6 | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mileage to deputy postmasters, for ditto - | 9,358 | 18 | 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 9,295 | 1 | 9 | 9,483 | 15 | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Wages paid to mail-guards - - - - | 2,680 | 9 | 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 2,788 | 9 | 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 2,822 | 0 | 4 |
| Conveyance of Sunday mails, and second guards | 2,154 | 5 | 8 | 2,651 | 19 | 1 | 2,049 | 10 | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Conveyance of expresses - - - - | 208 | 5 | 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 111 | 0 | 6 | 54 | 13 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Conveyance of ship-letters - - - - | 221 | 18 | 10 | 191 | 5 | 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 242 | 15 | 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Mail-coach tolls - - - - - | 6,226 | 12 | 2 | 8,960 | 18 | 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 6,751 | 2 | 7 |
| Tradesmen's bills - - - - - | 3,199 | 19 | 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 4,012 | 14 | 8 | 3,478 | 15 | 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Coals, soap, candles, oil, and gas (d) - | 945 | 10 | 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 1,070 | 15 | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1,216 | 9 | 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Rents and taxes - - - - - | 589 | 15 | 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 692 | 18 | 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 674 | 0 | 5 |
| Law charges - - - - - | 2,967 | 11 | 5 | 2,288 | 19 | 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 2,272 | 11 | 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Stationery, printing, and advertising (e) - | 3,436 | 7 | 6 | 4,560 | 10 | 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 4,050 | 10 | 6 |
| Superannuation allowances - - - - | 3,563 | 9 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3,362 | 1 | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3,114 | 17 | 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Miscellaneous payments - - - - - | 3,697 | 11 | 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 607 | 2 | 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 1,315 | 14 | 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Incidental allowances to deputy postmasters - | 1,230 | 3 | 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 700 | 5 | 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 724 | 13 | 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Hire of row-boats at Howth (f) - - - | 173 | 1 | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 288 | 9 | 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 230 | 15 | 5 |
| Total Expenses each Year - £ | 95,131 | 6 | 4$\frac{1}{4}$ | 97,952 | 14 | 6$\frac{1}{4}$ | 94,736 | 16 | 9$\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Payments made in the above years } other than expenses of manage- } ment, and not included in the } foregoing amounts - - - - } - - £ | 1,335 | 12 | 11 | 5,411 | 8 | 1 | 18,028 | 10 | 2 |

- (a) Incidental Salaries and Allowances:—The Dunmore and Donaghadee row-boat expenses cause the increase in year to July 1826.
- (b) Wages paid to Letter-carriers:—The pay to extra carriers is now borne under this head, and is the cause of the increase.
- (c) Wages to Servants:—An arrear due from the former year, and paid in year to July 1826, is the cause of the increase.
- (d) Coals, Soap, Candles, Oil, and Gas:—The supply of coals for 1826 was paid for before July; the supply for 1825 was not paid for till October of that year; this is the cause of the increase.
- (e) Stationery, Printing, and Advertising:—There was an arrear due to the stationer for a former period, paid in the year to July 1825, and this causes the apparent diminution in the year to 5th July 1826.
- (f) Hire of Row-boats:—The diminution caused by an arrear from 1824, being paid in the year to July 1825.

Accountant-General's Office, }
General Post-Office, }
Dublin, 16th September 1826. }

ROBERT SHAW jun.
Acc^t Gen^l.

Appendix, No. 61.

A DETAILED ACCOUNT of the different INCIDENTAL PAYMENTS, from 5th October 1822
to 5th October 1823.

| NAME. | SERVICE. | AMOUNT. | | |
|---|--|---------|----|-----|
| | | £ | s. | d. |
| COMPENSATIONS: | | | | |
| William Johnston, clerk of the North Road. | For amount of his compensation, for one year, ended 1st July 1823 | 196 | 2 | 11½ |
| Sir Edward S. Lees, clerk of the Leinster Road. | For amount of his compensation, for one year, ended 1st July 1823 | 721 | 11 | 3¼ |
| Thomas Orde Lees, clerk of the Munster Road. | For amount of his compensation, for one year, ended 1st July 1823 | 271 | 11 | 9¾ |
| William Donlevy, clerk of the Con-naught Road. | For amount of his compensation, for one year, ended 1st July 1823 | 392 | 15 | 9 |
| TOTAL of Compensations - £ | | 1,582 | 1 | 10½ |
| SALARIES and ALLOWANCES: | | | | |
| A. Armstrong, deputy postmaster of Tallaght. | For amount of his salary, for one year, ended 5th July 1823 | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Charles Corley, stamp-setter | Ditto - ditto - ditto | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Robert Gillmor, writing office | Ditto - ditto - ditto | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| E. C. Sheill, British-mail office | For balance of salary, for one year, ended 5th July 1823 | 10 | 17 | 0 |
| Mark Anthony, harbour-master at Dunmore East. | Ditto - ditto - ditto | 131 | 12 | 6 |
| M. Goggin, armourer | For three quarters and 39 days salary, to 5th July 1823 | 85 | 11 | 1¼ |
| George Irvine, writing office | For five quarters salary, to 5th October 1823 | 87 | 10 | 0 |
| John Lee - ditto | Ditto - ditto - ditto | 125 | 0 | 0 |
| Surgeon Kerin | Ditto - ditto - ditto | 125 | 0 | 0 |
| Surgeon Kerin | For his additional attendance on the establishment, for half year, to 5th July 1822 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Extra mail-guards | Employed during year ended 5th July 1823 | 186 | 16 | 11½ |
| Extra letter-carriers | Ditto - ditto - ditto | 82 | 2 | 8 |
| Letter-carriers | For sorting newspapers, for same period | 27 | 9 | 0 |
| The several keepers of Penny-post receiving-houses. | For amount of their tenths (one penny on every ten letters), for year ended 5th July 1823 | 172 | 6 | 10 |
| J. Burrowes | For keeping the account of the several stoppages from the officers of the establishment and mail-coach contractors (being a per-centage thereon), for year ended 5th July 1823 | 60 | 9 | 3¼ |
| William Leahy | For examining newspapers, for same year | 35 | 6 | 10½ |
| B. M'Mullen, messenger | For delivering the adjutant-general's letters on Sundays, for three quarters, to 5th April 1823 | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| Thomas Orde Lees | For amount of his fees on private expresses, for three quarters, ended 5th April 1823 | 116 | 4 | 10 |
| Extra letter-carriers of Penny post-office | Employed during same time | 42 | 5 | 3 |
| Officers of inland office | For extra attendance during the snow | 20 | 17 | 1 |
| Letter-carriers | Ditto - ditto - ditto | 22 | 15 | 0 |
| Thomas Fisher | For keeping a registry of all double letters, from 15th February to 5th October 1823 | 46 | 12 | 11 |
| Messrs. Waugh and Sons, clock-makers | For care of the clocks, for one year, ended 8th December 1822 | 11 | 1 | 0 |
| Messengers of the several public offices | For amount of their Christmas gratuities, payable 24th December 1822 | 10 | 16 | 1½ |

(107.)

(continued)

Accounts, Returns,
&c.
No. 61.
Incidental Pay-
ments.

| NAME. | SERVICE. | AMOUNT. |
|---|--|-----------------------|
| | | £ s. d. |
| George Irvine - - - | For extra duty in secretary and British-mail offices - - - | 11 18 4 |
| George and James Irvine - - - | For preparing sundry returns for the Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry - - - | 15 5 10 |
| C. D. Devitt - - - | Ditto - ditto - ditto - - - | 2 14 2 |
| Messrs. Harrison and Wilkinson - - - | Ditto - ditto - ditto - - - | 6 0 0 |
| Henry Clare - - - | For preparing returns of the sailing of the steam packets - - - | 1 5 0 |
| G. D. Mills - - - | For preparing the annual returns for the Lords of the Treasury and both Houses of Parliament - - - | 19 10 0 |
| George Wilkinson - - - | Ditto - ditto - ditto - - - | 19 10 0 |
| Richard Harrison - - - | For extra duty in secretary's office - - - | 5 13 9 |
| Frederick Drury - - - | For - ditto - British-mail office - - - | 11 17 2 |
| Messrs. Wilkinson and Devitt - - - | For preparing the Dunmore harbour account, for year ended 5th January 1823 - - - | 16 5 0 |
| George Wilkinson - - - | For extra duty in accountant-general's office - - - | 5 8 4 |
| Messengers - - - | For carrying express letters - - - | 1 17 11 |
| A. V. Boyd, deputy postmaster at Waterford. | For amount of his fees on expresses from Dunmore and Cheek Point, from 30th November 1810 to 5th July 1818 - - - | 189 0 10 |
| TOTAL of Salaries and Allowances - £ | | 1,863 10 9 |
| RENTS and TAXES : | | |
| George Pentland - - - | For one year's rent of the Henry-street premises, due 25th March 1823 - - - | 22 13 4 |
| J. D. Arabin - - - | For ditto of the Sackville-street premises, due same time - - - | 226 13 4 |
| Collector - - - | For one half-year's hearth and window-light tax, to 5th July 1822 - - - | 46 12 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Collector - - - | For one year's watch tax, to 25th March 1823 - - - | 40 0 0 |
| Collector - - - | For one and a half year's grand jury and wide-street tax, due Easter 1823 - - - | 146 0 0 |
| Messrs. Sneyd and Co. - - - | For rent of stables (occupied by the mail-guards) at Howth - - - | 13 0 0 |
| Royal Exchange Assurance Office - - - | For one year's assurance of the Post-office premises, to 25th December 1823 - - - | 109 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Collector - - - | For one year's paving and lighting tax, to 5th July 1823 - - - | 93 14 6 |
| Collector - - - | For one year's Foundling Hospital tax, to 5th January 1823 - - - | 6 0 0 |
| Collector - - - | For one year's minister's money, to 25th March 1823 - - - | 12 0 0 |
| Collector - - - | For one year's subscription to the Dublin General Dispensary, to 1st July 1823 - - - | 22 15 0 |
| TOTAL of Rents and Taxes - £ | | 738 9 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| RIDING SURVEYORS and TRAVELLING EXPENSES : | | |
| William E. Lees - - - | For amount of his travelling expenses for one year, to 5th July 1823 - - - | 405 0 0 |
| William Fetherston - - - | Ditto - ditto - ditto - - - | 450 4 0 |
| Thomas Heron - - - | Ditto - ditto - ditto - - - | 366 2 0 |
| William Cupples - - - | Ditto - ditto - ditto - - - | 339 5 0 |
| Arthur Webb (extra) - - - | Ditto - ditto - ditto - - - | 149 1 0 |
| Hugh Lang (extra) - - - | For three quarters, to same date - - - | 268 7 0 |
| C. D. Devitt - - - | For duty as riding surveyor at Dunshaughlin - - - | 33 13 0 |
| G. D. Mills - - - | Ditto - ditto - Cashell - - - | 39 4 0 |
| John Burrowes - - - | Ditto - ditto - Gorey, &c. - - - | 44 14 6 |
| Edward Coffey - - - | Ditto - ditto - Miltown Malbay, Castlemartyr, and Cappoquin - - - | 67 12 0 |

Accounts, Returns,
&c.
No. 61.
Incidental Pay-
ments.

| NAME. | SERVICE. | AMOUNT. |
|---|--|------------|
| | | £ s. d. |
| John Drought | For duty as riding surveyor at Foxford | 60 8 0 |
| E. C. Shiell | Ditto ditto Abyleix | 42 12 0 |
| John Hebden | Ditto ditto Royal Oak and Kil-kenny | 12 8 0 |
| Ambrose Leet | Ditto ditto Kilkenny | 12 8 0 |
| Joseph Ferguson | For amount of his travelling expenses for one year, to 5th July 1823 | 85 16 0 |
| P. Urquhart | For amount of his travelling expenses | 56 13 0 |
| Total of Riding Surveyors and Travelling Expenses - - - £ | | 2,433 7 6 |
| SURVEYS and ATTENDANT EXPENSES: | | |
| William Donnelly | For sundry surveys and maps | 86 12 2½ |
| Executors of the late John Rennie | For a survey of Belfast harbour | 391 2 1½ |
| John Burnell | For survey of road from Belfast to N. T. Ards | 51 19 11 |
| Total of Surveys and Attendant Expenses - - - £ | | 529 14 3 |
| STATIONERY, PRINTING, and ADVERTISING: | | |
| Messrs. Thom and Johnston, printers | For amount of their bills for printing, for one year, to 5th July 1823 | 1,724 4 0 |
| Sir A. B. King, Bart., stationer | For amount on account of stationery | 1,635 15 2 |
| Dublin Evening Post | For sundry insertions | 17 15 4 |
| Saunders | Ditto | 19 11 7 |
| Correspondent | Ditto | 28 16 10 |
| Dublin Journal | Ditto | 35 5 4 |
| Weekly Register | Ditto | 7 8 5 |
| Freeman's Journal | Ditto | 14 11 11 |
| Farmer's Journal | Ditto | 3 5 6 |
| Mercantile Advertiser | Ditto | 7 4 2 |
| Antidote | Ditto | 3 0 0 |
| Patriot | Ditto | 20 19 3 |
| Evening Mail | Ditto | 17 1 1 |
| Evening Herald | Ditto | 11 12 11 |
| Morning Post | Ditto | 19 4 11½ |
| Chester Chronicle | Ditto | 2 7 7 |
| Dublin Directory | For inserting the Penny post-office Regulations | 5 13 9 |
| Messrs. Thom and Johnston | For stamps on bonds | 32 10 0 |
| Total of Stationery, Printing, and Advertising - - - £ | | 3,606 7 9½ |
| TRADESMEN'S BILLS: | | |
| Charles Corley, engraver | For supplying stamps, seals, labels, brasses for bags, engraving, &c., for one year, ended 5th July 1823 | 300 0 0 |
| B. Halpin, saddler | For amount of his bills for same time | 288 12 4 |
| John Hewson, ironmonger | Ditto - ditto - ditto | 204 6 7½ |
| Thomas Fitzpatrick, twine merchant | Ditto - ditto - ditto | 304 17 3 |
| David Leedom, glazier | Ditto - ditto - ditto | 52 1 2 |
| Anne Draper, housekeeper | For amount of her bills for petty incidents, for one year, to 5th July 1823 | 190 14 11 |
| M. Goggin, armourer | For supplying ammunition to the country mail-guards for same year | 31 11 6 |
| William Mallett, ironmonger | For repairing lamps at Howth | 3 5 5½ |
| Alderman Darley, stonecutter | For amount of his bill | 7 19 5 |
| Messrs. Carolin and Sons, carpenters | For amount of their bills | 545 5 8½ |
| Patrick Boylan, painter | For balance of his bill | 185 19 0 |
| Charles Corley, engraver | For amount of his bill for ivory labels, &c. | 464 1 7½ |
| Messrs. Hoyte and Flood, druggists | For amount of their bill | 2 8 6 |
| Edward Collins, saddler | For amount of his bill | 45 16 7½ |

Accounts, Returns,
&c.No. 61.
Incidental Pay-
ments.

| NAME. | SERVICE. | AMOUNT. |
|--|---|------------|
| | | £ s. d. |
| John Davis, bag-maker | For amount of his bill | 68 3 11 |
| John Cummins, gas-fitter | Ditto - - ditto | 192 3 6 |
| James Weldon, tinman | Ditto - - ditto | 23 8 8 |
| Edward Smith, clockmaker | For amount of his bill for timepieces | 119 19 7 |
| John Chancellor, clockmaker | Ditto ditto ditto | 67 13 7½ |
| Messrs. Waugh and Sons, clock-makers | For half-year's winding of clocks, to 5th June 1823 | 5 10 6 |
| John Rivett, tailor | For mail-guards and letter-carriers' clothing | 1,269 13 8 |
| Richard Wilson, linendraper | For amount of his bill | 45 2 0 |
| Thomas Williams, linendraper | Ditto - ditto | 13 16 0 |
| John Mallett, plumber | Ditto - ditto | 33 2 1 |
| Francis Johnston, architect | For amount of his per-centage on tradesmen's bills, to November 1822 | 400 2 5¼ |
| Thomas Fowler, gunsmith | For 52 days duty as armourer | 55 2 3½ |
| Richard Yeates, cutler | For amount of his bill | 55 11 6 |
| W. Jackson, China and Delphman | Ditto - ditto | 47 6 11 |
| J. Willis | For a horn for the harbour at Howth | 2 16 10½ |
| H. Montgomery, apothecary | For amount of his bill | 0 12 6 |
| Messrs. L. & A. Morgan, upholsterers | For amount of their bill | 84 11 11 |
| Messrs. Mack, Williams, and Gibton, upholsterers. | Ditto - ditto | 83 5 9 |
| Messrs. Bradburn and Campbell, hatters | For letter-carriers hats | 40 12 6 |
| Messrs. A. Potterton and Co., hatters | For mail-guards hats | 106 2 7½ |
| Samuel Gatchell, hardware merchant | For chains for road bags | 7 1 8 |
| John Cassidy, bogwood-man | For amount of his bill | 12 0 5 |
| Total of Tradesmen's Bills - - - £ | | 5,361 1 0¼ |
| COALS, SOAP, and CANDLES: | | |
| George Dannelly, chandler | For amount of his bill, for one year, to 5th July 1823 | 259 14 2 |
| G. M'Garry, coal factor | For amount of his bill | 2 14 0 |
| Thomas Peile, coal factor | Ditto - ditto | 171 12 3 |
| Total of Coals, Soap, and Candles - - - £ | | 434 0 5 |
| LAW CHARGES: | | |
| Thomas Thompson, solicitor | For amount of his costs, for one year, to 5th April 1823 | 3,829 10 4 |
| Total of Law Charges - - - £ | | 3,829 10 4 |
| MISCELLANEOUS: | | |
| Frederick Carr | Being so much recommended by solicitor | 5 0 0 |
| Patrick Keilty | Ditto | 10 0 0 |
| John Stephens | Ditto | 10 0 0 |
| John Keily | Ditto | 30 0 0 |
| William Barlow | Ditto | 20 0 0 |
| Patrick Leonard | Ditto | 40 0 0 |
| William Kelly | Ditto | 5 0 0 |
| Patrick Daly | Ditto | 10 0 0 |
| John M'Laughlin | Ditto | 20 0 0 |
| John Holborn | Ditto | 20 0 0 |
| Michael Frowley | Ditto | 30 0 0 |
| Peter Toole | For his services in the apprehension of John Brereton | 15 0 0 |
| William Shields | Ditto - ditto - ditto | 10 0 0 |
| John Malone | Ditto - ditto - ditto | 25 0 0 |
| Thomas Durkan | For his services in the apprehension of John Adair | 10 0 0 |
| Dominick Noone | Ditto - ditto - ditto | 10 0 0 |
| Coll. Jordan | Ditto - ditto - ditto | 25 0 0 |
| Patrick Griffith | For his services in the apprehension of Nicholas Gormly | 50 0 0 |

Accounts, Returns,
&c.
No. 61.
Incidental Pay-
ments.

| NAME. | SERVICE. | AMOUNT. |
|--|---|-------------|
| | | £ s. d. |
| Robert Quiry - - - | For his services in the apprehension and conviction of Robert Dooley - | 20 0 0 |
| Frederick Carr - - - | For his services in the apprehension of John Adair - - - | 10 0 0 |
| John Murphy - - - | For his exertions in the apprehension and conviction of mail-coach robbers - | 50 0 0 |
| Thomas Thompson - - - | For special purposes - - - | 100 0 0 |
| William Fetherston - - - | Ditto - - - | 30 0 0 |
| Doctor Bingham - - - | For his exertions in stopping the illicit conveyance of letters - - - | 10 0 0 |
| Garrett M'Guire, mail-guard - | In consideration of the injuries he sustained when the Cork to Tralee mail-coach was attacked on 24th January 1822 - - - | 25 0 0 |
| C. D. Oliver, contractor for the Cork and Tralee mail-coach. | For the loss of coach and horses, and for the carriage of soldiers during the disturbances in January and February 1823 - - - | 200 0 0 |
| William Keating - - - | In consideration of an injury sustained going to Trim on a post-office prosecution - - - | 12 0 0 |
| Henry Dinning - - - | Ditto - ditto - ditto - - - | 20 0 0 |
| Surgeon Noble - - - | For medical attendance on A. Reilly, a postboy - - - | 5 0 0 |
| James Graham, apothecary - - - | For medicines supplied to G. M'Guire and J. Barrett, mail-guards - - - | 3 16 2½ |
| Anne Thornton - - - | For supplying L. Byrne, mail-guard, with sundries during illness - - - | 23 6 3 |
| James Monypenny - - - | For stabling for dragoons - - - | 6 6 8 |
| James M'Kenna - - - | Ditto ditto - - - | 5 16 8 |
| John Connor - - - | Ditto ditto - - - | 2 2 3 |
| J. Rickard - - - | For hire of the Star wherry - - - | 39 16 3 |
| Ditto - - - | Ditto - Shamrock ditto - - - | 10 4 9 |
| Ditto - - - | Ditto - Joseph and Mary ditto - - - | 10 4 9 |
| Ditto - - - | Ditto - Douglass ditto - - - | 20 9 6 |
| Thomas Thompson - - - | For filing 70 deputies bonds - - - | 182 11 8 |
| Joseph Ferguson - - - | For pattern of English guards uniform and hat - - - | 5 8 4 |
| Suspension Fund - - - | For fines charged against deputy post-masters, for one year, to 5th July 1823 - - - | 114 19 4 |
| Lieut. J. Browne, harbour-master at Howth. | For amount of his incidental bill, for quarter ended 5th October 1822 - - - | 11 19 9 |
| John M'Neill, surveyor - - - | For the repair of the Dundalk bridge (to be deducted from tolls of Belfast mail-coach) - - - | 87 5 0 |
| Thomas Harrison - - - | For six stamps on letter-carriers bonds - - - | 6 10 2 |
| Executors of the late Thomas Davis, of Portumna. | For arrear of riding duty, from July 1813 to July 1818 - - - | 39 0 0 |
| John Burrowes - - - | For supplying English and Irish newspapers for the office, to 5th January 1823 - - - | 18 1 9 |
| Oil-gas company - - - | For supplying gas, from 25th April 1822 to 31st July 1823 - - - | 357 15 10¼ |
| Coal-gas company - - - | For ditto, for one year and one quarter, to 5th July 1823 - - - | 435 12 6 |
| Messrs. Leet and De Joncourt - | For British prints for the office, to ditto - - - | 15 5 0 |
| Total of Miscellaneous - - - £ | | 2,223 12 7¾ |
| WHERRIES and ROW-BOATS : | | |
| Stephen Draper - - - | For hire of row-boats attending the packets at Howth, for one year, ended 5th October 1823 - - - | 250 0 0 |
| Ditto - - - | For amount of salary as master, for same year (charged to the English office) - - - | 40 0 0 |
| Total of Wherries and Row-boats - - - £ | | 290 0 0 |

Accounts, Returns,
&c.No. 61.
Incidental Pay-
ments.

| NAME. | SERVICE. | AMOUNT. |
|--|---|----------------|
| CONVEYANCE OF MAILS: | | £ s. d. |
| William Trench - - - | For conveying the mail between Clough-jordan, Burrosakane, Roscrea, and Shinrone, for year to 5th July 1823 - | 87 15 0 |
| Mrs. W. Todd - - - | For conveying the mail between Buncrana and Carn, for same year - | 115 1 0 |
| Michael Gallwey - - - | For conveying the mail from Cork to Skibbereen, Bandon to Bantry, and to Kinsale, for same year - | 1,020 10 0 |
| Messrs. Boyd and Young - - - | For conveying the mails between Waterford and Dunmore, for same year - | 123 3 9 |
| William Hall - - - | For conveying the mail between Clones and Cootehill, for same year - | 129 2 3 |
| Richard Bourne - - - | For conveying the mails between Ballinasloe and Westport, for same year - | 972 5 0½ |
| Peter Purcell - - - | For an arrear of mileage from 11th September 1818 to 5th October 1820, conveying the mail between Passage and Dunmore - | 148 0 11¼ |
| John Quin - - - | For conveying the mail from Dublin to N. T. Mt. Kennedy and Ashford on 26th January 1823 - | 3 2 0 |
| Sir W. Betham and R. Carberry - | For conveying the mail from Dublin to Dunleary for year to 5th April 1823 - | 20 0 0 |
| Total of Conveyance of Mails - - - £ | | 2,618 19 11¼ |
| MAIL-COACH TOLLS: | | |
| Treasurer of road; Dundalk to Newry | For toll duty, from 6th January 1821 to 5th April 1823, including an arrear - | 228 2 6 |
| Treasurer of road; Dunleer to Dundalk | For toll duty, for one quarter, ended 5th October 1822 - | 27 7 6 |
| Treasurer of road; Newry to Banbridge | For toll duty, for five quarters, to 5th July 1823 - | 126 0 0 |
| Treasurer of road; Limerick to Ennis | For toll duty, for one year, ended 5th July 1823 - | 79 1 8 |
| Treasurer of road; from bounds of counties Kilkenny and Tipperary to bounds of counties Tipperary and Cork. | Ditto - - - - | 235 19 0 |
| Treasurer of road; from bounds of counties Cork and Tipperary to city of Cork. | Ditto - - - - | 941 4 0 |
| Treasurer of road; Banbridge to Belfast, 1st division. | Ditto - - - - | 79 1 8 |
| Ditto, second division - - - | Ditto - - - - | 79 1 8 |
| Treasurer of road; Dublin to Kilcullen | Ditto - - - - | 1,179 2 0 |
| Treasurer of road; Kinnegad to Athlone | Ditto - - - - | 237 5 0 |
| Proprietor of Waterford bridge - | Ditto - - - - | 182 10 0 |
| Proprietor of Bunratty bridge - | Ditto - - - - | 36 10 0 |
| Treasurer of road; Dublin to Mullingar | Ditto - - - - | 257 0 5 |
| Proprietor of Ferrig Carig bridge - | Ditto - - - - | 108 0 0 |
| Treasurer of road; Dublin to Curragha | Ditto - - - - | 59 6 3 |
| Treasurer of road; Naas to Limerick - | Ditto - - - - | 790 3 8 |
| Treasurer of road; from Kilcullen to the bounds of counties Kilkenny and Tipperary, and from Shankhill to Waterford. | Ditto - - - - | 549 0 8 |
| Treasurer of road; Dublin to Dunleer | Ditto - - - - | 177 18 9 |
| Treasurer of road; from bounds of counties Tipperary to Cashell. | Ditto - - - - | 108 12 0 |
| Treasurer of road; from city of Cork to bounds of counties Cork and Kerry. | Ditto - - - - | 365 0 0 |
| Treasurer of road; from Johnstown to bounds of county Kilkenny. | Ditto - - - - | 54 6 0 |
| Treasurer of road; Dublin to Navan - | Ditto - - - - | 194 2 8 |
| Treasurer of road; Waterford to bounds of county Cork. | Ditto - - - - | 177 18 9 |
| Treasurer of road; from bounds of counties Cork and Kerry to Tralee. | Ditto - - - - | 273 15 0 |
| Treasurer of road; Dublin to Malahide | Ditto - - - - | 19 15 5 |
| Treasurer of road; Dublin to Howth - | Ditto - - - - | 19 15 5 |
| Proprietor of Derry bridge - - - | Ditto - - - - | 217 16 0 |
| Total of Mail-coach Tolls - - - £ | | 6,803 16 0 |

Accounts, Returns,
&c.
No. 61.
Incidental Pay-
ments.

| NAME. | SERVICE. | AMOUNT. |
|--|--|---------------------|
| | | £ s. d. |
| CONVEYANCE OF SECOND GUARDS AND SUNDAY MAILS: | | |
| Waterford contractor | For conveying second guards, for one year, to 5th April 1823 | 44 9 8½ |
| Cork by Clonmel contractor | Ditto - ditto | 44 9 8½ |
| Belfast contractor | For conveying second guards, for one year, to 5th July 1823 | 197 14 2 |
| Enniskillen contractor | Ditto - ditto | 415 3 9 |
| Derry contractor | Ditto - ditto | 224 14 0½ |
| Limerick contractor | Ditto - ditto | 297 6 5½ |
| Galway contractor | Ditto - ditto | 197 14 2 |
| Cork by Clonmell contractor | For conveying Sunday mails, for one year, to 5th April 1823 | 126 0 0 |
| Cork by Cashell contractor | Ditto - ditto - ditto | 128 8 9 |
| Belfast contractor | For conveying Sunday mails, for one year, to 5th July 1823 | 80 0 0 |
| Enniskillen contractor | Ditto - ditto | 80 0 0 |
| Derry contractor | Ditto - ditto | 116 2 11 |
| Limerick contractor | Ditto - ditto | 94 0 0 |
| Waterford contractor | Ditto - ditto | 72 0 0 |
| Total of Conveyance of Second Guards and Sunday Mails | | £ 2,118 3 7½ |

RECAPITULATION.

| | £ s. d. |
|--|----------------------|
| Compensations | 1,582 1 10½ |
| Salaries and Allowances | 1,863 10 9 |
| Rents and Taxes | 738 9 1½ |
| Riding Surveyors and Travelling Expenses | 2,433 7 6 |
| Surveys and Attendant Expenses | 529 14 3 |
| Stationery, Printing, and Advertising | 3,606 7 9½ |
| Tradesmen's Bills | 5,561 1 0½ |
| Coals, Soap, and Candles | 434 0 5 |
| Law Charges | 3,829 10 4 |
| Miscellaneous | 2,223 12 7½ |
| Wherries and Row-boats | 290 0 0 |
| Conveyance of Mails | 2,618 19 11½ |
| Mail-coach Tolls | 6,803 16 0 |
| Conveyance of Second Guards and Sunday Mails | 2,118 3 7½ |
| TOTAL for Year ended 5th October 1823 | £ 34,432 15 4 |

Receiver General's Office,
General Post-Office, Dublin,
11th November 1823. }

G. C. SWAN,
Receiver General.

Accounts, Returns,
&c.

No. 62.
Sums paid for Hire
of Wherry.

Appendix, No. 62.

AN ACCOUNT of the Sums paid to Mr. Draper, for the Hire of a Wherry and Men, for attending and boarding Foreign Vessels, and bringing their Letters to the Post-Office, for Five Years, ended the 5th January 1823.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|-----|----|----------|
| Amount paid for three months to 21st January 1818 | - | - | 67 17 5 |
| Ditto - - - ditto - to 21st April | — | - | 67 5 6 |
| Ditto - - - ditto - to 21st July | — | - | 67 17 5 |
| Ditto - - - ditto - to 21st October | — | - | 67 17 5 |
| Total, Year ended 5th January 1819 | - - | £ | 270 17 9 |
| Ditto - - - ditto - to 21st January 1819 | - | - | 67 17 5 |
| Ditto - - - ditto - to 21st April | — | - | 67 5 6 |
| Ditto - - - ditto - to 21st July | — | - | 67 17 5 |
| Ditto - - - ditto - to 21st October | — | - | 67 17 5 |
| Total, Year ended 5th January 1820 | - - | £ | 270 17 9 |
| Ditto - - - ditto - to 21st January 1820 | - | - | 67 17 5 |
| Ditto - - - ditto - to 21st April | — | - | 67 17 5 |
| Ditto - - - ditto - to 21st July | — | - | 67 17 5 |
| Ditto - - - ditto - to 21st October | — | - | 67 17 5 |
| Total, Year ended 5th January 1821 | - - | £ | 271 9 8 |
| Ditto - - - ditto - to 21st January 1821 | - | - | 67 17 5 |
| Ditto - - - ditto - to 21st April | — | - | 67 17 5 |
| Ditto - - - ditto - to 21st July | — | - | 67 17 5 |
| Ditto - - - ditto - to 21st October | — | - | 67 17 5 |
| Total, Year ended 5th January 1822 | - - | £ | 271 9 8 |
| Ditto - - - ditto - to 21st January 1822 | - | - | 67 17 5 |
| Ditto - - - ditto - to 21st April | — | - | 67 17 5 |
| Ditto - - - ditto - to 21st July | — | - | 67 17 5 |
| Total, Year ended 5th January 1823 | - - | £ | 203 2 3 |

Incident Office, }
8th August 1823. }

FRA. KIERNAN,
Ex^r of Incidents.

Appendix, No. 63.

A DETAILED STATEMENT of the Expenditure relating to Ship Letters for Five Years, ended 5th January 1823.

Accounts, Returns, &c.

No. 63.
Ship-Letter Expenditure.

| YEARS ended 5th January | To whom paid. | SERVICE. | Expenditure. | Gross Amount each Year. |
|-------------------------|-----------------|--|--------------|-------------------------|
| | | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 1819 | Mr. S. Draper - | As collector on the General Post Office establishment, this year - | 60 0 0 | 230 0 0 |
| — | - - ditto - - | For superintending the Ship-Letter Office since 1815 - - | 100 0 0 | |
| — | Mr. Daly - | As clerk in the Ship-Letter Office, this year - - | 70 0 0 | |
| 1820 | Mr. J. Draper - | As collector on the General Post Office establishment, this year - | 60 0 0 | 200 0 0 |
| — | - - ditto - - | For superintending the Ship-Letter Office, - ditto - | 70 0 0 | |
| — | Mr. Daly - | As clerk - ditto - ditto - | 70 0 0 | |
| 1821 | Mr. J. Draper - | As collector on the General Post Office establishment, this year - | 60 0 0 | 200 0 0 |
| — | - - ditto - - | For superintending the Ship-Letter Office, - ditto - | 70 0 0 | |
| — | Mr. Clarke - | As clerk - ditto - ditto - | 70 0 0 | |
| 1822 | Mr. J. Draper - | As collector on the General Post Office establishment, this year - | 60 0 0 | 200 0 0 |
| — | - - ditto - - | For superintending the Ship-Letter Office, - ditto - | 70 0 0 | |
| — | Mr. Clarke - | As clerk - ditto - ditto - | 70 0 0 | |
| 1823 | Mr. J. Draper - | As collector on the General Post Office establishment, this year - | 60 0 0 | 130 0 0 |
| — | - - ditto - - | For superintending the Ship-Letter Office, from 6th Jan. to 5th July 1822, when the Office was abolished - - - | 35 0 0 | |
| — | Mr. Clarke. | As clerk in ditto, from 6th Jan. to 5th July 1822 - - - | 35 0 0 | |
| | | | | 960 0 0 |

Ship-Letter Office, General Post-Office, }
4th August 1823.

EDW. S. LEES,
Secretary.

Appendix, No. 64.

AN ACCOUNT of the Number of Cross-Channel Letters brought to the Post-Office by Mr. Draper; the Amount received by the Post-Office on such Letters, exclusive of Inland Postage; and the Expenditure incurred by the Post-Office relating thereto, for Five Years, ended 5th Jan. 1823.

No. 64.

Cross-Channel Letters.

| Years ending the 5th January. | Number of Letters. | Amount received by the Post-Office on Dublin Ship Letters. | Expenditure. |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|--|--------------|
| | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 1819 - - | 23,634 | 599 0 0 | 230 0 0 |
| 1820 - - | 16,317 | 428 15 0 | 200 0 0 |
| 1821 - - | 10,613 | 279 6 8 | 200 0 0 |
| 1822 - - | 7,983 | 211 9 6 | 200 0 0 |
| 1823 - - | 7,560 | 195 8 0 | 130 0 0 |
| TOTAL - | 66,107 | 1,713 19 2 | 960 0 0 |

General Post-Office, }
2d August 1823.

EDW. S. LEES, Secretary.

Accounts, Returns,
&c.No. 65.
Tradesmen's Bills.

Appendix, No. 65.

AN ACCOUNT of all Sums paid for Tradesmen's Bills, distinguishing the Amount paid for Furniture, Painting, &c. supplied to each Set of Apartments, for Three Years, ended 5th January 1823, distinguishing each Year.

| NAME. | SERVICE. | Year 1820. | | | Year 1821. | | | Year 1822. | | |
|--|---|------------|----|-----|------------|----|-----|------------|----|----|
| | | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| John Rivett, tailor | For clothing for mail-guards, letter-carriers, and messengers. | 1,701 | 1 | 5½ | 1,182 | 2 | 6 | 1,045 | 18 | 1½ |
| Charles Thorp, plasterer. | For whitewashing, &c. | 33 | 0 | 8 | 46 | 8 | 8½ | 41 | 19 | 2 |
| M. Goggin, armourer | For fire-arms for mail-guards, and ammunition supplied to the country guards. | 44 | 0 | 0 | 51 | 8 | 0 | 25 | 10 | 4 |
| T. Fitzpatrick, rope-maker. | For twine - - | 332 | 17 | 3 | 276 | 0 | 8 | 299 | 10 | 8 |
| Sibthorpe & Foulkes, glaziers. | For glazing - - | 11 | 13 | 11½ | 13 | 14 | 10½ | 8 | 13 | 9 |
| T. Geoghegan, linen-draper. | His bill - - | 19 | 17 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| R. Wilson, linen-draper. | For thirty-six counterpanes. | - | - | - | 27 | 0 | 0 | — | — | — |
| B. Halpin, saddler | For mail bags, &c. &c. | 130 | 11 | 5 | 201 | 19 | 0½ | 240 | 9 | 1½ |
| Edward Collins, saddler. | For repairing mail bags, &c. | 58 | 10 | 8 | - | - | - | 71 | 11 | 2 |
| John Davis, mail-bag maker. | For mail bags - - | 142 | 0 | 6 | 27 | 2 | 0 | 75 | 4 | 0 |
| John Hewson, ironmonger. | For ironmongery, &c. | 139 | 0 | 2½ | 106 | 2 | 9½ | 201 | 18 | 8 |
| John Read & Sons, cutlers. | For chains and swivels, and repairs for bags. | 7 | 14 | 2½ | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| John Chancellor, watch and clock makers. | For mail-guards time-pieces, and sundry repairs. | 40 | 19 | 0 | 53 | 4 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Ald ⁿ Darley, stone-cutter. | For stonecutters' work | 36 | 5 | 9 | - | - | - | 22 | 17 | 3½ |
| Edward Carolin and Sons, carpenters. | For carpenters' work - | 381 | 18 | 3¼ | 824 | 17 | 5¼ | 530 | 2 | 4¼ |
| Samuel Gatchell - | For chains for mail bags. | 6 | 13 | 0 | - | - | - | 1 | 10 | 10 |
| Mrs. Ramadge - | For mail bags - - | 16 | 4 | 10 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| L. Cummins, pavior | For paviers' work - | 1 | 19 | 8 | - | - | - | 17 | 17 | 1 |
| John Appleton - | For patent lamps - | 108 | 0 | 0 | 73 | 0 | 10½ | — | — | — |

| NAME. | SERVICE. | Year 1820. | Year 1821. | Year 1822. | Accounts, Returns, &c. No. 65. Tradesmen's Bills. |
|---|---|------------|------------|------------|--|
| | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | |
| A. Potterton and Co., hatters. | For mail guards hats | 190 2 6 | 191 17 6 | 120 11 6 | |
| L. Cummins - | For repairing lamps at Howth. | 23 12 8½ | — | — | |
| Mack, Williams, and Gibton, upholsterers. | For upholsterers' work | *16 9 0 | — | — | |
| R. Stewart, carver | For carvers' work to clock of post-office, &c. | 39 4 0 | - - - | 5 9 5 | |
| Anne Draper, house-keeper. | For petty incidents - | 244 14 4 | 247 10 1½ | 194 19 3¼ | |
| Waugh and Sons, watchmakers. | For winding and taking care of the post-office clocks. | - - - | 22 2 0 | — | |
| M. M. Master, watch-maker. | For additional work to the dial of clock, and for cleaning time-pieces. | - - - | 54 8 9 | — | |
| P. Boylan, painter | For painters' work, &c. | - - - | 268 16 4¾ | 265 19 0 | |
| A. Richey, linen-draper. | His bill - - | - - - | 51 2 11½ | 36 12 6½ | |
| W. Jackson - | For delph and lamp muffs. | - - - | 24 11 11½ | — | |
| Charles Corley - | For labels on mail bags. | - - - | 31 12 6 | 35 16 7 | |
| John Mallett, plumber | For plumbers' work - | - - - | 87 9 5½ | — | |
| G. H. Jones - | For a print of the new post-office. | - - - | 10 0 0 | — | |
| James Weldon, tin-man. | For lamps for illuminations. | - - - | 823 3 1 | — | |
| Samuel Whitmore | For a large transparency. | - - - | 34 2 6 | — | |
| J. G. Mulvany - | For transparencies - | - - - | 34 4 0 | — | |
| W. Long and Sons, coachmakers. | For repairs of Howth coach and cart. | - - - | 17 2 1 | — | |
| William Mallett - | For lamps and repairs at Howth. | - - - | 86 8 7½ | 3 5 5½ | |
| J. W. Moore, apothecary. | His bill - - | - - - | 5 8 9 | — | |
| James Weldon, tin-man. | Repairing lamps and painting. | - - - | - - - | 23 0 0 | |
| Samuel Yeates - | For a thermometer - | - - - | - - - | 1 6 0 | |
| David Leedom, glazier. | For glazing - - | - - - | - - - | 14 13 5 | |

* This amount was paid in discharge of an outstanding account for articles supplied in the years 1814 & 1815.

Accounts, Returns,
&c.
No. 65.
Tradesmen's Bills.

| NAME. | SERVICE. | Year 1820. | Year 1821. | Year 1822. |
|---|---|-------------|------------|------------|
| | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| J. Millner, gas-fitter | For repairs to brackets in the Inland Office. | - - - | - - - | 11 16 10½ |
| C. Corley - - | On account of ivory labels. | - - - | - - - | 150 0 0 |
| Hoyte and Flood - | For paint for lamps at Howth. | - - - | - - - | 2 8 6 |
| Totals for each Year - £ | | 3,726 10 8¾ | 4,873 1 4 | 3,449 1 1½ |
| TOTAL paid for three Years, ended 5th of January 1823 - £12,048 13 2¼ | | | | |

PAYMENTS on account of building New Post Office.

| NAME. | SERVICE. | 1820. | 1821. | 1822. |
|--|---------------------------|-------------|-----------|---------|
| | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Baker and Darley, stonecutters. | For stonecutters' work. | 65 14 3 | — | — |
| W. and J. Tassie, stonecutters. | For cut stone work - | 71 16 7½ | — | — |
| P. Boylan, painter | For painters' work - | 195 1 5¾ | — | — |
| John Hewson, ironmonger. | For ironmongers' work. | 34 17 2½ | — | — |
| John Mallett, plumber | For plumbers' work - | 2,379 12 4½ | — | — |
| L. and A. Morgan, upholsterers. | Balance of their account. | *300 0 0 | *243 12 9 | — |
| Totals of each Year - £ | | 3,047 1 11¼ | 243 12 9 | — |
| TOTAL paid on account of building New Post Office - - £3,290 14 8¼ | | | | |

* Of these amounts of £300 and £243 12s. 9d., only £78 6s. 4½d. is applicable to the period of this Return.

Receiver-General's Office, }
23d September 1823. }

G. C. SWAN,
Rec^r Gen^l.

Appendix, No. 66.

AN ACCOUNT of all Sums paid for Tradesmen's Bills or Incidental Expenses of the Post-Office; distinguishing the Amount paid for Furniture, Painting, &c. supplied to each set of Apartments, for Three Years, respectively ended the 5th January 1824, 1825, and 1826.

| NAME. | SERVICE. | Year ended | Year ended | Year ended |
|-------------------------------------|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | 5th Jan. 1824. | 5th Jan. 1825. | 5th Jan. 1826. |
| | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| T. Fitzpatrick, ropemaker. | Amount of his bills for twine for the different offices. | 305 17 9 | 307 2 0 | 311 11 4 |
| David Leedom, glazier | Amount of his bills for cleaning and repairing the office windows. | 62 18 3 | 60 9 11 | 60 3 1 |
| B. Halpin, saddler - | Amount of his bills for saddle-bags, for post riders, &c. | 287 1 3 | 99 18 11 | — |
| M. Henderson, saddler | For the like service - | - - - | 63 19 5½ | 236 14 7 |
| E. Collins, saddler - | For repairing saddle-bags. | 45 16 7½ | 20 0 0 | 36 0 0 |
| John Davis, bag-maker | Amount of his bills for mail-bags. | 68 3 11 | 67 8 0 | 127 10 8 |
| John Rivett, tailor - | Amount of his bills for mail-guards, letter-carriers, and porters clothing. | 1,269 13 8 | — | — |
| Gilpin, Howell, & Co., tailors. | For the like service - | - - - | 1,037 17 2 | 1,091 2 6 |
| Alexander Potterton & Co., hatters. | Amount of their bills for mail-guards hats. | 106 2 7½ | 96 9 3 | 94 16 11 |
| Bradburn & Campbell, hatters. | Amount of their bills for letter-carriers hats. | 40 12 6 | 30 0 0 | 30 0 0 |
| John Cummins, gas-fitter. | Amount of his bills for conductors, &c. for gas. | 192 3 6 | 20 10 6 | 26 16 7 |
| John Weldon, tinman | For painting, and sundry repairs to street lamps. | 47 10 10 | 24 3 4 | 24 5 4 |
| John Hewson, ironmonger. | Amount of his bills for ironmongery, &c. | 212 18 8 | 185 13 3½ | 150 6 1½ |
| Edward Smith, clock-maker. | Amount of his bills for time-pieces for mail-guards, and for repairs and winding them. | 119 19 7 | 88 16 1½ | 74 2 6½ |
| John Chancellor, clock-maker. | For the like service. | 67 13 7½ | — | — |
| Waugh & Sons, clock-makers. | For winding and taking care of the small clocks in the building. | 5 10 6 | — | — |
| M. M'Master, clock-maker. | Amount of his bills for winding and regulating office clocks, from 29th March 1818 to 29th Dec. 1823. | - - - | 146 5 0 | — |
| The same - - - | For the like service, to 29th Sept. 1825. | - - - | - - - | 59 17 3 |

(107.)

(continued)

Accounts, Returns,
&c.
No. 66.
Tradesmen's Bills
and Incidental
Expenses.

| NAME. | SERVICE. | Year ended | Year ended | Year ended |
|---|--|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| | | 5th Jan. 1824. | 5th Jan. 1825. | 5th Jan. 1826. |
| | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| M. Goggin, armourer | For supplying ammunition to the country mail-guards. | 31 11 6 | 33 17 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 45 7 8 |
| The same - - | Amount of his bills for pistols. | - - - | - - - | 13 13 0 |
| Thomas Fowler, gun-maker. | Amount of bill for cleaning and repairing fire-arms. | 55 2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | — |
| William Rigby, gun-maker. | Amount of his bill for mail-guards arms. | - - - | 37 10 9 | — |
| Richard Yeates, cutler | Amount of his bill for mail-guards swords. | 55 11 6 | - - - | 2 19 3 |
| J. Willis, musical instrument maker. | For supplying a bugle-horn for announcing the arrival of the packet at Howth. | 2 16 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | — |
| Edw. Carolin & Sons, carpenters. | Amount of their bills for carpenters' work. | 449 9 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 276 5 10 | 145 18 2 |
| John Mallett, plumber | Amount of his bill - | 33 2 1 | - - - | 73 9 2 |
| Richard Wilson, linen-draper. | Amount of his bill - | 45 2 0 | — | — |
| Hen. Smith, linen-draper. | Amount of his bill - | - - - | 19 2 2 | — |
| Thomas Geoghegan, linen draper. | Amount of his bill - | - - - | - - - | 18 1 2 |
| William Jackson, china-man. | Amount of his bills for earthenware. | 47 6 11 | — | — |
| Thos. Williams, blanket-man. | Amount of his bill for quilts and blankets. | 13 16 0 | — | — |
| L. and A. Morgan, upholsterers. | Amount of their bill for furniture, and cleaning and repairing same. | 84 11 11 | 94 7 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — |
| Mack, Williams, and Gibton, upholsterers. | Amount of their bills for the like service. | 83 5 9 | — | — |
| P. Boylan, painter - | Amount of his bill - | - - - | 194 19 7 | — |
| C. Corley, engraver, &c. | Balance of his bills for ivory and other labels supplied on coming to the New Post Office. | 314 1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | — |
| The same - - | Amount of his bill for stamping-ink. | 45 18 0 | — | — |
| Anne Draper, house-keeper. | Amount of her bills for petty incidents. | 205 0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 184 8 3 | 191 2 11 |
| Johnston & Murray, architects. | Their per-centage on tradesmen's bills. | *400 2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 46 18 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 14 9 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| The same - - | So much advanced on account, for enlarging the Post-Office premises. | - - - | - - - | 250 0 0 |
| S. Gatchell, hardware-man. | Amount of his bills for bag chains. | 7 1 8 | 4 3 6 | 5 2 1 |
| J. Cassidy, bog-wood-man. | Amount of his bill - | 12 0 5 | — | — |

* This bill was examined by the Parliamentary Commissioners of Inquiry in 1823, being their per-centage on the several tradesmen's bills remaining unpaid, for the building of the New Post Office.

Accounts, Returns, &c.
No. 66.
Tradesmen's Bills and Incidental Expenses.

| NAME. | SERVICE. | Year ended | Year ended | Year ended |
|--------------------------------------|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | 5th Jan. 1824. | 5th Jan. 1825. | 5th Jan. 1826. |
| | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| L. Cummins, pavior - | Amount of his bill - | 3 13 3 | 1 9 5½ | 1 5 6 |
| Richard Haslam, bagman. | Amount of his bill for stamp boards. | 11 14 0 | 17 9 6 | 15 3 0 |
| J. Shipley, saddler - | For leather pouches for the Lord Lieutenant's letters. | 34 17 1½ | — | — |
| C. Hamilton, saddler | Amount of his bill for saddle-bags. | - - - | 94 11 4 | — |
| Chas. Thorpe, plasterer | Amount of his bill for whitewashing, &c. | - - - | 80 13 10½ | — |
| M'Carthy & Ballantine, stonecutters. | Amount of their bill - | - - - | 3 7 9 | — |
| Ambrose Leet - - | For six copies of his book of noted places. | - - - | 4 10 0 | — |
| J. Pigott, bookseller - | For three copies of the London and Hibernian Directory. | - - - | 23 3 1½ | — |
| D. Foulkes, glazier - | Amount of his bill - | - - - | - - - | 0 10 10 |
| R. Spear, optician - | For scales and weights | - - - | - - - | 1 2 9 |
| Wm. Harrison, builder | For an additional room built at Howth for the accommodation of the Captains of the Packets. | - - - | - - - | 30 0 0 |
| TOTALS - £ | | 4,768 9 5 | 3,365 11 11 | 3,131 11 11½ |

Furniture, Painting, &c. supplied to each set of Apartments.

| | Year ended | Year ended | Year ended |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 5th Jan. 1824. | 5th Jan. 1825. | 5th Jan. 1826. |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| FURNITURE: | | | |
| Secretary's Apartments - - - | * 88 7 10 | 2 12 0 | — |
| Comptroller British-Mail Office - - | * 30 1 1½ | — | — |
| Ditto Penny Post ditto - - - | — | — | — |
| Housekeeper's Apartments - - - | * 6 7 8 | 3 5 7 | 0 12 0 |
| Messenger's ditto - - - | * 1 19 3 | — | — |
| Total for Furniture - £ | 126 15 10½ | 5 17 7 | 0 12 0 |
| PAINTING: | | | |
| Comptroller of Penny Post - - - | - - - | 11 10 8½ | — |
| Minute Clerk's Apartments - - - | - - - | 0 15 0½ | — |
| Housekeeper's ditto - - - | - - - | 16 3 11 | — |
| Total for Painting - £ | - - - | 28 9 8 | — |

Note:—Those Bills marked thus (*) were inspected by the Parliamentary Commissioners of Inquiry in 1823.

G. C. SWAN,
Rec^r Gen^l.

Receiver-General's Office,
General Post-Office,
Dublin, 20th September 1826. }

Appendix, No. 67.

Accounts, Returns,
&c.No. 67.
Printing,
Engraving, and
Stationery.

AN ACCOUNT of the Sums paid for Printing, Engraving, and Stationery, for Three Years, ended 5th January 1823; distinguishing each Office and each Year.

| OFFICE. | Year. | Printing. | Stationery. | TOTAL. |
|---|-------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Secretary's - - - | 1820 | 691 15 0 | 1,351 10 5 | 2,043 5 5 |
| | 1821 | 287 2 9 | 1,242 18 11 | 1,530 1 8 |
| | 1822 | 367 10 1 | 1,001 11 5 | 1,369 1 6 |
| Receiver-General's - - | 1820 | 49 18 2 | 25 16 7½ | 75 14 9½ |
| | 1821 | 13 6 7 | 36 1 0½ | 49 7 7½ |
| | 1822 | 21 4 10 | 12 17 0½ | 34 1 10½ |
| Accountant-General's - - | 1820 | 171 19 5 | 53 11 7 | 225 11 0 |
| | 1821 | 68 11 4 | 35 0 1 | 103 11 5 |
| | 1822 | 78 14 0 | 36 8 9½ | 115 2 9½ |
| British-Mail - - - | 1820 | 82 17 9 | 65 19 10½ | 148 17 7½ |
| | 1821 | 68 16 11 | 61 14 9½ | 130 11 8½ |
| | 1822 | 27 2 5 | 43 16 10 | 70 19 3 |
| Inland - - - | 1820 | 442 19 0 | 187 10 6 | 630 9 6 |
| | 1821 | 278 12 7 | 174 18 10 | 453 11 5 |
| | 1822 | 234 18 11 | 133 2 7 | 368 1 6 |
| Bye and Dead Letter - | 1820 | 1,341 7 2 | 27 17 8 | 1,369 4 10 |
| | 1821 | 905 16 8 | 25 18 0 | 931 14 8 |
| | 1822 | 1,098 2 0 | 11 14 11 | 1,109 16 11 |
| Letter-Bill - - - | 1820 | 731 14 9 | 15 2 0 | 746 16 9 |
| | 1821 | 567 0 9½ | 11 12 2 | 578 12 11½ |
| | 1822 | 545 13 1 | 8 14 8 | 554 7 9 |
| Mail-Coach - - - | 1820 | 517 11 11 | 50 5 11½ | 567 17 10½ |
| | 1821 | 288 2 11 | 62 1 8½ | 350 4 7½ |
| | 1822 | 395 4 6½ | 53 14 6 | 448 19 0½ |
| Alphabet and Paid-Window - | 1820 | 42 16 6 | 6 19 0 | 49 15 6 |
| | 1821 | 39 7 4 | 5 9 7 | 44 16 11 |
| | 1822 | 49 4 3 | 4 3 11 | 53 8 2 |
| Solicitors - - - | 1821 | - - - | 5 1 9 | 5 1 9 |
| Letter-Carriers - - - | 1820 | 42 10 0 | 42 3 0 | 84 13 0 |
| | 1821 | 26 13 0 | 42 0 4 | 68 13 4 |
| | 1822 | 38 19 2½ | 34 7 10½ | 73 7 1 |
| Ship-Letter - - - | 1820 | 19 13 1 | 3 3 7 | 22 16 8 |
| | 1821 | 5 13 4 | 5 17 11 | 11 11 3 |
| | 1822 | 2 11 2 | 2 2 4 | 4 13 6 |
| Newspaper - - - | 1820 | 157 5 9 | - - - | 157 5 9 |
| | 1821 | 71 19 10 | - - - | 71 19 10 |
| | 1822 | 60 7 1 | - - - | 60 7 1 |
| Penny Post - - - | 1820 | 115 1 3 | 42 18 4 | 157 19 7 |
| | 1821 | 87 17 2 | 34 3 5 | 122 0 7 |
| | 1822 | 95 4 7 | 27 5 1 | 122 9 8 |
| Writing - - - | 1821 | - - - | 21 4 6 | 21 4 6 |
| | 1822 | - - - | 30 18 0½ | 30 18 0½ |
| Housekeeper's - - - | 1822 | - - - | 4 0 7 | 4 0 7 |
| Total paid for Printing and Stationery - - - £ | | | | 15,173 7 3½ |
| ENGRAVING : | | | | |
| Charles Corley, Engraver, for supplying the Dublin Office, Penny Post, and the several post-towns throughout the kingdom with stamps, seals, and the various labels for the mail-bags, &c. &c. is allowed 300l. per annum, making for Three Years | | | | 900 0 0 |
| Total paid for Printing, Engraving, and Stationery, } - - - £ for three Years, ended 5th January 1823 - } | | | | 16,073 7 3½ |

Receiver-General's Office,
23d September 1823.G. C. SWAN,
Rec' Genl.

Appendix, No. 68.

Accounts, Returns,
&c.No. 68.
Sums paid for
Printing,
Engraving,
and Stationery.

AN ACCOUNT of the Sums paid for Printing, Engraving, and Stationery, for Three Years, ended 5th January 1826; distinguishing each Office, and the Amount for each Year.

| YEAR. | NAME OF OFFICE. | PRINTING. | STATIONERY, and Per-centage. |
|-------|----------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------|
| | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 1823 | Secretary's - - - | 405 10 11 | — |
| 1824 | - - - - - | 269 4 0½ | * 2,568 2 10½ |
| 1825 | - - - - - | 250 14 8 | 1,206 13 2½ |
| 1823 | Receiver-General's - - | 15 6 6 | — |
| 1824 | - - - - - | 10 9 5 | * 54 14 9 |
| 1825 | - - - - - | 8 16 5 | 16 12 4 |
| 1823 | Accountant-General's - - | 57 8 3 | — |
| 1824 | - - - - - | 32 12 2 | * 127 14 7 |
| 1825 | - - - - - | 93 16 3 | 50 0 9 |
| 1823 | British-Mail - - - | 39 9 5 | — |
| 1824 | - - - - - | 22 1 5 | * 121 0 7½ |
| 1825 | - - - - - | 20 7 10 | 69 1 2½ |
| 1823 | Inland - - - - - | 254 14 10 | — |
| 1824 | - - - - - | 155 10 8½ | * 469 2 9½ |
| 1825 | - - - - - | 87 18 11½ | 216 3 2 |
| 1823 | Bye and Dead-Letter - | 406 18 2 | — |
| 1824 | - - - - - | 510 0 1 | * 63 14 11½ |
| 1825 | - - - - - | 444 17 7 | 16 16 2½ |
| 1823 | Letter-Bill - - - - - | 305 4 9 | — |
| 1824 | - - - - - | 271 17 11 | * 12 16 2½ |
| 1825 | - - - - - | 272 12 11 | 5 19 0 |
| 1823 | Mail-Coach - - - - - | 249 2 5 | — |
| 1824 | - - - - - | 256 12 9½ | * 99 0 9½ |
| 1825 | - - - - - | 299 0 5½ | 37 18 9 |
| 1823 | Alphabet and Paid-Window - | 18 16 2 | — |
| 1824 | - - - - - | 6 6 8 | * 45 14 3½ |
| 1825 | - - - - - | 10 18 1 | 25 0 5½ |
| 1823 | Letter-Carriers - - - | 48 8 10 | — |
| 1824 | - - - - - | 41 1 0 | * 87 6 2½ |
| 1825 | - - - - - | 33 13 2 | 46 5 1½ |
| 1823 | Ship-Letter - - - - - | 5 0 0 | — |
| 1824 | - - - - - | — | — |
| 1825 | - - - - - | — | — |
| 1823 | Penny Post - - - - - | 31 14 0 | — |
| 1824 | - - - - - | 31 1 2 | * 102 1 6½ |
| 1825 | - - - - - | 38 8 11 | 51 7 6½ |
| 1823 | Registry - - - - - | — | — |
| 1824 | - - - - - | - - - | * 10 19 11 |
| 1825 | - - - - - | - - - | 18 18 3 |
| 1823 | Writing - - - - - | — | — |
| 1824 | - - - - - | - - - | * 63 12 8½ |
| 1825 | - - - - - | - - - | 21 2 2½ |

* See next page.

(continued)

Accounts, Returns,
&c.No. 68.
Sums paid for
Printing,
Engraving,
and Stationery.

| YEAR. | NAME OF OFFICE. | PRINTING. | STATIONERY, and Per-centage. |
|--|-----------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|
| | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 1823 | British Newspaper - - | 16 19 11 | — |
| 1824 | - - - - - | 18 16 2 | * 37 9 2 |
| 1825 | - - - - - | 32 17 9 | 27 0 9½ |
| 1823 | Solicitor's - - - | — | — |
| 1824 | - - - - - | — | — |
| 1825 | - - - - - | - - - | 12 18 1¼ |
| 1823 | Housekeeper's - - - | — | — |
| 1824 | - - - - - | - - - | * 5 0 1¼ |
| 1825 | - - - - - | - - - | 5 12 6¼ |
| 1823 | Charles Corley - - - | — | — |
| 1824 | - - - - - | † 531 7 9 | — |
| 1825 | - - - - - | 298 16 5 | — |
| 1823 | Patentee for supplying Stationery | — | — |
| 1824 | - - - - - | - - - | * 207 16 6¼ |
| 1825 | - - - - - | - - - | * 56 13 5 |
| Total for Three Years } to 5th January 1826 } - £ | | 5,904 14 10½ | 5,960 11 1¼ |

ENGRAVING.

Charles Corley for engraving the labels on mail-bags for the several post-towns in Ireland, and for supplying the Dublin officers, &c. &c. with stamps, seals, &c. is allowed a sum of £300 per annu m.

* Though these sums have been paid in this year for stationery supplied the different offices, yet it embraces a period from 6th July 1822 to the 5th October 1824.

The delay in the payment thereof was in consequence of the prices being under the consideration of Government, the result of which was, the fixing to each article a stated price, and allowing the patentee six and a half per cent. on all English stationery, to cover the expense of his establishment, as communicated by Mr. Gregory's letter, bearing date the 30th March 1822.

† This sum has been paid in this year to Charles Corley for copper-plate printing, supplying the different post-towns with bye vouchers, &c. and embraces a period from 6th July 1822 to 5th October 1824.

G. C. SWAN,
Rec^r Gen^l.Receiver-General's Office, }
20th Sept. 1826. }

Appendix, No. 69.

Accounts, Returns,
&c.

No. 69.
Sums paid for
Advertising.

AN ACCOUNT of the Sums paid for Advertising, and to what Newspapers paid, for
Three Years, ended 5th January 1823, distinguishing each Year.

| NEWSPAPERS. | YEAR 1820. | YEAR 1821. | YEAR 1822. | TOTAL paid for Three Years, ended 5th January 1823. |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Farmer's Journal - | 4 8 7 | — | — | 4 8 7 |
| Dublin Journal - - | 4 17 6 | 2 16 4 | 26 2 2 | 33 16 0 |
| Hibernian Journal - | 4 17 6 | 7 1 6 | — | 11 19 0 |
| Dublin Observer - | 4 17 6 | — | — | 4 17 6 |
| Correspondent - - | 10 5 10 | - - | 26 6 6 | 36 12 4 |
| Weekly Register - | 6 16 6 | - - | 5 14 10 | 12 11 4 |
| Saunders' News-Letter | 6 11 0 | 12 17 10 | 37 8 0 | 56 16 10 |
| Morning Post - - | 13 2 2 | 10 18 7 | 16 10 8 | 40 11 5 |
| Commercial Gazette - | 4 10 0 | — | — | 4 10 0 |
| Patriot - - | 11 15 0 | 1 12 6 | 13 9 9 | 26 17 3 |
| Dublin Directory - | 11 7 6 | 5 13 9 | 5 13 9 | 22 15 0 |
| Evening Post - - | 14 6 0 | - - | 17 15 4 | 32 1 4 |
| Warder - - - | - - | 0 15 2 | — | 0 15 2 |
| Freeman's Journal - | - - | 7 13 10 | 8 9 9 | 16 3 7 |
| Evening Herald - - | - - | 3 18 0 | — | 3 18 0 |
| Antidote - - | - - | - - | 2 18 6 | 2 18 6 |
| TOTAL paid for Three Years, ended 5th January 1823 - £ | | | | 311 11 10 |

Receiver-General's Office,
23d September 1823.

G. C. SWAN,
Receiver General.

Accounts, Returns,
&c.

No. 70.
Sums paid for
Advertising.

Appendix, No. 70.

AN ACCOUNT of the Sums paid for Advertising, and to what Newspapers, for Three Years, ended 5th January 1826.

| NAME OF NEWSPAPER. | YEAR ended 5th January 1824. | | | YEAR ended 5th January 1825. | | | YEAR ended 5th January 1826. | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|----|-----|------------------------------------|----|----|------------------------------------|----|----|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Evening Mail - - | 17 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 6 | — | — | — |
| Freeman's Journal - - | 14 | 11 | 11 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Farmer's Journal - - | 3 | 5 | 6 | - | - | - | 0 | 16 | 3 |
| Correspondent - - | 21 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 15 | 10 |
| Mercantile Advertiser - | 17 | 13 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Antidote - - - | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 6 |
| Dublin Journal - - | 19 | 19 | 10 | 3 | 15 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Patriot - - - | 20 | 19 | 3 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 9 | 4½ |
| Saunders - - - | 8 | 13 | 4 | 11 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 0 |
| Dublin Directory - - | 5 | 13 | 9 | 5 | 13 | 9 | 5 | 13 | 9 |
| Morning Register - - | 11 | 9 | 8 | 4 | 17 | 6 | 3 | 11 | 6 |
| Evening Herald - - | 11 | 12 | 11 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Morning Post - - | 19 | 4 | 11½ | 1 | 16 | 4½ | 3 | 12 | 0 |
| Chester Chronicle - - | 2 | 7 | 7 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Warder - - - | 13 | 13 | 8½ | - | - | - | 2 | 9 | 9½ |
| Evening Post - - | 23 | 18 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Connaught Journal - - | - | - | - | 13 | 0 | 0 | — | — | — |
| Galway Advertiser - - | - | - | - | 13 | 0 | 0 | — | — | — |
| Irish Times - - - | - | - | - | 1 | 10 | 0 | 3 | 10 | 9 |
| Star - - - | - | - | - | 1 | 15 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 3 |
| Morning Courier - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 19 | 0½ |
| TOTAL - - £ | 214 | 12 | 4 | 74 | 0 | 1½ | 43 | 18 | 4½ |

G. C. SWAN,
Rec^r Gen^l.

Receiver-General's Office, }
20th September 1826. }

Accounts, Returns,
&c.

No. 71.
Sums paid
for preparing of
Accounts
for Parliament.

Appendix, No. 71.

A RETURN of the Sums paid for the Preparation of Accounts for Parliament, showing the Nature of the Accounts, and the Names of the Parties to whom the Sums were paid, for Three Years, ended 5th January 1823, distinguishing each Year.

| YEAR. | TO WHOM PAID. | NATURE OF ACCOUNTS. | AMOUNT PAID. |
|--------|---------------------------------------|--|--------------|
| | | | £ s. d. |
| 1820 - | George D. Mills and George Wilkinson. | The annual account of the receipts and expenditure of the General Post-Office - - - - - | 39 0 0 |
| — | Henry Clare - - | Copying a report and sundry papers respecting a proposition to the Mail-coach contractors - - - | 3 10 0 |
| | | Total paid in Year 1820 - £ | 42 10 0 |
| 1821 - | George D. Mills and George Wilkinson. | The annual account of the receipts and expenditure of the General Post-Office - - - - - | 39 0 0 |
| — | George D. Mills - | An account of the gross receipts, charges of management, and net produce in each year, from 1790 to 1800, both inclusive, showing the aggregate amount on each of these heads. An account of all sums of money paid out of incidents, or otherwise, for building or furnishing the new Post-Office in Dublin, within seven years, to 5th January 1821. An account of the gross and net revenue for the years 1804, 1808, 1812, 1816, in British currency, and the amount of deductions from the same on account of incidents, in every year from the Union to the 5th of January 1821. An account of the gross receipt of the Post-Office revenue of Ireland for each year, from 1808 to 1820. An account of the number of post-towns in Ireland in the years 1808 and 1820. An account of the amount of returned and insolvent letters in the Post-Office for the years 1808 and 1820. And sundry accounts for Treasury - - - - - | 14 12 6 |
| | | Total paid in 1821 - £ | 53 12 6 |
| 1822 - | George D. Mills and George Wilkinson. | The annual account of the receipts and expenditure of the General Post-Office - - - - - | 39 0 0 |
| — | C. D. Devitt and John Walpole. | An account of outstanding balances of deputy postmasters, riding surveyors, and letter-carriers, from 5th January 1810 to 5th January 1822, stating the several amounts paid during that period, as also the sums still due, and the measures taken to recover same - - - | 9 15 0 |

Accounts, Returns,
&c.No. 71.
Sums paid
for preparing of
Accounts
for Parliament.

| YEAR. | TO WHOM PAID. | NATURE OF ACCOUNTS. | AMOUNT PAID. |
|--------|--------------------|---|--------------|
| | | | £ s. d. |
| 1822 - | George Irvine - - | Copies of all papers connected with Sir Abraham Bradley King's Patent, for supplying the public offices with stationery. An account of the establishment of the General Post-Office of Ireland, stating the names, the office, the amount of salary, fees, and allowances of every kind received by each person whose salary is above 100 <i>l.</i> a year, and also the number of regular servants receiving less than 100 <i>l.</i> a year, and the amount of pay and allowances to them, in classes or departments. An account showing the amount of the contingent expenses of the Post-Office under separate heads, and the total for the year ending 5th January 1822. A statement of the rate per cent. or scale of allowances to deputy post-masters for receiving letters and dispatching mails. A return of all persons in the General Post-Office holding two or more commissions, offices, pensions, half or retired pay, or allowances of any kind from the public. An account of the establishment of the General Post-Office at the commencement of the year 1822, showing the name of every officer where the salary or emoluments exceed 50 <i>l.</i> per annum, the name of individual, amount of salary and emoluments, and estimated amount of contribution of each individual to Superannuation Fund. An account of the total number of each class of officers, clerks, and servants, the rates of salary, the scales of increase for length of service according to the establishment existing prior to the end of the Christmas quarter 1821 - - - - | 15 10 0 |
| — | George J. Murphy - | A return of post-towns on the cross-roads that might receive and forward bags on Sundays - - - - | 0 16 3 |
| | | Total paid in 1822 - £ | 65 1 3 |

14th October 1823.

G. C. SWAN,
Rec^r Genl.

Appendix, No. 72.

Accounts, Returns, &c.
No. 72.
Payments and Rebates, 1821 to 1823.

AN ACCOUNT of all Payments made out of the Fund arising from Post-paid Letters, previous to the payment of that Revenue to the Receiver-General, for Three Years, ended the 5th January 1823, distinguishing each Year.—Also, an Account of the Amount of English and Irish Rebates, or Money returned on Letters overcharged, for Three Years, ended 5th January 1823, distinguishing each year.

| YEAR ending 5th January | REBATES: | | Takings-off on Irish Letters from Letter-Carriers. | Ship Letters. | Expresses. | Total Amount of all Payments. |
|-------------------------|-------------|-----------|--|---------------|------------|-------------------------------|
| | Irish. | English. | | | | |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 1821 | 340 0 5 | 127 17 11 | 545 18 0 | 56 8 10 | 5 2 5½ | 1,075 7 7½ |
| 1822 | 264 18 6 | 128 0 7 | 458 3 7½ | 41 16 9 | 90 11 9 | 983 11 2½ |
| 1823 | 425 18 0 | 103 9 0 | 437 5 8½ | 26 7 2 | 19 4 7 | 1,012 4 5½ |
| TOTAL £ | 1,030 16 11 | 359 7 6 | 1,441 7 4 | 124 12 9 | 114 18 9½ | 3,071 3 3½ |

General Post-Office, Dublin,
13th October 1823.

ANTH. LYSTER,
Super^t Alphabet Office.

Appendix, No. 73.

AN ACCOUNT of all Payments made out of the Fund arising from Post-paid Letters, previous to the payment of that Revenue to the Receiver-General, for Three Years, ending 5th January 1826, distinguishing each year.—*Also, an Account of the Amount of English and Irish Rebates, or Money returned on Letters overcharged, for Three Years, ending 5th January 1826, distinguishing each year.

No. 73.
Payments and Rebates, 1824 to 1826.

| YEAR ending 5th January | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. |
|-------------------------|---|--|---|---|--|---|
| | Rebates, Irish; or Money returned on overcharged Letters from the Interior. | Rebates, English; or Money returned on overcharged Letters from England. | Takings-off, Irish; or Money paid to Letter-Carriers and the Alphabet on re-directed Letters. | Takings-off, English; or Money paid to Letter-Carriers and the Alphabet on re-directed Letters. | Expresses, or Money paid for carrying British Mails. | Ship Letters: Money paid to Captains of Vessels carrying a Bag. |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 1824 | 332 6 4 | 104 12 6 | 633 10 4½ | 52 17 4½ | 22 6 7 | 42 0 10 |
| 1825 | 341 2 1 | 101 10 10 | 652 12 3 | 38 12 6½ | 12 5 2 | 40 18 6 |
| 1826 | 380 14 7½ | 121 17 2 | 647 10 8 | 51 9 6 | 19 4 4 | 33 3 0 |

* For this Account, see Columns No. 1 and 2.

12th October 1826.

ANTH. LYSTER,
Alphabet and P.-Paid Department.

Accounts, Returns,
&c.

No. 74.
Gross Receipt,
Sept. and Oct.
1822-1823.

Appendix, No. 74.

AN ACCOUNT of the Gross Receipts of the Receiver-General of the Post-Office of Ireland for the Months of September and October 1822 and 1823; distinguishing each Month.

| YEAR 1822. | Gross Receipts. | YEAR 1823. | Gross Receipts. |
|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
| September - - | 13,674 0 8½ | September - - | 17,068 7 6 |
| October - - - | 18,093 8 1 | October - - - | 16,970 1 11½ |

Receiver-General's Office,
General Post-Office,
Dublin, 27th November 1823. }

G. C. SWAN,
Recr-Genl.

Appendix, No. 75.

No. 75.
British and Irish
Postage.

AN ABSTRACT of the Gross Amount of Irish Postage on Unpaid Letters sent to Great Britain from Ireland; and of British Postage on Unpaid Letters received from Great Britain in Ireland:—Also, an Abstract of the Amount of Postage received in Dublin on Unpaid Letters from the Country Parts of Ireland, for Three Years, to 5th July 1823; distinguishing each Year, and each Amount respectively (in Irish Currency).

| YEARS. | Irish Postage on Unpaid Letters sent to Great Britain. | British Postage on Unpaid Letters received from Great Britain. | Postage received at Dublin on Unpaid Letters from the Country of Ireland. |
|--------------------------|--|--|---|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Year ended 5th July 1821 | 14,605 8 3½ | 45,749 1 9½ | 51,325 11 4½ |
| Year - - - 1822 | 13,927 15 6½ | 46,746 3 8 | 50,314 6 3 |
| Year - - - 1823 | 13,907 17 8 | 44,705 13 11½ | 46,645 18 11 |

I have no account of the number of letters in or out.

Accountant-General's Office,
General Post-Office,
Dublin, 26th August 1823. }

G. D. MILLS,
Pro Acc^t-Genl.

Accounts, Returns,
&c.No. 76.
Names of
Persons privileged
to send and receive
Letters, &c.

Appendix, No. 76.

A RETURN of the Names of all Persons in the several Public Offices in Ireland who have the Privilege of sending and receiving Letters and Packets free of Postage, the Authority for same, and the instances wherein it may have ceased, viz.

| The Names of the Privileged Persons. | The Authority for same. | Remarks. |
|--|---|----------|
| The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland - - | { 23 & 24 Geo. 3, c. 17. 42 Geo. 3, c. 63. | |
| The Chief Secretary for Ireland - - | { 23 & 24 Geo. 3, c. 17. 42 Geo. 3, c. 63. | |
| The Under Secretary, Civil Department, Do. - | { 23 & 24 Geo. 3, c. 17. 42 Geo. 3, c. 63. | |
| The Assistant Secretary, Law Department, Do. | { 23 & 24 Geo. 3, c. 17. 42 Geo. 3, c. 63. | * A. |
| The First Clerk, Civil Department, Do. - | { 23 & 24 Geo. 3, c. 17. 42 Geo. 3, c. 63. | |
| The Under Secretary, Military Department, Do. | { 23 & 24 Geo. 3, c. 17. 42 Geo. 3, c. 63. | B. |
| The First Clerk - Do. - Do. - | { 23 & 24 Geo. 3, c. 17. 42 Geo. 3, c. 63. | |
| The Lords of the Treasury, and their Secretary | 42 Geo. 3, c. 63. | * C. |
| The Postmaster-General of Ireland - - | { 23 & 24 Geo. 3, c. 17. 42 Geo. 3, c. 63. | |
| The Secretary to Do. - - - | 23 & 24 Geo. 3, c. 17. | |
| The Comptroller of the Sorting Office, General Post-Office. | { 23 & 24 Geo. 3, c. 17. 42 Geo. 3, c. 63. | B. |
| The Surveyors of the General Post-Office - | { 23 & 24 Geo. 3, c. 17. 42 Geo. 3, c. 63. | * |
| The Secretary for the Provinces of Ulster and Munster. | } 42 Geo. 3, c. 63. | |
| The Adjutant General - - - | 43 Geo. 3, c. 28. | D. |
| The Quartermaster General - - - | 43 Geo. 3, c. 28. | D. |
| The Chief Commissioner of Barracks - - | 43 Geo. 3, c. 28. | B. |
| The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Ireland - | 46 Geo. 3, c. 61. | C. |
| The Vice Treasurer of Ireland - - | 56 Geo. 3, c. 98, s. 24. | |
| The Officer for taking an account of the Population of Ireland. | } 55 Geo. 3, c. 120. | * |
| The Register of Kilmainham Hospital - | 43 Geo. 3, c. 28. | * |
| The Lord Chancellor of Ireland - - | 42 Geo. 3, c. 63. | * |
| The Receiver-General of General Post-Office | 42 Geo. 3, c. 63. | * |
| The Commissioners and their Secretary for the assistance of Trade and Manufactures in Ireland. | } 1 Geo. 4, c. 39, s. 39. | * |
| Two Officers in the General Post-Office, Ireland, to frank official letters. | { 23 & 24 Geo. 3, c. 17. 42 Geo. 3, c. 63. | |

* In these instances the exercise of the privilege is confined to Ireland. In all other cases it extends to the United Kingdom.

A. In this instance the privilege is not exercised.

B. These situations discontinued.

C. These situations ceased on the incorporation of the two Treasuries.

D. The principals discontinued, but the privilege continued to the deputies.

General Post-Office, 14th October 1826.

(107.)

Accounts, Returns,
&c.

No. 77.
Bank Notes, &c.
paid to Bank of
Ireland, stated to
be lost by Post.

Appendix, No. 77.

AN ACCOUNT of the Amount of Bank Notes and Post Bills paid by Order of the Governors and Directors of the Bank of Ireland, which were stated to have been lost by Post; for Two Years, ending the 5th January 1823.

| DATE. | Amount ordered to be paid. | DATE. | Amount ordered to be paid. |
|------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | £ s. d. | 1821— <i>continued.</i> | £ s. d. |
| 1821—January 2 - | 30 0 0 | May 29 - - | 14 0 0 |
| — 9 - | 10 0 0 | | 30 15 9 |
| | 3 10 0 | | 7 19 3 |
| — 16 - | 200 0 0 | | 3 0 0 |
| | 45 0 0 | | 7 0 0 |
| | 5 0 0 | June 5 - - | 24 6 6 |
| — 23 - | 100 0 0 | — 12 - - | 5 0 0 |
| | 14 19 6 | | 15 10 0 |
| — 30 - | 10 0 0 | | 19 10 0 |
| | 46 10 0 | — 19 - - | 10 0 0 |
| | 12 10 0 | | 5 0 0 |
| | 10 0 0 | | 30 0 0 |
| | 5 0 0 | | 19 10 0 |
| February 6 - | 1 10 0 | — 26 - - | 2 0 0 |
| — 13 - | 20 0 0 | | 140 0 0 |
| | 26 0 0 | | 9 0 0 |
| — 20 - | 120 0 0 | | 5 11 9 |
| | 18 0 0 | | 1 0 0 |
| — 27 - | 20 0 0 | July 9 - - | 20 0 0 |
| | 5 0 0 | | 4 0 0 |
| March 6 - | 200 0 0 | — 10 - - | 6 0 0 |
| | 19 17 3 | | 10 0 0 |
| | 15 0 0 | | 40 0 0 |
| | 6 0 0 | — 17 - - | 10 0 0 |
| | 1 0 0 | | 40 0 0 |
| — 13 - | 50 0 0 | | 8 10 0 |
| | 30 0 0 | — 24 - - | 5 0 0 |
| | 1 10 0 | | 10 0 0 |
| — 20 - | 13 0 0 | | 106 2 0 |
| | 5 0 0 | | 65 0 0 |
| | 3 10 0 | — 31 - - | 3 0 0 |
| — 27 - | 100 0 0 | | 3 0 0 |
| April 3 - | 20 0 0 | August 7 - - | 10 0 0 |
| | 20 10 0 | | 16 10 0 |
| | 20 0 0 | | 6 0 0 |
| — 17 - | 23 0 0 | — 14 - - | 25 0 0 |
| — 24 - | 100 0 0 | | 20 0 0 |
| May 1 - | 20 0 0 | | 10 0 0 |
| | 35 11 5 | | 10 0 0 |
| — 15 - | 28 10 0 | — 21 and 28 - | 200 0 0 |
| | 6 0 0 | | 46 0 0 |
| | 7 0 0 | | 7 0 0 |
| — 22 - | 10 0 0 | | 5 0 0 |
| | 31 10 0 | | 2 0 0 |
| | 6 0 0 | Sept. 4 - - | 140 0 0 |
| | 22 0 0 | | 3 0 0 |
| | 10 0 0 | | 1 0 0 |
| | 20 0 0 | — 11 - - | 10 0 0 |
| | 30 0 0 | | 37 16 0 |
| | 4 0 0 | | 9 0 0 |
| — 29 - | 20 0 0 | | 3 0 0 |
| | 00 0 0 | — 18 - - | 11 0 0 |
| | 86 0 0 | | |

Accounts, Returns, &c.

No. 77.

Bank Notes, &c. paid to Bank of Ireland, stated to be lost by Post.

| DATE. | Amount ordered to be paid. | DATE. | Amount ordered to be paid. |
|--------------------|----------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|
| 1821—continued. | £ s. d. | 1822: | £ s. d. |
| Sept. 25 - | 68 2 9 | January 2 - | 25 0 0 |
| | 7 0 0 | — 9 - | 4 0 0 |
| | 5 0 0 | | 10 0 0 |
| | 1 0 0 | | 20 0 0 |
| October 2 - | 20 0 0 | | 15 0 0 |
| | 26 0 0 | | 36 0 0 |
| | 115 5 2 | | 5 0 0 |
| | 22 10 0 | | 4 0 0 |
| | 40 0 0 | | 12 0 0 |
| | 22 0 0 | | 10 0 0 |
| | 6 0 0 | — 15 - | 345 1 5 |
| — 9 - | 20 0 0 | | 242 10 0 |
| | 5 0 0 | | 55 0 0 |
| — 16 - | 150 0 0 | | 3 0 0 |
| | 35 17 0 | | 3 0 0 |
| | 29 0 0 | — 22 - | 18 0 0 |
| — 23 - | 8 6 10 | | 1 0 0 |
| | 59 15 0 | | 3 0 0 |
| | 50 0 0 | | 100 0 0 |
| | 2 0 0 | — 29 - | 8 8 0 |
| | 60 0 0 | | 3 8 5 |
| — 30 - | 105 10 0 | | 40 0 0 |
| | 88 5 5 | February 5 - | 120 0 0 |
| | 5 0 0 | | 11 10 0 |
| | 23 0 0 | — 12 - | 3 0 0 |
| November 6 - | 60 0 0 | | 1 0 0 |
| | 15 5 6 | — 19 - | 1 0 0 |
| — 13 - | 55 0 0 | | 14 17 9 |
| | 3 0 0 | | 26 10 0 |
| | 9 19 6 | | 6 0 0 |
| | 10 0 0 | | 5 0 0 |
| | 50 0 0 | — 26 - | 5 0 0 |
| | 11 0 0 | | 150 0 0 |
| | 4 10 0 | March 5 - | 15 0 0 |
| | 1 0 0 | | 9 10 0 |
| — 20 - | 20 0 0 | | 37 0 0 |
| | 10 0 0 | | 3 0 0 |
| | 3 10 0 | — 12 - | 3 18 0 |
| | 100 0 0 | | 62 0 0 |
| | 10 0 0 | | 49 10 0 |
| | 24 0 0 | | 80 0 0 |
| | 21 0 0 | | 40 0 0 |
| — 27 - | 103 0 0 | | 7 0 0 |
| | 21 0 0 | | 5 0 0 |
| | 17 0 0 | | 2 0 0 |
| | 42 10 0 | — 19 - | 1 10 0 |
| | 20 0 0 | | 30 0 0 |
| | 7 10 0 | | 32 8 0 |
| | 1 10 0 | | 2 0 0 |
| December 4 - | 42 0 0 | — 26 - | 1 0 0 |
| | 80 0 0 | | 2 0 0 |
| | 3 0 0 | | |
| | 8 0 0 | April 2 - | 70 0 0 |
| — 11 - | 47 10 0 | | 10 0 0 |
| | 100 0 0 | | 10 0 0 |
| — 18 - | 97 0 0 | | 3 0 0 |
| | 10 0 0 | | 100 0 0 |
| | 10 0 0 | | 1 10 0 |
| — 26 - | 55 0 0 | | 2 0 0 |
| | 25 0 0 | — 16 - | 90 0 0 |
| | 8 0 0 | | 5 0 0 |
| | 3 0 0 | | 5 10 0 |
| | 25 0 0 | | 5 11 0 |
| Total for 1821 - £ | 5,128 16 7 | — 30 - | 93 18 3 |
| | | | 10 0 0 |

Appendix, No. 78.

No. 78.

Amount paid for
lost Notes and Post
Bills.

A RETURN of the Amount paid by the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland, for Notes and Post Bills lost by Post, from 6th January 1823 to 6th January 1826 inclusive.

| Board Day. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | Board Day. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
|------------|-------|----|----|-------|----|----|------------|-----|----|----|-------|----|----|
| 1823: | | | | | | | 1823: | | | | | | |
| January 7 | 50 | 0 | 0 | | | | April - 29 | 20 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | 17 | 0 | 0 | | | | | 60 | 0 | 4 | | | |
| | 10 | 0 | 0 | | | | | 6 | 15 | 0 | | | |
| | 15 | 0 | 0 | | | | | 12 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | | | 37 | 4 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 93 | 0 | 0 | | 22 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| — 14 | 50 | 18 | 7 | | | | | 5 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | 20 | 11 | 10 | | | | | 11 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | 10 | 0 | 0 | | | | | 1 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| | 10 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | 176 | 9 | 4 |
| | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | | May - 6 | 500 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | 20 | 0 | 0 | | | | | 140 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 112 | 10 | 5 | | 12 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| — 21 | 50 | 0 | 0 | | | | | 5 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | 10 | 0 | 0 | | | | | 431 | 1 | 0 | | | |
| | 3 | 0 | 0 | | | | | 100 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | | | 50 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 64 | 0 | 0 | | | | | 1,238 | 11 | 0 |
| — 28 | 7 | 0 | 0 | | | | — 13 | 8 | 6 | 0 | | | |
| | 23 | 0 | 0 | | | | | 100 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | 11 | 0 | 0 | | | | | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 41 | 0 | 0 | | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| February 4 | 11 | 0 | 0 | | | | | 324 | 9 | 9 | | | |
| | 3 | 10 | 1 | | | | | | | | 434 | 15 | 9 |
| | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | | — 20 | 38 | 4 | 1 | | | |
| | | | | 15 | 10 | 0 | | 7 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| — 11 | 80 | 0 | 0 | | | | | 10 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | 18 | 3 | 11 | | | | | 150 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | 2 | 0 | 0 | | | | | 3 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 100 | 3 | 11 | | | | | 209 | 4 | 1 |
| — 18 | 20 | 0 | 0 | | | | June - 10 | 4 | 10 | 11 | | | |
| | 6 | 10 | 0 | | | | | 14 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 26 | 10 | 0 | | 1 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| — 25 | - | - | - | 6 | 16 | 6 | | | | | 20 | 10 | 11 |
| March 11 | 14 | 14 | 1½ | | | | — 17 | 30 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | 55 | 0 | 0 | | | | | 25 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | 30 | 0 | 0 | | | | | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | | | 4 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 100 | 14 | 1½ | | | | | 60 | 10 | 0 |
| — 18 | 10 | 0 | 0 | | | | — 24 | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | 10 | 0 | 0 | | | | | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | 55 | 0 | 0 | | | | | 10 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 75 | 0 | 0 | | | | | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| — 25 | 2 | 12 | 9 | | | | July - 1 | 4 | 2 | 9 | | | |
| | 40 | 0 | 0 | | | | | 3 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 62 | 12 | 9 | | 8 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| April - 15 | 3,500 | 0 | 0 | | | | — 8 | - | - | - | | | |
| | 10 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| | 4 | 0 | 0 | | | | — 15 | 30 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 3,514 | 0 | 0 | | 7 | 14 | 2 | | | |
| — 22 | 11 | 12 | 6 | | | | — 22 | - | - | - | | | |
| | 5 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | 50 | 8 | 0 | | | | — 29 | - | - | - | | | |
| | 100 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| | 1 | 10 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 168 | 10 | 6 | | | | | | | |

(107.)

(continued)

Accounts, Returns,
&c.
No. 78.
Amount paid for
lost Notes and Post
Bills.

| Board Day. | — | — | Board Day. | — | — |
|-------------|---|----------|------------|--------------------------------------|----------|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 1823 : | | | 1824 : | | |
| August 5 | 28 19 10 3 0 0 3 0 0 | 34 19 10 | March 2 | - - - | 100 0 0 |
| — 12 | 1 10 0 100 0 0 | 101 10 0 | — 9 | 35 0 0 20 0 0 15 0 0 43 0 0 | 113 0 0 |
| — 19 | 16 0 0 1 0 0 | 17 0 0 | — 16 | - - - | 10 0 0 |
| — 26 | 5 0 0 23 0 0 | 28 0 0 | — 30 | 15 0 0 15 0 0 | 30 0 0 |
| September 2 | - - - | 36 10 0 | April - 13 | 100 0 0 50 0 0 | 150 0 0 |
| — 9 | - - - | 4 0 0 | — 20 | 19 16 2½ 6 16 6 5 0 0 | 31 12 8½ |
| — 23 | 5 0 0 5 0 0 1 0 0 | 11 0 0 | — 27 | 15 0 0 2 10 0 | 17 10 0 |
| October 7 | 80 0 0 20 0 0 4 13 0 6 0 0 10 0 0 50 0 0 | 170 13 0 | May - 4 | 11 0 0 2 10 0 2 0 0 | 15 10 0 |
| — 28 | 62 11 10 5 0 0 11 10 0 | 79 1 10 | — 11 | 5 0 0 3 0 0 | 8 0 0 |
| November 4 | - - - | 23 0 0 | — 18 | - - - | 1 10 0 |
| — 11 | 5 0 0 6 0 0 | 11 0 0 | — 25 | - - - | 100 0 0 |
| — 18 | 5 0 0 4 10 0 110 0 0 | 119 10 0 | June - 1 | - - - | 5 0 0 |
| December 2 | 15 14 6 30 0 0 10 0 0 | 55 14 6 | — 8 | - - - | 15 0 0 |
| — 9 | - - - | 40 0 0 | — 15 | 10 0 0 30 0 0 | 40 0 0 |
| 1824 : | | | — 22 | 100 0 0 25 0 0 20 0 0 | 145 0 0 |
| January 6 | 5 0 0 5 0 0 1 10 0 | 11 10 0 | — 29 | - - - | 2 0 0 |
| — 20 | - - - | 17 9 0 | July - 13 | 2 10 0 1 0 0 | 3 10 0 |
| February 3 | 16 0 0 3 10 0 | 19 10 0 | — 27 | - - - | 60 0 0 |
| — 10 | 10 0 0 180 0 0 | 190 0 0 | August 3 | 40 0 0 100 0 0 | 140 0 0 |
| — 17 | - - - | 28 11 10 | — 17 | 491 7 8 100 0 0 16 0 0 | 607 7 8 |
| — 24 | 538 2 9 5 0 0 | 543 2 9 | — 24 | - - - | 3 0 0 |
| | | | — 31 | - - - | 167 0 0 |

Accounts, Returns, &c.
No. 78.
Amount paid for lost Notes and Post Bills.

| Board Day. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | Board Day. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
|------------|--|----------|------------|---|----------|
| 1824: | | | 1825: | | |
| Sept. - 7 | 100 0 0 19 6 10 5 0 0 | 124 6 10 | Feb. - 1 | 100 0 0 1 10 0 10 0 0 12 4 8 | 123 4 8 |
| — 14 | 43 10 0 39 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 | 84 10 0 | — 8 | 60 0 0 10 0 0 | 70 0 0 |
| — 21 | - - - | 1 0 0 | — 15 | 90 0 0 50 0 0 20 0 0 | 160 0 0 |
| — 28 | - - - | 14 0 0 | — 22 | 55 0 0 16 0 0 3 0 0 3 0 0 3 10 0 | 80 10 0 |
| Oct. - 5 | - - - | 1 0 0 | Mar. - 1 | 161 0 0 10 0 0 | 171 0 0 |
| — 12 | 69 0 0 2 10 0 1 0 0 | 72 10 0 | — 8 | 150 0 0 1 0 0 | 151 0 0 |
| — 19 | - - - | 41 0 0 | — 15 | - - - | 22 0 0 |
| — 26 | - - - | 325 0 0 | — 22 | - - - | 14 12 6 |
| Nov. - 2 | - - - | 5 0 0 | — 29 | 5 0 0 3 0 0 3 0 0 | 11 0 0 |
| — 9 | - - - | 1 10 0 | April - 5 | 14 18 3 10 0 0 75 0 0 | 99 18 3 |
| — 16 | 230 0 0 25 0 0 5 0 0 85 0 0 10 0 0 | 355 0 0 | — 12 | 10 0 0 50 0 0 9 15 0 3 0 0 500 0 0 1 0 0 | 573 15 0 |
| — 23 | 120 0 0 100 0 0 18 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 55 0 0 1 10 0 | 314 10 0 | — 19 | 5 0 0 10 0 0 | 15 0 0 |
| — 30 | 350 0 0 48 0 0 15 0 0 3 0 0 | 416 0 0 | — 26 | - - - | 3 0 0 |
| Dec. - 7 | - - - | 2 0 0 | May - 17 | - - - | 86 2 8 |
| — 14 | - - - | 10 0 0 | June - 7 | 5 0 0 40 0 0 | 45 0 0 |
| — 21 | 25 0 0 15 11 10 | 40 11 10 | — 14 | - - - | 3 0 0 |
| 1825: | | | — 21 | 6 11 11 30 0 0 5 0 0 3 3 0 6 0 0 | 50 14 11 |
| Jan. - 4 | 150 0 0 70 0 0 30 0 0 10 0 0 | 260 0 0 | — 28 | 44 2 6 14 0 0 | 58 2 6 |
| — 11 | - - - | 6 0 0 | | | |
| — 18 | - - - | 155 0 0 | | | |
| — 25 | 10 0 0 3 0 0 | 13 0 0 | | | |

Accounts, Returns,
&c.
No. 78.
Amount paid for
lost Notes and Post
Bills.

| Board Day. | — | — | Board Day. | — | — |
|------------|---------|----------|------------|---------|-------------|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 1825 : | | | 1825 : | | |
| July - 5 | - - - | 20 0 0 | Oct. - 25 | 16 9 9 | |
| — 12 | - - - | 12 0 0 | | 11 3 8 | |
| — 26 | 1 10 0 | | | 12 10 0 | |
| | 1 0 0 | | | 1 0 0 | 41 3 5 |
| | | 2 10 0 | Nov. - 8 | 13 0 0 | |
| August 2 | - - - | 3 0 0 | | 1 10 0 | 14 10 0 |
| — 9 | 70 0 0 | | — 15 | 10 6 3 | |
| | 4 0 0 | | | 6 0 0 | |
| | 5 0 0 | | | 3 0 0 | 19 0 0 |
| | 2 0 0 | 81 0 0 | — 22 | - - - | 10 0 0 |
| — 16 | 6 10 0 | | — 29 | 30 0 0 | |
| | 5 0 0 | | | 30 0 0 | 60 0 0 |
| | 1 0 0 | 12 10 0 | Dec. - 6 | 250 0 0 | |
| — 23 | 11 0 0 | | | 150 0 0 | |
| | 3 0 0 | 14 0 0 | | 100 0 0 | |
| — 30 | 90 0 0 | | | 20 0 0 | |
| | 12 10 0 | 102 10 0 | | 13 0 0 | |
| Sept. 6 | - - - | 4 0 0 | | 3 0 0 | 536 0 0 |
| — 13 | - - - | 7 0 0 | — 13 | 240 0 0 | |
| — 20 | - - - | 3 8 5 | | 20 0 0 | |
| — 27 | 11 14 4 | | | 5 0 0 | 265 0 0 |
| | 27 0 0 | | — 20 | 22 0 0 | |
| | 9 2 9 | 47 17 1 | | 10 0 0 | |
| Oct. - 4 | 50 0 0 | | | 1 10 0 | |
| | 30 0 0 | | | 1 0 0 | |
| | 20 0 0 | 115 0 0 | | 38 0 0 | 72 10 0 |
| | 15 0 0 | | — 27 | 19 10 0 | |
| — 11 | - - - | 10 0 0 | | 100 0 0 | 119 10 0 |
| — 18 | - - - | 3 0 0 | 1826 : | | |
| | | | Jan. - 3 | - - - | 1 10 0 |
| | | | | | 15,464 17 5 |

Appendix, No. 79.

A STATEMENT of the Amount of Postage charged to the Account of the several Public Offices, for Five Years, distinguishing each Year.

| DEPARTMENTS. | 1818. | | 1819. | | 1820. | | 1821. | | 1822. | | TOTALS. | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|--------------|------------|-------------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------|--------|-------|---------|-------|
| | £ | s. d. | £ | s. d. | £ | s. d. | £ | s. d. | £ | s. d. | £ | s. d. |
| Customs and Excise Offices | 25,924 | 18 1½ | 26,983 | 15 4½ | 26,636 | 0 8½ | 27,417 | 17 5½ | 23,158 | 1 2 | 130,120 | 12 10 |
| Linen Board | 403 | 7 0½ | 584 | 11 8½ | 555 | 5 8½ | 681 | 17 10½ | 472 | 3 5½ | 2,697 | 5 9½ |
| Military Account Office | 133 | 11 6½ | 161 | 16 9 | 153 | 13 7½ | 143 | 9 4½ | 124 | 0 7½ | 761 | 11 11 |
| Navigation Office | 62 | 9 5 | 66 | 19 1½ | 67 | 12 11 | 60 | 8 8½ | 56 | 12 0 | 314 | 2 2 |
| Police Office | 30 | 4 0 | 25 | 2 6 | 39 | 7 4 | 44 | 11 5½ | 52 | 3 11 | 191 | 9 2½ |
| Commander of the Forces | 72 | 9 6 | 79 | 3 1 | 149 | 3 8 | 122 | 12 10½ | 108 | 9 4 | 531 | 18 5½ |
| Adjutant-General | 72 | 5 11 | 77 | 12 5 | 70 | 13 7 | 74 | 18 0 | 59 | 5 6 | 354 | 15 5 |
| Ordnance Office | 781 | 10 2 | 799 | 1 9½ | 766 | 7 11½ | 710 | 2 9½ | 693 | 11 5 | 3,760 | 14 1½ |
| Commissary-General's Office | 932 | 18 11 | 804 | 4 0 | 805 | 0 6½ | 697 | 13 7 | 791 | 15 3 | 4,031 | 12 3½ |
| Barrack Office } Stamp Office } | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | |
| No accounts kept in the Post-Office | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | |
| | £ | 28,413 14 7½ | 29,582 6 9 | 29,243 6 0½ | 29,953 12 1½ | 25,516 2 8 | 142,709 2 2½ | | | | | |

The above Statement is as correct as the materials in this Office will admit; there being in few instances any duplicate accounts kept in this Department, each office having its Pass-Book.

JOHN SOMERS,
Alphabet.

Accounts, Returns, &c.
No. 79.
Amount of Postage charged to Public Offices.

Accounts, Returns,
&c.No. 80.
Postage of Public
Offices.

Appendix, No. 80.

A STATEMENT of the Amount of Postage charged to the Account of the several Public Offices, who keep Postage Accounts with the Alphabet and Post-paid Departments, for the Years 1823, 1824, and 1825.

| | 1823. | 1824. | 1825. |
|-------------------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Excise and Customs - - - | 21,058 9 1 | 15,443 15 7 | 13,726 14 7 |
| Barrack Office - - - - | 2,136 15 9 | 10,180 13 8 | 12,059 15 5 |
| Ordnance ditto - - - | 508 3 2 | 2,377 11 3 | 2,086 2 6 |
| Commissary-General's Deputy - | 801 12 4 | 908 17 3 | 815 12 3 |
| Army Account Office - - | 124 8 8 | 110 12 2 | 180 16 4 |
| Adjutant-General's Deputy - | 51 11 3 | 52 16 4 | 35 7 0 |
| Commander of the Forces - - | 52 1 1 | 52 15 9 | 45 1 4 |
| Chelsea Agent - - - - | 80 10 11 | 88 15 5 | 98 13 6 |
| Stamp-Office - - - - | * - - - | 1,529 4 2 | 702 4 4 |
| Head Office of Police - - | 46 3 1 | 37 19 2 | 47 17 8 |
| Inland Navigation Office - - | 48 11 7 | 39 8 9 | 35 5 7 |
| Linen Board - - - - | 717 11 0 | 779 6 2 | 740 6 1 |
| | £ 25,625 17 10 | 31,601 15 8 | 30,573 16 7 |

* The correspondence of the Stamp Office did not this year (1823) pass through the medium of the Alphabet, but per Postman.

Alphabet Office, 18th October 1826.

ANTHY LYSTER.

Appendix, No. 81.

No. 81.
Gross Post Office
Revenue.

STATEMENT of the Gross Post-Office Revenue of Ireland, for the Years respectively ended the 5th January 1805, 1806, 1810, 1811, 1813, 1814, 1815.

| GROSS REVENUE. | | £ | s. | d. |
|----------------------------|--------|---------|----|----|
| For Year ended 5th January | 1805 - | 118,435 | 8 | 8 |
| | 1806 - | 139,362 | 18 | 9 |
| | 1810 - | 182,136 | 12 | 3½ |
| | 1811 - | 195,694 | 10 | 4 |
| | 1813 - | 211,746 | 16 | 9¼ |
| | 1814 - | 220,161 | 16 | 1½ |
| | 1815 - | 230,275 | 17 | 8½ |

Note.—In the above, the allowance from Great Britain for Packet Postage is included.

G. D. M.

Appendix, No. 82.

No. 82.
Produce of
Postage between
London & Dublin.

AN ACCOUNT of the Produce of Postage between London and Dublin for Five Years, to 5th July 1826.

| | | British Postage on unpaid Letters Inwards. | | | Irish Postage on unpaid Letters Outwards. | | |
|---------------------|------|--|----|----|---|----|----|
| | | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Year ended 5th July | 1822 | 17,918 | 3 | 1 | 5,126 | 1 | 4 |
| | 1823 | 17,843 | 10 | 2 | 5,199 | 9 | 9 |
| | 1824 | 18,759 | 4 | 6 | 5,407 | 8 | 6 |
| | 1825 | 20,630 | 14 | 3 | 5,484 | 4 | 0½ |
| | 1826 | 21,436 | 8 | 2 | 5,783 | 11 | 6½ |

Accountant-General's Office,
General Post-Office, 15th Sept. 1826. }

Appendix, No. 83.

EXTRACT from the Bills of Costs of the Solicitor to the General Post-Office in Ireland, for the Quarter ended 5th October 1825.

No. 83.
Bills of Costs of
Solicitor to General
Post-Office,
Ireland.

| General Post-Office, to Thomas Thompson, | | Dr | |
|--|----|----|---------|
| The King v. James Rossiter, July 1825. | | | |
| £ | s. | d. | £ s. d. |
| 0 | 6 | 8 | 0 13 4 |
| | | | 0 3 3 |
| | | | 0 3 4 |
| | | | 0 8 6 |
| 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 6 8 |
| | | | 0 3 4 |
| | | | 0 5 0 |
| | | | 0 7 9 |
| | | | 0 4 5 |
| 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 7 8 |
| | | | 0 4 4 |
| | | | 0 10 10 |
| | | | 0 6 8 |
| 0 | 6 | 8 | 0 13 4 |
| | | | 0 4 4 |

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4 U

(continued)

Accounts, Returns,
&c.
No. 83.
Bills of Costs of
Solicitor to General
Post-Office,
Ireland.

| £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. |
|-------------------------------|----|----|--|----|----|----|
| 0 | 6 | 8 | The prisoner having afterwards sent to me, requesting I would call on him at Kilmainham, stating he had matters of importance to communicate respecting the robbery of the Camolin mail; attending at Kilmainham, when I found the prisoner had that morning been transmitted to Wexford | 0 | 13 | 4 |
| | | | Paid coach-hire | 0 | 3 | 9 |
| 0 | 6 | 8 | Attending and reading over all the informations and documents connected with this case, to enable me to prepare case for counsel | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| | | | Drawing draft case on behalf of the Crown, 24 sheets, at 3s. 4d. per sheet | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | Fair copy for counsel | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | Fee to Mr. Crofton therewith | 5 | 13 | 9 |
| | | | Attending and consulting him, when he was of opinion prisoner should be prosecuted | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| | | | Drawing draft indictment for robbing the mail, one count | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| | | | Drawing draft indictment for receiving, one count | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| | | | Fair copy said two indictments, in all two counts, at 3s. 4d. | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| | | | Fee to Mr. Crofton therewith | 2 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | Attending and consulting him | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| | | | Engrossing indictments, two counts, at 6s. 8d. per count | 0 | 13 | 4 |
| | | | Parchment | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| 4 | 0 | 0 | Drawing draft brief of indictments, 27 sheets, at 3s. 4d. per sheet | 4 | 10 | 0 |
| | | | Three copies brief for trial, 27 sheets each, total 81 sheets, at 2s. 6d. per sheet | 10 | 2 | 6 |
| | | | Drawing abstract proofs, (very long) | 0 | 13 | 4 |
| | | | Paid for nine Crown summonses, at 3s. 4d. per summons | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| | | | Fees thereon, at 5s. per summons | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| 0 | 13 | 6 | Drawing and signing nine notices at foot of summonses that the attendance of the witnesses would be required from day to day, at 1s. 6d. per notice | 0 | 13 | 6 |
| | | | Eighteen copies of said summonses and notices, at 1s. 1d. per copy | 0 | 19 | 6 |
| | | | Writing letters to the postmasters of Ballinasloe, Arklow, Gorey, Camolin, and Wexford, enclosing summonses, and giving directions as to service, at 3s. 4d. per letter | 0 | 16 | 8 |
| | | | Writing to Mr. French and Mr. Roache to acquaint them their attendance would be necessary on the trial, and remitting money for their expenses | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| | | | Paid service of Crown summonses on Mr. French, eight miles from Ballinasloe | 0 | 8 | 8 |
| | | | Paid service of summonses at Camolin, Arklow, Gorey, and Wexford | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| WEXFORD SUMMER ASSIZES, 1825: | | | | | | |
| | | | Assizes fee on two indictments | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 0 | 6 | 8 | Attending at Crown-office with drafts of the indictments | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| 0 | 6 | 8 | Attending court to have witnesses sworn, and afterwards attending on the grand jury with said witnesses when bills were under consideration | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| 0 | 6 | 8 | Attending at Crown-office to know how bills of indictment were disposed of | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| | | | Paid searches | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| | | | Rule and motion to record finding | 0 | 7 | 4 |
| | | | Fee to Mr. Scott, with his brief | 6 | 16 | 6 |
| | | | Like to Mr. M'Kean | 5 | 13 | 9 |
| | | | Like to Mr. Languish | 5 | 13 | 9 |

Accounts, Returns,
&c.
No. 83.
Bills of Costs of
Solicitor to General
Post-Office,
Ireland.

| £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
|---------|--|---------|
| | Attending three counsel, with their briefs and fees, and consulting, at 6s. 8d. per | 1 0 0 |
| | Counsel, on consultation, directed that I should prepare a new indictment, and also that I should have Mr. Drought, of the Secretary's office, Mr. Ferguson, superintendent of mail-coaches, and Mr. Urquhart, his chief clerk, then all in Dublin, without delay, in Wexford, as they were most material and necessary witnesses on the trial. | |
| | Paid for a Crown summons for those gentlemen | 0 3 4 |
| | Fee thereon | 0 5 0 |
| 0 1 6 | Drawing and signing notice at foot thereof | 0 1 6 |
| | Writing to Dublin, inclosing same, and giving directions as to service | 0 3 4 |
| 0 1 8 | Drawing affidavit of Thomas Thompson, to ground motion to postpone trial till the arrival of those gentlemen | 0 6 8 |
| 0 0 10 | Fair copy | 0 3 4 |
| 0 6 8 | Attending counsel therewith, altering and amending | 0 6 8 |
| | Engrossing affidavit after counsel had altered and amended same | 0 5 0 |
| | Paid swearing | 0 2 8 |
| 0 1 9 | Paid filing | 0 7 9 |
| 0 3 4 | { Draft brief of said affidavit | 0 3 4 |
| | { Three copies | 0 5 0 |
| 0 6 8 | { Drawing draft additional indictment, three counts, at 6s. 8d. per count | 1 0 0 |
| | { Fair copy | 0 6 8 |
| | Fee to M'Kean therewith | 1 2 9 |
| | Attending and consulting him | 0 6 8 |
| | Engrossing indictment, three counts | 1 0 0 |
| | Parchment | 0 3 3 |
| | Draft brief of said indictment, two sheets | 0 6 8 |
| | Three copies to annex, six sheets, at 2s. 6d. | 0 15 0 |
| | Assize fee on said indictment | 0 5 0 |
| 0 6 8 | Attending court to have witnesses sworn, and afterwards attending grand jury with said witnesses, when bills of indictment were under consideration | 0 6 8 |
| 0 6 8 | Attending at Crown-office to know how bill of indictment was disposed of | 0 6 8 |
| | Paid search | 0 2 2 |
| | Rule and motion to have the finding of the grand jury recorded | 0 7 4 |
| 2 0 0 | Attending on and examining twelve witnesses previous to the trial, who had sworn informations; namely, Thomas Macan, Peter Regan, Thomas Pounder, James Fanning, James Short, Patrick Farrell, Patrick Murphy, Charles Sterne, John Purcel, Patrick Farrell, mail guard, Bryan Quinn, and Patrick Cummings; reading over to each their information, and pointing their attention to the nature of the evidence they were to give, at 6s. 8d. per | 4 0 0 |
| | Attending on and examining seven witnesses previous to the trial, who had not sworn informations; namely, Patrick Roach, William Murphy, Daniel Keoghoe, John Trench, Joseph Ferguson, Patrick Urquhart, and James Drought; taking down the substance of their testimony, and pointing their attention to the nature of the evidence they were to give, at 6s. 8d. per | 2 6 8 |
| | Appearance for prosecution on three indictments, at 5s. per | 0 15 0 |

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(continued)

Accounts, Returns,
&c.
No. 83.
Bills of Costs of
Solicitor to General
Post-Office,
Ireland.

| £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|----|----|--|----------|----|----|
| | | | Rule and motion for trial - - - - | 0 | 7 | 4 |
| | | | Attending trial in Wexford, 74 miles from Dublin, being in that town five entire days, beside going and re- turning when prisoner was convicted - - - - | 25 | 0 | 6 |
| | | | Rule and motion to record verdict of conviction - | 0 | 7 | 4 |
| | | | Rule and motion for judgment - - - - | 0 | 7 | 4 |
| 0 | 6 | 8 | Attending court when prisoner received judgment of death - - - - | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| | | | Paid witnesses expenses as follows, per receipt : | | | |
| | | | Charles Sterne - - - - | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | Patrick Murphy - - - - | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| | | | Patrick Farrell - - - - | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | James Short - - - - | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | Thomas Pounder - - - - | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| | | | Patrick Keegan - - - - | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | Daniel Keoghoe - - - - | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| | | | Patrick Roache - - - - | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| | | | William Murphy - - - - | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | Thomas Mecan - - - - | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | James Fanning - - - - | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | John Purcell - - - - | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | Bryan Quin - - - - | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | John Trench - - - - | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | Patrick Farrell - - - - | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | Joseph Ferguson - - - - | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | Patrick Urquhart - - - - | 10 | 15 | 0 |
| | | | James Drought - - - - | 10 | 15 | 0 |
| 0 | 13 | 4 | Attending to settle with and pay said witnesses their expenses - - - - | 0 | 13 | 4 |
| | | | Paid crier - - - - | 0 | 5 | 5 |
| | | | Paid James Drought for substitute duty during his absence in Wexford, by order of Sir Edward Lees, as per receipt - - - - | 0 | 15 | 2 |
| | | | Paid chaise-hire and expenses going to, remaining five days at, and returning from Wexford, in all 148 miles, at 2s. 2d. per mile, which includes all charges under this head - - - - | 16 | 0 | 8 |
| | | | Paid clerk of the Crown's bill, as per receipt - - | 6 | 7 | 5 |
| | | | Drawing costs, eight sheets - - - - | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| | | | Fair copy to tax - - - - | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| | | | Attending to tax - - - - | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| | | | Paid officer attending taxing and certifying costs - | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| | | | Fair copy costs for Josias Dunn esq., solicitor to the account office - - - - | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| | | | Paid Mr. Dunn looking over briefs and papers previous to taxation, to ascertain their length, and to see that the business charged was done - - - - | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| | | | Paid Mr. Dunn attending taxation - - - - | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| | | | | 206 | 18 | 8 |
| | | | Deduct - - - | 11 | 17 | 7 |
| | | | | 195 | 1 | 1 |
| | | | | £ | | |
| | | | | £11 17 7 | | |

Accounts, Returns, &c.
 No. 83.
 Bills of Costs of
 Solicitor to General
 Post Office,
 Ireland.

| £ s. d. | The King v. Andrew Leary. | £ s. d. |
|------------------------------------|---|---------|
| 0 6 8 | The prisoner being in custody in the gaol of Philipstown, charged with knowingly and feloniously receiving bank post-bills which were robbed out of the Tullamore mail on the night of the 8th November last, attending and reading over all the informations and documents to enable me to prepare case on behalf of the Crown | 0 13 4 |
| | Drawing draft case on behalf of the Crown, twelve sheets, at 3s. 6d. per - - - - - | 2 0 0 |
| | Fair copy for counsel - - - - - | 1 10 0 |
| | Fee to Mr. Crofton therewith - - - - - | 4 11 0 |
| | Attending and consulting him when he was of opinion prisoner should be prosecuted - - - - - | 0 6 8 |
| | Drawing draft indictment for receiving bills robbed out of Tullamore mail, one count - - - - - | 0 6 8 |
| | Fair copy for counsel - - - - - | 0 3 4 |
| | Fee to Mr. Crofton therewith - - - - - | 1 2 9 |
| | Attending and consulting him - - - - - | 0 6 8 |
| | Engrossing indictment - - - - - | 0 6 8 |
| | Parchment - - - - - | 0 1 1 |
| | Drawing draft brief of indictment, two sheets, at 3s. 4d. per - - - - - | 0 6 8 |
| | Three copies brief for trial, 14 sheets each; total 42 sheets at 2s. 6d. per - - - - - | 5 5 0 |
| | Drawing abstract proofs - - - - - | 0 6 8 |
| | Paid for five Crown summonses, at 3s. 4d. per - - - - - | 0 16 8 |
| | Fees thereon, at 5s. per - - - - - | 1 5 0 |
| 0 5 5 | Drawing and signing five notices at foot of summonses, that the attendance of the witnesses would be required from day to day, at 1s. 1d. per - - - - - | 0 5 5 |
| | Ten copies of said summonses and notices, at 1s. 1d. per - - - - - | 0 10 10 |
| | Writing letters to the postmasters of Tullamore, Kilbeggan, and Philipstown, enclosing summonses, and giving directions as to service, at 3s. 4d. per - - - - - | 0 10 0 |
| | Writing letters to James Tyrrell, Thomas Tyrrell, and Henry Hall, to acquaint them their attendance would be necessary on the trial, at 3s. 4d. per; and enclosing to each their travelling expenses - - - - - | 0 10 0 |
| 0 2 8½ | Paid service of Crown summonses in the city of Dublin | 0 5 5 |
| PHILIPSTOWN SUMMER ASSIZES, 1825 : | | |
| 0 6 8 | Assizes Fee - - - - - | 0 5 0 |
| | Attending Crown-office with drafts of the indictment - - - - - | 0 6 8 |
| 0 6 8 | Attending court to have witnesses sworn, and afterwards attending with said witnesses on grand jury, when bills of indictment were under consideration - - - - - | 0 6 8 |
| 0 6 8 | Attending at Crown-office to know how bill of indictment was disposed of - - - - - | 0 6 8 |
| | Paid search - - - - - | 0 2 2 |
| | Rule and motion to record finding of the grand jury - - - - - | 0 7 4 |
| | Fee to Mr. Clarke with his brief - - - - - | 6 16 6 |
| | Like to Mr. Fickel - - - - - | 5 13 9 |
| | Like to Mr. Cruise - - - - - | 5 13 9 |
| | Attending three counsel with their briefs and fees - - - - - | 1 0 0 |
| 1 6 8 | Attending on and examining eight witnesses previous to the trial, who had sworn information not prepared by me; reading over to each their information, and pointing their attention to the nature of the evidence they were to give, at 6s. 8d. per. - - - - - | 2 13 4 |

(107.)

4 X

(continued)

Accounts, Returns,
&c.
No. 83.
Bills of Costs of
Solicitor to General
Post-Office,
Ireland.

| £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. |
|-----------|----|----|---|----|-----|--------|
| | | | Attending on and examining four witnesses previous to the trial, who had not sworn any informations, namely, George Courtney, Henry Hall, Hester M'Loughlin, and Thomas Holliff, taking down the substance of their testimony, and pointing their attention to the nature of the evidence they were to give, at 6s. 8d. per | 1 | 6 | 8 |
| | | | Appeared for prosecution, and fee | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| | | | Rule and motion for trial | 0 | 7 | 4 |
| 5 | 13 | 9 | Attending trial at Philipstown, 47 miles from Dublin, being in that town four entire days, besides going and returning, when prisoner was acquitted | 22 | 15 | 0 |
| | | | Paid witnesses expenses as follow, per receipt : | | | |
| | | | George Courtney | — | | |
| | | | James Tyrrell | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | Thomas Tyrrell | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | Patrick Connell | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | Henry Hall | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | Hester M'Loughlin | — | | |
| | | | Peter Dempsey | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | Thomas Brocken | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| | | | John Byrne | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | Thady Flynn | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | Thomas Holliff | — | | |
| 0 | 13 | 4 | Attending to settle with and pay said witnesses their expenses | 0 | 13 | 4 |
| | | | Paid service of Crown summonses in the King's county and county of Westmeath | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | Paid crier | 0 | 5 | 5 |
| | | | Paid Henry Hall, letter-sorter, for substitute duty in the Post-Office during his absence, by order of Sir E. Lees | 0 | 19 | 0 |
| | | | Paid chaise hire and expenses going to, remaining four days at, and returning from Philipstown, in all 94 miles, at 2s. 2d., which includes all charges under this head | 10 | 3 | 8 |
| | | | Paid clerk of the Crown's bill, as per receipt | 2 | 11 | 4 |
| 0 | 1 | 8 | Drawing draft costs | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| 0 | 3 | 4 | Fair copy, to tax | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| | | | Attending to tax | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| | | | Paid officer attending taxing and certifying costs | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 0 | 3 | 4 | Fair copy of costs for Josias Dunn esq., solicitor to the Account Office | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| | | | Paid Mr. Dunn looking over briefs and papers previous to taxation, to ascertain their length, and to see that the business charged was done | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| | | | Paid Mr. Dunn attending taxation | — | | |
| £9 16 10½ | | | | £ | 115 | 1 9 |
| | | | Deduct | | 9 | 16 10½ |
| | | | | £ | 105 | 4 10½ |

Accounts, Returns,
&c.
No. 83.
Bills of Costs of
Solicitor to General
Post-Office,
Ireland.

| £ | s. | d. | The King v. Anthony Mitchell. | £ | s. | d. |
|-------------------------------|----|----|---|---|----|----|
| 0 | 6 | 8 | The prisoner, who was charged with opening and embezzling a letter from the Post-Office of Galway, being in custody in the gaol of Kilmainham; attending and taking instructions to have prisoner transmitted to Galway - - - - - | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| | | | Attending at Kilmainham, and procuring an attested copy of the prisoner's committal, and also a certificate of no other charge being against him - - - - - | 0 | 13 | 4 |
| | | | Paid coach hire - - - - - | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| | | | Paid for attested copy of committal and certificate - - - - - | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| | | | Drawing affidavit of Thomas Thompson, to ground application for writ of transmit - - - - - | 0 | 8 | 6 |
| | | | Attending Court of King's Bench to swear same - - - - - | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| | | | Attested copy affidavit - - - - - | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| | | | Signing by attorney - - - - - | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| | | | Filing affidavit - - - - - | 0 | 7 | 9 |
| | | | Filing committal and certificate - - - - - | 0 | 4 | 5 |
| 0 | 0 | 4 | Rule to have prisoner transmitted - - - - - | 0 | 7 | 8 |
| | | | Copy thereof - - - - - | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| | | | Paid for transmit habeas, clerk, and parchment - - - - - | 0 | 10 | 10 |
| | | | Attending Chief Justice to have same allowed - - - - - | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| 0 | 6 | 8 | Attending at Kilmainham gaol and delivering said writ to the gaoler - - - - - | 0 | 13 | 4 |
| | | | Paid coach hire - - - - - | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| | | | Drawing draft case on behalf of the Crown, 10 sheets, at 3s. 4d. per sheet - - - - - | 1 | 13 | 4 |
| | | | Fair copy for counsel - - - - - | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| | | | Fee to Mr. Crofton therewith - - - - - | 4 | 11 | 0 |
| | | | Attending and consulting him, when he was of opinion prisoner should be prosecuted - - - - - | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| 0 | 3 | 4 | Drawing draft indictment for embezzling, two counts, at 6s. 8d. - - - - - | 0 | 13 | 4 |
| 0 | 1 | 8 | Fair copy for counsel - - - - - | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| | | | Fee to Mr. Crofton therewith - - - - - | 2 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | Attending and consulting him - - - - - | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| | | | Engrossing indictment, two counts, at 6s. 8d. per parchment - - - - - | 0 | 13 | 4 |
| | | | Parchment - - - - - | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| | | | Drawing draft brief of indictment, two sheets, at 3s. 4d. per sheet - - - - - | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| | | | Three copies brief for trial, 12 sheets each, total 36 sheets, at 2s. 6d. per sheet - - - - - | 4 | 10 | 0 |
| | | | Drawing abstract proofs - - - - - | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| | | | Paid for two Crown summonses, at 3s. 4d. per summons fees thereon, at 5s. - - - - - | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| | | | 0 10 0 | | | |
| 0 | 3 | 0 | Drawing and signing two notices at foot of summonses, that the attendances of the witness would be required from day to day, at 1s. 6d. - - - - - | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| | | | Five copies of said summonses and notices, at 1s. 1d. per copy - - - - - | 0 | 5 | 5 |
| | | | Writing to the postmasters of Clare, Mayo, and Galway, enclosing summonses, and giving directions as to service - - - - - | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| | | | Writing to Mr. Logan, to acquaint him his attendance would be necessary on the trial - - - - - | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| GALWAY SUMMER ASSIZES, 1825 : | | | | | | |
| | | | Assizes fee - - - - - | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 0 | 6 | 8 | Attending Crown Office with drafts of the indictments - - - - - | 0 | 6 | 8 |

Accounts, Returns,
&c.
No. 83.
Bills of Costs of
Solicitor to General
Post-Office,
Ireland.

| £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|----|----|---|----|-----|------|
| | | | Attending court to have witnesses sworn and afterwards attending with said witnesses on grand jury, when bills of indictment were under consideration - - - | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| | | | Attending Crown-office to know how bill of indictment was disposed of - - - - - | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| | | | Paid search - - - - - | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| | | | Rule and motion to record finding of the grand jury on said indictment - - - - - | 0 | 7 | 4 |
| | | | Fee to Mr. French, with his brief - - - - - | 6 | 16 | 6 |
| | | | Like to Mr. Blakney - - - - - | 5 | 13 | 9 |
| | | | Like to Mr. Crampton - - - - - | 5 | 13 | 9 |
| | | | Attending three counsel, with their briefs and fees, at 6s. 8d. per - - - - - | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | Attending on and examining three witnesses previous to the trial, who had sworn informations, namely, Michael Logan, Charles Morris, and Ann Logan, reading over to each their informations, and pointing their attention to the nature of the evidence they were to give, at 6s. 8d. - - - - - | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | Attending on and examining Thomas Conyngham, who had not sworn any informations, taking down the substance of his testimony, and pointing his attention to the nature of the evidence he was to give - - - | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| | | | Appearing for prosecution, and fee - - - - - | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| | | | Rule and motion for trial - - - - - | 0 | 7 | 4 |
| | | | Attending trial at Galway, 105 miles from Dublin, being in that town eight entire days, besides going and returning, when prisoner was convicted - - - | 34 | 2 | 6 |
| | | | Rule and motion to record verdict - - - - - | 0 | 7 | 4 |
| | | | Rule and motion for judgment - - - - - | 0 | 7 | 4 |
| | | | Judgment of death - - - - - | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| | | | Paid witnesses expenses, as follow, per receipt : | | | |
| | | | Thomas Conyngham - - - - - | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | Michael Logan - - - - - | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | Attending to settle with and pay said witnesses their expenses - - - - - | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| | | | Paid chaise hire and expenses going to, remaining eight days at, and returning from Galway, in all 210 miles, at 2s. 2d. per mile, which includes all charges under this head - - - - - | 22 | 15 | 0 |
| | | | Paid crier - - - - - | 0 | 5 | 5 |
| | | | Drawing draft long report on this very peculiar case, and fair copy same - - - - - | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| | | | Attending Sir Edward Lees therewith - - - - - | - | - | - |
| | | | Paid clerk of the Crown's bill, as per receipt - - - | 1 | 17 | 8 |
| | | | Drawing costs - - - - - | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| | | | Fair copy to tax - - - - - | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| | | | Attending to tax - - - - - | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| | | | Paid officer attending taxing and certifying costs - - | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| | | | Fair copy costs for Josias Dunn esq. solicitor to the Account Office - - - - - | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| | | | Paid Mr. Dunn looking over briefs and papers previous to taxation, to ascertain their length, and to see the business charged was done - - - - - | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| | | | Paid Mr. Dunn attending taxation - - - - - | - | - | - |
| | | | | £ | 120 | 5 11 |
| | | | Deduct - - - - - | | 3 | 13 4 |
| | | | | £ | 116 | 12 7 |
| | | | £3 13 4 | | | |

Appendix, No. 84.

A STATEMENT of the different Scales of Postage in Ireland, from the Year 1784 to the Year 1826.

| PREVIOUS TO THE UNION. | | SUBSEQUENT TO THE UNION. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|--|---|
| 23 & 24 Geo. 3. Chap. 17. 1784. | 37 Geo. 3. Chap. 11. 1797. | 43 Geo. 3. Chap. 28. 1803. | 45 Geo. 3. Chap. 21. 1805. | 50 Geo. 3. Chap. 74. 1810. | 53 Geo. 3. Chap. 58. 1813. | 54 Geo. 3. Chap. 119. 1814. |
| Under 15 miles - 0/2 Above 15, under 30, 0/3 Above 30 miles - 0/4 | Under 15 miles - 0/2 Above 15, under 20, 0/3 D° 30, d° 50, 0/4 D° 50, d° 80, 0/5 Above 80 - - 0/6 | Under 15 miles - 0/2 Above 15, under 30, 0/3 D° 30, d° 50, 0/4 D° 50, d° 80, 0/5 Above 80 - - 0/6 | Under 15 miles - 0/3 Above 15, under 30, 0/4 D° 30, d° 50, 0/5 D° 50, d° 80, 0/6 Above 80 miles - 0/7 | Under 15 miles - 0/4 Above 15, under 30, 0/5 D° 30, d° 50, 0/6 D° 50, d° 80, 0/7 Above 80 miles - 0/8 | Under 10 miles - 0/2 Above 10, under 20, 0/3 D° 20, d° 30, 0/4 D° 30, d° 40, 0/5 D° 40, d° 50, 0/6 D° 50, d° 60, 0/7 D° 60, d° 80, 0/8 D° 80, d° 100, 0/9 Above 100 - - 0/10 | Under 7 miles - 0/2 Above 7, under 15, 0/3 D° 15, d° 25, 0/4 D° 25, d° 35, 0/5 D° 35, d° 45, 0/6 D° 45, d° 55, 0/7 D° 55, d° 65, 0/8 D° 65, d° 95, 0/9 D° 95, d° 120, 0/10 D° 120, d° 150, 0/11 D° 150, d° 200, 1/0 D° 200, d° 250, 1/1 D° 250, d° 300, 1/2 And 1d. for every 100 miles additional. |

Accounts, Returns,
&c.
No. 84.
Scales of Postage
in Ireland
from 1784 to 1826.

General Post Office, 26th October 1826.

Accounts, Returns,
&c.

No. 85.

Irish Post Towns,
and
Rates of Postage.

Appendix, No. 85.

LETTER from Sir Edward S. Lees to T. C. Harrison, Esq.

SIR,

General Post Office, April 3d, 1827.

ADVERTING to your note to Mr. T. O. Lees, under date the 24th instant, I now beg to inclose, for the information of the Commissioners of Revenue Inquiry, a list of the Post Towns in Ireland, with the postage as now collected in Irish miles and distances, the postage which will be chargeable on the same scale under the contemplated Bill, and the postage which would be chargeable calculating the miles and distances according to the British rates.

I also beg to inclose the scale under which the postage ought to be collected, according to the Act of the 54 Geo. 3; but owing, I am to observe, to the operations of the Currency Bill, the Irish Government deemed it prudent, at that particular moment, to direct that a reduction of one penny in each rate should be made; and the same has since continued.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient and very faithful servant,

EDWARD S. LEES, Secretary.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST of the Post Towns in Ireland, with the Postage as now collected in Irish Miles and Distances; the Postage which will be chargeable on the same scale under the New Bill, and the Postage which would be chargeable, calculating the Miles and Distances according to the British rates.

| POST TOWNS. | Postage now | Old | | Postage | British Miles. | | Postages which would be chargeable, calculating the Miles & Distances under the British Rates. |
|------------------------------|-------------|--------------|----|----------------------------|----------------|----|--|
| | collected. | Irish Miles. | | chargeable under New Bill. | | | |
| | d. | m. | f. | d. | m. | f. | d. |
| Abbeyleix, by evening mail - | 6 | 47 | 3 | 7 | 60 | 2 | 8 |
| Abbeyleix, by morning mail | 6 | 49 | 2 | 7 | 62 | 5 | 8 |
| Abbeyfeale - - - - | 10 | 123 | 3 | 11 | 157 | 0 | 10 |
| Adare - - - - - | 9 | 101 | 6 | 10 | 129 | 4 | 10 |
| Ahascragh - - - - | 8 | 78 | 1 | 9 | 99 | 3 | 9 |
| Antrim - - - - - | 8 | 84 | 3 | 9 | 107 | 3 | 9 |
| Ardara - - - - - | 10 | 134 | 4 | 11 | 171 | 1 | 11 |
| Ardee - - - - - | 4 | 34 | 4 | 5 | 43 | 7 | 7 |
| Ardglass - - - - - | 8 | 80 | 5 | 9 | 102 | 4 | 9 |
| Arklow - - - - - | 5 | 39 | 7 | 6 | 50 | 6 | 8 |
| Armagh - - - - - | 8 | 65 | 6 | 9 | 83 | 5 | 9 |
| Arthurstown - - - - | 8 | 80 | 4 | 9 | 103 | 5 | 9 |
| Arva - - - - - | 8 | 68 | 7 | 9 | 87 | 5 | 9 |
| Ashbourne - - - - - | 2 | 10 | 2 | 3 | 13 | 0 | 4 |
| Ashford - - - - - | 3 | 21 | 6 | 4 | 27 | 5 | 6 |
| Askeaton - - - - - | 9 | 113 | 2 | 10 | 144 | 1 | 10 |
| Athboy - - - - - | 5 | 37 | 5 | 6 | 47 | 7 | 7 |
| Athenry - - - - - | 9 | 95 | 4 | 10 | 122 | 4 | 10 |
| Athleague - - - - - | 8 | 79 | 2 | 9 | 100 | 6 | 9 |
| Athlone - - - - - | 7 | 59 | 5 | 8 | 75 | 7 | 8 |
| Athy, by morning mail - | 4 | 33 | 3 | 5 | 42 | 3 | 7 |
| Athy, by evening mail - | 4 | 41 | 1 | 5 | 52 | 2 | 8 |
| Aughnacloy - - - - | 8 | 75 | 4 | 9 | 96 | 0 | 9 |
| Aughrim - - - - - | 8 | 75 | 4 | 9 | 96 | 0 | 9 |
| Bagnalstown - - - - | 6 | 49 | 0 | 7 | 62 | 2 | 8 |
| Bailieboro - - - - - | 5 | 42 | 2 | 6 | 53 | 6 | 8 |
| Balbriggan - - - - - | 3 | 15 | 3 | 4 | 19 | 4 | 5 |
| Ballaghaderin - - - - | 9 | 97 | 7 | 10 | 124 | 4 | 10 |
| Ballyboy - - - - - | 7 | 56 | 2 | 8 | 71 | 4 | 8 |
| Ballina - - - - - | 10 | 124 | 7 | 11 | 158 | 7 | 10 |

Accounts, Returns, &c.
No. 85.
Irish Post Towns and Rates of Postage.

| POST TOWNS. | Postage now collected. | Old Irish Miles. | | Postage chargeable under New Bill. | British Miles. | | Postages which would be chargeable, calculating the Miles & Distances under the British Rates. |
|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----|------------------------------------|----------------|----|--|
| | d. | m. | f. | d. | m. | f. | d. |
| Ballinakil - - - | 6 | 50 | 3 | 7 | 64 | 0 | 8 |
| Ballinasloe - - - | 8 | 71 | 6 | 9 | 91 | 2 | 9 |
| Ballincollig - - - | 10 | 130 | 7 | 11 | 166 | 4 | 10 |
| Ballingarry - - - | 9 | 111 | 4 | 10 | 141 | 7 | 10 |
| Ballinrobe - - - | 9 | 116 | 0 | 10 | 147 | 5 | 10 |
| Ballyboy - - - | 7 | 59 | 1 | 8 | 75 | 2 | 8 |
| Ballycastle - - - | 10 | 142 | 1 | 11 | 180 | 7 | 11 |
| Ballyclare - - - | 8 | 93 | 5 | 9 | 119 | 1 | 9 |
| Ballyconnell - - - | 8 | 68 | 1 | 9 | 86 | 5 | 9 |
| Ballygawley - - - | 8 | 78 | 4 | 9 | 99 | 7 | 9 |
| Ballyglass - - - | 9 | 116 | 5 | 10 | 148 | 3 | 10 |
| Ballyhaunis - - - | 9 | 97 | 5 | 10 | 124 | 2 | 10 |
| Bally-James-Duff - - - | 5 | 44 | 6 | 6 | 56 | 7 | 8 |
| Ballylongford - - - | 10 | 130 | 1 | 11 | 165 | 4 | 10 |
| Ballymahon - - - | 6 | 54 | 7 | 7 | 69 | 6 | 8 |
| Ballymena - - - | 9 | 104 | 7 | 10 | 133 | 3 | 10 |
| Ballymoe - - - | 8 | 85 | 0 | 9 | 108 | 1 | 9 |
| Ballymoney - - - | 9 | 119 | 1 | 10 | 151 | 4 | 10 |
| Ballymore - - - | 7 | 57 | 4 | 8 | 73 | 1 | 8 |
| Ballymote - - - | 8 | 94 | 4 | 9 | 120 | 2 | 10 |
| Ballynacargy - - - | 6 | 45 | 6 | 7 | 58 | 1 | 8 |
| Ballinahinch - - - | 8 | 74 | 2 | 9 | 94 | 4 | 9 |
| Ballinamore - - - | 8 | 74 | 4 | 9 | 94 | 6 | 9 |
| Ballyraggett - - - | 6 | 53 | 6 | 7 | 68 | 3 | 8 |
| Ballyshannon - - - | 9 | 102 | 0 | 10 | 129 | 6 | 10 |
| Ballytore - - - | 4 | 28 | 5 | 5 | 36 | 3 | 7 |
| Ballyvary - - - | 10 | 131 | 0 | 11 | 166 | 5 | 10 |
| Baltinglass - - - | 5 | 40 | 1 | 6 | 51 | 0 | 8 |
| Banagher - - - | 7 | 64 | 7 | 8 | 82 | 4 | 9 |
| Banbridge - - - | 7 | 60 | 4 | 8 | 77 | 0 | 8 |
| Bandon - - - | 10 | 141 | 6 | 11 | 180 | 3 | 11 |
| Bangor - - - | 8 | 92 | 1 | 9 | 117 | 2 | 9 |
| Bantry - - - | 11 | 171 | 5 | 12 | 218 | 3 | 11 |
| Belfast - - - | 8 | 80 | 1 | 9 | 101 | 7 | 9 |
| Bellaghy - - - | 9 | 98 | 2 | 10 | 125 | 0 | 10 |
| Bellmullett - - - | 11 | 157 | 2 | 12 | 200 | 1 | 11 |
| Belturbet - - - | 7 | 62 | 1 | 8 | 79 | 0 | 9 |
| Blackwater-town - - - | 8 | 70 | 0 | 9 | 89 | 0 | 9 |
| Blessington - - - | 3 | 22 | 0 | 4 | 28 | 0 | 6 |
| Boyle - - - | 8 | 84 | 5 | 9 | 107 | 5 | 9 |
| Bray - - - | 2 | 10 | 0 | 3 | 12 | 5 | 4 |
| Broadway - - - | 8 | 82 | 3 | 9 | 104 | 6 | 9 |
| Brookboro - - - | 8 | 75 | 2 | 9 | 95 | 6 | 9 |
| Broughshane - - - | 9 | 107 | 0 | 10 | 136 | 1 | 10 |
| Bruff - - - | 9 | 105 | 5 | 10 | 134 | 3 | 10 |
| Buncrana - - - | 10 | 129 | 4 | 11 | 164 | 6 | 10 |
| Bunratty - - - | 9 | 100 | 1 | 10 | 127 | 3 | 10 |
| Burrin - - - | 9 | 109 | 3 | 10 | 139 | 1 | 10 |
| Burrisakane - - - | 8 | 71 | 6 | 9 | 91 | 2 | 9 |
| Burris-in-Ossory - - - | 6 | 53 | 1 | 7 | 67 | 4 | 8 |
| Burrisoleigh - - - | 8 | 72 | 6 | 9 | 92 | 4 | 9 |
| Bushmills - - - | 10 | 131 | 7 | 11 | 167 | 6 | 10 |
| Buttevant - - - | 10 | 122 | 1 | 11 | 155 | 3 | 10 |
| Cabinteely - - - | 1 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 4 |
| Caherciveen - - - | 11 | 182 | 6 | 12 | 232 | 4 | 12 |
| Caherconlish - - - | 9 | 116 | 2 | 10 | 147 | 7 | 10 |
| Cahir, by morning mail - - - | 8 | 90 | 2 | 9 | 111 | 2 | 9 |
| Cahir, by evening mail - - - | 8 | 87 | 4 | 9 | 114 | 6 | 9 |
| Caledon - - - | 8 | 73 | 6 | 9 | 93 | 6 | 9 |
| Callan - - - | 8 | 65 | 4 | 9 | 83 | 2 | 9 |
| Camolin - - - | 6 | 53 | 5 | 7 | 68 | 2 | 8 |
| Cappoquin - - - | 9 | 106 | 4 | 10 | 135 | 4 | 10 |
| Carlingford - - - | 7 | 59 | 4 | 8 | 75 | 5 | 8 |
| Carlow - - - | 5 | 39 | 2 | 6 | 49 | 7 | 7 |
| Carn - - - | 10 | 139 | 4 | 11 | 177 | 4 | 11 |
| Carnew - - - | 6 | 47 | 5 | 7 | 60 | 4 | 8 |
| Carrickfergus - - - | 8 | 88 | 2 | 9 | 112 | 2 | 9 |
| Carrickmacross - - - | 6 | 45 | 4 | 7 | 57 | 7 | 8 |
| Carrick-on-Shannon - - - | 8 | 77 | 0 | 9 | 98 | 0 | 9 |
| Carrick-on-Suir - - - | 8 | 78 | 2 | 9 | 99 | 4 | 9 |

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(continued)

Accounts, Returns,
&c.
No. 85.
Irish Post Towns,
and
Rates of Postage.

| POST TOWNS. | Postage now | Old | | Postage | British Miles. | | Postages which would be chargeable, calculating the Miles & Distances under the British Rates. |
|------------------------------|-------------|--------------|----|-------------------------------|----------------|----|--|
| | collected. | Irish Miles. | | chargeable under New Bill. | | | |
| | d. | m. | f. | d. | m. | f. | d. |
| Cashcarrigan - - - | 8 | 80 | 3 | 9 | 102 | 2 | 9 |
| Cashell, by morning mail - - | 8 | 78 | 7 | 9 | 100 | 3 | 9 |
| Cashell, by evening mail - - | 8 | 97 | 1 | 9 | 123 | 4 | 10 |
| Castlebar - - - | 10 | 125 | 2 | 11 | 159 | 3 | 10 |
| Castlebellingham - - - | 4 | 33 | 7 | 5 | 43 | 0 | 7 |
| Castleblakeney - - - | 8 | 83 | 7 | 9 | 106 | 6 | 9 |
| Castleblayney - - - | 6 | 54 | 6 | 7 | 69 | 5 | 8 |
| Castlecomer - - - | 6 | 49 | 2 | 7 | 62 | 5 | 8 |
| Castleconnell - - - | 8 | 88 | 0 | 9 | 112 | 0 | 9 |
| Castledawson - - - | 9 | 96 | 0 | 10 | 122 | 1 | 10 |
| Castlederg - - - | 9 | 107 | 2 | 10 | 136 | 4 | 10 |
| Castledermot - - - | 4 | 33 | 7 | 5 | 43 | 0 | 7 |
| Castlefin - - - | 9 | 111 | 5 | 10 | 142 | 0 | 10 |
| Castleisland - - - | 11 | 159 | 0 | 12 | 202 | 0 | 11 |
| Castlemartyr - - - | 10 | 133 | 2 | 11 | 169 | 0 | 10 |
| Castlepollard - - - | 6 | 49 | 0 | 7 | 62 | 2 | 8 |
| Castlerea - - - | 8 | 88 | 4 | 9 | 112 | 5 | 9 |
| Castletown - - - | 11 | 198 | 5 | 12 | 252 | 6 | 10 |
| Castletown-Delvin - - - | 5 | 39 | 2 | 6 | 42 | 7 | 7 |
| Castletown-Roche - - - | 9 | 116 | 1 | 10 | 147 | 6 | 10 |
| Castlewellan - - - | 7 | 64 | 5 | 8 | 82 | 2 | 9 |
| Cavan - - - | 6 | 55 | 0 | 7 | 70 | 0 | 8 |
| Celbridge - - - | 2 | 11 | 2 | 3 | 14 | 2 | 4 |
| Charleville - - - | 9 | 114 | 5 | 10 | 145 | 7 | 10 |
| Church-hill - - - | 8 | 89 | 4 | 9 | 113 | 7 | 9 |
| Clane - - - | 3 | 20 | 0 | 4 | 25 | 3 | 6 |
| Clara - - - | 6 | 48 | 4 | 7 | 61 | 5 | 8 |
| Clare - - - | 9 | 117 | 4 | 10 | 149 | 4 | 10 |
| Clifden - - - | 10 | 144 | 1 | 11 | 183 | 3 | 11 |
| Cloghan - - - | 7 | 60 | 3 | 8 | 76 | 6 | 8 |
| Clogheen - - - | 8 | 94 | 2 | 9 | 119 | 7 | 9 |
| Clogher - - - | 8 | 82 | 5 | 9 | 105 | 1 | 9 |
| Cloghnakilty - - - | 11 | 151 | 6 | 12 | 193 | 1 | 11 |
| Clonard - - - | 4 | 26 | 0 | 5 | 33 | 0 | 7 |
| Clonaslie - - - | 6 | 47 | 5 | 7 | 60 | 4 | 8 |
| Clonee - - - | 2 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 0 | 4 |
| Clonegal - - - | 6 | 53 | 4 | 7 | 68 | 0 | 8 |
| Clones - - - | 8 | 68 | 3 | 9 | 87 | 0 | 9 |
| Clonmel - - - | 8 | 82 | 4 | 9 | 105 | 0 | 9 |
| Clough - - - | 8 | 68 | 5 | 9 | 87 | 2 | 9 |
| Cloughjordan - - - | 8 | 70 | 1 | 9 | 89 | 2 | 9 |
| Cloyne - - - | 10 | 141 | 0 | 11 | 179 | 3 | 11 |
| Colehill - - - | 6 | 50 | 7 | 7 | 64 | 6 | 8 |
| Coleraine - - - | 10 | 125 | 5 | 11 | 159 | 7 | 10 |
| Collon - - - | 4 | 29 | 6 | 5 | 37 | 6 | 7 |
| Collooney - - - | 9 | 98 | 6 | 10 | 125 | 5 | 10 |
| Cong - - - | 10 | 121 | 0 | 11 | 154 | 0 | 10 |
| Cookstown - - - | 8 | 86 | 3 | 9 | 109 | 7 | 9 |
| Cootehill - - - | 7 | 58 | 2 | 8 | 74 | 1 | 8 |
| Cork, by Cashell - - - | 10 | 126 | 1 | 11 | 160 | 4 | 10 |
| Cork, by Clonmel - - - | 10 | 125 | 7 | 11 | 160 | 1 | 10 |
| Cove - - - | 10 | 134 | 0 | 11 | 170 | 4 | 11 |
| Croome - - - | 9 | 112 | 5 | 10 | 143 | 2 | 10 |
| Crosmolina - - - | 10 | 131 | 2 | 11 | 167 | 0 | 10 |
| Crosdoney - - - | 7 | 59 | 3 | 8 | 75 | 4 | 8 |
| Craughwell - - - | 8 | 92 | 4 | 9 | 117 | 5 | 9 |
| Crumlin - - - | 8 | 78 | 6 | 9 | 100 | 1 | 9 |
| Cumber - - - | 8 | 91 | 2 | 9 | 116 | 1 | 9 |
| Currofin - - - | 9 | 119 | 2 | 10 | 151 | 6 | 10 |
| Cushendall - - - | 9 | 115 | 7 | 10 | 147 | 3 | 10 |
| Dangan - - - | 8 | 91 | 4 | 9 | 116 | 3 | 9 |
| Deal-castle - - - | 10 | 128 | 2 | 11 | 163 | 1 | 10 |
| Delgany - - - | 3 | 15 | 2 | 4 | 19 | 3 | 5 |
| Derry - - - | 9 | 118 | 4 | 10 | 150 | 6 | 10 |
| Dervock - - - | 10 | 122 | 7 | 11 | 156 | 3 | 10 |
| Dingle - - - | 11 | 172 | 5 | 12 | 219 | 5 | 11 |
| Donaghadee - - - | 8 | 94 | 3 | 9 | 120 | 0 | 9 |
| Donegal - - - | 9 | 113 | 1 | 10 | 143 | 7 | 10 |
| Doneraile - - - | 10 | 126 | 0 | 11 | 160 | 2 | 10 |
| Downpatrick - - - | 8 | 73 | 5 | 9 | 93 | 5 | 9 |

| POST TOWNS. | Postage now collected. | Old Irish Miles. | | Postage chargeable under New Bill. | British Miles. | | Postages which would be chargeable, calculating the Miles & Distances under the British Rates. |
|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------|--------------|------------------------------------|----------------|--------------|--|
| | | <i>d.</i> | <i>m. f.</i> | | <i>d.</i> | <i>m. f.</i> | |
| Drogheda - - - | 3 | 22 | 6 | 4 | 28 | 7 | 6 |
| Dromahair - - - | 9 | 106 | 4 | 10 | 135 | 4 | 10 |
| Dromore - - - | 8 | 66 | 2 | 9 | 84 | 2 | 9 |
| Dromore, West - - - | 9 | 112 | 7 | 10 | 143 | 5 | 10 |
| Drumcree - - - | 5 | 43 | 2 | 6 | 55 | 0 | 8 |
| Drumsna - - - | 8 | 72 | 6 | 9 | 92 | 4 | 9 |
| Dunamana - - - | 9 | 113 | 0 | 10 | 143 | 6 | 10 |
| Dundalk - - - | 5 | 39 | 7 | 6 | 50 | 6 | 8 |
| Dunfanaghy - - - | 10 | 137 | 3 | 11 | 174 | 6 | 11 |
| Dungannon - - - | 8 | 75 | 7 | 9 | 96 | 4 | 9 |
| Dungarvan - - - | 9 | 97 | 6 | 10 | 124 | 3 | 10 |
| Dungiven - - - | 10 | 144 | 6 | 11 | 184 | 1 | 11 |
| Dunlavin - - - | 4 | 26 | 2 | 5 | 33 | 3 | 7 |
| Dunleer - - - | 4 | 30 | 0 | 5 | 38 | 1 | 7 |
| Dunmanway - - - | 11 | 155 | 6 | 12 | 198 | 1 | 11 |
| Dunmore - - - | 9 | 104 | 0 | 10 | 132 | 2 | 10 |
| Dunmore, East - - - | 8 | 84 | 6 | 9 | 107 | 6 | 9 |
| Dunshaughlin - - - | 2 | 13 | 6 | 3 | 17 | 4 | 5 |
| Durrow, by morning mail - | 6 | 54 | 2 | 7 | 69 | 0 | 8 |
| Durrow, by evening mail - | 6 | 54 | 1 | 7 | 68 | 2 | 8 |
| Edenderry - - - | 4 | 32 | 4 | 5 | 41 | 2 | 7 |
| Edgeworthstown - - - | 6 | 52 | 1 | 7 | 66 | 2 | 8 |
| Elphin - - - | 8 | 79 | 6 | 9 | 101 | 4 | 9 |
| Emo - - - | 4 | 34 | 7 | 5 | 44 | 3 | 7 |
| Emyvale - - - | 8 | 71 | 4 | 9 | 91 | 0 | 9 |
| Enfield - - - | 3 | 19 | 0 | 4 | 24 | 1 | 6 |
| Ennis - - - | 9 | 112 | 0 | 10 | 142 | 4 | 10 |
| Enniscorthy - - - | 7 | 62 | 6 | 8 | 79 | 6 | 8 |
| Enniskillen - - - | 8 | 80 | 4 | 9 | 102 | 3 | 9 |
| Ennistymon - - - | 10 | 128 | 2 | 11 | 163 | 1 | 10 |
| Eyreecourt - - - | 8 | 70 | 0 | 9 | 89 | 0 | 9 |
| Ferbane - - - | 7 | 56 | 7 | 8 | 72 | 3 | 8 |
| Fermoy - - - | 9 | 108 | 4 | 10 | 138 | 0 | 10 |
| Ferns - - - | 7 | 56 | 5 | 8 | 72 | 0 | 8 |
| Fethard - - - | 8 | 86 | 4 | 9 | 111 | 2 | 9 |
| Fethard, Tipperary - - - | 8 | 89 | 2 | 9 | 113 | 4 | 9 |
| Fintona - - - | 9 | 97 | 6 | 10 | 124 | 3 | 10 |
| Five-mile-Town - - - | 8 | 79 | 6 | 9 | 101 | 4 | 9 |
| Florencecourt - - - | 8 | 87 | 0 | 9 | 110 | 5 | 9 |
| Flurrybridge - - - | 6 | 45 | 4 | 7 | 57 | 7 | 8 |
| Forkhill - - - | 5 | 44 | 2 | 6 | 56 | 2 | 8 |
| Foxford - - - | 10 | 136 | 4 | 11 | 173 | 5 | 11 |
| French-park - - - | 8 | 91 | 5 | 9 | 116 | 4 | 9 |
| Freshford - - - | 7 | 64 | 6 | 8 | 82 | 3 | 9 |
| Galway - - - | 9 | 104 | 5 | 10 | 133 | 1 | 10 |
| Garva - - - | 9 | 112 | 7 | 10 | 143 | 5 | 10 |
| Geashell - - - | 6 | 51 | 0 | 7 | 64 | 7 | 8 |
| Gilford - - - | 8 | 65 | 2 | 9 | 83 | 0 | 9 |
| Glasslough - - - | 8 | 70 | 6 | 9 | 90 | 0 | 9 |
| Glenarm - - - | 9 | 105 | 6 | 10 | 134 | 4 | 10 |
| Glenavy - - - | 8 | 76 | 7 | 9 | 97 | 6 | 9 |
| Golden - - - | 8 | 82 | 3 | 9 | 104 | 6 | 9 |
| Goresbridge - - - | 7 | 55 | 3 | 8 | 70 | 3 | 8 |
| Gorey - - - | 6 | 48 | 1 | 7 | 61 | 2 | 8 |
| Gort - - - | 9 | 98 | 3 | 10 | 125 | 1 | 10 |
| Gowran - - - | 6 | 52 | 5 | 7 | 66 | 7 | 8 |
| Graig - - - | 7 | 61 | 2 | 8 | 77 | 7 | 8 |
| Granard - - - | 7 | 59 | 1 | 8 | 75 | 2 | 8 |
| Hacketstown - - - | 6 | 46 | 6 | 7 | 59 | 4 | 8 |
| Headford - - - | 9 | 107 | 6 | 10 | 137 | 1 | 10 |
| Hillsboro' - - - | 8 | 70 | 1 | 9 | 89 | 2 | 9 |

Accounts, Returns,
&c.
No. 85.
Irish Post Towns,
and
Rates of Postage.

| POST TOWNS. | Postage now | Old | | Postage | British Miles. | | Postages which would be chargeable, calculating the Miles & Distances under the British Rates. |
|------------------------------|-------------|--------------|----|----------------------------|----------------|----|--|
| | collected. | Irish Miles. | | chargeable under New Bill. | | | |
| | d. | m. | f. | d. | m. | f. | d. |
| Hollymount - - - | 9 | 111 | 4 | 10 | 141 | 7 | 10 |
| Hollywood - - - | 8 | 84 | 1 | 9 | 107 | 0 | 9 |
| Howth - - - | 2 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 0 | 4 |
| Innistogue - - - | 7 | 63 | 2 | 8 | 80 | 4 | 9 |
| Innishannon - - - | 10 | 138 | 2 | 11 | 175 | 7 | 11 |
| Johnstown, by morning mail | 7 | 61 | 7 | 8 | 78 | 6 | 8 |
| Johnstown, by evening mail | 7 | 70 | 7 | 8 | 90 | 1 | 9 |
| Irvinstown - - - | 8 | 88 | 2 | 9 | 112 | 2 | 9 |
| Kanturk - - - | 10 | 138 | 1 | 11 | 175 | 6 | 11 |
| Keadue - - - | 8 | 85 | 0 | 9 | 108 | 1 | 9 |
| Keady - - - | 7 | 61 | 4 | 8 | 78 | 2 | 8 |
| Kells - - - | 4 | 30 | 7 | 5 | 39 | 2 | 7 |
| Kenmare - - - | 11 | 183 | 3 | 12 | 233 | 3 | 10 |
| Kilbeggan - - - | 5 | 44 | 2 | 6 | 56 | 2 | 8 |
| Kilcock - - - | 2 | 14 | 4 | 3 | 18 | 3 | 5 |
| Kilconnel - - - | 8 | 78 | 4 | 9 | 99 | 7 | 9 |
| Kilcullen - - - | 3 | 21 | 2 | 4 | 27 | 0 | 6 |
| Kildare - - - | 4 | 25 | 1 | 5 | 31 | 7 | 7 |
| Kildorrery - - - | 10 | 131 | 7 | 11 | 167 | 6 | 10 |
| Kildysart - - - | 10 | 124 | 0 | 11 | 157 | 6 | 10 |
| Kilkeele - - - | 8 | 65 | 4 | 9 | 83 | 2 | 9 |
| Kilkenny - - - | 7 | 57 | 4 | 8 | 73 | 1 | 8 |
| Killalla - - - | 10 | 131 | 4 | 11 | 167 | 2 | 10 |
| Killaloe - - - | 8 | 87 | 3 | 9 | 111 | 1 | 9 |
| Killarney - - - | 11 | 167 | 1 | 12 | 212 | 5 | 11 |
| Killinchy - - - | 8 | 82 | 6 | 9 | 105 | 2 | 9 |
| Killough - - - | 8 | 78 | 5 | 9 | 100 | 0 | 9 |
| Killucan - - - | 4 | 32 | 7 | 5 | 41 | 6 | 7 |
| Killybegs - - - | 10 | 126 | 7 | 11 | 161 | 3 | 10 |
| Killyleigh - - - | 8 | 78 | 5 | 9 | 100 | 0 | 9 |
| Killenaule - - - | 8 | 84 | 0 | 9 | 106 | 7 | 9 |
| Killesandra - - - | 7 | 64 | 1 | 8 | 81 | 4 | 7 |
| Kilmacthomas - - - | 8 | 87 | 5 | 9 | 111 | 4 | 9 |
| Kilmallock - - - | 9 | 109 | 7 | 10 | 139 | 6 | 10 |
| Kilrea - - - | 9 | 107 | 6 | 10 | 137 | 1 | 10 |
| Kilrush - - - | 10 | 139 | 7 | 11 | 178 | 0 | 11 |
| Kilworth - - - | 9 | 106 | 0 | 10 | 134 | 7 | 10 |
| Kingscourt - - - | 6 | 50 | 4 | 7 | 64 | 2 | 8 |
| Kinnegad - - - | 4 | 29 | 4 | 5 | 37 | 4 | 7 |
| Kinnetty - - - | 7 | 64 | 1 | 8 | 81 | 4 | 9 |
| Kinsale - - - | 10 | 140 | 1 | 11 | 178 | 2 | 11 |
| Kircubbin - - - | 9 | 96 | 2 | 10 | 122 | 4 | 10 |
| Kish - - - | 8 | 93 | 3 | 9 | 118 | 6 | 9 |
| Knock - - - | 10 | 132 | 0 | 11 | 168 | 0 | 10 |
| Knocktopher - - - | 7 | 63 | 2 | 8 | 80 | 4 | 9 |
| Lanesboro' - - - | 8 | 66 | 3 | 9 | 84 | 3 | 9 |
| Larne - - - | 9 | 97 | 6 | 10 | 124 | 3 | 10 |
| Loughbrickland - - - | 7 | 58 | 3 | 8 | 74 | 2 | 8 |
| Leighlinbridge - - - | 6 | 45 | 1 | 7 | 57 | 3 | 8 |
| Leixlip - - - | 2 | 8 | 0 | 3 | 10 | 1 | 4 |
| Letterkenny - - - | 9 | 118 | 1 | 10 | 150 | 2 | 10 |
| Limerick - - - | 8 | 93 | 6 | 9 | 119 | 2 | 9 |
| Lisburne - - - | 8 | 73 | 4 | 9 | 93 | 4 | 9 |
| Lismore - - - | 9 | 109 | 5 | 10 | 139 | 4 | 10 |
| Lisnaskea - - - | 8 | 71 | 3 | 9 | 90 | 6 | 9 |
| Listowell - - - | 10 | 134 | 6 | 11 | 171 | 4 | 11 |
| Littleton, by morning mail | 8 | 70 | 4 | 9 | 89 | 5 | 9 |
| Littleton, by evening mail - | 8 | 79 | 0 | 9 | 100 | 4 | 9 |
| Longford - - - | 7 | 58 | 3 | 8 | 74 | 2 | 8 |
| Loughgall - - - | 8 | 69 | 7 | 9 | 88 | 7 | 9 |
| Loughrea - - - | 8 | 86 | 4 | 9 | 110 | 0 | 9 |
| Lucan - - - | 1 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 4 |

| POST TOWNS. | Postage now collected. | Old Irish Miles. | | Postage chargeable under New Bill. | British Miles. | | Postage which would be chargeable calculating the Miles & Distances under the British Rates. |
|---------------------|------------------------|------------------|----|------------------------------------|----------------|----|--|
| | d. | m. | f. | d. | m. | f. | d. |
| Lurgan | 8 | 67 | 4 | 9 | 85 | 7 | 9 |
| Lurgan Green | 5 | 36 | 6 | 6 | 46 | 6 | 7 |
| Macroome | 10 | 145 | 1 | 11 | 184 | 5 | 11 |
| Maghera | 9 | 100 | 5 | 10 | 128 | 0 | 10 |
| Magherafelt | 8 | 93 | 7 | 9 | 119 | 3 | 9 |
| Malahide | 2 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 13 | 2 | 4 |
| Mallow | 10 | 128 | 1 | 11 | 163 | 0 | 10 |
| Manorhamilton | 9 | 102 | 3 | 10 | 130 | 2 | 10 |
| Market-hill | 7 | 60 | 1 | 8 | 76 | 4 | 8 |
| Maryboro' | 5 | 40 | 2 | 6 | 51 | 1 | 8 |
| Mavnooth | 2 | 11 | 5 | 3 | 14 | 6 | 4 |
| Middleton | 10 | 137 | 4 | 11 | 175 | 0 | 11 |
| Mill-street | 11 | 182 | 3 | 12 | 232 | 0 | 12 |
| Milltown | 11 | 158 | 6 | 12 | 202 | 0 | 12 |
| Miltownmalbay | 10 | 135 | 0 | 11 | 171 | 6 | 11 |
| Mitchelstown | 9 | 100 | 7 | 10 | 128 | 3 | 10 |
| Moate | 6 | 52 | 0 | 7 | 66 | 1 | 8 |
| Mobill | 8 | 74 | 2 | 9 | 94 | 4 | 9 |
| Moira | 8 | 71 | 4 | 9 | 91 | 0 | 9 |
| Monaghan | 8 | 65 | 6 | 9 | 83 | 5 | 9 |
| Monastereven | 4 | 30 | 2 | 5 | 38 | 4 | 7 |
| Moneygall | 8 | 65 | 5 | 9 | 83 | 4 | 9 |
| Moneymore | 8 | 89 | 7 | 9 | 114 | 3 | 9 |
| Monivea | 9 | 97 | 6 | 10 | 124 | 3 | 10 |
| Mountmellick | 5 | 40 | 3 | 6 | 51 | 3 | 8 |
| Mountnugent | 6 | 50 | 3 | 7 | 64 | 4 | 8 |
| Mountrath | 6 | 46 | 6 | 7 | 59 | 4 | 8 |
| Mount Talbot | 8 | 81 | 6 | 9 | 104 | 0 | 9 |
| Moville | 10 | 133 | 4 | 11 | 169 | 7 | 10 |
| Moy | 8 | 71 | 1 | 9 | 90 | 4 | 9 |
| Mullingar | 5 | 38 | 2 | 6 | 48 | 5 | 7 |
| Myshall | 6 | 53 | 1 | 7 | 67 | 4 | 8 |
| Naas | 3 | 15 | 6 | 4 | 20 | 0 | 5 |
| Narin | 10 | 140 | 0 | 11 | 178 | 1 | 11 |
| Navan | 3 | 22 | 7 | 4 | 29 | 0 | 6 |
| Nenagh | 8 | 74 | 6 | 9 | 95 | 1 | 9 |
| New-Birmingham | 8 | 82 | 0 | 9 | 104 | 2 | 9 |
| Newbliss | 8 | 72 | 3 | 9 | 92 | 0 | 9 |
| Newbridge | 3 | 21 | 0 | 4 | 26 | 5 | 6 |
| Newcastle | 9 | 113 | 7 | 10 | 144 | 7 | 10 |
| Newmarket-on-Fergus | 9 | 105 | 5 | 10 | 134 | 3 | 10 |
| Newport, Mayo | 10 | 139 | 3 | 11 | 177 | 3 | 11 |
| Newport, Tipperary | 8 | 89 | 0 | 9 | 113 | 2 | 9 |
| Newry | 6 | 50 | 1 | 7 | 63 | 6 | 8 |
| Newtownards | 8 | 88 | 0 | 9 | 112 | 0 | 9 |
| Newtown-Barry | 7 | 63 | 5 | 8 | 80 | 7 | 9 |
| Newtown-Forbes | 7 | 61 | 1 | 8 | 77 | 6 | 8 |
| Newtown-Hamilton | 6 | 52 | 2 | 7 | 66 | 4 | 8 |
| Newtownlimavady | 10 | 137 | 1 | 11 | 177 | 4 | 11 |
| Newtown-Mt.-Kennedy | 3 | 17 | 2 | 4 | 21 | 7 | 6 |
| Newtown-Steward | 9 | 92 | 2 | 10 | 126 | 2 | 10 |
| Nobber | 5 | 37 | 4 | 6 | 47 | 5 | 7 |
| Oldcastle | 6 | 45 | 6 | 7 | 58 | 1 | 8 |
| Omagh | 8 | 91 | 4 | 9 | 116 | 3 | 9 |
| Oranmore | 9 | 100 | 0 | 10 | 127 | 2 | 10 |
| Oulart | 7 | 59 | 5 | 8 | 75 | 7 | 8 |
| Outerard | 9 | 118 | 1 | 10 | 150 | 2 | 10 |
| Pallasgreen | 9 | 109 | 6 | 10 | 139 | 5 | 10 |
| Pallaskenry | 9 | 103 | 6 | 10 | 132 | 0 | 10 |
| Parsonstown | 8 | 68 | 2 | 9 | 86 | 6 | 9 |
| Passage | 8 | 81 | 3 | 9 | 103 | 4 | 9 |

Accounts, Returns,
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Irish Post Towns,
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Rates of Postage.

| POST TOWNS. | Postage now | Old | | Postage | British Miles. | | Postages which would be chargeable, calculating the Miles & Distances under the British Rates. |
|-----------------------------|-------------|--------------|----|----------------------------|----------------|----|--|
| | collected. | Irish Miles. | | chargeable under New Bill. | | | |
| | d. | m. | f. | d. | m. | f. | d. |
| Passage, West - - - | 10 | 131 | 6 | 11 | 167 | 5 | 10 |
| Philipstown - - - | 6 | 47 | 0 | 7 | 59 | 6 | 8 |
| Piltown - - - | 8 | 85 | 2 | 9 | 108 | 4 | 9 |
| Portadown - - - | 8 | 69 | 6 | 9 | 88 | 6 | 9 |
| Portaferry - - - | 9 | 102 | 0 | 10 | 129 | 6 | 10 |
| Portarlington - - - | 4 | 34 | 6 | 5 | 44 | 1 | 7 |
| Portglenone - - - | 9 | 102 | 2 | 10 | 130 | 1 | 10 |
| Portlaw - - - | 8 | 83 | 6 | 9 | 106 | 4 | 9 |
| Portumna - - - | 8 | 78 | 6 | 9 | 100 | 1 | 9 |
| Ranelton - - - | 10 | 123 | 4 | 11 | 157 | 1 | 10 |
| Randalstown - - - | 9 | 97 | 3 | 10 | 123 | 7 | 10 |
| Raphoe - - - | 9 | 111 | 5 | 10 | 142 | 0 | 10 |
| Rathangan - - - | 4 | 30 | 5 | 5 | 38 | 7 | 7 |
| Rathcoole - - - | 2 | 8 | 0 | 3 | 10 | 1 | 4 |
| Rathcormuck - - - | 9 | 111 | 7 | 10 | 142 | 3 | 10 |
| Rathdowney - - - | 7 | 59 | 1 | 8 | 75 | 2 | 8 |
| Rathdrum - - - | 4 | 29 | 5 | 5 | 37 | 5 | 7 |
| Rathfriland - - - | 7 | 57 | 1 | 8 | 72 | 5 | 8 |
| Rathkeale - - - | 9 | 107 | 7 | 10 | 136 | 6 | 10 |
| Rathlacken - - - | 10 | 136 | 6 | 11 | 174 | 0 | 11 |
| Rathowen - - - | 6 | 48 | 2 | 7 | 61 | 3 | 8 |
| Rich-Hill - - - | 7 | 64 | 2 | 8 | 81 | 6 | 9 |
| Roscommon - - - | 8 | 74 | 7 | 9 | 95 | 2 | 8 |
| Roscrea - - - | 7 | 59 | 0 | 8 | 75 | 0 | 9 |
| Ross - - - | 8 | 71 | 2 | 9 | 90 | 5 | 9 |
| Roscarberry - - - | 11 | 158 | 2 | 12 | 201 | 3 | 11 |
| Rostrevor - - - | 7 | 58 | 0 | 8 | 73 | 6 | 8 |
| Rusky - - - | 8 | 66 | 2 | 9 | 84 | 2 | 9 |
| Rutland - - - | 11 | 158 | 0 | 12 | 201 | 0 | 11 |
| Saintfield - - - | 8 | 78 | 3 | 9 | 99 | 4 | 9 |
| Scariff - - - | 8 | 94 | 6 | 9 | 120 | 4 | 10 |
| Scrabby - - - | 7 | 64 | 7 | 8 | 82 | 4 | 9 |
| Shanagolden - - - | 9 | 115 | 7 | 10 | 147 | 3 | 10 |
| Shinrone - - - | 7 | 63 | 7 | 8 | 81 | 2 | 9 |
| Six-mile-Bridge - - - | 9 | 101 | 6 | 10 | 129 | 4 | 10 |
| Skibbereen - - - | 11 | 167 | 4 | 12 | 213 | 1 | 11 |
| Slane - - - | 4 | 30 | 2 | 5 | 38 | 4 | 7 |
| Sligo - - - | 9 | 103 | 4 | 10 | 132 | 0 | 10 |
| Stewartstown - - - | 8 | 81 | 7 | 9 | 104 | 1 | 9 |
| Strabane - - - | 9 | 107 | 0 | 10 | 136 | 1 | 10 |
| Stradbally, by morning mail | 5 | 40 | 0 | 6 | 50 | 7 | 8 |
| Stradbally, by evening mail | 5 | 45 | 2 | 6 | 57 | 4 | 8 |
| Stradone - - - | 6 | 50 | 1 | 7 | 63 | 6 | 8 |
| Strangford - - - | 8 | 79 | 1 | 9 | 100 | 5 | 9 |
| Stranorlar - - - | 9 | 117 | 1 | 10 | 150 | 0 | 10 |
| Strokestown - - - | 8 | 74 | 4 | 9 | 94 | 6 | 9 |
| Summerhill - - - | 3 | 20 | 0 | 4 | 25 | 3 | 6 |
| Swanlinbar - - - | 8 | 76 | 1 | 9 | 96 | 7 | 9 |
| Swineford - - - | 10 | 139 | 0 | 11 | 176 | 7 | 11 |
| Swords - - - | 1 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 4 |
| Taghmon - - - | 8 | 83 | 3 | 9 | 103 | 4 | 9 |
| Tallanstown - - - | 5 | 36 | 4 | 6 | 46 | 3 | 7 |
| Tallow - - - | 9 | 114 | 1 | 10 | 145 | 2 | 10 |
| Tanderagee - - - | 7 | 62 | 7 | 8 | 80 | 0 | 8 |
| Tarbert - - - | 10 | 126 | 1 | 11 | 160 | 4 | 10 |
| Templemore - - - | 8 | 68 | 0 | 9 | 86 | 4 | 9 |
| Tempo - - - | 8 | 86 | 4 | 9 | 110 | 0 | 9 |
| Thomastown - - - | 7 | 59 | 1 | 8 | 75 | 2 | 8 |
| Thurles - - - | 8 | 75 | 0 | 9 | 95 | 3 | 9 |

| POST TOWNS. | Postage now collected. | Old Irish Miles. | | Postage chargeable under New Bill. | British Miles. | | Postages which would be chargeable, calculating the Miles & Distances under the British Rates. | Accounts, Returns, &c. No. 85. Irish Post Towns and Rates of Postage. |
|----------------------|------------------------|------------------|--------------|------------------------------------|----------------|--------------|--|---|
| | | <i>d.</i> | <i>m. f.</i> | | <i>d.</i> | <i>m. f.</i> | | |
| Tineheley - - - | 5 | 41 | 6 | 6 | 53 | 1 | 8 | |
| Tipperary - - - | 9 | 100 | 6 | 10 | 128 | 1 | 10 | |
| Toome - - - | 9 | 102 | 5 | 10 | 130 | 4 | 10 | |
| Tralee - - - | 10 | 151 | 0 | 11 | 192 | 1 | 11 | |
| Tramore - - - | 8 | 81 | 6 | 9 | 104 | 0 | 9 | |
| Trim - - - | 3 | 25 | 0 | 4 | 31 | 6 | 7 | |
| Tuam - - - | 9 | 98 | 6 | 10 | 125 | 5 | 10 | |
| Tubbermore - - - | 9 | 98 | 4 | 10 | 125 | 2 | 10 | |
| Tulla - - - | 9 | 109 | 6 | 10 | 139 | 5 | 10 | |
| Tullamore - - - | 6 | 49 | 5 | 7 | 63 | 1 | 8 | |
| Tullow - - - | 6 | 46 | 4 | 7 | 59 | 1 | 8 | |
| Tulsk - - - | 8 | 79 | 6 | 9 | 101 | 4 | 9 | |
| Tynan - - - | 8 | 72 | 2 | 9 | 91 | 7 | 9 | |
| Tyrrel's-pass - - - | 5 | 40 | 0 | 6 | 50 | 7 | 8 | |
| Valentia - - - | 11 | 186 | 1 | 12 | 236 | 7 | 12 | |
| Virginia - - - | 5 | 40 | 2 | 6 | 51 | 1 | 8 | |
| Warren's-point - - - | 7 | 55 | 1 | 8 | 70 | 1 | 8 | |
| Waterford - - - | 8 | 75 | 6 | 9 | 96 | 3 | 9 | |
| Westport - - - | 10 | 133 | 7 | 11 | 170 | 3 | 11 | |
| Wexford - - - | 8 | 74 | 3 | 9 | 94 | 5 | 9 | |
| Wicklowlow - - - | 3 | 24 | 6 | 4 | 31 | 4 | 7 | |
| Youghal - - - | 10 | 124 | 5 | 11 | 158 | 4 | 10 | |

EDW. S. LEES.

A SCALE of Postages under the 54th Geo. 3. c. 119. sec. 1.

| | | | | | | | |
|-------|---------------------|---------|---|-----|---|---|-----------------|
| | Not exceeding | 7 miles | - | - | - | - | two-pence. |
| Above | 7 and not exceeding | 15 | - | - | - | - | three-pence. |
| - | 15 | - | - | 25 | - | - | four-pence. |
| - | 25 | - | - | 35 | - | - | five-pence. |
| - | 35 | - | - | 45 | - | - | six-pence. |
| - | 45 | - | - | 55 | - | - | seven-pence. |
| - | 55 | - | - | 65 | - | - | eight-pence. |
| - | 65 | - | - | 95 | - | - | nine-pence. |
| - | 95 | - | - | 120 | - | - | ten-pence. |
| - | 120 | - | - | 150 | - | - | eleven-pence. |
| - | 150 | - | - | 200 | - | - | twelve-pence. |
| - | 200 | - | - | 250 | - | - | thirteen-pence. |
| - | 250 | - | - | 300 | - | - | fourteen-pence. |

Accounts, Returns,
&c.

No. 86.
Letter from
T. Orde Lees, Esq.
with Returns.

Appendix, No. 86.

LETTER from T. Orde Lees, Esq. to T. C. Harrison, Esq., with Returns, showing the Distances of the Post-Towns in Ireland from Dublin, with the Rates of Postage, &c.

Sir,

General Post Office, January 8th, 1828.

I AM commanded by my Lords the Postmaster-General, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ult. stating, "I am directed by the Commissioners of the Revenue Inquiry to request that you will move my Lords the Postmaster-General, to cause the Commissioners to be furnished with an alphabetical list of all post-towns in Ireland, with the following particulars, arranged in columns :

- " Post-town ;
- " Direct distance from Dublin ;
- " Distance which the letters are conveyed by the actual route from Dublin ;
- " Excess of distance by the actual route ;
- " Legal rate of postage for the direct distance ;
- " Actual charge for postage ;
- " Excess of the actual charge above the rate of postage, for the direct distance ;
- " Number of hours between the dispatch of a letter from Dublin and its arrival
" at its destination ;
- " Number of hours between the arrival of letters from Dublin and the dispatch
" of the next Mail to Dublin ;
- " Number of hours between such dispatch and the arrival of the mail in Dublin ;
- " Total interval between the dispatch of a letter from Dublin, and the receipt of
" an answer by return of post in Dublin."

My Lords, at the same time that they instructed me to forward the Return called for, also desired me to observe, for the further information of the Commissioners of Revenue Inquiry, that the number of miles therein stated are computed according to Irish measure ; that in every instance where the distances differ from the actual route they are taken from Taylor & Skinner's Map of the roads of Ireland, being the most accurate their Lordships had access to. It is right, however, to add, that the Postmaster-General are not prepared to say that all those roads are now in a fit state to be travelled on.

The towns marked (*) have only three posts in the week.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient and very faithful Servant,

T. ORDE LEES,

Pro-Secretary.

T. C. Harrison, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix, No. 86. — continued.

A RETURN showing the Distances of the Post-Towns in Ireland from Dublin, both by the direct Lines and by the Mail route; the Rates of Postage by each; the length of time between the dispatch from Dublin and the arrival of the Mail; the period between the arrival and dispatch of the next Mail for Dublin; with the total interval between the dispatch of a Letter from, and receipt of an answer in Dublin by return of Post.

N.B.—The miles are stated in Irish measure.

The distances, which differ from the actual route, are taken from Taylor and Skinner's Map.

The Towns marked thus (*) are three-day posts.

| POST TOWN. | Direct Distance from Dublin. | | Distance which the Letters are conveyed by the actual route from Dublin. | | Excess of distance by the actual route. | | Legal Rate of Postage for the direct distance. | | Actual Charge for Postage. | | Excess of the actual Charge above the Rate of Postage, for the direct distance. | | Number of Hours between the dispatch of a Letter from Dublin, and its arrival at its destination. | | Number of Hours between the arrival of Letters from Dublin, and the dispatch of the next Mail to Dublin. | | Number of Hours between such dispatch and the arrival of the Mail in Dublin. | | Total interval between the dispatch of a Letter from Dublin, and the receipt of an answer by return of Post, in Dublin. | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|----|--|----|---|----|--|----|----------------------------|----|---|----|---|----|--|----|--|----|---|----|
| | m. | f. | m. | f. | m. | f. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. |
| Abbeyfeale * | 122 | 5 | 122 | 5 | - | - | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 | - | - | 22 | 0 | 38 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 83 | 0 |
| Abbeyleix - - - | 47 | 3 | 47 | 3 | - | - | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | - | - | 11 | 47 | 12 | 48 | 10 | 25 | 35 | 0 |
| Adair - - - | 101 | 6 | 101 | 6 | - | - | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | - | - | 16 | 40 | 1 | 32 | 16 | 48 | 35 | 0 |
| Ahascragh - - - | 78 | 7 | 78 | 7 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 12 | 27 | 10 | 1 | 12 | 32 | 35 | 0 |
| Antrim - - - | 84 | 3 | 84 | 3 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 15 | 8 | 4 | 22 | 15 | 30 | 35 | 0 |
| Ardara * | 134 | 4 | 134 | 4 | - | - | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 | - | - | 26 | 35 | 18 | 17 | 38 | 8 | 83 | 0 |
| Ardee - - - | 34 | 5 | 34 | 5 | - | - | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 | - | - | 5 | 55 | 23 | 12 | 5 | 53 | 35 | 0 |
| Ardglass - - - | 80 | 5 | 80 | 5 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 19 | 20 | 15 | 40 | 24 | 0 | 59 | 0 |
| Arklow - - - | 39 | 4 | 39 | 4 | - | - | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | - | - | 7 | 13 | 20 | 22 | 7 | 25 | 35 | 0 |
| Armagh - - - | 62 | 2 | 65 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 50 | 11 | 20 | 11 | 50 | 35 | 0 |
| Arhurstown * | 80 | 0 | 80 | 0 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 15 | 15 | 2 | 35 | 17 | 10 | 35 | 0 |
| Arva - - - | 61 | 6 | 66 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 55 | 8 | 20 | 13 | 45 | 35 | 0 |
| Ashbourne - - - | 10 | 2 | 10 | 2 | - | - | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | - | - | 1 | 35 | 7 | 50 | 1 | 35 | 11 | 0 |
| Ashford - - - | 22 | 0 | 22 | 0 | - | - | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | - | - | 4 | 3 | 2 | 54 | 4 | 3 | 35 | 0 |
| Askeaton - - - | 107 | 6 | 113 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | - | - | 19 | 40 | 18 | 50 | 20 | 30 | 59 | 0 |
| Athboy - - - | 28 | 4 | 37 | 5 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 30 | 10 | 30 | 12 | 0 | 35 | 0 |
| Athenry - - - | 91 | 6 | 96 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 16 | 57 | 2 | 33 | 15 | 30 | 35 | 0 |
| Athleague - - - | 74 | 5 | 79 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 14 | 15 | 21 | 15 | 23 | 30 | 59 | 0 |
| Athlone - - - | 60 | 1 | 60 | 1 | - | - | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | - | - | 9 | 17 | 16 | 23 | 9 | 20 | 35 | 0 |
| Athy - - - | 33 | 4 | 41 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 13 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 35 | 0 |
| Aughnacloy - - - | 75 | 5 | 75 | 5 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 13 | 25 | 8 | 6 | 13 | 29 | 35 | 0 |
| Aughrim - - - | 76 | 2 | 76 | 2 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 12 | 3 | 10 | 48 | 12 | 9 | 35 | 0 |
| Bagnalstown - - - | 49 | 0 | 49 | 0 | - | - | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | - | - | 9 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 35 | 0 |
| Bailyborough - - - | 42 | 2 | 42 | 2 | - | - | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | - | - | 13 | 50 | 7 | 10 | 14 | 0 | 35 | 0 |
| Balbriggan - - - | 15 | 0 | 15 | 0 | - | - | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | - | - | 2 | 30 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 28 | 11 | 0 |
| Ballaghaderin - - - | 89 | 3 | 97 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 16 | 19 | 2 | 1 | 16 | 40 | 35 | 0 |
| Ballibay - - - | 54 | 6 | 60 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 20 | 12 | 10 | 11 | 30 | 35 | 0 |
| Ballina - - - | 123 | 0 | 124 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 | - | - | 22 | 15 | 9 | 45 | 27 | 0 | 59 | 0 |
| Ballinakill - - - | 47 | 5 | 50 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | - | - | 12 | 32 | 11 | 18 | 11 | 10 | 35 | 0 |
| Ballinasloe - - - | 72 | 4 | 72 | 4 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 11 | 13 | 12 | 34 | 11 | 13 | 35 | 0 |
| Ballincollig - - - | 130 | 7 | 130 | 7 | - | - | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 | - | - | 23 | 30 | 14 | 10 | 22 | 20 | 60 | 0 |
| Ballingarry * | 111 | 4 | 111 | 4 | - | - | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | - | - | 19 | 15 | 44 | 15 | 19 | 30 | 83 | 0 |
| Ballinrobe - - - | 116 | 6 | 116 | 6 | - | - | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | - | - | 18 | 58 | 20 | 34 | 19 | 28 | 59 | 0 |
| Ballybrittas - - - | 33 | 0 | 33 | 0 | - | - | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 | - | - | 5 | 5 | 0 | 47 | 5 | 8 | 35 | 0 |
| Ballycastle - - - | 113 | 3 | 142 | 1 | 28 | 6 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 38 | 10 | 6 | 50 | 38 | 0 | 83 | 0 |
| Ballyclare - - - | 93 | 5 | 93 | 5 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 20 | 53 | 12 | 7 | 26 | 0 | 59 | 0 |
| Ballyconnell - - - | 68 | 1 | 68 | 1 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 12 | 43 | 9 | 2 | 13 | 15 | 35 | 0 |
| Ballygawley - - - | 79 | 0 | 79 | 0 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 14 | 0 | 6 | 58 | 14 | 2 | 35 | 0 |
| Ballyglass - - - | 117 | 3 | 117 | 3 | - | - | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | - | - | 18 | 29 | 22 | 0 | 18 | 31 | 59 | 0 |
| Ballyhaunis * | 92 | 1 | 98 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 18 | 2 | 41 | 58 | 23 | 0 | 83 | 0 |
| Bally-James Duff - - - | 44 | 6 | 44 | 6 | - | - | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | - | - | 12 | 0 | 10 | 30 | 12 | 30 | 35 | 0 |
| Ballylongford * | 128 | 0 | 130 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 | - | - | 22 | 50 | 36 | 55 | 23 | 15 | 83 | 0 |
| Ballymahon - - - | 52 | 4 | 55 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 13 | 50 | 7 | 10 | 14 | 0 | 35 | 0 |

Appendix, No. 86.—Return showing the Distances of the Post-Towns in Ireland from Dublin, &c.—*continued.*

| POST TOWN. | Direct Distance from Dublin. | | Distance which the Letters are conveyed by the actual route from Dublin. | | Excess of Distance by the actual route. | | Legal Rate of Postage for the direct distance. | | Actual Charge for Postage. | | Excess of the actual charge above the Rate of Postage, for the direct distance. | | Number of Hours between the dispatch of a Letter from Dublin, and its arrival at its destination. | | Number of Hours between the arrival of Letters from Dublin, and the dispatch of the next Mail to Dublin. | | Number of Hours between such dispatch, and the arrival of the Mail in Dublin. | | Total interval between the dispatch of a Letter from Dublin, and the receipt of an answer by return of Post, in Dublin. | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|----|--|----|---|----|--|----|----------------------------|----|---|----|---|----|--|----|---|----|---|----|
| | m. | f. | m. | f. | m. | f. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. |
| Ballymena - - - | 93 | 4 | 104 | 7 | 11 | 3 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 22 | 20 | 10 | 10 | 26 | 30 | 59 | 0 |
| Ballymoe * - - - | 79 | 3 | 85 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 16 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 35 | 0 |
| Ballymoney - - - | 107 | 4 | 119 | 1 | 11 | 5 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | - | - | 25 | 35 | 3 | 45 | 29 | 40 | 59 | 0 |
| Ballymore - - - | 57 | 7 | 57 | 7 | - | - | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | - | - | 12 | 22 | 10 | 38 | 12 | 0 | 35 | 0 |
| Ballymote - - - | 94 | 0 | 94 | 0 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 16 | 40 | 1 | 20 | 17 | 0 | 35 | 0 |
| Ballynacargy - - - | 46 | 4 | 46 | 4 | - | - | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | - | - | 11 | 35 | 11 | 40 | 11 | 45 | 35 | 0 |
| Ballynahinch - - - | 75 | 3 | 75 | 3 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 13 | 30 | 7 | 45 | 13 | 45 | 35 | 0 |
| Ballynamore - - - | 74 | 4 | 74 | 4 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 14 | 20 | 5 | 20 | 14 | 20 | 35 | 0 |
| Ballyraggett - - - | 49 | 5 | 53 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | - | - | 13 | 30 | 8 | 30 | 13 | 0 | 35 | 0 |
| Ballyshannon - - - | 102 | 0 | 102 | 0 | - | - | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | - | - | 18 | 48 | 21 | 12 | 19 | 0 | 59 | 0 |
| Ballytore - - - | 28 | 5 | 28 | 5 | - | - | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 | - | - | 4 | 38 | 1 | 36 | 4 | 46 | 35 | 0 |
| Ballyvary - - - | 118 | 6 | 131 | 6 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 21 | 26 | 15 | 22 | 22 | 12 | 59 | 0 |
| Baltinglass - - - | 29 | 2 | 40 | 1 | 10 | 7 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 0 | 8 | 40 | 14 | 20 | 35 | 0 |
| Banagher - - - | 65 | 2 | 65 | 2 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 14 | 7 | 6 | 38 | 14 | 15 | 35 | 0 |
| Banbridge - - - | 60 | 4 | 60 | 4 | - | - | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | - | - | 9 | 55 | 15 | 10 | 9 | 55 | 35 | 0 |
| Bandon - - - | 141 | 4 | 141 | 4 | - | - | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 | - | - | 25 | 10 | 15 | 0 | 30 | 20 | 68 | 30 |
| Bangor - - - | 90 | 0 | 91 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 16 | 40 | 21 | 16 | 21 | 30 | 59 | 0 |
| Bantry - - - | 171 | 3 | 171 | 3 | - | - | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | - | - | 31 | 20 | 0 | 50 | 36 | 20 | 92 | 30 |
| Belfast - - - | 80 | 1 | 80 | 1 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 13 | 15 | 8 | 30 | 13 | 15 | 35 | 0 |
| Bellaghy - - - | 91 | 4 | 98 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 24 | 4 | 22 | 44 | 36 | 12 | 83 | 0 |
| Belmullet * - - - | 156 | 4 | 156 | 4 | - | - | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | - | - | 47 | 0 | 36 | 0 | 48 | 0 | 131 | 0 |
| Belturbet - - - | 62 | 1 | 62 | 1 | - | - | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | - | - | 11 | 13 | 12 | 2 | 11 | 45 | 35 | 0 |
| Blackwater-town - - - | 66 | 4 | 72 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 12 | 50 | 9 | 20 | 12 | 50 | 35 | 0 |
| Blessington - - - | 14 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 34 | 9 | 52 | 12 | 34 | 35 | 0 |
| Boyle - - - | 84 | 0 | 84 | 0 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 13 | 22 | 8 | 11 | 13 | 27 | 35 | 0 |
| Bray - - - | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | - | - | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | - | - | 1 | 45 | 7 | 30 | 1 | 45 | 11 | 0 |
| Broadway - - - | 82 | 0 | 82 | 0 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 16 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 35 | 0 |
| Brookboro' - - - | 75 | 2 | 75 | 2 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 13 | 45 | 6 | 53 | 14 | 22 | 35 | 0 |
| Broughshane - - - | 96 | 4 | 107 | 7 | 11 | 3 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | - | - | 23 | 20 | 2 | 40 | 33 | 0 | 59 | 0 |
| Bruff - - - | 105 | 5 | 105 | 5 | - | - | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | - | - | 17 | 23 | 0 | 17 | 17 | 20 | 59 | 0 |
| Buncrana - - - | 129 | 4 | 129 | 4 | - | - | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 | - | - | 37 | 42 | 9 | 38 | 35 | 40 | 83 | 0 |
| Bunratty - - - | 100 | 1 | 100 | 1 | - | - | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | - | - | 17 | 0 | 20 | 24 | 21 | 36 | 59 | 0 |
| Burrin * - - - | 109 | 7 | 110 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | - | - | 20 | 2 | 34 | 28 | 28 | 30 | 83 | 0 |
| Burros-a-kane - - - | 71 | 6 | 71 | 6 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 13 | 9 | 8 | 21 | 13 | 30 | 35 | 0 |
| Burros in Ossory - - - | 53 | 1 | 53 | 1 | - | - | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | - | - | 8 | 34 | 17 | 52 | 8 | 34 | 35 | 0 |
| Burrosleigh - - - | 72 | 6 | 72 | 6 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 13 | 15 | 7 | 45 | 14 | 0 | 35 | 0 |
| Bushmills - - - | 114 | 6 | 131 | 7 | 17 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 35 | 35 | 12 | 0 | 35 | 25 | 83 | 0 |
| Buttevant - - - | 114 | 7 | 122 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 20 | 8 | 18 | 52 | 20 | 0 | 59 | 0 |
| Cabinteely - - - | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | - | - | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | - | - | 1 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| Caherciveen - - - | 182 | 6 | 182 | 6 | - | - | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | - | - | 43 | 10 | 35 | 50 | 52 | 0 | 131 | 0 |
| Caherconlish - - - | 100 | 5 | 116 | 2 | 15 | 5 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | - | - | 21 | 30 | 14 | 30 | 24 | 0 | 60 | 0 |
| Cahir - - - | 87 | 4 | 87 | 4 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 16 | 30 | 1 | 30 | 18 | 0 | 36 | 0 |
| Caledon - - - | 67 | 6 | 73 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 14 | 10 | 6 | 30 | 14 | 20 | 35 | 0 |
| Callan - - - | 65 | 4 | 65 | 4 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 11 | 28 | 13 | 2 | 11 | 30 | 36 | 0 |
| Camolin - - - | 53 | 3 | 53 | 3 | - | - | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | - | - | 9 | 49 | 15 | 22 | 9 | 49 | 35 | 0 |
| Cappoquin - - - | 106 | 4 | 106 | 4 | - | - | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | - | - | 17 | 59 | 22 | 51 | 18 | 10 | 59 | 0 |
| Carlingford - - - | 52 | 0 | 59 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 0 | 10 | 30 | 12 | 30 | 35 | 0 |
| Carlow - - - | 39 | 2 | 39 | 2 | - | - | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | - | - | 6 | 28 | 21 | 52 | 6 | 40 | 35 | 0 |
| Carn * - - - | 139 | 4 | 139 | 4 | - | - | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 | - | - | 40 | 42 | 4 | 3 | 38 | 15 | 83 | 0 |
| Carnew - - - | 48 | 0 | 48 | 0 | - | - | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | - | - | 14 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 35 | 0 |
| Carrickfergus - - - | 88 | 2 | 88 | 2 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 15 | 47 | 19 | 1 | 24 | 12 | 59 | 0 |
| Carrickmacross - - - | 45 | 1 | 45 | 1 | - | - | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | - | - | 7 | 45 | 19 | 32 | 7 | 43 | 35 | 0 |
| Carrick-on-Shannon - - - | 76 | 5 | 76 | 5 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 12 | 2 | 10 | 56 | 12 | 2 | 35 | 0 |
| Carrick-on-Suir - - - | 75 | 5 | 78 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 15 | 0 | 6 | 50 | 14 | 10 | 36 | 0 |
| Cashcarrigan * - - - | 80 | 6 | 80 | 6 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 13 | 32 | 6 | 58 | 14 | 30 | 35 | 0 |
| Cashel - - - | 79 | 0 | 79 | 0 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 15 | 30 | 3 | 0 | 16 | 30 | 35 | 0 |
| Castlebar - - - | 126 | 0 | 126 | 0 | - | - | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 | - | - | 19 | 56 | 19 | 9 | 19 | 55 | 59 | 0 |
| Castle Bellingham - - - | 33 | 7 | 33 | 7 | - | - | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 | - | - | 5 | 33 | 23 | 54 | 5 | 0 | 35 | 0 |
| Castleblakeny - - - | 84 | 5 | 84 | 5 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 13 | 22 | 8 | 14 | 13 | 24 | 35 | 0 |
| Castleblaney - - - | 54 | 4 | 54 | 4 | - | - | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | - | - | 9 | 25 | 16 | 14 | 9 | 21 | 35 | 0 |
| Castlecomer - - - | 45 | 1 | 49 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | - | - | 12 | 30 | 10 | 30 | 12 | 0 | 35 | 0 |

Appendix, No. 86.—Return shewing the Distances of the Post Towns in Ireland from Dublin, &c.—continued.

| POST TOWN. | Direct Distance from Dublin. | | Distance which the Letters are conveyed by the actual route from Dublin. | | Excess of distance by the actual route. | | Legal Rate of Postage for the direct distance. | | Actual Charge for Postage. | | Excess of the actual Charge above the Rate of Postage, for the direct distance. | | Number of Hours between the dispatch of a Letter from Dublin, and its arrival at its destination. | | Number of Hours between the arrival of Letters from Dublin, and the dispatch of the next Mail to Dublin. | | Number of Hours between such dispatch and the arrival of the Mail in Dublin. | | Total interval between the dispatch of a Letter from Dublin, and the receipt of an answer by return of Post, in Dublin. | |
|-------------------|------------------------------|----|--|----|---|----|--|----|----------------------------|----|---|----|---|----|--|----|--|----|---|----|
| | m. | f. | m. | f. | m. | f. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. |
| Castleconnell | 88 | 0 | 88 | 0 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 15 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 35 | 0 |
| Castle Dawson | 89 | 2 | 96 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 20 | 2 | 5 | 28 | 33 | 30 | 59 | 0 |
| Castle Derg | 105 | 1 | 107 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | - | - | 19 | 50 | 18 | 40 | 20 | 30 | 59 | 0 |
| Castle Dermot | 33 | 7 | 33 | 7 | - | - | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 | - | - | 5 | 33 | 23 | 49 | 5 | 58 | 35 | 0 |
| Castlefin | 111 | 6 | 111 | 6 | - | - | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | - | - | 20 | 30 | 7 | 30 | 31 | 0 | 59 | 0 |
| Castle Island* | 133 | 5 | 159 | 0 | 25 | 3 | 0 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 37 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 83 | 0 |
| Castlemartyr | 118 | 4 | 133 | 2 | 14 | 6 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 22 | 49 | 13 | 36 | 22 | 35 | 59 | 0 |
| Castlepollard | 42 | 5 | 49 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 40 | 9 | 20 | 13 | 0 | 35 | 0 |
| Castlerea | 83 | 5 | 89 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 15 | 45 | 3 | 15 | 16 | 0 | 35 | 0 |
| Castletown | 198 | 3 | 198 | 3 | - | - | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | - | - | 43 | 0 | 1 | 30 | 48 | 0 | 92 | 20 |
| Castletown Delvin | 34 | 3 | 39 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 30 | 10 | 45 | 12 | 45 | 35 | 0 |
| Castletown Roche* | 116 | 1 | 116 | 1 | - | - | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | - | - | 22 | 20 | 16 | 10 | 21 | 20 | 60 | 0 |
| Castlewellan | 64 | 5 | 64 | 5 | - | - | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | - | - | 12 | 15 | 10 | 0 | 12 | 45 | 35 | 0 |
| Cavan | 55 | 0 | 55 | 0 | - | - | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | - | - | 9 | 28 | 16 | 4 | 9 | 28 | 35 | 0 |
| Celbridge | 9 | 6 | 11 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | - | - | 2 | 25 | 21 | 35 | 11 | 0 | 35 | 0 |
| Charleville | 108 | 1 | 114 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | - | - | 18 | 53 | 21 | 22 | 18 | 45 | 59 | 0 |
| Church-hill | 89 | 4 | 89 | 4 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 16 | 18 | 2 | 12 | 16 | 30 | 35 | 0 |
| Clane | 15 | 7 | 20 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | - | - | 13 | 5 | 7 | 55 | 14 | 0 | 35 | 0 |
| Clara | 48 | 7 | 48 | 7 | - | - | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | - | - | 10 | 3 | 14 | 46 | 10 | 11 | 35 | 0 |
| Clare | 102 | 5 | 118 | 2 | 15 | 5 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | - | - | 19 | 20 | 19 | 55 | 19 | 45 | 59 | 0 |
| Clifden* | 144 | 2 | 144 | 2 | - | - | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 | - | - | 44 | 0 | 38 | 0 | 49 | 0 | 131 | 0 |
| Cloghan | 60 | 6 | 60 | 6 | - | - | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | - | - | 13 | 0 | 8 | 52 | 13 | 8 | 35 | 0 |
| Clogheen | 94 | 1 | 94 | 1 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 16 | 35 | 2 | 45 | 16 | 40 | 36 | 0 |
| Clogher | 82 | 6 | 82 | 6 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 15 | 0 | 4 | 40 | 15 | 20 | 35 | 0 |
| Cloghnakilty | 151 | 4 | 151 | 4 | - | - | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | - | - | 27 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 32 | 10 | 68 | 30 |
| Clonard | 26 | 4 | 26 | 4 | - | - | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 | - | - | 3 | 57 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 35 | 0 |
| Clonaslie* | 47 | 5 | 47 | 5 | - | - | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | - | - | 14 | 10 | 6 | 50 | 14 | 0 | 35 | 0 |
| Clonee | 7 | 1 | 7 | 1 | - | - | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | - | - | 1 | 15 | 8 | 30 | 1 | 15 | 11 | 0 |
| Clonegal | 45 | 0 | 53 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 14 | 5 | 7 | 35 | 13 | 20 | 35 | 0 |
| Clones | 61 | 2 | 68 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 3 | 10 | 12 | 12 | 45 | 35 | 0 |
| Clonmel | 82 | 4 | 82 | 4 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 14 | 20 | 7 | 30 | 14 | 10 | 36 | 0 |
| Clough | 68 | 5 | 68 | 5 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 13 | 5 | 8 | 20 | 13 | 35 | 35 | 0 |
| Cloughjordan | 70 | 2 | 70 | 2 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 12 | 8 | 9 | 52 | 13 | 0 | 35 | 0 |
| Cloyne | 123 | 0 | 141 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 | - | - | 35 | 53 | 11 | 7 | 36 | 0 | 83 | 0 |
| Colehill | 51 | 5 | 51 | 5 | - | - | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | - | - | 12 | 50 | 9 | 10 | 13 | 0 | 35 | 0 |
| Coleraine | 108 | 4 | 125 | 5 | 17 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 26 | 55 | 0 | 50 | 31 | 15 | 83 | 0 |
| Collon | 29 | 3 | 29 | 3 | - | - | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 | - | - | 5 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 58 | 35 | 0 |
| Collooney | 98 | 1 | 98 | 1 | - | - | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | - | - | 15 | 37 | 3 | 46 | 15 | 37 | 35 | 0 |
| Comber | 84 | 0 | 87 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 16 | 45 | 20 | 35 | 21 | 40 | 59 | 0 |
| Cong | 111 | 0 | 121 | 6 | 10 | 6 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 20 | 13 | 18 | 4 | 20 | 43 | 59 | 0 |
| Cookstown | 81 | 6 | 86 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 17 | 10 | 0 | 5 | 17 | 50 | 59 | 0 |
| Cootehill | 52 | 4 | 58 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 45 | 12 | 0 | 11 | 15 | 35 | 0 |
| Cork | 125 | 7 | 125 | 7 | - | - | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 | - | - | 22 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 60 | 0 |
| Cove | 133 | 6 | 133 | 6 | - | - | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 | - | - | 37 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 37 | 0 | 84 | 0 |
| Croome | 112 | 5 | 112 | 5 | - | - | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | - | - | 19 | 15 | 19 | 45 | 20 | 0 | 59 | 0 |
| Crossmolina | 130 | 4 | 130 | 4 | - | - | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 | - | - | 26 | 35 | 1 | 25 | 31 | 0 | 59 | 0 |
| Crossdoney | 56 | 0 | 59 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | - | - | 10 | 53 | 12 | 30 | 11 | 37 | 35 | 0 |
| Croughwell | 92 | 7 | 92 | 7 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 14 | 42 | 5 | 33 | 14 | 45 | 35 | 0 |
| Crumlin | 78 | 6 | 78 | 6 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 13 | 57 | 6 | 49 | 14 | 14 | 35 | 0 |
| Curofin | 109 | 5 | 119 | 2 | 9 | 5 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | - | - | 21 | 15 | 9 | 0 | 28 | 45 | 59 | 0 |
| Cushendall | 109 | 2 | 115 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | - | - | 22 | 42 | 2 | 18 | 34 | 0 | 59 | 0 |
| Dangan | 92 | 2 | 92 | 2 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 14 | 27 | 6 | 1 | 14 | 32 | 35 | 0 |
| Deal Castle * | 127 | 4 | 127 | 4 | - | - | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 | - | - | 25 | 50 | 26 | 55 | 30 | 15 | 83 | 0 |
| Delgany | 14 | 7 | 14 | 7 | - | - | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | - | - | 2 | 48 | 6 | 24 | 2 | 48 | 11 | 0 |
| Derry | 118 | 4 | 118 | 4 | - | - | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | - | - | 21 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 59 | 0 |
| Dervock | 111 | 2 | 122 | 7 | 11 | 5 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 36 | 30 | 10 | 30 | 36 | 0 | 83 | 0 |
| Dingle | 172 | 5 | 172 | 5 | - | - | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | - | - | 33 | 20 | 11 | 0 | 38 | 40 | 83 | 0 |
| Donaghadee | 94 | 3 | 94 | 3 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 16 | 9 | 21 | 51 | 21 | 0 | 59 | 0 |
| Donegal | 113 | 1 | 113 | 1 | - | - | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | - | - | 21 | 14 | 16 | 16 | 21 | 30 | 59 | 0 |
| Doneraile | 111 | 3 | 126 | 0 | 14 | 5 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 21 | 20 | 16 | 15 | 21 | 25 | 59 | 0 |
| Down | 73 | 5 | 73 | 5 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 14 | 15 | 6 | 0 | 14 | 45 | 35 | 0 |

Appendix, No. 86.—Return showing the Distances of the Post Towns in Ireland from Dublin, &c.—*continued.*

| POST TOWN. | Direct Distance from Dublin. | | Distance which the Letters are conveyed by the actual route from Dublin. | | Excess of Distance by the actual route. | | Legal Rate of Postage for the direct distance. | | Actual Charge for Postage. | | Excess of the actual Charge above the Rate of Postage, for the direct distance. | | Number of Hours between the dispatch of a Letter from Dublin, and its arrival at its destination. | | Number of Hours between the arrival of Letters from Dublin, and the dispatch of the next Mail to Dublin. | | Number of Hours between such dispatch and the arrival of the Mail in Dublin. | | Total interval between the dispatch of a Letter from Dublin, and the receipt of an answer by return of Post, in Dublin. | |
|----------------|------------------------------|----|--|----|---|----|--|----|----------------------------|----|---|----|---|----|--|----|--|----|---|----|
| | m. | f. | m. | f. | m. | f. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. |
| Drogheda | 22 | 4 | 22 | 4 | - | - | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | - | - | 3 | 38 | 3 | 44 | 3 | 38 | 35 | 0 |
| Dromahair * | 98 | 0 | 105 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | - | - | 17 | 45 | 43 | 15 | 22 | 0 | 83 | 0 |
| Dromore | 66 | 3 | 66 | 3 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 10 | 55 | 13 | 10 | 10 | 55 | 35 | 0 |
| Dromore, West | 112 | 1 | 112 | 1 | - | - | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | - | - | 19 | 15 | 15 | 45 | 24 | 0 | 59 | 0 |
| Drumcree | 38 | 3 | 43 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | - | - | 12 | 30 | 9 | 45 | 12 | 45 | 35 | 0 |
| Drumod | 68 | 0 | 68 | 0 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 11 | 40 | 11 | 40 | 11 | 40 | 35 | 0 |
| Drumsna | 73 | 1 | 73 | 1 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 11 | 33 | 11 | 54 | 11 | 33 | 35 | 0 |
| Dunamanagh * | 113 | 1 | 113 | 1 | - | - | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | - | - | 20 | 50 | 5 | 10 | 33 | 0 | 59 | 0 |
| Dundalk | 39 | 7 | 39 | 7 | - | - | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | - | - | 7 | 25 | 21 | 10 | 7 | 25 | 35 | 0 |
| Dunfanaghy | 137 | 4 | 137 | 4 | - | - | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 | - | - | 27 | 13 | 21 | 47 | 34 | 0 | 83 | 0 |
| Dungannon | 72 | 6 | 75 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 14 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 35 | 0 |
| Dungarvan | 97 | 6 | 97 | 6 | - | - | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | - | - | 16 | 44 | 1 | 26 | 16 | 50 | 35 | 0 |
| Dungiven | 99 | 0 | 138 | 7 | 39 | 7 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 36 | 55 | 9 | 45 | 36 | 20 | 83 | 0 |
| Dunlaven | 22 | 0 | 26 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 15 | 9 | 45 | 13 | 0 | 35 | 0 |
| Dunleer | 30 | 0 | 30 | 0 | - | - | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 | - | - | 4 | 53 | 1 | 14 | 4 | 53 | 35 | 0 |
| Dunmanway | 155 | 5 | 155 | 4 | - | - | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | - | - | 28 | 20 | 6 | 50 | 33 | 20 | 92 | 30 |
| Dunmore | 91 | 1 | 106 | 6 | 15 | 5 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 17 | 48 | 19 | 24 | 21 | 48 | 59 | 0 |
| Dunmore, East | 84 | 6 | 84 | 6 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 20 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 59 | 0 |
| Dunshaughlin | 13 | 6 | 13 | 6 | - | - | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | - | - | 2 | 25 | 6 | 10 | 2 | 25 | 11 | 0 |
| Durrow | 54 | 2 | 54 | 2 | - | - | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | - | - | 13 | 22 | 9 | 38 | 12 | 0 | 35 | 0 |
| Edinderry | 29 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 | - | - | 12 | 0 | 10 | 30 | 12 | 30 | 35 | 0 |
| Edgeworthstown | 52 | 6 | 52 | 6 | - | - | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | - | - | 8 | 7 | 18 | 47 | 8 | 6 | 35 | 0 |
| Elphin | 80 | 1 | 80 | 1 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 15 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 35 | 0 |
| Emo | 34 | 7 | 34 | 7 | - | - | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 | - | - | 5 | 28 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 28 | 35 | 0 |
| Ennyvale | 71 | 1 | 71 | 1 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 12 | 40 | 9 | 30 | 12 | 40 | 35 | 0 |
| Enfield | 20 | 3 | 20 | 3 | - | - | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | - | - | 2 | 55 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 58 | 35 | 0 |
| Ennis | 112 | 0 | 112 | 0 | - | - | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | - | - | 19 | 0 | 16 | 30 | 23 | 30 | 59 | 0 |
| Enniscorthy | 62 | 1 | 62 | 1 | - | - | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | - | - | 11 | 22 | 11 | 16 | 11 | 22 | 35 | 0 |
| Enniskillen | 80 | 4 | 80 | 4 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 14 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 35 | 0 |
| Ennistimon | 128 | 2 | 128 | 2 | - | - | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 | - | - | 23 | 30 | 4 | 30 | 31 | 0 | 59 | 0 |
| Eyrecoort | 70 | 3 | 70 | 3 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 15 | 22 | 4 | 8 | 15 | 30 | 35 | 0 |
| Ferbane | 57 | 2 | 57 | 2 | - | - | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | - | - | 12 | 8 | 10 | 36 | 12 | 16 | 35 | 0 |
| Fermoy | 108 | 4 | 108 | 4 | - | - | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | - | - | 19 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 60 | 0 |
| Ferns | 56 | 2 | 56 | 2 | - | - | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | - | - | 10 | 19 | 14 | 22 | 10 | 19 | 35 | 0 |
| Fethard * | 86 | 0 | 86 | 0 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 16 | 45 | 45 | 15 | 21 | 0 | 83 | 0 |
| Fethard, Tip | 79 | 0 | 89 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 16 | 42 | 2 | 31 | 16 | 47 | 36 | 0 |
| Fintona | 97 | 7 | 97 | 7 | - | - | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | - | - | 18 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 59 | 0 |
| Five-Mile-Town | 79 | 6 | 79 | 6 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 14 | 53 | 4 | 37 | 15 | 30 | 35 | 0 |
| Florence Court | 87 | 0 | 87 | 0 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 15 | 48 | 2 | 30 | 16 | 42 | 35 | 0 |
| Flurrybridge | 45 | 4 | 45 | 4 | - | - | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | - | - | 7 | 15 | 20 | 30 | 7 | 15 | 35 | 0 |
| Forkhill * | 44 | 2 | 44 | 2 | - | - | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | - | - | 12 | 5 | 12 | 55 | 11 | 0 | 35 | 0 |
| Foxford | 112 | 4 | 137 | 2 | 14 | 6 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 22 | 48 | 12 | 38 | 23 | 34 | 59 | 0 |
| Frankford | 55 | 6 | 60 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | - | - | 12 | 28 | 8 | 47 | 13 | 45 | 35 | 0 |
| Frenchpark | 83 | 1 | 91 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 15 | 4 | 4 | 51 | 15 | 25 | 35 | 0 |
| Freshford | 55 | 0 | 64 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 49 | 9 | 11 | 13 | 0 | 35 | 0 |
| Galway | 104 | 6 | 104 | 6 | - | - | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | - | - | 16 | 30 | 2 | 0 | 16 | 30 | 35 | 0 |
| Garvagh | 99 | 7 | 112 | 7 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | - | - | 35 | 17 | 7 | 51 | 39 | 52 | 83 | 0 |
| Geashell | 51 | 3 | 51 | 3 | - | - | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | - | - | 11 | 55 | 9 | 5 | 14 | 0 | 35 | 0 |
| Gilford | 63 | 0 | 65 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 42 | 11 | 5 | 12 | 13 | 35 | 0 |
| Glasslough | 70 | 6 | 70 | 6 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 13 | 15 | 8 | 10 | 13 | 35 | 35 | 0 |
| Glenarm | 105 | 6 | 105 | 6 | - | - | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | - | - | 20 | 10 | 7 | 22 | 31 | 28 | 59 | 0 |
| Glenavy | 76 | 7 | 76 | 7 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 13 | 35 | 7 | 28 | 13 | 47 | 35 | 0 |
| Golden * | 82 | 4 | 82 | 4 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 20 | 52 | 9 | 8 | 21 | 30 | 51 | 30 |
| Goresbridge | 51 | 1 | 54 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | - | - | 10 | 45 | 13 | 40 | 10 | 35 | 35 | 0 |
| Gorey | 47 | 6 | 47 | 6 | - | - | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | - | - | 8 | 49 | 17 | 22 | 8 | 49 | 35 | 0 |
| Gort | 99 | 0 | 99 | 0 | - | - | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | - | - | 16 | 55 | 17 | 25 | 24 | 40 | 59 | 0 |
| Gowran | 52 | 0 | 52 | 0 | - | - | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | - | - | 8 | 43 | 17 | 34 | 8 | 43 | 35 | 0 |
| Graig | 57 | 6 | 60 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | - | - | 12 | 10 | 10 | 50 | 12 | 0 | 35 | 0 |
| Granard | 59 | 6 | 59 | 6 | - | - | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | - | - | 12 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 35 | 0 |

Appendix, No. 86.—Return showing the Distances of the Post Towns in Ireland from Dublin, &c.—*continued.*

| POST TOWN. | Direct Distance from Dublin. | | Distance which the Letters are conveyed by the actual route from Dublin. | | Excess of Distance by the actual route. | | Legal Rate of Postage for the direct distance. | | Actual Charge for Postage. | | Excess of the actual Charge above the Rate of Postage, for the direct distance. | | Number of Hours between the dispatch of a Letter from Dublin, and its arrival at its Destination. | | Number of Hours between the arrival of Letters from Dublin, and the dispatch of the next Mail to Dublin. | | Number of Hours between such dispatch and the arrival of the Mail in Dublin. | | Total interval between the dispatch of a Letter from Dublin, and the receipt of an answer by return of Post, in Dublin. | |
|----------------|------------------------------|----|--|----|---|----|--|----|----------------------------|----|---|----|---|----|--|----|--|----|---|----|
| | m. | f. | m. | f. | m. | f. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. |
| Hacketstown * | 32 | 5 | 46 | 6 | 14 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 13 | 40 | 5 | 20 | 16 | 0 | 35 | 0 |
| Headford | 108 | 4 | 108 | 4 | - | - | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | - | - | 18 | 15 | 17 | 45 | 23 | 0 | 59 | 0 |
| Hillsboro' | 70 | 1 | 70 | 1 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 11 | 35 | 11 | 50 | 11 | 35 | 35 | 0 |
| Hollymount | 112 | 2 | 112 | 2 | - | - | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | - | - | 17 | 34 | 23 | 47 | 17 | 39 | 59 | 0 |
| Hollywood | 84 | 1 | 84 | 1 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 15 | 15 | 4 | 30 | 15 | 15 | 35 | 0 |
| Howth | 7 | 1 | 7 | 1 | - | - | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | - | - | 1 | 0 | 5 | 30 | 1 | 0 | 22 | 0 |
| Innistigue | 62 | 6 | 62 | 6 | - | - | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | - | - | 11 | 10 | 12 | 40 | 11 | 10 | 35 | 0 |
| Innishannon | 138 | 0 | 138 | 0 | - | - | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 | - | - | 24 | 40 | 14 | 10 | 29 | 40 | 68 | 30 |
| Johnstown | 62 | 0 | 70 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 14 | 19 | 6 | 11 | 14 | 30 | 35 | 0 |
| Irvinestown * | 88 | 2 | 88 | 2 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 16 | 20 | 2 | 25 | 16 | 15 | 35 | 0 |
| Kanturk | 124 | 5 | 138 | 1 | 13 | 4 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 | - | - | 23 | 45 | 11 | 15 | 24 | 0 | 59 | 0 |
| Keadue * | 84 | 5 | 84 | 5 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 14 | 15 | 6 | 5 | 14 | 40 | 35 | 0 |
| Keady | 58 | 2 | 62 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | - | - | 11 | 40 | 11 | 30 | 11 | 50 | 35 | 0 |
| Kells | 30 | 7 | 30 | 7 | - | - | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 | - | - | 5 | 20 | 0 | 25 | 5 | 15 | 35 | 0 |
| Kenmare | 155 | 2 | 178 | 7 | 23 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | - | - | 41 | 15 | 16 | 45 | 49 | 0 | 107 | 0 |
| Kilbeggan | 44 | 5 | 44 | 5 | - | - | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | - | - | 6 | 58 | 21 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 35 | 0 |
| Kilcock | 14 | 6 | 14 | 6 | - | - | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | - | - | 2 | 10 | 6 | 37 | 2 | 13 | 11 | 0 |
| Kilconnell | 78 | 7 | 79 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 13 | 0 | 8 | 30 | 13 | 30 | 35 | 0 |
| Kilcullen | 21 | 2 | 21 | 2 | - | - | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | - | - | 3 | 25 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 30 | 35 | 0 |
| Kildare | 25 | 1 | 25 | 1 | - | - | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 | - | - | 3 | 55 | 3 | 10 | 3 | 55 | 35 | 0 |
| Kildorrery | 105 | 4 | 131 | 7 | 26 | 3 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 22 | 40 | 13 | 35 | 22 | 45 | 59 | 0 |
| Kildysart | 124 | 0 | 124 | 0 | - | - | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 | - | - | 22 | 30 | 9 | 15 | 27 | 15 | 59 | 0 |
| Kilkeel | 65 | 4 | 65 | 4 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 12 | 30 | 9 | 30 | 13 | 0 | 35 | 0 |
| Kilkenny | 57 | 4 | 57 | 4 | - | - | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | - | - | 10 | 0 | 15 | 50 | 10 | 10 | 36 | 0 |
| Killala | 130 | 6 | 130 | 6 | - | - | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 | - | - | 24 | 9 | 3 | 51 | 31 | 0 | 59 | 0 |
| Killaloe | 87 | 3 | 87 | 3 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 14 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 35 | 0 |
| Killarney | 143 | 4 | 167 | 1 | 23 | 5 | 0 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 37 | 30 | 7 | 55 | 37 | 35 | 83 | 0 |
| Killinchy | 82 | 6 | 82 | 6 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 16 | 40 | 21 | 55 | 20 | 25 | 59 | 0 |
| Killlough | 76 | 6 | 78 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 18 | 25 | 18 | 20 | 22 | 15 | 59 | 0 |
| Killucan | 28 | 0 | 33 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 | - | - | 9 | 50 | 14 | 5 | 11 | 5 | 35 | 0 |
| Killybegs * | 126 | 7 | 126 | 7 | - | - | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 | - | - | 24 | 50 | 21 | 47 | 36 | 23 | 83 | 0 |
| Killyleagh | 78 | 5 | 78 | 5 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 15 | 45 | 23 | 50 | 19 | 25 | 59 | 0 |
| Killynaule | 72 | 4 | 84 | 0 | 11 | 4 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 15 | 25 | 2 | 35 | 17 | 0 | 35 | 0 |
| Killysandra | 61 | 6 | 64 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | - | - | 11 | 50 | 10 | 10 | 13 | 0 | 35 | 0 |
| Kilmacthomas | 87 | 5 | 87 | 5 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 15 | 5 | 4 | 45 | 15 | 10 | 35 | 0 |
| Kilmallock | 103 | 0 | 109 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | - | - | 18 | 8 | 22 | 52 | 18 | 0 | 59 | 0 |
| Kilrea | 99 | 2 | 107 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | - | - | 26 | 42 | 17 | 43 | 38 | 35 | 83 | 0 |
| Kilrush | 139 | 0 | 139 | 0 | - | - | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 | - | - | 26 | 15 | 1 | 45 | 31 | 0 | 59 | 0 |
| Kilworth | 106 | 0 | 106 | 0 | - | - | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | - | - | 18 | 40 | 22 | 35 | 18 | 45 | 60 | 0 |
| King's Court | 38 | 7 | 50 | 1 | 11 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 15 | 10 | 45 | 12 | 0 | 35 | 0 |
| Kinnegad | 30 | 1 | 30 | 1 | - | - | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 | - | - | 4 | 32 | 1 | 53 | 4 | 35 | 35 | 0 |
| Kinnetty | 58 | 7 | 64 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | - | - | 13 | 42 | 6 | 18 | 15 | 0 | 35 | 0 |
| Kinsale | 140 | 7 | 140 | 7 | - | - | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 | - | - | 25 | 15 | 13 | 0 | 30 | 15 | 68 | 30 |
| Kircubbin * | 87 | 0 | 96 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 17 | 19 | 15 | 37 | 26 | 4 | 59 | 0 |
| Kish * | 93 | 3 | 93 | 3 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 17 | 35 | 44 | 25 | 21 | 0 | 83 | 0 |
| Knock | 132 | 0 | 132 | 0 | - | - | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 | - | - | 24 | 30 | 5 | 15 | 29 | 15 | 59 | 0 |
| Knocktopher | 62 | 6 | 62 | 6 | - | - | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | - | - | 11 | 2 | 13 | 1 | 10 | 57 | 35 | 0 |
| Lanesboro' | 62 | 2 | 67 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 35 | 0 |
| Larne | 97 | 6 | 97 | 6 | - | - | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | - | - | 18 | 10 | 14 | 15 | 26 | 35 | 59 | 0 |
| Leighlinbridge | 45 | 1 | 45 | 1 | - | - | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | - | - | 7 | 33 | 19 | 52 | 7 | 35 | 35 | 0 |
| Leixlip | 8 | 2 | 8 | 2 | - | - | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | - | - | 1 | 15 | 8 | 27 | 1 | 18 | 11 | 0 |
| Letterkenny | 118 | 2 | 118 | 2 | - | - | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | - | - | 22 | 13 | 13 | 47 | 23 | 0 | 59 | 0 |
| Limerick | 93 | 6 | 93 | 6 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 15 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 35 | 0 |
| Lisburn | 73 | 5 | 73 | 5 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 12 | 10 | 10 | 40 | 12 | 10 | 35 | 0 |
| Lismore | 101 | 0 | 109 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | - | - | 18 | 29 | 21 | 46 | 18 | 45 | 59 | 0 |
| Lisnaskea | 71 | 3 | 71 | 3 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 12 | 30 | 10 | 0 | 12 | 30 | 35 | 0 |
| Listowel | 134 | 6 | 134 | 6 | - | - | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 | - | - | 22 | 48 | 13 | 37 | 22 | 35 | 59 | 0 |
| Littleton | 70 | 4 | 79 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 13 | 55 | 5 | 35 | 15 | 30 | 35 | 0 |
| Longford | 59 | 3 | 59 | 3 | - | - | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | - | - | 9 | 10 | 16 | 41 | 9 | 9 | 35 | 0 |

Appendix, No. 86.—Return showing the Distances of the Post Towns in Ireland from Dublin, &c.—*continued.*

| POST TOWN. | Direct Distance from Dublin. | | Distance which the Letters are conveyed by the actual route from Dublin. | | Excess of Distance by the actual route. | | Legal Rate of Postage for the direct distance. | | Actual Charge for Postage. | | Excess of the actual charge above the Rate of Postage, for the direct distance. | | Number of Hours between the dispatch of a Letter from Dublin, and its arrival at its destination. | | Number of Hours between the arrival of Letters from Dublin, and the dispatch of the next Mail to Dublin. | | Number of Hours between such dispatch, and the arrival of the Mail in Dublin. | | Total interval between the dispatch of a Letter from Dublin, and the receipt of an answer by return of Post, in Dublin. | |
|--|------------------------------|----|--|----|---|----|--|----|----------------------------|----|---|----|---|----|--|----|---|----|---|----|
| | m. | f. | m. | f. | m. | f. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. |
| Loughbrickland | 58 | 3 | 58 | 3 | - | - | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | - | - | 9 | 40 | 15 | 40 | 9 | 40 | 35 | 0 |
| Loughgall | 65 | 5 | 69 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 13 | 10 | 8 | 20 | 13 | 30 | 35 | 0 |
| Loughrea | 87 | 1 | 87 | 1 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 13 | 49 | 7 | 17 | 13 | 54 | 35 | 0 |
| Lucan | 6 | 5 | 6 | 5 | - | - | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | - | - | 1 | 0 | 8 | 57 | 1 | 3 | 11 | 0 |
| Lurgan | 67 | 4 | 67 | 4 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 11 | 36 | 11 | 29 | 11 | 55 | 35 | 0 |
| Lurgan-Green | 36 | 6 | 36 | 6 | - | - | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | - | - | 5 | 59 | 23 | 2 | 5 | 59 | 35 | 0 |
| Macroom | 145 | 1 | 145 | 1 | - | - | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 | - | - | 25 | 10 | 0 | 40 | 25 | 40 | 75 | 30 |
| Maghera | 92 | 1 | 100 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 26 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 21 | 40 | 59 | 0 |
| Magherafelt | 87 | 3 | 93 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 19 | 20 | 20 | 0 | 19 | 40 | 59 | 0 |
| Malahide | 7 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 35 | 0 |
| Mallow | 116 | 7 | 128 | 1 | 11 | 2 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 21 | 6 | 16 | 39 | 21 | 15 | 59 | 0 |
| Manorhamilton | 94 | 1 | 102 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 18 | 54 | 20 | 18 | 19 | 48 | 59 | 0 |
| Markethill | 58 | 0 | 60 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | - | - | 10 | 35 | 13 | 50 | 10 | 35 | 35 | 0 |
| Maryboro' | 40 | 2 | 40 | 2 | - | - | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | - | - | 6 | 18 | 22 | 24 | 6 | 18 | 35 | 0 |
| Maynooth | 11 | 6 | 11 | 6 | - | - | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | - | - | 1 | 45 | 7 | 27 | 1 | 48 | 11 | 0 |
| Middleton | 125 | 0 | 137 | 4 | 12 | 4 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 | - | - | 23 | 29 | 12 | 16 | 23 | 15 | 59 | 0 |
| Millstreet | 134 | 5 | 182 | 3 | 47 | 6 | 0 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 40 | 15 | 2 | 35 | 40 | 10 | 83 | 0 |
| Miltown | 158 | 6 | 158 | 6 | - | - | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | - | - | 37 | 10 | 8 | 50 | 37 | 0 | 83 | 0 |
| Miltown Malbay | 135 | 0 | 135 | 0 | - | - | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 | - | - | 25 | 45 | 20 | 15 | 37 | 0 | 83 | 0 |
| Mitchelstown | 100 | 7 | 100 | 7 | - | - | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | - | - | 17 | 32 | 16 | 25 | 17 | 33 | 51 | 30 |
| Moate | 52 | 3 | 52 | 3 | - | - | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | - | - | 8 | 9 | 18 | 39 | 8 | 12 | 35 | 0 |
| Mohill | 74 | 5 | 74 | 5 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 12 | 45 | 9 | 15 | 13 | 0 | 35 | 0 |
| Moira | 69 | 2 | 71 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 12 | 50 | 8 | 40 | 13 | 30 | 35 | 0 |
| Monaghan | 65 | 6 | 65 | 6 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 11 | 25 | 11 | 44 | 11 | 51 | 35 | 0 |
| Monastereven | 30 | 2 | 30 | 2 | - | - | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 | - | - | 4 | 45 | 1 | 30 | 4 | 45 | 35 | 0 |
| Moneygall | 65 | 6 | 65 | 6 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 18 | 20 | 22 | 0 | 18 | 40 | 59 | 0 |
| Moneymore | 83 | 1 | 89 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 18 | 20 | 22 | 0 | 18 | 40 | 59 | 0 |
| Monivae * | 89 | 2 | 101 | 1 | 11 | 7 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 17 | 7 | 1 | 13 | 16 | 40 | 35 | 0 |
| Mountmellick | 40 | 3 | 40 | 3 | - | - | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | - | - | 12 | 20 | 10 | 40 | 12 | 0 | 35 | 0 |
| Mount Nugent | 50 | 6 | 50 | 6 | - | - | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | - | - | 13 | 10 | 7 | 50 | 14 | 0 | 35 | 0 |
| Mountrath | 46 | 6 | 46 | 6 | - | - | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | - | - | 7 | 30 | 19 | 58 | 7 | 32 | 35 | 0 |
| Mount Talbot | 77 | 1 | 82 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 14 | 45 | 20 | 15 | 24 | 0 | 59 | 0 |
| Moville | 133 | 4 | 133 | 4 | - | - | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 | - | - | 38 | 30 | 5 | 30 | 39 | 0 | 83 | 0 |
| Moy | 68 | 1 | 71 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 13 | 15 | 8 | 30 | 13 | 15 | 35 | 0 |
| Mullingar | 39 | 0 | 39 | 0 | - | - | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | - | - | 6 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 35 | 0 |
| Myshall * | 49 | 0 | 53 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | - | - | 12 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 35 | 0 |
| Naas | 15 | 6 | 15 | 6 | - | - | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | - | - | 2 | 30 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 30 | 11 | 0 |
| Navin | 23 | 0 | 23 | 0 | - | - | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | - | - | 4 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 55 | 35 | 0 |
| Narin * | 134 | 4 | 140 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 | - | - | 27 | 57 | 15 | 33 | 39 | 30 | 83 | 0 |
| Nenagh | 74 | 6 | 74 | 6 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 12 | 0 | 10 | 55 | 12 | 5 | 35 | 0 |
| New Birmingham | 73 | 4 | 82 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 14 | 55 | 3 | 5 | 17 | 0 | 35 | 0 |
| Newbliss | 58 | 3 | 72 | 5 | 14 | 2 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 13 | 48 | 6 | 57 | 14 | 15 | 35 | 0 |
| Newbridge | 21 | 0 | 21 | 0 | - | - | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | - | - | 3 | 15 | 4 | 30 | 3 | 15 | 35 | 0 |
| Newcastle | 113 | 5 | 113 | 5 | - | - | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | - | - | 19 | 40 | 18 | 50 | 20 | 30 | 59 | 0 |
| Newmarket on Fer. | 105 | 5 | 105 | 5 | - | - | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | - | - | 17 | 40 | 18 | 44 | 22 | 26 | 59 | 0 |
| Newport, Mayo | 134 | 2 | 140 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 | - | - | 22 | 52 | 12 | 38 | 23 | 30 | 59 | 0 |
| Newport, Tipperary | 86 | 0 | 89 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 14 | 35 | 5 | 5 | 15 | 20 | 35 | 0 |
| Newry | 50 | 1 | 50 | 1 | - | - | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | - | - | 8 | 5 | 18 | 50 | 8 | 5 | 35 | 0 |
| Newtownards | 88 | 0 | 88 | 0 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 15 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 59 | 0 |
| Newtown Barry | 47 | 5 | 63 | 2 | 15 | 5 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 0 | 10 | 50 | 12 | 10 | 35 | 0 |
| Newtown Forbes | 61 | 7 | 61 | 7 | - | - | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | - | - | 9 | 45 | 15 | 30 | 9 | 45 | 35 | 0 |
| Newtown Hamilton * | 52 | 2 | 52 | 2 | - | - | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | - | - | 14 | 5 | 7 | 55 | 13 | 0 | 35 | 0 |
| Newtown Limavady | 106 | 5 | 131 | 2 | 24 | 5 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 25 | 20 | 3 | 5 | 30 | 35 | 59 | 0 |
| N. T ^d M ^t Kennedy | 17 | 2 | 17 | 2 | - | - | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | - | - | 3 | 6 | 4 | 48 | 3 | 6 | 35 | 0 |
| Newtown Stewart | 99 | 4 | 99 | 4 | - | - | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | - | - | 17 | 40 | 23 | 38 | 17 | 42 | 59 | 0 |
| Nobber | 33 | 4 | 37 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 35 | 9 | 25 | 13 | 0 | 35 | 0 |
| Oldcastle | 40 | 7 | 45 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 55 | 10 | 20 | 12 | 45 | 35 | 0 |
| Omagh | 91 | 5 | 91 | 5 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 16 | 20 | 2 | 18 | 16 | 22 | 35 | 0 |
| Oranmore | 100 | 3 | 100 | 3 | - | - | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | - | - | 15 | 42 | 4 | 23 | 14 | 45 | 35 | 0 |

Appendix, No. 86.—Return showing the Distances of the Post Towns in Ireland from Dublin, &c.—continued.

| POST TOWN. | Direct Distance from Dublin. | | Distance which the Letters are conveyed by the actual route from Dublin. | | Excess of Distance by the actual route. | | Legal Rate of Postage for the direct distance. | | Actual Charge for Postage. | | Excess of the actual Charge above the Rate of Postage, for the direct distance. | | Number of Hours between the dispatch of a Letter from Dublin, and its arrival at its destination. | | Number of Hours between the arrival of Letters from Dublin, and the dispatch of the next Mail to Dublin. | | Number of Hours between such dispatch and the arrival of the Mail in Dublin. | | Total interval between the dispatch of a Letter from Dublin, and the receipt of an answer by return of Post, in Dublin. | |
|-----------------|------------------------------|----|--|----|---|----|--|----|----------------------------|----|---|----|---|----|--|----|--|----|---|----|
| | m. | f. | m. | f. | m. | f. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. |
| Oulart * | 59 | 2 | 59 | 2 | - | - | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | - | - | 11 | 53 | 10 | 44 | 12 | 23 | 35 | 0 |
| Outerard * | 118 | 2 | 118 | 2 | - | - | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | - | - | 19 | 42 | 41 | 16 | 21 | 42 | 83 | 0 |
| Pallas Green | 106 | 1 | 109 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | - | - | 20 | 30 | 16 | 30 | 23 | 0 | 60 | 0 |
| Pallaskeny * | 103 | 6 | 103 | 6 | - | - | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | - | - | 18 | 0 | 42 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 83 | 0 |
| Parsonstown | 63 | 7 | 68 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 19 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 30 | 35 | 0 |
| Passage * | 81 | 3 | 81 | 3 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 14 | 40 | 44 | 50 | 23 | 30 | 83 | 0 |
| Passage, West | 131 | 4 | 131 | 4 | - | - | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 | - | - | 36 | 10 | 11 | 24 | 36 | 26 | 84 | 0 |
| Philipstown | 38 | 4 | 47 | 3 | 8 | 7 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 55 | 11 | 5 | 13 | 0 | 35 | 0 |
| Piltown | 78 | 3 | 81 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 16 | 0 | 5 | 22 | 14 | 38 | 35 | 0 |
| Portadown | 65 | 5 | 69 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 12 | 50 | 8 | 50 | 13 | 20 | 35 | 0 |
| Portaferry | 82 | 0 | 102 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 18 | 45 | 12 | 45 | 27 | 30 | 59 | 0 |
| Portarlington | 35 | 4 | 37 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | - | - | 11 | 38 | 13 | 22 | 10 | 0 | 35 | 0 |
| Portglenone | 95 | 4 | 102 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | - | - | 25 | 20 | 20 | 28 | 37 | 12 | 83 | 0 |
| Portlaw | 83 | 6 | 83 | 6 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 15 | 15 | 4 | 15 | 15 | 30 | 35 | 0 |
| Portumna | 75 | 5 | 78 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 14 | 54 | 4 | 51 | 15 | 15 | 35 | 0 |
| Ramelton | 123 | 4 | 123 | 4 | - | - | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 | - | - | 23 | 50 | 10 | 40 | 24 | 30 | 59 | 0 |
| Randalstown | 88 | 0 | 97 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 20 | 55 | 12 | 5 | 25 | 8 | 59 | 0 |
| Raphoe | 111 | 6 | 111 | 6 | - | - | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | - | - | 20 | 35 | 17 | 25 | 21 | 0 | 59 | 0 |
| Rathangan | 28 | 4 | 30 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 | - | - | 12 | 22 | 9 | 38 | 13 | 0 | 35 | 0 |
| Rathcoole | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | - | - | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | - | - | 1 | 20 | 8 | 20 | 1 | 20 | 11 | 0 |
| Rathcormac | 111 | 7 | 111 | 7 | - | - | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | - | - | 19 | 40 | 20 | 40 | 19 | 40 | 60 | 0 |
| Rathdowney | 59 | 1 | 59 | 1 | - | - | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | - | - | 12 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 35 | 0 |
| Rathdrum | 30 | 0 | 30 | 0 | - | - | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 | - | - | 5 | 23 | 0 | 14 | 5 | 23 | 35 | 0 |
| Rathfriland | 57 | 1 | 57 | 1 | - | - | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | - | - | 10 | 30 | 13 | 30 | 11 | 0 | 35 | 0 |
| Rathkeale | 107 | 4 | 107 | 4 | - | - | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | - | - | 17 | 35 | 23 | 35 | 17 | 50 | 59 | 0 |
| Rathlacken * | 136 | 0 | 136 | 0 | - | - | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 | - | - | 36 | 0 | 10 | 11 | 36 | 49 | 83 | 0 |
| Rathowen | 49 | 0 | 49 | 0 | - | - | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | - | - | 7 | 35 | 19 | 51 | 7 | 34 | 35 | 0 |
| Rich-hill | 62 | 1 | 64 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | - | - | 12 | 5 | 10 | 40 | 12 | 15 | 35 | 0 |
| Roscommon | 75 | 3 | 75 | 3 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 13 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 35 | 0 |
| Roscrea | 59 | 0 | 59 | 0 | - | - | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | - | - | 9 | 32 | 15 | 56 | 9 | 32 | 35 | 0 |
| Ross | 70 | 6 | 70 | 6 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 13 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 35 | 0 |
| Rosscarbery | 158 | 0 | 158 | 0 | - | - | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | - | - | 28 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 23 | 10 | 92 | 30 |
| Rostrevor | 53 | 0 | 58 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 43 | 12 | 52 | 11 | 25 | 35 | 0 |
| Rutland * | 153 | 6 | 158 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | - | - | 32 | 27 | 6 | 33 | 44 | 0 | 83 | 0 |
| Saintfield | 79 | 3 | 79 | 3 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 14 | 30 | 5 | 45 | 14 | 45 | 35 | 0 |
| Scariff | 93 | 7 | 94 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 16 | 30 | 19 | 30 | 20 | 0 | 59 | 0 |
| Scrabby | 57 | 6 | 70 | 1 | 12 | 3 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 14 | 10 | 5 | 50 | 15 | 0 | 35 | 0 |
| Shanagolden | 107 | 0 | 107 | 0 | - | - | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | - | - | 19 | 30 | 19 | 30 | 20 | 0 | 59 | 0 |
| Shinrone | 63 | 7 | 63 | 7 | - | - | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | - | - | 11 | 12 | 12 | 15 | 11 | 33 | 35 | 0 |
| Six Mile Bridge | 101 | 6 | 101 | 6 | - | - | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | - | - | 17 | 35 | 18 | 55 | 22 | 30 | 59 | 0 |
| Skibbereen | 167 | 2 | 167 | 2 | - | - | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | - | - | 29 | 40 | 4 | 10 | 34 | 40 | 92 | 30 |
| Slane | 24 | 0 | 29 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 13 | 40 | 7 | 50 | 13 | 30 | 35 | 0 |
| Sligo | 103 | 7 | 103 | 7 | - | - | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | - | - | 16 | 30 | 2 | 0 | 16 | 30 | 35 | 0 |
| Stewartstown | 76 | 3 | 81 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 16 | 0 | 2 | 40 | 16 | 20 | 35 | 0 |
| Strabane | 107 | 1 | 107 | 1 | - | - | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | - | - | 19 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 59 | 0 |
| Stradbally | 41 | 0 | 45 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 45 | 14 | 45 | 9 | 30 | 35 | 0 |
| Stradone | 51 | 0 | 51 | 0 | - | - | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | - | - | 10 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 35 | 0 |
| Strangford | 79 | 5 | 79 | 5 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 18 | 40 | 1 | 50 | 12 | 30 | 59 | 0 |
| Stranorlar | 116 | 0 | 118 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | - | - | 22 | 35 | 12 | 55 | 23 | 30 | 59 | 0 |
| Strokestown | 71 | 0 | 74 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 13 | 40 | 7 | 40 | 13 | 40 | 35 | 0 |
| Summerhill | 22 | 0 | 22 | 0 | - | - | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | - | - | 11 | 23 | 11 | 52 | 11 | 45 | 35 | 0 |
| Swanlinbar * | 76 | 1 | 76 | 1 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 14 | 50 | 4 | 25 | 15 | 45 | 35 | 0 |
| Swinford * | 103 | 0 | 139 | 6 | 36 | 6 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 23 | 30 | 34 | 30 | 25 | 0 | 83 | 0 |
| Swords | 6 | 4 | 6 | 4 | - | - | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | - | - | 1 | 5 | 8 | 52 | 1 | 3 | 11 | 0 |

Appendix, No. 86.—Return showing the Distances of the Post Towns in Ireland from Dublin, &c.—*continued.*

| POST TOWN. | Direct Distance from Dublin. | | Distance which the Letters are conveyed by the actual route from Dublin. | | Excess of Distance by the actual route. | | Legal Rate of Postage for the direct distance. | | Actual Charge for Postage. | | Excess of the actual Charge above the Rate of Postage, for the direct distance. | | Number of Hours between the dispatch of a Letter from Dublin, and its arrival at its destination. | | Number of Hours between the arrival of Letters from Dublin, and the dispatch of the next Mail to Dublin. | | Number of Hours between such dispatch and the arrival of the Mail in Dublin. | | Total interval between the dispatch of a Letter from Dublin, and the receipt of an answer by return of Post, in Dublin. | |
|--------------------|------------------------------|----|--|----|---|----|--|----|----------------------------|----|---|----|---|----|--|----|--|----|---|----|
| | m. | f. | m. | f. | m. | f. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. |
| Taghmon - - | 73 | 3 | 81 | 0 | 7 | 5 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 15 | 45 | 1 | 0 | 18 | 15 | 35 | 0 |
| Tallanstown - - | 37 | 3 | 37 | 3 | - | - | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | - | - | 6 | 20 | 22 | 22 | 6 | 18 | 35 | 0 |
| Tallow - - | 105 | 0 | 114 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | - | - | 19 | 34 | 20 | 1 | 19 | 25 | 59 | 0 |
| Tanderagee - - | 61 | 2 | 62 | 7 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | - | - | 11 | 7 | 12 | 15 | 11 | 38 | 35 | 0 |
| Tarbert - - | 126 | 1 | 126 | 1 | - | - | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 | - | - | 20 | 45 | 17 | 35 | 20 | 40 | 59 | 0 |
| Templemore - - | 68 | 0 | 68 | 0 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 11 | 50 | 10 | 25 | 12 | 45 | 35 | 0 |
| Tempo * - - | 76 | 6 | 86 | 4 | 9 | 6 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 17 | 0 | 45 | 45 | 20 | 15 | 83 | 0 |
| Thomastown - - | 58 | 5 | 58 | 5 | - | - | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | - | - | 9 | 50 | 15 | 15 | 9 | 55 | 35 | 0 |
| Thurles - - | 73 | 0 | 75 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 13 | 15 | 7 | 15 | 14 | 30 | 35 | 0 |
| Tinahely - - | 42 | 1 | 42 | 1 | - | - | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | - | - | 12 | 20 | 10 | 20 | 12 | 20 | 35 | 0 |
| Tipperary - - | 86 | 3 | 100 | 6 | 14 | 3 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 18 | 10 | 22 | 10 | 19 | 40 | 60 | 0 |
| Toome - - | 93 | 0 | 102 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 22 | 30 | 4 | 0 | 32 | 30 | 59 | 0 |
| Tralee - - | 151 | 0 | 151 | 0 | - | - | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | - | - | 26 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 25 | 53 | 59 | 0 |
| Tramore * - - | 81 | 6 | 81 | 6 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 14 | 50 | 4 | 10 | 16 | 0 | 35 | 0 |
| Trim - - | 22 | 4 | 25 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 38 | 9 | 22 | 13 | 0 | 35 | 0 |
| Tuam - - | 99 | 4 | 99 | 4 | - | - | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | - | - | 15 | 32 | 3 | 41 | 15 | 47 | 35 | 0 |
| Tubbermore - - | 90 | 0 | 98 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 25 | 35 | 12 | 20 | 21 | 5 | 59 | 0 |
| Tulla - - | 102 | 0 | 109 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | - | - | 19 | 35 | 14 | 55 | 24 | 30 | 59 | 0 |
| Tullamore - - | 46 | 1 | 50 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | - | - | 10 | 6 | 13 | 31 | 11 | 23 | 35 | 0 |
| Tullow - - | 38 | 0 | 46 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 20 | 11 | 5 | 11 | 35 | 35 | 0 |
| Tulsk * - - | 78 | 2 | 80 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 14 | 18 | 5 | 42 | 15 | 0 | 35 | 0 |
| Tynan - - | 65 | 2 | 72 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 13 | 48 | 7 | 14 | 13 | 58 | 35 | 0 |
| Tyrrell's-pass - - | 40 | 3 | 40 | 3 | - | - | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | - | - | 6 | 15 | 22 | 27 | 6 | 18 | 35 | 0 |
| Valentia * - - | 186 | 6 | 186 | 6 | - | - | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | - | - | 44 | 30 | 25 | 30 | 61 | 0 | 131 | 0 |
| Virginia - - | 40 | 2 | 40 | 2 | - | - | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | - | - | 6 | 55 | 21 | 13 | 6 | 52 | 35 | 0 |
| Warren's-point - - | 55 | 1 | 55 | 1 | - | - | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | - | - | 10 | 5 | 14 | 18 | 10 | 37 | 35 | 0 |
| Waterford - - | 75 | 6 | 75 | 6 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 12 | 40 | 9 | 40 | 12 | 40 | 35 | 0 |
| Westport - - | 134 | 5 | 134 | 5 | - | - | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 | - | - | 21 | 25 | 16 | 5 | 21 | 30 | 59 | 0 |
| Wexford - - | 74 | 0 | 74 | 0 | - | - | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | - | 13 | 30 | 8 | 0 | 13 | 30 | 35 | 0 |
| Wicklow - - | 24 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | - | - | 12 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 35 | 0 |
| Youghall - - | 111 | 0 | 124 | 5 | 13 | 5 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 21 | 14 | 16 | 21 | 21 | 15 | 59 | 0 |

T. ORDE LEES,
Pro Secretary.

General Post-Office, Dublin, }
8th January 1828. }

Appendix, No. 87.

A RETURN of the Post Towns in Ireland, showing the Amount of Revenue remitted from each, and the Date when each Town was made a Post Town.

| POST TOWNS. | When Established. | Year ended 5th July 1821. | | | Year ended 5th July 1822. | | | Year ended 5th July 1823. | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|----|-----|---------------------------|----|-----|---------------------------|----|-----|
| | | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Abbeyfeale - 2 quarters | 1823 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Ashbourne - - - - | 1821 | - | - | - | 12 | 2 | 9 | 29 | 10 | 0 |
| Abbelaix - - - - | 1808 | 140 | 10 | 2½ | 132 | 15 | 6 | 135 | 4 | 0½ |
| Adair - - - - | 1810 | 43 | 11 | 10 | 43 | 19 | 3 | 33 | 10 | 0 |
| Ahascragh - - - - | 1808 | 57 | 16 | 11 | 33 | 18 | 5½ | 71 | 10 | 2½ |
| Antrim - - - - | 1784 | 255 | 14 | 9 | 262 | 15 | 4 | 221 | 18 | 10 |
| Ardara - 3 quarters | 1820 | 6 | 16 | 11 | 22 | 12 | 9½ | 19 | 5 | 0 |
| Ardee - - - - | 1784 | 199 | 1 | 7½ | 295 | 2 | 7½ | 289 | 13 | 7 |
| Arklow - - - - | 1784 | 167 | 17 | 2 | 154 | 0 | 8½ | 65 | 3 | 6 |
| Armagh - - - - | 1784 | 1,271 | 11 | 11½ | 1,057 | 0 | 5½ | 1,110 | 16 | 4 |
| Arthurstown - - - - | 1811 | 101 | 7 | 11½ | 99 | 18 | 0½ | 120 | 9 | 0½ |
| Arva - - - - | 1810 | 9 | 10 | 0 | 17 | 12 | 9 | 18 | 10 | 7½ |
| Ashford - - - - | 1818 | 50 | 14 | 10 | 61 | 15 | 4 | 56 | 19 | 1½ |
| Askeaton - - - - | 1813 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10 | 11 | 5 |
| Athboy - - - - | 1797 | 133 | 4 | 5½ | 79 | 5 | 2½ | 128 | 17 | 6 |
| Athenry - - - - | 1792 | 74 | 2 | 3½ | 47 | 11 | 11 | 44 | 14 | 0½ |
| Athleague - - - - | 1818 | 71 | 16 | 0½ | 54 | 13 | 9 | 49 | 11 | 4½ |
| Athlone - - - - | 1784 | 1,245 | 8 | 4½ | 1,043 | 15 | 0½ | 1,011 | 4 | 9½ |
| Athy - - - - | 1784 | 282 | 0 | 11½ | 279 | 6 | 2 | 277 | 4 | 10 |
| Aughnacloy - - - - | 1786 | 47 | 8 | 9½ | 82 | 2 | 6½ | 85 | 15 | 1½ |
| Aughrim - - - - | 1813 | 64 | 17 | 5 | 62 | 19 | 8½ | 58 | 1 | 1½ |
| Bagnalstown - - - - | 1819 | 176 | 7 | 3 | 156 | 6 | 2½ | 167 | 1 | 4½ |
| Bailyborough - - - - | 1790 | 8 | 3 | 8 | 18 | 10 | 3½ | 28 | 6 | 8½ |
| Balbriggan - - - - | 1784 | 247 | 6 | 8 | 266 | 3 | 6½ | 253 | 7 | 3 |
| Ballaghaderin - - - - | 1799 | 69 | 0 | 7½ | 69 | 16 | 9½ | 33 | 16 | 11½ |
| Ballybay - - - - | 1786 | 166 | 0 | 0 | 201 | 5 | 0 | 192 | 9 | 10 |
| Ballina - - - - | 1786 | 200 | 6 | 0½ | 174 | 13 | 10½ | 223 | 0 | 0½ |
| Ballinakill - - - - | 1785 | 80 | 1 | 9½ | 86 | 11 | 6½ | 58 | 18 | 4 |
| Ballinasloe - - - - | 1784 | 297 | 14 | 10 | 228 | 1 | 11½ | 296 | 16 | 10½ |
| Ballinacollig - - - - | 1816 | 138 | 5 | 7 | 143 | 7 | 1½ | 141 | 16 | 8 |
| Ballingarry - - - - | 1814 | - | - | - | 21 | 15 | 0 | 20 | 13 | 5½ |
| Ballinrobe - - - - | 1784 | 108 | 11 | 8½ | 118 | 8 | 7 | 207 | 4 | 9½ |
| Ballyboy - - - - | 1784 | 26 | 11 | 7 | 35 | 9 | 10 | 43 | 1 | 5 |
| Ballycastle - - - - | 1784 | 156 | 17 | 4 | 150 | 1 | 2 | 187 | 7 | 11½ |
| Ballyclare - - - - | 1801 | 12 | 9 | 2½ | 12 | 12 | 1½ | 9 | 6 | 10½ |
| Ballyconnell - - - - | 1784 | 56 | 2 | 10½ | 47 | 3 | 7½ | 70 | 11 | 11½ |
| Ballygawley - - - - | 1813 | 75 | 15 | 0 | 66 | 13 | 2 | 57 | 13 | 5 |
| Ballyglass - - - - | 1810 | 58 | 6 | 2 | 87 | 13 | 6 | 82 | 2 | 8½ |
| Ballyhaunis - - - - | 1790 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12 | 9 | 0 |
| Bally-James-Duff - - - - | 1818 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 41 | 12 | 5 | 35 | 10 | 0 |
| Ballylongford - 1 quarter | 1823 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12 | 10 | 0 |
| Ballymahon - - - - | 1784 | 214 | 4 | 7 | 246 | 2 | 7½ | 233 | 7 | 4½ |
| Ballymena - - - - | 1784 | 489 | 10 | 9½ | 479 | 8 | 5 | 500 | 17 | 4 |
| Ballymoe - - - - | 1807 | 38 | 16 | 0 | 31 | 8 | 3½ | 30 | 18 | 8½ |
| Ballymoney - - - - | 1784 | 239 | 6 | 8½ | 252 | 11 | 4½ | 175 | 6 | 5½ |
| Ballymore - - - - | 1784 | 79 | 3 | 6½ | 80 | 11 | 11 | 77 | 0 | 9 |
| Ballymote - - - - | 1801 | 53 | 9 | 5 | 70 | 15 | 2 | 100 | 18 | 5½ |
| Bellmullett - 3 quarters | 1820 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ballynacargy - - - - | 1807 | 58 | 15 | 5½ | 24 | 11 | 9 | 9 | 3 | 8 |
| Ballinahinch - - - - | 1784 | 35 | 14 | 1½ | 51 | 8 | 0 | 86 | 15 | 4½ |
| Ballinamore - - - - | 1784 | 127 | 12 | 9½ | 132 | 12 | 8½ | 136 | 11 | 8 |
| Ballyraggett - - - - | 1808 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Ballyshannon - - - - | 1784 | 306 | 18 | 8 | 283 | 12 | 7½ | 354 | 0 | 1½ |
| Ballytore - - - - | 1784 | 129 | 16 | 10½ | 119 | 17 | 7½ | 118 | 10 | 4 |
| Ballyvary - - - - | 1815 | 29 | 8 | 4½ | 29 | 12 | 1½ | 33 | 7 | 5½ |
| Baltinglass - - - - | 1790 | 86 | 17 | 9½ | 90 | 1 | 2 | 110 | 10 | 8½ |

(107.)

(continued)

Accounts, Returns,
&c.
No. 87.
Post Towns in
Ireland.

| POST TOWNS. | When Established. | Year ended 5th July 1821. | | | Year ended 5th July 1822. | | | Year ended 5th July 1823. | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----|-----|------------------------------|----|-----|------------------------------|----|-----|
| | | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Banagher - - - | 1784 | 153 | 16 | 11½ | 141 | 1 | 9½ | 151 | 4 | 9 |
| Banbridge - - - | 1784 | 132 | 19 | 0½ | 92 | 18 | 1½ | 123 | 8 | 10 |
| Bandon - - - | 1784 | 572 | 18 | 2 | 610 | 3 | 8 | 529 | 13 | 1 |
| Bangor - - - | 1793 | 145 | 2 | 6½ | 142 | 14 | 6½ | 125 | 19 | 4½ |
| Bantry - - - | 1786 | 108 | 9 | 9½ | 193 | 4 | 4 | 168 | 0 | 4 |
| Belfast - - - | 1784 | 7,176 | 0 | 6½ | 7,453 | 11 | 4 | 7,465 | 4 | 5 |
| Bellaghy - - - | 1814 | 20 | 13 | 9 | 26 | 8 | 3 | 28 | 8 | 1½ |
| Belturbet - - - | 1784 | 275 | 5 | 5½ | 308 | 15 | 9 | 321 | 11 | 6½ |
| Blackwater-town 3 quarters | 1820 | 41 | 8 | 2 | 73 | 16 | 10 | 50 | 4 | 2 |
| Blessington - - - | 1787 | 35 | 8 | 3 | 34 | 2 | 1 | 27 | 17 | 0 |
| Boyle - - - | 1784 | 345 | 13 | 7½ | 344 | 18 | 1 | 353 | 1 | 6½ |
| Bray - - - | 1784 | 199 | 12 | 8 | 338 | 6 | 6½ | 300 | 16 | 2 |
| Broadway - - - | 1802 | 56 | 15 | 0 | 71 | 17 | 2 | 55 | 10 | 1 |
| Brookboro' - 3 quarters | 1820 | 24 | 16 | 6 | 97 | 2 | 1½ | 87 | 6 | 5 |
| Broughshane - - - | 1820 | - | - | - | 24 | 5 | 7 | 45 | 1 | 11 |
| Bruff - - - | 1808 | 45 | 17 | 8½ | 38 | 4 | 6½ | 29 | 17 | 3 |
| Buncrana - - - | 1793 | 128 | 11 | 11 | 134 | 5 | 6½ | 157 | 10 | 2½ |
| Bunratty - 1 quarter | 1823 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 14 | 12 | 9 |
| Burrin - - - | 1818 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Burrosakane - - - | 1784 | 178 | 19 | 10 | 227 | 6 | 5 | 222 | 9 | 0½ |
| Burros-in-Ossory - - - | 1786 | 25 | 2 | 3 | 18 | 11 | 6½ | 15 | 15 | 8½ |
| Burrosleigh - - - | 1790 | 80 | 19 | 0 | 36 | 11 | 2½ | 44 | 1 | 7 |
| Bushmills - - - | 1806 | 71 | 3 | 3 | 52 | 6 | 4½ | 58 | 15 | 2 |
| Buttevant - - - | 1810 | 93 | 4 | 2½ | 150 | 2 | 8 | 211 | 17 | 10½ |
| Cabinteely - - - | 1811 | 2 | 14 | 0½ | 23 | 2 | 9 | 26 | 7 | 0 |
| Caherciveen - - - | 1811 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cahorconlish - 2 quarters | 1821 | 2 | 14 | 9 | 27 | 8 | 8 | 25 | 12 | 7 |
| Cahir - - - | 1796 | 309 | 19 | 9 | 314 | 4 | 4½ | 240 | 10 | 3½ |
| Caledon - - - | 1811 | 62 | 14 | 4 | 28 | 0 | 6½ | 31 | 9 | 6 |
| Callan - - - | 1787 | 189 | 11 | 1½ | 165 | 11 | 8 | 205 | 18 | 7 |
| Camolin - - - | 1818 | 76 | 10 | 0 | 78 | 11 | 11½ | 71 | 0 | 4 |
| Cappoquin - - - | 1805 | 113 | 1 | 5 | 110 | 1 | 6 | 234 | 9 | 5½ |
| Carlingford - - - | 1790 | 57 | 8 | 7½ | 44 | 2 | 4½ | 46 | 6 | 2½ |
| Carlow - - - | 1784 | 743 | 4 | 0 | 806 | 15 | 0½ | 604 | 18 | 10 |
| Carn - - - | 1793 | 102 | 17 | 10 | 106 | 3 | 1½ | 126 | 3 | 11½ |
| Carnew - - - | 1808 | 7 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | 19 | 16 | 2½ |
| Carrickfergus - - - | 1784 | 342 | 13 | 6½ | 332 | 10 | 11 | 351 | 18 | 4 |
| Carrickmacross - - - | 1784 | 75 | 15 | 5½ | 58 | 8 | 5½ | 10 | 16 | 0½ |
| Carrick-on-Shannon - - - | 1784 | 247 | 7 | 10 | 246 | 17 | 8 | 226 | 7 | 9½ |
| Carrick-on-Suir - - - | 1784 | 612 | 3 | 2 | 529 | 14 | 6 | 477 | 5 | 0½ |
| Cashcarrigan - - - | 1810 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cashell - - - | 1784 | 462 | 5 | 1½ | 387 | 11 | 6 | 374 | 10 | 0½ |
| Castlebar - - - | 1784 | 481 | 14 | 5 | 460 | 3 | 9½ | 499 | 14 | 3½ |
| Castlebellingham - - - | 1785 | 82 | 12 | 2 | 163 | 16 | 0 | 129 | 11 | 9 |
| Castleblakeney - - - | 1784 | 101 | 3 | 3 | 113 | 14 | 5 | 133 | 10 | 11½ |
| Castleblayney - - - | 1786 | 102 | 3 | 5½ | 94 | 1 | 8 | 104 | 16 | 3½ |
| Castlecomer - - - | 1802 | 85 | 15 | 5 | 41 | 4 | 5½ | 64 | 0 | 3¼ |
| Castleconnell - - - | 1804 | 147 | 2 | 4½ | 164 | 11 | 5½ | 185 | 10 | 0 |
| Castledawson - - - | 1817 | 59 | 2 | 11½ | 62 | 5 | 11½ | 66 | 6 | 8½ |
| Castlederg - 3 quarters | 1820 | 26 | 6 | 1½ | 66 | 2 | 8½ | 82 | 0 | 11 |
| Castledermot - - - | 1784 | 87 | 3 | 1½ | 87 | 8 | 0 | 91 | 13 | 4 |
| Castlefin - - - | 1796 | 54 | 8 | 6½ | 62 | 11 | 5½ | 42 | 14 | 9½ |
| Castleisland - - - | 1810 | 14 | 4 | 0 | 22 | 7 | 2 | 38 | 16 | 0½ |
| Castlemartyr - - - | 1784 | 74 | 10 | 0 | 72 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - |
| Castlepollard - - - | 1786 | 98 | 16 | 4 | 87 | 17 | 7½ | 86 | 16 | 8½ |
| Castlereagh - - - | 1786 | 284 | 10 | 8 | 177 | 19 | 1½ | 145 | 11 | 8½ |
| Castletown - - - | 1803 | 16 | 7 | 7½ | 29 | 10 | 9 | 84 | 7 | 8 |
| Castletown-Delvin - - - | 1786 | 82 | 10 | 5 | 57 | 9 | 5 | 55 | 2 | 2 |
| Castletown-Roche - - - | 1808 | 28 | 8 | 2½ | 23 | 2 | 5 | 32 | 5 | 4 |
| Castlewellan - - - | 1794 | 144 | 0 | 9 | 192 | 1 | 9½ | 173 | 12 | 2 |
| Cavan - - - | 1784 | 432 | 19 | 1 | 420 | 2 | 9 | 478 | 10 | 7½ |
| Celbridge - - - | 1811 | 78 | 2 | 9 | 80 | 8 | 7 | 72 | 3 | 7½ |
| Charleville - - - | 1784 | 95 | 0 | 11½ | 219 | 0 | 11½ | 210 | 9 | 10½ |
| Church-hill - - - | 1790 | 0 | 19 | 8 | 0 | 19 | 9 | 0 | 2 | 11½ |
| Clane - 3 quarters | 1820 | - | - | - | 42 | 19 | 8 | 85 | 2 | 5 |
| Clara - - - | 1790 | 95 | 15 | 0 | 101 | 6 | 0 | 74 | 7 | 9 |
| Clare - - - | 1805 | 102 | 17 | 10 | 80 | 10 | 5½ | 122 | 17 | 0½ |
| Clifden - 2 quarters | 1821 | 1 | 17 | 3 | 48 | 9 | 2 | 89 | 7 | 6 |
| Cloghan - 2 quarters | 1821 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 5 | 0½ | 70 | 9 | 6 |

| POST TOWNS. | When Established. | Year ended 5th July 1821. | | | Year ended 5th July 1822. | | | Year ended 5th July 1823. | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----|-----|------------------------------|----|-----|------------------------------|----|-----|
| | | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Clogheen - - - | 1786 | 233 | 1 | 5½ | 196 | 18 | 5½ | 208 | 1 | 0 |
| Clogher - - - | 1807 | 89 | 15 | 2½ | 80 | 7 | 11 | 107 | 11 | 5 |
| Cloghnakilty - - - | 1786 | 226 | 16 | 7 | 229 | 18 | 11 | 242 | 10 | 8½ |
| Clonard - - - | 1784 | 82 | 10 | 1 | 60 | 17 | 3 | 56 | 10 | 1 |
| Clonaslie - - - | 1811 | 58 | 11 | 0 | 47 | 4 | 5½ | 36 | 7 | 2 |
| Clonegal - - - | 1786 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 17 | 10 | 0 | 20 | 12 | 5 |
| Clonee - - - | 1822 | - | - | - | 6 | 15 | 2 | 18 | 7 | 6 |
| Clones - - - | 1784 | 201 | 6 | 7 | 167 | 10 | 7½ | 197 | 7 | 7 |
| Clonmel - - - | 1784 | 1,593 | 10 | 10½ | 1,696 | 19 | 9½ | 1,818 | 18 | 11½ |
| Clough - - - | 1804 | 74 | 19 | 10 | 37 | 11 | 4½ | 63 | 15 | 4½ |
| Cloughjordan - - - | 1808 | 56 | 1 | 11 | 56 | 0 | 9 | 41 | 13 | 3 |
| Cloyne - - - | 1806 | 137 | 6 | 4 | 146 | 6 | 3 | 154 | 12 | 10½ |
| Colehill - - - | 1784 | 40 | 2 | 9 | 40 | 11 | 7 | 38 | 11 | 9 |
| Coleraine - - - | 1784 | 777 | 11 | 1 | 775 | 2 | 5 | 716 | 10 | 6 |
| Collon - - - | 1786 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 45 | 13 | 1 |
| Collooney - - - | 1808 | 18 | 10 | 2 | 13 | 8 | 3 | 52 | 2 | 11½ |
| Cong - - - | 1819 | 78 | 10 | 7 | 43 | 16 | 11 | 73 | 12 | 2 |
| Cookstown - - - | 1788 | 266 | 17 | 3½ | 275 | 17 | 9 | 244 | 3 | 1 |
| Cootehill - - - | 1784 | 410 | 2 | 0 | 371 | 11 | 6 | 322 | 17 | 10 |
| Cork - - - | 1784 | 10,527 | 7 | 0 | 10,199 | 12 | 7½ | 9,999 | 5 | 3½ |
| Cove - - - | 1786 | 504 | 11 | 5 | 607 | 11 | 8½ | 627 | 0 | 10½ |
| Croome - - - | 1794 | 3 | 2 | 9½ | 17 | 5 | 1 | 22 | 17 | 6½ |
| Crosakeale - - - | 1818 | 60 | 0 | 9 | 21 | 8 | 3 | - | - | - |
| Crosmolina - - - | 1807 | 33 | 5 | 2 | 25 | 17 | 10 | 24 | 14 | 2 |
| Crosdoney - - - | 1813 | 115 | 14 | 10½ | 71 | 16 | 2½ | 57 | 14 | 0 |
| Croughwell - - - | 1818 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 56 | 6 | 7 | 46 | 10 | 0 |
| Crumlin - - - | 1807 | 101 | 7 | 3½ | 128 | 9 | 5½ | 96 | 10 | 3½ |
| Cumber - - - | 1786 | 35 | 3 | 8½ | 29 | 10 | 0 | 52 | 1 | 11 |
| Curofin - - - | 1811 | 42 | 13 | 6½ | 39 | 1 | 11 | 30 | 16 | 8 |
| Cushendall - - - | 1807 | - | - | - | 17 | 0 | 6 | 32 | 0 | 2 |
| Dangan - - - | 1818 | 24 | 18 | 0½ | 26 | 11 | 4 | 45 | 15 | 4 |
| Deal-castle - - - | 1808 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Delgany - - - | 1818 | 70 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 0 | 0 | 101 | 16 | 8 |
| Derry - - - | 1784 | 2,490 | 0 | 7 | 2,577 | 7 | 11 | 2,486 | 15 | 3½ |
| Dervock - - - | 1810 | 60 | 2 | 5 | 84 | 6 | 4 | 77 | 17 | 11 |
| Dingle - - - | 1786 | 57 | 16 | 2½ | 131 | 6 | 9½ | 221 | 6 | 0 |
| Donaghadee - - - | 1784 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Donegal - - - | 1785 | 62 | 7 | 9 | 32 | 19 | 5½ | 39 | 8 | 8½ |
| Doneraile - - - | 1784 | 69 | 5 | 3 | 84 | 2 | 6 | 90 | 17 | 9 |
| Downpatrick - - - | 1784 | 239 | 18 | 8½ | 236 | 2 | 10 | 225 | 8 | 6 |
| Drogheda - - - | 1784 | 1,286 | 15 | 9 | 1,281 | 14 | 1½ | 1,310 | 9 | 6 |
| Dromahair - - - | 1799 | 14 | 5 | 2½ | - | - | - | 10 | 13 | 11 |
| Dromore - - - | 1784 | 268 | 18 | 10 | 147 | 12 | 11½ | 217 | 15 | 0 |
| Dromore, West - - - | 1806 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Drumcree - 3 quarters | 1820 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 15 | 0 | 26 | 15 | 0 |
| Drumsna - - - | 1807 | 97 | 13 | 10½ | 177 | 16 | 3½ | 203 | 6 | 7 |
| Dunamanagh - - - | 1811 | 4 | 3 | 3 | - | - | - | 7 | 4 | 5 |
| Dundalk - - - | 1784 | 809 | 2 | 4½ | 784 | 16 | 4½ | 988 | 19 | 5½ |
| Dunfanaghy - - - | 1796 | 53 | 18 | 3 | 74 | 9 | 6 | 83 | 9 | 11 |
| Dungannon - - - | 1784 | 589 | 4 | 5 | 610 | 15 | 5½ | 557 | 18 | 3 |
| Dungarvon - - - | 1786 | 389 | 14 | 9 | 375 | 17 | 0 | 432 | 5 | 1½ |
| Dungiven - - - | 1799 | 36 | 9 | 8½ | 58 | 17 | 4½ | 54 | 4 | 9 |
| Dunlavin - - - | 1818 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 11 | 10 | 1 |
| Dunleer - - - | 1784 | 49 | 19 | 0 | 99 | 11 | 4 | 103 | 17 | 5½ |
| Dunmanway - - - | 1808 | 65 | 9 | 5 | 76 | 8 | 5½ | 72 | 17 | 1 |
| Dunmore - - - | 1796 | 50 | 0 | 10½ | 49 | 2 | 8 | 52 | 7 | 2½ |
| Dunmore, East - - - | 1818 | 39 | 11 | 7 | 28 | 1 | 8 | 38 | 16 | 1 |
| Dunshaughlin - - - | 1784 | 113 | 12 | 11½ | 97 | 17 | 7 | 57 | 3 | 1½ |
| Durrow - - - | 1785 | 91 | 3 | 2 | 100 | 16 | 5½ | 112 | 1 | 4 |
| Edenderry - - - | 1790 | 215 | 7 | 3 | 176 | 5 | 7 | 260 | 10 | 2½ |
| Edgeworthstown - - - | 1784 | 76 | 2 | 2 | 85 | 11 | 11 | 124 | 14 | 10½ |
| Elphin - - - | 1784 | 175 | 1 | 10 | 164 | 6 | 7½ | 193 | 0 | 2 |
| Emo - - - | 1793 | 76 | 16 | 8 | 84 | 9 | 5 | 62 | 13 | 6 |
| Emyvale - - - | 1816 | 15 | 14 | 11½ | 13 | 1 | 11½ | 6 | 16 | 8½ |
| Enfield - 2 quarters | 1820 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 13 | 10 | 0 |
| Ennis - - - | 1784 | 395 | 7 | 9½ | 337 | 8 | 6 | 571 | 5 | 7 |
| Enniscorthy - - - | 1784 | 717 | 4 | 5½ | 561 | 14 | 11½ | 572 | 19 | 8½ |
| Enniskillen - - - | 1784 | 414 | 2 | 3½ | 429 | 18 | 3 | 361 | 17 | 11 |

Accounts, Returns,
&c.
No. 87.
Post Towns in
Ireland.

| POST TOWNS. | When Established. | Year ended 5th July 1821. | | | Year ended 5th July 1822. | | | Year ended 5th July 1823. | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----|-----|------------------------------|----|-----|------------------------------|----|-----|
| | | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Ennistimon - - - | 1790 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Eyrecourt - - - | 1784 | 101 | 19 | 8½ | 86 | 18 | 1½ | 86 | 4 | 7 |
| Farbane - - - | 1810 | 73 | 5 | 3½ | 26 | 11 | 3½ | 18 | 17 | 3 |
| Fermoy - - - | 1804 | 168 | 13 | 11½ | 281 | 3 | 5½ | 460 | 3 | 6½ |
| Ferns - - - | 1790 | 48 | 10 | 0 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 39 | 3 | 0 |
| Fethard - - - | 1790 | 0 | 10 | 5 | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 8 |
| Fethard, Tip. - - - | 1807 | 196 | 17 | 8 | 207 | 11 | 0 | 198 | 4 | 3½ |
| Fintona - - - | 1804 | 59 | 7 | 8½ | 78 | 6 | 7½ | 54 | 17 | 2 |
| Five-mile-town - - - | 1810 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Florence-court - - - | 1808 | 45 | 16 | 7 | 15 | 0 | 8 | 19 | 8 | 7 |
| Flurry-bridge - - - | 1784 | 30 | 4 | 4 | 25 | 13 | 7½ | 37 | 19 | 10 |
| Forkhill - - - | 1805 | 5 | 2 | 9 | 23 | 4 | 7½ | 21 | 7 | 0 |
| Foxford - - - | 1800 | 2 | 13 | 1 | 4 | 15 | 4 | 28 | 18 | 5 |
| Frenchpark - - - | 1794 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Freshford - - - | 1786 | 44 | 10 | 0 | 60 | 6 | 6½ | 40 | 14 | 2 |
| Galway - - - | 1784 | 1,546 | 15 | 9 | 1,428 | 18 | 2 | 1,194 | 19 | 3½ |
| Garvagh - - - | 1807 | 72 | 15 | 7 | 72 | 17 | 10½ | 75 | 15 | 2½ |
| Geashell - - - | 1818 | - | - | - | 4 | 15 | 6 | — | — | — |
| Gilford - - - | 1786 | 157 | 18 | 10½ | 161 | 3 | 5½ | 153 | 14 | 4½ |
| Glasslough - - - | 1818 | - | - | - | 1 | 19 | 3 | — | — | — |
| Glenarm - - - | 1790 | 74 | 12 | 0 | 140 | 9 | 7 | 76 | 10 | 8 |
| Glenavy - - - | 1809 | 10 | 2 | 11 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 |
| Golden - - - | 1810 | 23 | 0 | 4 | 44 | 6 | 8½ | 13 | 9 | 3 |
| Goresbridge - - - | 1807 | 176 | 6 | 8 | 147 | 9 | 9 | 129 | 1 | 3 |
| Gorey - - - | 1784 | 46 | 4 | 5½ | 158 | 7 | 1 | 126 | 11 | 10 |
| Gort - - - | 1784 | 281 | 17 | 10 | 128 | 15 | 6½ | 183 | 12 | 10½ |
| Gowran - - - | 1784 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Graig - - - | 1786 | 50 | 19 | 0 | 57 | 14 | 11 | 90 | 10 | 0 |
| Granard - - - | 1784 | 254 | 10 | 0 | 251 | 18 | 11½ | 257 | 17 | 3 |
| Hacketstown - - - | 1797 | 55 | 19 | 5 | 53 | 5 | 11½ | 73 | 3 | 0 |
| Headford - - - | 1796 | 39 | 9 | 5½ | 34 | 12 | 8½ | 74 | 18 | 1 |
| Hillsborough - - - | 1784 | 151 | 8 | 8½ | 128 | 13 | 2 | 123 | 12 | 6 |
| Hollymount - - - | 1790 | 94 | 18 | 4 | 111 | 2 | 2½ | 112 | 13 | 6½ |
| Hollywood - - - | 1818 | - | - | - | 22 | 8 | 3 | 36 | 5 | 0 |
| Howth - - - | 1809 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Innistigue - - - | 1784 | 33 | 10 | 0 | 33 | 10 | 0 | 42 | 0 | 0 |
| Innishannon - - - | 1808 | 88 | 12 | 4 | 70 | 7 | 7½ | 57 | 12 | 6 |
| Johnstown - - - | 1808 | 135 | 0 | 5½ | 120 | 16 | 0 | 132 | 0 | 3 |
| Irvinestown - - - | 1811 | 59 | 12 | 7½ | 43 | 4 | 9 | 64 | 16 | 11½ |
| Kanturk - - - | 1810 | 95 | 1 | 5 | 162 | 7 | 10½ | 140 | 14 | 7½ |
| Keadue - - - | 1810 | 2 | 11 | 7 | 22 | 10 | 0 | 26 | 10 | 0 |
| Keady - - - | 1818 | 41 | 15 | 8½ | 50 | 18 | 0 | 53 | 9 | 7½ |
| Kells - - - | 1784 | 38 | 0 | 10 | 8 | 4 | 1½ | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Kenmare - - - | 1796 | 20 | 9 | 1 | 62 | 16 | 4½ | 106 | 12 | 10 |
| Kilbeggan - - - | 1784 | 147 | 5 | 0½ | 182 | 10 | 3 | 138 | 14 | 5 |
| Kilcock - - - | 1784 | 34 | 7 | 5½ | 33 | 3 | 5 | 41 | 3 | 8½ |
| Kilconnell - - - | 1806 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Kilcullen - - - | 1784 | 218 | 6 | 8 | 127 | 0 | 3 | 123 | 19 | 3 |
| Kildare - - - | 1784 | 82 | 9 | 11 | 113 | 19 | 9 | 76 | 7 | 3 |
| Kildorrery - - - | 1806 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Kildysart - - - | 1804 | 23 | 8 | 9 | 35 | 13 | 6 | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Kilkeel - - - | 1793 | 123 | 14 | 6½ | 104 | 8 | 7½ | 91 | 3 | 6½ |
| Kilkenny - - - | 1784 | 1,326 | 9 | 6½ | 1,281 | 17 | 1½ | 1,418 | 5 | 7 |
| Killalla - - - | 1784 | 128 | 17 | 6 | 102 | 9 | 8½ | 100 | 3 | 4 |
| Killaloe - - - | 1793 | 30 | 19 | 3½ | 65 | 7 | 2½ | 30 | 4 | 5 |
| Killarney - - - | 1784 | 493 | 12 | 6½ | 547 | 1 | 4 | 529 | 17 | 1½ |
| Killinchy - - - | 1800 | 32 | 2 | 9 | 41 | 3 | 2 | 29 | 9 | 8 |
| Killough - - - | 1811 | 47 | 16 | 7½ | 57 | 6 | 5 | 66 | 2 | 10 |
| Killucan - - - | 1807 | 174 | 17 | 9 | 142 | 4 | 4½ | 120 | 0 | 3 |
| Killybegs - - - | 1784 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Killyleigh - - - | 1796 | 62 | 9 | 3½ | 99 | 2 | 3½ | 70 | 9 | 8 |
| Killenaule - - - | 1796 | 62 | 3 | 2 | 74 | 7 | 11 | 89 | 17 | 1 |
| Killesandra - - - | 1784 | 171 | 18 | 8 | 171 | 16 | 6 | 153 | 4 | 9 |
| Kilmacthomas - - - | 1793 | 87 | 12 | 9 | 61 | 6 | 8½ | 55 | 1 | 5½ |

Accounts, Returns,
&c.
No. 87.
Post Towns in
Ireland.

| POST TOWNS. | When Established. | Year ended 5th July 1821. | | | Year ended 5th July 1822. | | | Year ended 5th July 1823. | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----|-----|------------------------------|----|-----|------------------------------|----|-----|
| | | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Kilmallock - - - - | 1802 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 24 | 19 | 2 |
| Kilrea - - - - - | 1800 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kilrush - - - - - | 1787 | 167 | 3 | 4 | 175 | 15 | 7 | 155 | 2 | 6½ |
| Kilworth - - - - - | 1790 | 86 | 16 | 6 | 42 | 8 | 11½ | 37 | 4 | 1½ |
| Kingscourt - - - - | 1804 | 47 | 9 | 6½ | 36 | 18 | 5½ | 63 | 12 | 8 |
| Kinnegad - - - - - | 1793 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kinnety - - - - - | 1810 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Kinsale - - - - - | 1784 | 650 | 10 | 8 | 576 | 9 | 4 | 541 | 8 | 7 |
| Kircubbin - - - - - | 1796 | 36 | 11 | 2½ | 66 | 8 | 11½ | 71 | 1 | 5 |
| Kish - - - - - | 1800 | 22 | 7 | 2½ | 25 | 18 | 0 | 18 | 16 | 2½ |
| Knock - - - - - | 1814 | 14 | 16 | 8 | 18 | 1 | 2½ | 17 | 0 | 0 |
| Knocktopher - - - | 1787 | 74 | 11 | 5½ | 11 | 0 | 10 | 44 | 6 | 11 |
| Lanesborough - - - | 1820 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 19 | 12 | 6 |
| Larne - - - - - | 1784 | 292 | 7 | 9½ | 356 | 8 | 11½ | 315 | 9 | 9½ |
| Leighlinbridge - - | 1784 | 158 | 16 | 2 | 131 | 0 | 4½ | 121 | 3 | 2 |
| Leixlip - - - - - | 1784 | - | - | - | 62 | 8 | 6½ | 19 | 10 | 0 |
| Letterkenny - - - - | 1784 | 138 | 3 | 7½ | 145 | 9 | 11½ | 156 | 18 | 3½ |
| Limerick - - - - - | 1784 | 4,057 | 3 | 11 | 4,132 | 17 | 0½ | 3,915 | 10 | 10 |
| Lisburn - - - - - | 1784 | 550 | 9 | 9 | 531 | 1 | 6½ | 497 | 11 | 3½ |
| Lismore - - - - - | 1784 | 186 | 6 | 8½ | 186 | 15 | 10 | 224 | 3 | 7 |
| Lisnaskea - - - - - | 1786 | 86 | 3 | 11 | 41 | 10 | 0 | 20 | 12 | 3½ |
| Listowell - - - - - | 1786 | 90 | 18 | 10½ | 81 | 1 | 9 | 109 | 0 | 2 |
| Littleton - - - - - | 1811 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Longford - - - - - | 1784 | 571 | 19 | 10 | 442 | 8 | 1 | 370 | 17 | 11½ |
| Loughbrickland - - | 1784 | 53 | 11 | 2 | 53 | 13 | 9 | 33 | 14 | 5½ |
| Loughgall - - - - - | 1818 | 79 | 17 | 11½ | 72 | 9 | 1½ | 79 | 1 | 6 |
| Loughrea - - - - - | 1784 | 517 | 15 | 2½ | 502 | 0 | 6½ | 536 | 2 | 0½ |
| Lucan - - - - - | 1816 | 62 | 11 | 6 | 95 | 0 | 0 | 80 | 0 | 6 |
| Lurgan - - - - - | 1784 | 155 | 11 | 9 | 164 | 7 | 7 | 193 | 6 | 9½ |
| Lurgan-green - - - | 1784 | 26 | 15 | 6 | 34 | 2 | 9 | 35 | 7 | 9 |
| Macroom - - - - - | 1798 | 172 | 8 | 1½ | 164 | 12 | 10½ | 145 | 4 | 5½ |
| Maghera - - - - - | 1807 | 35 | 7 | 9½ | 43 | 7 | 6 | 43 | 1 | 1½ |
| Magherafelt - - - - | 1784 | - | - | - | 0 | 1 | 0½ | - | - | - |
| Malahide - - - - - | 1823 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 24 | 0 | 0 |
| Mallow - - - - - | 1784 | 455 | 8 | 10 | 516 | 12 | 4 | 512 | 1 | 4½ |
| Manorhamilton - - - | 1797 | 19 | 13 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 9½ | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| Market hill - - - - | 1786 | 87 | 4 | 7 | 117 | 8 | 9½ | 101 | 17 | 7 |
| Maryborough - - - - | 1784 | 0 | 15 | 10 | 59 | 15 | 11½ | 116 | 11 | 6 |
| Maynooth - - - - - | 1784 | 46 | 5 | 3½ | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| Middleton - - - - - | 1784 | 235 | 4 | 7 | 267 | 0 | 4½ | 188 | 6 | 8½ |
| Millstreet - - - - - | 1784 | 32 | 6 | 4½ | 65 | 17 | 2 | 48 | 5 | 2½ |
| Milltown - - - - - | 1786 | 60 | 13 | 0 | 91 | 6 | 3½ | 53 | 12 | 11½ |
| Miltownmalbay - - - | 1807 | 4 | 1 | 6½ | 24 | 2 | 3 | 93 | 13 | 11 |
| Mitchelstown - - - | 1784 | 149 | 3 | 3½ | 166 | 12 | 0½ | 167 | 4 | 5 |
| Moate - - - - - | 1784 | 237 | 12 | 11½ | 281 | 19 | 10 | 231 | 2 | 3 |
| Mohill - - - - - | 1796 | 65 | 2 | 7 | 111 | 13 | 7½ | 99 | 6 | 7½ |
| Moira - - - - - | 1794 | 32 | 13 | 1 | 53 | 11 | 8 | 43 | 11 | 3½ |
| Monaghan - - - - - | 1784 | 432 | 12 | 9½ | 503 | 16 | 9 | 516 | 1 | 6 |
| Monastereven - - - - | 1784 | 242 | 19 | 5 | 234 | 13 | 1 | 186 | 11 | 6 |
| Moneygall - - - - - | 1801 | 160 | 0 | 4 | 144 | 7 | 10½ | 118 | 4 | 8 |
| Moneymore - - - - - | 1784 | 79 | 6 | 1 | 100 | 13 | 9 | 65 | 10 | 10½ |
| Monivae - - - - - | 1811 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 11 | 2½ | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Mountmellick - - - - | 1788 | 116 | 12 | 9 | 143 | 7 | 10 | 124 | 13 | 10 |
| Mountnugent - - - - | 1807 | - | - | - | 2 | 10 | 10 | 2 | 12 | 1 |
| Mountrath - - - - - | 1784 | 272 | 2 | 3½ | 331 | 13 | 3 | 92 | 8 | 6½ |
| Mount Talbot - - - - | 1804 | 71 | 9 | 7 | 60 | 9 | 8 | 81 | 13 | 0 |
| Moville - - - - - | 1807 | 33 | 13 | 8½ | 34 | 13 | 10 | 29 | 13 | 0 |
| Moy - - - - - | 1797 | 176 | 6 | 11 | 151 | 10 | 6 | 193 | 19 | 6 |
| Moynalty - - - - - | 1811 | 21 | 10 | 0 | 27 | 4 | 1½ | - | - | - |
| Muff - - - - - | 1814 | 50 | 12 | 11 | 34 | 11 | 7½ | 24 | 6 | 7 |
| Mullingar - - - - - | 1784 | 528 | 8 | 9 | 432 | 10 | 6 | 661 | 2 | 4½ |
| Myshall - - - - - | 1799 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Naas - - - - - | 1784 | 262 | 8 | 0½ | 325 | 10 | 5½ | 350 | 10 | 0½ |
| Narin - - - - - | 1787 | 18 | 10 | 6 | 22 | 0 | 6 | 12 | 2 | 9 |
| Navan - - - - - | 1784 | 398 | 14 | 0 | 390 | 16 | 5 | 364 | 5 | 3 |
| Nenagh - - - - - | 1784 | 751 | 14 | 0½ | 667 | 11 | 5 | 642 | 13 | 10½ |

Accounts, Returns,
&c.
No. 87.
Post Towns in
Ireland.

| POST TOWNS. | When Established. | Year ended 5th July 1821. | | | Year ended 5th July 1822. | | | Year ended 5th July 1823. | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----|-----|------------------------------|----|-----|------------------------------|----|-----|
| | | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| New-Birmingham - - - | 1816 | 27 | 10 | 6 | 28 | 18 | 3 | 43 | 1 | 5 |
| Newbliss - - - - - | 1810 | 51 | 11 | 3 | 32 | 14 | 3 | 25 | 1 | 5 |
| Newbridge - 2 quarters | 1821 | 9 | 14 | 9½ | 146 | 0 | 10½ | 123 | 14 | 1 |
| Newcastle - - - - - | 1807 | 142 | 19 | 6 | 283 | 6 | 5½ | 146 | 9 | 1½ |
| Newmarket-on-Fergus - - | 1810 | 99 | 2 | 2 | 112 | 5 | 0 | 117 | 13 | 5 |
| Newport, Mayo - - - - | 1784 | 43 | 0 | 4 | 45 | 3 | 0 | 69 | 8 | 10½ |
| Newport, Tipperary - - - | 1784 | 29 | 15 | 3½ | 46 | 1 | 0½ | 53 | 13 | 5½ |
| Newry - - - - - | 1784 | 2,063 | 17 | 11 | 2,202 | 8 | 2 | 1,656 | 7 | 8½ |
| Newtownards - - - - - | 1784 | 129 | 9 | 10 | 73 | 3 | 11 | 59 | 15 | 9 |
| Newtownbarry - - - - - | 1811 | 167 | 19 | 10 | 132 | 17 | 3 | 138 | 18 | 8 |
| Newtown Forbes - - - - | 1819 | 89 | 5 | 0 | 48 | 17 | 5 | 52 | 6 | 9 |
| Newtown-Hamilton - - - | 1810 | 39 | 18 | 0½ | 61 | 11 | 4 | 41 | 10 | 8½ |
| Newtown-Limavady - - - | 1784 | 297 | 10 | 9½ | 261 | 15 | 8 | 313 | 5 | 5½ |
| Newtown-Mount-Kennedy | 1784 | 185 | 18 | 4 | 141 | 17 | 11 | 127 | 18 | 3 |
| Newtown-Stewart - - - - | 1796 | 165 | 5 | 2½ | 133 | 2 | 3½ | 148 | 9 | 10½ |
| Nobber - - - - - | 1796 | 12 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 3 | 11½ | 27 | 2 | 10 |
| Oldcastle - - - - - | 1784 | 132 | 9 | 8 | 141 | 15 | 3½ | 128 | 0 | 3 |
| Omagh - - - - - | 1784 | 358 | 2 | 8½ | 325 | 9 | 1½ | 330 | 13 | 1½ |
| Oranmore - - - - - | 1807 | 106 | 12 | 11 | 113 | 6 | 7 | 119 | 12 | 2½ |
| Oulart - - - - - | 1801 | 57 | 16 | 0 | 57 | 14 | 3 | 34 | 2 | 6½ |
| Outerard - - - - - | 1810 | 41 | 12 | 9 | 21 | 16 | 10 | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| Pallas-green - - - - - | 1810 | 38 | 15 | 3½ | 42 | 11 | 6 | 27 | 7 | 1½ |
| Pallas-kenry - - - - - | 1818 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 3 | 9½ | 28 | 5 | 0 |
| Parsonstown - - - - - | 1784 | 288 | 1 | 4 | 270 | 2 | 8½ | 330 | 1 | 0½ |
| Passage - - - - - | 1790 | 4 | 4 | 9½ | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Passage, West - - - - - | 1806 | 90 | 3 | 5½ | 90 | 2 | 1½ | 80 | 17 | 0 |
| Philipstown - - - - - | 1784 | 70 | 9 | 0½ | 63 | 19 | 1½ | 78 | 2 | 4 |
| Pilltown - 1 quarter | 1821 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 55 | 9 | 2 |
| Portadown - - - - - | 1796 | 18 | 17 | 2½ | 15 | 12 | 10 | 54 | 15 | 7½ |
| Portaferry - - - - - | 1784 | 71 | 7 | 2 | 71 | 4 | 9½ | 53 | 6 | 1 |
| Portarlington - - - - - | 1784 | 355 | 0 | 7 | 426 | 18 | 9½ | 181 | 18 | 10½ |
| Portglenone - - - - - | 1799 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Portlaw - - - - - | 1794 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - |
| Portumna - - - - - | 1794 | 49 | 18 | 1½ | 24 | 0 | 5½ | 12 | 10 | 11½ |
| Ramelton - - - - - | 1801 | 226 | 5 | 1½ | 191 | 17 | 7½ | 208 | 5 | 7 |
| Randalstown - - - - - | 1810 | 88 | 17 | 5½ | 85 | 7 | 0½ | 76 | 2 | 8½ |
| Raphoe - - - - - | 1784 | 98 | 14 | 2½ | 97 | 7 | 2 | 121 | 14 | 8½ |
| Rathangan - - - - - | 1796 | 132 | 4 | 3½ | 120 | 14 | 4 | 116 | 14 | 8½ |
| Rathcoole - - - - - | 1790 | 22 | 4 | 9 | 25 | 7 | 4 | 20 | 10 | 0 |
| Rathcormuck - - - - - | 1790 | 79 | 15 | 3 | 84 | 11 | 0½ | 98 | 10 | 8½ |
| Rathdowney - - - - - | 1799 | 185 | 19 | 3 | 160 | 7 | 6 | 158 | 5 | 11½ |
| Rathdrum - - - - - | 1786 | 63 | 17 | 6 | 34 | 14 | 2 | 27 | 13 | 8 |
| Rathfriland - - - - - | 1784 | 113 | 0 | 9½ | 159 | 11 | 0 | 113 | 19 | 4½ |
| Rathkeale - - - - - | 1784 | 149 | 11 | 11½ | 150 | 19 | 9½ | 165 | 19 | 3½ |
| Rathlacken - - - - - | 1805 | 10 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Rathowen - - - - - | 1811 | 77 | 17 | 6 | 94 | 13 | 1 | 82 | 2 | 3½ |
| Rich-hill - - - - - | 1790 | 34 | 19 | 3½ | 44 | 11 | 1½ | 24 | 15 | 5 |
| Roscommon - - - - - | 1784 | 471 | 14 | 2 | 471 | 18 | 2½ | 464 | 2 | 10 |
| Roscrea - - - - - | 1784 | 534 | 14 | 2 | 490 | 7 | 9 | 541 | 19 | 6½ |
| Ross - - - - - | 1784 | 550 | 6 | 0½ | 434 | 8 | 0 | 435 | 18 | 4 |
| Roscarbery - - - - - | 1801 | 109 | 6 | 3½ | 157 | 5 | 3½ | 153 | 0 | 0 |
| Rostrevor - - - - - | 1786 | 206 | 18 | 4 | 215 | 10 | 7 | 172 | 4 | 2½ |
| Ruskey - - - - - | 1810 | 37 | 2 | 1 | 23 | 4 | 0 | 38 | 3 | 11 |
| Rutland - - - - - | 1787 | - | - | - | 1 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 3 | 9½ |
| Saintfield - - - - - | 1808 | 27 | 6 | 6½ | 79 | 8 | 9½ | 31 | 17 | 5½ |
| Scariff - - - - - | 1805 | 23 | 1 | 7 | 29 | 15 | 4 | 40 | 19 | 10 |
| Scrabby - - - - - | 1810 | 6 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 11 | - | - | - |
| Shanagolden - - - - - | 1805 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Shinrone - - - - - | 1796 | 92 | 3 | 7½ | 86 | 12 | 9 | 101 | 6 | 8½ |
| Six-mile-bridge - - - - | 1784 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Skibbereen - - - - - | 1796 | 580 | 17 | 11½ | 427 | 19 | 7½ | 470 | 0 | 7 |
| Slane - - - - - | 1799 | 91 | 13 | 8 | 105 | 11 | 9½ | 95 | 18 | 6 |
| Sligo - - - - - | 1784 | 1,713 | 8 | 3½ | 1,411 | 3 | 9 | 1,291 | 16 | 11½ |
| Stewartstown - - - - - | 1793 | 144 | 1 | 10 | 158 | 12 | 8 | 173 | 19 | 5 |

Accounts, Returns,
&c.
No. 87.
Post Towns in
Ireland.

| POST TOWNS. | When Established. | Year ended 5th July 1821. | | | Year ended 5th July 1822. | | | Year ended 5th July 1823. | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|----|-----|---------------------------|----|-----|---------------------------|----|-----|
| | | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Strabane - - - | 1784 | 586 | 2 | 0 | 444 | 19 | 9½ | 481 | 15 | 1½ |
| Stradbally - - - | 1785 | 39 | 17 | 8 | 20 | 3 | 4½ | 140 | 2 | 1½ |
| Stradone - 3 quarters | 1823 | - | - | - | 36 | 5 | 3 | 54 | 5 | 0 |
| Strangford - - - | 1786 | 37 | 1 | 2½ | 32 | 18 | 1½ | 51 | 1 | 10 |
| Stranorlar - - - | 1793 | 80 | 0 | 0½ | 128 | 13 | 1½ | 134 | 13 | 2½ |
| Strokestown - - - | 1795 | 55 | 3 | 0½ | 44 | 8 | 7½ | 31 | 16 | 7½ |
| Summerhill - - - | 1784 | 25 | 0 | 9½ | 61 | 5 | 9½ | 31 | 5 | 8 |
| Swadlinbar - 3 quarters | 1821 | 2 | 5 | 11½ | 9 | 16 | 2½ | 12 | 9 | 2 |
| Swinford - - - | 1799 | 28 | 12 | 9 | 30 | 12 | 6½ | 20 | 6 | 3 |
| Swords - - - | 1785 | 153 | 8 | 4½ | 135 | 15 | 3½ | 115 | 2 | 2 |
| Taghmon - - - | 1790 | 129 | 8 | 3 | 137 | 5 | 11 | 151 | 18 | 9 |
| Tallanstown - - - | 1814 | 20 | 9 | 3 | 36 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - |
| Tallow - - - | 1784 | 148 | 0 | 7 | 128 | 18 | 0 | 196 | 11 | 1 |
| Tanderagee - - - | 1784 | 175 | 6 | 3 | 189 | 10 | 9½ | 131 | 17 | 8 |
| Tarbert - - - | 1786 | 92 | 17 | 3½ | 84 | 13 | 4½ | 61 | 10 | 4½ |
| Templemore - - - | 1790 | 239 | 19 | 3 | 267 | 19 | 10½ | 276 | 16 | 10½ |
| Tempo - 2 quarters | 1820 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Thomastown - - - | 1784 | 200 | 14 | 3½ | 149 | 15 | 7½ | 285 | 16 | 9½ |
| Thurles - - - | 1786 | 337 | 4 | 1½ | 378 | 15 | 2½ | 335 | 5 | 11 |
| Tinahely - - - | 1786 | 56 | 0 | 5 | 83 | 4 | 3 | 74 | 13 | 5½ |
| Tipperary - - - | 1784 | 288 | 8 | 0 | 300 | 3 | 1 | 453 | 10 | 1½ |
| Toome - - - | 1793 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Tralee - - - | 1784 | 687 | 12 | 9½ | 546 | 2 | 1 | 598 | 15 | 4 |
| Tramore - - - | 1808 | 25 | 15 | 6 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 10 | 0 |
| Trim - - - | 1784 | 137 | 9 | 5½ | 109 | 19 | 7 | 56 | 2 | 11½ |
| Tuam - - - | 1784 | 576 | 3 | 11 | 576 | 0 | 6 | 576 | 6 | 10½ |
| Tubbermore - - - | 1800 | 44 | 19 | 3 | 26 | 19 | 7½ | 44 | 10 | 6 |
| Tulla - - - | 1800 | 80 | 10 | 0 | 82 | 17 | 9 | 86 | 6 | 2 |
| Tullamore - - - | 1784 | 487 | 10 | 2½ | 476 | 13 | 1 | 477 | 7 | 1½ |
| Tullow - - - | 1790 | 132 | 9 | 1½ | 166 | 17 | 1½ | 122 | 18 | 0½ |
| Tyrrel's-pass - - - | 1811 | 44 | 4 | 0 | 29 | 3 | 4 | 27 | 10 | 11 |
| Tynan - - - | 1784 | 74 | 16 | 9½ | 88 | 0 | 1½ | 81 | 9 | 1 |
| Tulsk - - - | 1810 | 94 | 7 | 9 | 107 | 1 | 5½ | 81 | 14 | 5½ |
| Valentia - - - | 1820 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Virginia - - - | 1784 | 27 | 4 | 4 | 21 | 15 | 3 | 10 | 9 | 2 |
| Warren's-point - - - | 1807 | 102 | 8 | 11 | 213 | 15 | 10½ | 143 | 5 | 10 |
| Waterford - - - | 1784 | 4,237 | 14 | 9½ | 4,093 | 19 | 1½ | 3,486 | 11 | 3 |
| Westport - - - | 1786 | 446 | 14 | 1½ | 450 | 6 | 11½ | 470 | 3 | 4½ |
| Wexford - - - | 1784 | 1,313 | 6 | 10½ | 1,453 | 6 | 11 | 1,280 | 2 | 4 |
| Wicklow - - - | 1784 | 277 | 3 | 2 | 300 | 18 | 3 | 228 | 8 | 4½ |
| Youghall - - - | 1784 | 725 | 6 | 3 | 875 | 5 | 2½ | 916 | 18 | 3 |

General Post-Office, }
5th September 1823. }

EDW. S. LEES.
Secretary.

Accounts, Returns,
&c.

No. 88.

Sums received for
Postage in Ireland.

Appendix, No. 88.

AN ACCOUNT of all Sums received for Postage from the different Postmasters in Ireland,
for Three Years, ended 5th July 1824, 5th July 1825, and 5th July 1826.

| NAME OF TOWN. | Year ended 5th July 1824. | | | Year ended 5th July 1825. | | | Six Months ended 5th Jan. 1826. | | | Six Months ended 5th July 1826. | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|----|-----|------------------------------|----|-----|------------------------------------|----|-----|------------------------------------|----|-----|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | In British Currency. £ s. d. | | |
| DIVISION, No. 1. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Abbeyfeale - - - | 13 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 6 | 11 | 8 | 10 | 0 | 7 | 13 | 1 |
| Adair - - - | 59 | 6 | 10 | 45 | 15 | 7½ | 26 | 3 | 6 | 60 | 18 | 1½ |
| Askeaton - - - | 2 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 8 | 21 | 15 | 11½ | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| Ballinagarry - - - | 27 | 17 | 2 | 28 | 17 | 7 | 10 | 16 | 2½ | 11 | 15 | 7 |
| Ballylongford - - - | 18 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 6 | 0 | 20 | 2 | 5 | 14 | 10 | 0½ |
| Banagher - - - | 291 | 9 | 0½ | 160 | 10 | 7½ | 84 | 4 | 3 | 108 | 14 | 11 |
| Bruff - - - | 110 | 10 | 0 | 171 | 3 | 4½ | 58 | 1 | 10 | 64 | 9 | 1½ |
| Bunratty - - - | 31 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 10 | 0 | 12 | 7 | 8 |
| Burrosakane - - - | 217 | 11 | 11½ | 227 | 12 | 9 | 124 | 17 | 9½ | 107 | 2 | 8 |
| Burros-in-Ossory - - - | 38 | 3 | 6½ | 40 | 7 | 0 | 35 | 5 | 1 | 20 | 5 | 8 |
| Burrosleigh - - - | 70 | 10 | 9 | 64 | 16 | 11½ | 32 | 2 | 2 | 18 | 18 | 0½ |
| Buttevant - - - | 231 | 8 | 3½ | 239 | 9 | 3 | 145 | 17 | 7½ | 89 | 16 | 0½ |
| Caherciveen - - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Cahirconlish - - - | 31 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 13 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 2 |
| Castleconnell - - - | 171 | 5 | 8 | 197 | 4 | 9 | 126 | 19 | 1 | 92 | 16 | 4½ |
| Castle-island - - - | 33 | 16 | 5 | 40 | 14 | 3½ | 21 | 12 | 10 | 19 | 1 | 2 |
| Charleville - - - | 327 | 3 | 11 | 338 | 19 | 7 | 175 | 13 | 10½ | 143 | 2 | 9 |
| Clonaslie - - - | 49 | 16 | 1 | 27 | 18 | 11 | 24 | 14 | 9 | 12 | 13 | 7 |
| Cloughjordan - - - | 43 | 15 | 1 | 45 | 7 | 10 | 24 | 17 | 2 | 30 | 1 | 6 |
| Croome - - - | 24 | 15 | 5½ | 46 | 13 | 5 | 17 | 16 | 5½ | 7 | 3 | 2 |
| Currofin - - - | 35 | 16 | 9 | 50 | 13 | 5½ | 28 | 18 | 6 | 29 | 7 | 8 |
| Dingle - - - | 123 | 1 | 9½ | 102 | 19 | 3 | 79 | 8 | 6 | 80 | 19 | 4 |
| Doneraile - - - | 164 | 13 | 5½ | 228 | 19 | 10 | 131 | 17 | 2½ | 91 | 4 | 11½ |
| Emo - - - | 50 | 18 | 6 | 67 | 0 | 2 | 38 | 4 | 4½ | 16 | 10 | 0 |
| Ennis - - - | 587 | 7 | 10 | 511 | 16 | 9 | 290 | 0 | 7 | 214 | 11 | 8 |
| Ennistimon - - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | 26 | 17 | 4½ | 2 | 6 | 7 |
| Kanturk - - - | 159 | 16 | 1 | 160 | 16 | 7½ | 72 | 7 | 10½ | 71 | 4 | 4½ |
| Kildare - - - | 93 | 15 | 9 | 110 | 5 | 3 | 74 | 0 | 0½ | 38 | 2 | 4 |
| Kildorrery - - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Kildysart - - - | 42 | 11 | 6 | 43 | 6 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 17 | 6½ |
| Killaloe - - - | 128 | 17 | 8 | 94 | 2 | 3½ | 70 | 8 | 7 | 73 | 4 | 2 |
| Kilmallock - - - | 74 | 6 | 5½ | 112 | 0 | 1½ | 61 | 5 | 9 | 67 | 2 | 9 |
| Kilrush - - - | 278 | 8 | 5½ | 266 | 12 | 6 | 148 | 7 | 1 | 98 | 9 | 2 |
| Knock - - - | 23 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 11 | 5 | 9 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 4 |
| Limerick - - - | 4,661 | 5 | 6½ | 4,635 | 17 | 6½ | 2,437 | 6 | 9 | 2,337 | 10 | 5½ |
| Listowell - - - | 133 | 7 | 11 | 161 | 12 | 4½ | 104 | 6 | 9½ | 52 | 13 | 6½ |
| Mallow - - - | 608 | 12 | 6½ | 646 | 13 | 1½ | 298 | 9 | 0 | 279 | 15 | 2½ |
| Maryborough - - - | 170 | 18 | 4 | 170 | 5 | 8½ | 90 | 18 | 3 | 97 | 11 | 4½ |
| Miltown - - - | 61 | 9 | 1½ | 87 | 15 | 9½ | 46 | 17 | 9 | 43 | 14 | 5 |
| Miltown Malbay - - - | 72 | 18 | 9½ | 21 | 6 | 9 | 24 | 8 | 8 | 14 | 11 | 1 |
| Monasterevan - - - | 214 | 8 | 2 | 330 | 1 | 10½ | 148 | 13 | 10 | 101 | 14 | 5½ |
| Moneygall - - - | 153 | 12 | 6 | 142 | 11 | 3 | 78 | 19 | 0 | 59 | 13 | 1½ |
| Mountmellick - - - | 160 | 16 | 8 | 164 | 16 | 1 | 99 | 14 | 9 | 91 | 3 | 4 |
| Mountrath - - - | 123 | 14 | 8 | 98 | 4 | 9½ | 64 | 11 | 8½ | 47 | 6 | 10½ |
| Nenagh - - - | 639 | 11 | 9½ | 702 | 6 | 3½ | 394 | 0 | 2½ | 336 | 12 | 7 |
| Newbridge - - - | 52 | 16 | 10 | 65 | 0 | 0 | 85 | 12 | 0 | 73 | 11 | 4½ |
| Newcastle - - - | 124 | 0 | 1½ | 88 | 10 | 6 | 92 | 13 | 2½ | 42 | 2 | 9 |
| Newmarket-on-Fergus - - - | 81 | 4 | 10 | 115 | 2 | 5½ | 59 | 19 | 7½ | 55 | 8 | 1½ |
| Newport, Tipperary - - - | 97 | 11 | 3 | 64 | 3 | 1½ | 30 | 4 | 0½ | 38 | 1 | 4½ |
| Pallas Kenry - - - | 36 | 9 | 7½ | 34 | 17 | 11½ | 23 | 15 | 5½ | 17 | 9 | 0½ |
| Parsonstown - - - | 462 | 10 | 8½ | 488 | 12 | 0 | 232 | 15 | 3½ | 238 | 17 | 1 |
| Portarlington - - - | 272 | 19 | 11½ | 414 | 12 | 1 | 148 | 9 | 5 | 158 | 10 | 5 |

Accounts, Returns, &c.
No. 88.
Sums received for Postage in Ireland.

| NAME OF TOWN. | Year ended 5th July 1824. | Year ended 5th July 1825. | Six Months ended 5th Jan. 1826. | Six Months ended 5th July 1826. |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Division, No. 1.—continued. | | | | |
| Rathangan - - - - | £ 116 16 7 | £ 138 15 4 | £ 68 10 0 | £ 80 7 0 |
| Rathdowney - - - - | 150 6 2½ | 126 19 7½ | 67 2 3 | 83 9 11½ |
| Rathkeale - - - - | 141 7 0½ | 184 11 5½ | 112 9 6 | 89 7 6½ |
| Roscrea - - - - | 416 16 2 | 447 18 0½ | 265 18 1 | 179 7 4½ |
| Scariff - - - - | 38 12 10 | 48 1 2½ | 18 2 10 | — |
| Shanagolden - - - - | - - - | - - - | 17 14 1 | 4 19 8 |
| Shinrone - - - - | 90 15 1½ | 93 3 8 | 51 17 8 | 24 7 2½ |
| Six-Mile-Bridge - - - - | — | — | — | — |
| Tarbert - - - - | 33 9 10½ | 90 16 4¼ | 45 0 4½ | 33 18 4½ |
| Templemore - - - - | 277 19 5½ | 317 15 2 | 165 8 0½ | 98 13 2 |
| Tralee - - - - | 744 14 2 | 878 11 1½ | 466 16 0 | 455 18 9 |
| Tulla - - - - | 100 0 11 | 76 19 10 | 47 10 0 | 31 3 0½ |
| Valentia - - - - | 0 4 6 | 11 0 0 | 11 0 0 | — |
| Irish Currency - £ | 13,794 18 11½ | 14,376 12 9 | 7,847 16 5½ | |
| British Currency - £ | 12,733 15 11½ | 13,270 14 10¼ | 7,244 2 10½ | 6,816 2 6 |
| | | | | 7,244 9 10½ |
| | Year to 5th July 1826 - - - £ | | | 14,060 5 4½ |
| Division, No. 2. | | | | |
| Antrim - - - - | 231 15 9 | 248 2 8 | 157 11 2½ | 130 6 11 |
| Ardglass - - - - | - - - | 6 0 5 | 22 15 0 | 3 10 0 |
| Armagh - - - - | 1,042 9 0½ | 1,039 11 10½ | 506 4 10½ | 505 11 7½ |
| Ashbourne - - - - | 21 10 0 | 18 0 0 | 10 0 0 | 8 0 0 |
| Ballycastle - - - - | 218 18 4 | 156 17 3½ | 93 8 9½ | 74 15 0 |
| Ballyclare - - - - | 28 17 4½ | 12 6 5 | 19 15 2 | 11 8 5 |
| Ballymenagh - - - - | 531 12 9½ | 564 9 6½ | 304 9 1½ | 255 19 8 |
| Ballymoney - - - - | 227 7 11½ | 234 9 1 | 118 13 6 | 129 16 10 |
| Ballynahinch - - - - | 88 8 10 | 66 13 10½ | 34 0 9½ | 26 14 0 |
| Banbridge - - - - | 148 19 3 | 117 8 2½ | 154 10 5 | 115 14 7½ |
| Bangor - - - - | 190 12 5½ | 153 8 9½ | 76 7 4½ | 56 16 2½ |
| Belfast - - - - | 8,608 10 2½ | 9,288 3 6½ | 4,651 11 1½ | 4,606 10 0 |
| Bellaghy - - - - | 26 6 6 | 29 10 0 | 8 1 5 | 9 7 7½ |
| Blackwater-town - - - - | 60 10 8 | 52 17 2 | 27 2 9 | 29 16 11½ |
| Broughshane - - - - | 48 12 6 | 12 11 5 | — | — |
| Bushmills - - - - | 88 3 6½ | 90 14 11½ | 56 7 1½ | 40 11 8½ |
| Caledon - - - - | 40 15 10 | 73 4 9 | 33 18 5 | 15 9 7 |
| Carlingford - - - - | 71 4 9½ | 52 12 0 | 22 17 8 | 20 1 11½ |
| Carrickfergus - - - - | 303 13 7½ | 385 9 1 | 176 4 11½ | 135 3 7½ |
| Castlebellingham - - - - | 76 3 7½ | 160 17 5 | 78 17 10½ | 64 2 1 |
| Castledawson - - - - | 62 14 3 | 78 13 11½ | 27 1 6 | 21 15 3½ |
| Castlewellan - - - - | 205 5 8½ | 206 6 11½ | 108 8 6½ | 85 17 7½ |
| Clough - - - - | 83 19 0 | 83 8 8½ | 23 8 1 | 19 12 6½ |
| Coleraine - - - - | 774 6 9½ | 960 9 9½ | 535 14 10½ | 550 8 8 |
| Comber - - - - | 42 13 3 | 50 13 4½ | 26 4 6½ | 16 5 10 |
| Cookstown - - - - | 235 16 3½ | 256 13 3½ | 131 17 10 | 130 9 7½ |
| Crumlin - - - - | 75 4 8 | 47 2 7½ | 17 7 2 | 21 6 3 |
| Cushendall - - - - | 19 0 0 | 12 10 0 | 12 8 4 | 4 14 9½ |
| Dervock - - - - | 91 4 6½ | 84 0 9½ | 41 7 0½ | 32 18 7 |
| Donaghadee - - - - | — | — | — | — |
| Downpatrick - - - - | 245 5 7½ | 247 17 4 | 132 16 1½ | 136 13 7 |
| Drogheda - - - - | 1,326 17 0½ | 1,447 13 9 | 727 12 6½ | 700 15 9 |
| Dromore - - - - | 177 0 11½ | 206 12 3½ | 91 9 7 | 101 6 8 |
| Dundalk - - - - | 1,179 14 5 | 1,642 16 6 | 959 7 2½ | 597 3 10½ |
| Dungannon - - - - | 563 8 4 | 616 19 8½ | 339 5 11 | 303 19 10½ |
| Dungiven - - - - | 32 2 7 | 80 4 5 | 21 8 4½ | 61 9 2½ |
| Dunleer - - - - | 95 1 5 | 90 0 9 | 45 17 7½ | 62 13 2½ |
| Flurrybridge - - - - | 27 13 9 | 32 8 5 | 13 1 10 | 11 14 0 |
| Forkhill - - - - | 23 16 11 | 29 7 9 | 16 2 4½ | 18 8 6½ |

Accounts, Returns,
&c.No. 88.
Sums received for
Postage in Ireland.

| NAME OF TOWN. | Year ended | Year ended | Six Months ended | Six Months ended |
|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------------------|
| | 5th July 1824. | 5th July 1825. | 5th Jan. 1826. | 5th July 1826. |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | In British Currency. £ s. d. |
| <i>Division, No. 2.—continued.</i> | | | | |
| Garvagh - - - - | 83 6 0½ | 96 8 0 | 43 19 3 | 40 14 4 |
| Gilford - - - - | 126 13 1½ | 157 10 4 | 86 12 3 | 41 2 3 |
| Glenarm - - - - | 99 18 3½ | 89 2 1½ | 45 16 3 | 30 16 8½ |
| Glenavy - - - - | 19 19 4 | 18 11 5 | 7 0 0 | 5 15 7 |
| Hillsborough - - - | 136 1 2½ | 138 16 9½ | 72 13 0 | 53 11 10 |
| Hollywood - - - - | 69 7 4½ | 97 19 0 | 48 11 7½ | 40 9 11½ |
| Kilkeel - - - - | 94 18 2 | 67 10 7½ | 37 9 10½ | 30 6 4 |
| Killinchy - - - - | 28 0 0 | 23 11 1 | 15 6 0 | 12 3 8½ |
| Killough - - - - | 63 6 5½ | 76 10 10½ | 39 19 11 | 35 4 4½ |
| Killyleigh - - - - | 76 9 2½ | 90 4 2 | 51 5 1½ | 47 12 10 |
| Kilrea - - - - | — | — | — | — |
| Kircubbin - - - - | 51 17 7 | 48 15 1½ | 19 16 5 | 16 2 0½ |
| Larne - - - - | 446 6 9½ | 417 9 10 | 221 12 11½ | 80 13 8 |
| Lisburn - - - - | 608 13 5½ | 564 6 6 | 294 4 10 | 272 14 5 |
| Loughbrickland - - - | 40 8 9 | 35 19 0 | - - - | 3 10 0 |
| Loughgall - - - - | 76 6 7 | 69 18 3 | 30 8 6 | 37 7 3½ |
| Lurgan - - - - | 151 1 7 | 147 11 7½ | 73 15 2 | 50 5 0 |
| Lurgan-green - - - - | 26 17 10½ | 30 4 4 | 28 12 9 | 8 8 5½ |
| Maghera - - - - | 24 10 8 | 36 7 10½ | 23 3 10 | 23 19 2½ |
| Magherafelt - - - - | 19 11 10½ | 25 13 4½ | 23 11 9½ | 25 12 5 |
| Markethill - - - - | 112 0 9½ | 130 14 3 | 43 12 4½ | 39 15 10 |
| Moirra - - - - | 40 16 3 | 41 6 2½ | 23 5 4½ | 19 10 0 |
| Moneymore - - - - | 87 0 7 | 82 3 0 | 40 3 4½ | 41 12 6 |
| Moy - - - - | 208 13 4 | 154 15 0 | 141 0 8 | 58 3 8½ |
| Muff - - - - | 8 5 6 | 4 12 9 | — | — |
| Newry - - - - | 2,396 13 2½ | 2,418 3 10½ | 1,126 17 5 | 1,228 8 10 |
| Newtownards - - - - | 90 6 0½ | 117 4 2 | 51 6 1½ | 45 8 6 |
| N. T. Hamilton - - - - | 57 2 2 | 38 9 6½ | 24 15 4 | 28 8 9½ |
| N. T. Limavady - - - - | 329 7 9 | 339 13 9½ | 202 14 10 | 183 3 5½ |
| Portadown - - - - | 79 0 6½ | 60 3 10½ | 46 11 9 | 23 7 10½ |
| Portaferry - - - - | 33 7 10½ | 50 6 7 | 36 10 8 | 32 1 11½ |
| Portglenone - - - - | — | — | — | — |
| Randalstown - - - - | 71 11 11 | 56 19 8 | 27 3 9 | 17 7 5½ |
| Rathfriland - - - - | 120 6 4½ | 100 3 7 | 76 16 2 | 80 10 5½ |
| Rich-hill - - - - | 37 8 3½ | 30 10 3 | 16 10 7 | 14 6 2 |
| Rostrevor - - - - | 148 9 9½ | 219 7 2 | 81 19 2 | 107 13 0 |
| Saintfield - - - - | 81 9 9½ | 63 3 10½ | 29 18 1 | 25 17 2 |
| Stewartstown - - - - | 165 12 4 | 162 19 5½ | 70 14 2 | 67 2 9 |
| Strangford - - - - | 117 7 3½ | 104 13 1½ | 42 18 1½ | 51 11 6 |
| Tanderagee - - - - | 167 14 0 | 207 10 4½ | 98 12 7½ | 83 4 8 |
| Toome - - - - | — | — | — | — |
| Tubbermore - - - - | 53 1 5 | 42 5 0 | 27 4 1½ | 20 3 6 |
| Tynan - - - - | 68 4 7 | 80 18 0 | 41 11 11½ | 23 10 5 |
| Warren's-point - - - - | 123 12 7 | 124 7 0 | 64 3 9 | 48 2 8½ |
| Irish Currency - £ | 24,157 5 4½ | 25,800 9 9½ | 13,302 7 0½ | |
| British Currency - £ | 22,299 0 4½ | 23,815 16 8½ | 12,279 1 10½ | 12,213 12 5 12,279 1 10½ |
| Year ended 5th July 1826 - - - £ | | | | 24,492 14 3½ |

Accounts, Returns, &c.
No. 88.
Sums received for Postage in Ireland.

| NAME OF TOWN. | Year ended 5th July 1824. | | | Year ended 5th July 1825. | | | Six Months ended 5th Jan. 1826. | | | Six Months ended 5th July 1826. | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|----|-----|---------------------------|----|-----|---------------------------------|----|-----|---------------------------------|----|-----|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| DIVISION, No. 3. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ahascragh | 68 | 17 | 11 | 72 | 11 | 5 | 33 | 12 | 8½ | 32 | 13 | 0 |
| Arva | 17 | 19 | 1½ | 22 | 12 | 5½ | 14 | 14 | 10 | 3 | 19 | 10 |
| Athboy | 149 | 5 | 11 | 155 | 6 | 8¼ | 79 | 7 | 6 | 87 | 2 | 3½ |
| Athenry | 41 | 19 | 0½ | 60 | 12 | 6½ | 30 | 7 | 1 | 15 | 18 | 7½ |
| Athleague | 45 | 3 | 11 | 58 | 14 | 8½ | 38 | 17 | 3 | 21 | 3 | 9 |
| Athlone | 985 | 1 | 0½ | 1,232 | 0 | 4½ | 467 | 4 | 9 | 532 | 17 | 2½ |
| Aughrim | 54 | 2 | 7½ | 51 | 4 | 10 | 55 | 7 | 0 | 110 | 14 | 2 |
| Ballaghaderin | 80 | 12 | 10½ | 74 | 18 | 9½ | 47 | 0 | 2½ | 37 | 18 | 2½ |
| Ballina | 234 | 19 | 8 | 281 | 14 | 6½ | 151 | 2 | 0 | 148 | 1 | 4 |
| Ballinasloe | 394 | 1 | 11½ | 558 | 14 | 11 | 267 | 0 | 2½ | 129 | 14 | 10 |
| Ballinrobe | 148 | 9 | 11½ | 217 | 9 | 3 | 77 | 11 | 3½ | 69 | 1 | 3 |
| Ballyboy | 43 | 17 | 8 | 41 | 16 | 0½ | 11 | 5 | 11 | 11 | 5 | 11½ |
| Ballyglass | 98 | 14 | 6½ | 74 | 14 | 3¼ | 32 | 3 | 4 | 27 | 14 | 0 |
| Ballyhaunis | 8 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 16 | 11 |
| Ballymahon | 249 | 9 | 9 | 276 | 6 | 9 | 132 | 19 | 11½ | 133 | 18 | 4 |
| Ballymoe | 35 | 10 | 5 | 48 | 4 | 1½ | 20 | 17 | 1½ | 19 | 12 | 5½ |
| Ballymore | 88 | 12 | 3 | 80 | 15 | 10 | 37 | 19 | 8½ | 32 | 3 | 1 |
| Ballymote | 133 | 14 | 11 | 143 | 2 | 9½ | 49 | 6 | 7½ | 43 | 19 | 11 |
| Ballynacargy | 10 | 15 | 7 | 18 | 2 | 1½ | 17 | 12 | 11 | 5 | 17 | 9½ |
| Ballynamore | 132 | 1 | 0 | 124 | 14 | 9½ | 69 | 6 | 9½ | 71 | 1 | 2½ |
| Ballyvary | 24 | 14 | 8½ | 20 | 5 | 3½ | 16 | 7 | 11 | 15 | 17 | 9 |
| Belmullett | - | - | - | 22 | 9 | 8 | 35 | 10 | 0½ | - | - | - |
| Boyle | 311 | 12 | 10½ | 252 | 17 | 8 | 209 | 18 | 1 | 128 | 7 | 10½ |
| Burrin | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Carrick-on-Shannon | 220 | 19 | 8 | 242 | 15 | 0 | 125 | 2 | 10½ | 135 | 16 | 0½ |
| Cashcarrigan | 7 | 2 | 6 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 3 | 0 | 1½ | 5 | 10 | 7 |
| Castlebar | 517 | 19 | 8½ | 597 | 14 | 1½ | 272 | 16 | 9 | 252 | 1 | 6½ |
| Castleblakeney | 141 | 4 | 3½ | 194 | 16 | 4 | 82 | 2 | 7½ | 69 | 8 | 2 |
| Castlepollard | 99 | 5 | 10 | 85 | 17 | 0½ | 31 | 10 | 7 | 39 | 14 | 2½ |
| Castlerea | 122 | 11 | 11½ | 125 | 1 | 5 | 70 | 11 | 8 | 79 | 2 | 4 |
| Castletown-Delvin | 67 | 10 | 0 | 68 | 6 | 11 | 41 | 5 | 0 | 30 | 9 | 2½ |
| Celbridge | 88 | 10 | 7 | 82 | 10 | 8 | 35 | 17 | 11½ | 52 | 0 | 7½ |
| Clara | 106 | 18 | 1½ | 71 | 14 | 10 | 58 | 3 | 2½ | 27 | 15 | 1 |
| Clare | 93 | 1 | 1 | 94 | 12 | 5 | 69 | 0 | 7½ | 42 | 3 | 6 |
| Clifden | 105 | 0 | 8 | 95 | 5 | 6 | 59 | 10 | 0 | 50 | 8 | 11 |
| Cloghan | 76 | 2 | 8 | 64 | 0 | 5½ | 30 | 10 | 1 | 27 | 19 | 7 |
| Clonard | 33 | 5 | 1 | 17 | 0 | 7½ | 3 | 2 | 9½ | 6 | 9 | 11 |
| Colehill | 48 | 8 | 11 | 35 | 0 | 3½ | 32 | 16 | 3½ | 15 | 11 | 4½ |
| Collooney | 71 | 9 | 3½ | 87 | 12 | 0½ | 41 | 14 | 6 | 26 | 8 | 4 |
| Cong | 67 | 6 | 2 | 60 | 19 | 10½ | 41 | 1 | 1½ | 31 | 18 | 9½ |
| Crossmolina | 35 | 2 | 7 | 43 | 3 | 2½ | 18 | 13 | 8 | 21 | 13 | 7½ |
| Croughwell | 51 | 0 | 0 | 58 | 18 | 3 | 24 | 10 | 0 | 23 | 15 | 4½ |
| Dangan | 20 | 12 | 0 | 35 | 12 | 9 | 28 | 1 | 0 | 16 | 4 | 11½ |
| Deal Castle | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Dromahair | 2 | 4 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 11 | 9½ |
| Dromore, West | - | - | - | 4 | 5 | 7 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Drumcree | 50 | 10 | 0 | 37 | 2 | 7 | 16 | 18 | 2 | 13 | 16 | 9½ |
| Drumsna | 206 | 15 | 3½ | 206 | 6 | 0 | 99 | 16 | 3½ | 123 | 4 | 4½ |
| Dunmore | 59 | 9 | 8 | 51 | 14 | 1½ | 28 | 8 | 1½ | 21 | 4 | 7 |
| Edenderry | 185 | 14 | 10 | 262 | 1 | 4 | 127 | 0 | 1½ | 107 | 19 | 0 |
| Edgworthstown | 132 | 12 | 1½ | 140 | 2 | 10½ | 75 | 10 | 1½ | 78 | 12 | 2 |
| Elphin | 152 | 1 | 2 | 122 | 5 | 9 | 62 | 7 | 6 | 58 | 7 | 7½ |
| Enfield | 15 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 10 | 0 | 11 | 10 | 0 | 7 | 17 | 0 |
| Eyrecourt | 75 | 17 | 0½ | 135 | 8 | 6 | 89 | 16 | 7 | 79 | 9 | 2 |
| Farbane | 16 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 16 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Foxford | 18 | 11 | 3 | 24 | 4 | 3½ | 4 | 12 | 1½ | 8 | 18 | 0 |
| Frenchpark | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 12 | 1 | 11 | 10 | 9 |
| Galway | 1,865 | 2 | 7 | 1,406 | 18 | 4 | 1,140 | 1 | 2 | 501 | 6 | 4½ |
| Geashell | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Gort | 131 | 19 | 3 | 211 | 4 | 8 | 109 | 16 | 11½ | 86 | 12 | 6 |
| Granard | 247 | 17 | 6½ | 281 | 2 | 0½ | 135 | 5 | 0 | 113 | 19 | 1 |
| Headford | 76 | 18 | 3 | 71 | 9 | 10½ | 54 | 14 | 10½ | 27 | 6 | 2 |
| Hollymount | 98 | 14 | 5½ | 136 | 17 | 5½ | 30 | 10 | 7 | 32 | 3 | 9½ |
| Keadue | 43 | 0 | 6 | 67 | 17 | 0 | 41 | 1 | 7½ | 44 | 10 | 6½ |
| Kilbeggan | 184 | 12 | 9½ | 164 | 9 | 7 | 93 | 1 | 8½ | 76 | 16 | 0½ |
| Kilcock | 54 | 7 | 3½ | 26 | 9 | 4½ | 5 | 17 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 8 |

Accounts, Returns,
&c.
No. 88.
Sums received for
Postage in Ireland.

| NAME OF TOWN. | Year ended 5th July 1824. | | | Year ended 5th July 1825. | | | Six Months ended 5th Jan. 1826. | | | Six Months ended 5th July 1826. | | | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|----|----|------------------------------|----|-----|------------------------------------|----|-----|------------------------------------|----|-----------|--------|----|----|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | In British Currency. £ s. d. | | | | | |
| Division, No. 3—cont. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kilconnell | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 13 | 2½ | 6 | 16 | 11 | | | |
| Killala | - | - | - | 149 | 6 | 9¼ | 125 | 19 | 3 | 60 | 11 | 10 | | | |
| Killucan | - | - | - | 129 | 12 | 5 | 147 | 5 | 6 | 78 | 0 | 2 | | | |
| Kinnegad | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Kinnetty | - | - | - | 17 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 11 16 10 | | | |
| Lanesboro' | - | - | - | 60 | 13 | 11 | 92 | 19 | 8½ | 59 | 6 | 36 6 1½ | | | |
| Leixlip | - | - | - | 8 | 14 | 1½ | 24 | 15 | 7 | 25 | 16 | 7 9 11 | | | |
| Longford | - | - | - | 352 | 11 | 11½ | 368 | 17 | 4½ | 164 | 6 | 208 11 8½ | | | |
| Loughrea | - | - | - | 529 | 2 | 0½ | 594 | 0 | 11½ | 282 | 17 | 272 3 3½ | | | |
| Lucan | - | - | - | 136 | 14 | 8 | 73 | 0 | 11½ | 67 | 1 | 26 0 10½ | | | |
| Manorhamilton | - | - | - | - | - | - | 20 | 6 | 0½ | 31 | 5 | 15 9 1½ | | | |
| Maynooth | - | - | - | 3 | 2 | 11 | 7 | 3 | 6 | 16 | 4 | 2 2 11 | | | |
| Moate | - | - | - | 257 | 14 | 1½ | 290 | 5 | 7½ | 153 | 13 | 122 16 1½ | | | |
| Mohill | - | - | - | 102 | 12 | 1½ | 106 | 3 | 1 | 41 | 18 | 89 19 9½ | | | |
| Monivae | - | - | - | 29 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 4 | 1 | 13 | 19 | 11 8 6 | | | |
| Mount Talbot | - | - | - | 64 | 16 | 11 | 56 | 11 | 0 | 28 | 9 | 38 3 1 | | | |
| Mullingar | - | - | - | 534 | 5 | 10 | 452 | 3 | 10½ | 375 | 5 | 116 9 1½ | | | |
| Newport, Mayo | - | - | - | 30 | 12 | 7 | 82 | 14 | 7¼ | 15 | 1 | 56 2 1 | | | |
| Newtown-Forbes | - | - | - | 56 | 8 | 10 | 75 | 0 | 1 | 45 | 3 | 25 15 0½ | | | |
| Oranmore | - | - | - | 118 | 4 | 9 | 105 | 19 | 9 | 63 | 12 | 56 12 9½ | | | |
| Outerard | - | - | - | 35 | 19 | 0 | 25 | 16 | 6 | 30 | 1 | 18 17 7 | | | |
| Philipstown | - | - | - | 55 | 14 | 7½ | 73 | 2 | 11 | 42 | 12 | 35 5 8 | | | |
| Portumna | - | - | - | 43 | 12 | 6 | 64 | 16 | 11½ | 52 | 3 | 35 13 0½ | | | |
| Rathlacken | - | - | - | 1 | 11 | 9 | 15 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 4 16 11 | | | |
| Rathowen | - | - | - | 100 | 1 | 2½ | 99 | 12 | 7 | 38 | 6 | 34 5 10½ | | | |
| Roscommon | - | - | - | 421 | 13 | 1½ | 431 | 8 | 4 | 234 | 15 | 202 19 11 | | | |
| Ruskey | - | - | - | 52 | 10 | 0 | 54 | 1 | 8 | 27 | 10 | 27 1 6½ | | | |
| Scrabby | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 16 | 3 | - | - | 1 0 0 | | | |
| Sligo | - | - | - | 1,486 | 3 | 4¼ | 1,879 | 14 | 10 | 883 | 10 | 798 16 0 | | | |
| Strokestown | - | - | - | 14 | 10 | 9 | 35 | 1 | 0½ | 35 | 0 | 45 4 7 | | | |
| Summerhill | - | - | - | 53 | 4 | 10½ | 42 | 18 | 9 | 28 | 15 | 19 12 2½ | | | |
| Swinford | - | - | - | 17 | 18 | 9½ | 24 | 2 | 4½ | 12 | 0 | 8 19 2½ | | | |
| Trim | - | - | - | 75 | 18 | 1 | 94 | 12 | 8½ | 65 | 19 | 36 9 10 | | | |
| Tuam | - | - | - | 536 | 5 | 9 | 685 | 18 | 1½ | 291 | 13 | 299 12 2 | | | |
| Tullamore | - | - | - | 570 | 3 | 5½ | 528 | 17 | 5½ | 276 | 7 | 238 18 9 | | | |
| Tulsk | - | - | - | 29 | 9 | 8 | 23 | 0 | 4 | 9 | 19 | 4 5 4½ | | | |
| Tyrrel's-pass | - | - | - | 77 | 9 | 10½ | 44 | 18 | 6½ | 28 | 6 | 2 10 0 | | | |
| Westport | - | - | - | 589 | 13 | 7 | 750 | 3 | 7½ | 333 | 16 | 356 5 4 | | | |
| Irish Currency | - | - | £ | 15,691 | 14 | 7¼ | 16,925 | 9 | 9½ | 9,016 | 9 | 8 | | | |
| British Currency | - | - | £ | 14,484 | 13 | 6¼ | 15,623 | 10 | 7 | 8,350 | 12 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Year ended 5th July 1826 - - £ | | | 15,784 | 14 | 7½ |
| DIVISION, No. 4. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arklow | - | - | - | 65 | 2 | 3½ | 90 | 6 | 4 | 26 | 17 | 73 2 7 | | | |
| Ashford | - | - | - | 71 | 11 | 11 | 69 | 6 | 1 | 36 | 2 | 27 9 7 | | | |
| Bray | - | - | - | 412 | 4 | 5½ | 509 | 2 | 0½ | 306 | 8 | 49 15 0 | | | |
| Broadway | - | - | - | 94 | 10 | 0 | 76 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 3 | 24 4 7 | | | |
| Cabinteely | - | - | - | 29 | 9 | 7 | 37 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 10 0 0 | | | |
| Camolin | - | - | - | 77 | 10 | 2 | 72 | 16 | 4½ | 33 | 12 | 30 17 4 | | | |
| Delgany | - | - | - | 115 | 0 | 0 | 127 | 7 | 3 | 65 | 17 | 39 0 0 | | | |
| Enniscorthy | - | - | - | 696 | 8 | 1½ | 709 | 11 | 5 | 377 | 10 | 323 17 8 | | | |
| Ferns | - | - | - | 62 | 16 | 11½ | 82 | 14 | 3 | 27 | 10 | 14 14 2½ | | | |
| Gorey | - | - | - | 179 | 0 | 11 | 217 | 15 | 6 | 110 | 3 | 82 5 2½ | | | |
| Howth | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| N. T. M ^t Kennedy | - | - | - | 164 | 16 | 0 | 109 | 17 | 4½ | 64 | 15 | 44 4 7 | | | |

Accounts, Returns,
&c.
No. 88.
Sums received for
Postage in Ireland.

| NAME OF TOWN. | Year ended 5th July 1824. | Year ended 5th July 1825. | Six Months ended 5th Jan. 1826. | Six Months ended 5th July 1826. |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Division, No. 4—cont. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | In British Currency. £ s. d. |
| Oulart - - - | 42 5 9 | 63 9 3 | 35 15 8 | 24 2 5 |
| Rathdrum - - - | 66 1 6½ | 82 4 5 | 68 0 3½ | 35 17 8½ |
| Taghmon - - - | 109 16 5 | 181 7 8 | 73 12 9 | 96 3 8 |
| Tinahely - - - | 82 9 0 | 70 19 2 | 34 8 3 | 32 15 1 |
| Wexford - - - | 1,424 16 0½ | 1,553 16 11½ | 787 2 2 | 675 11 11 |
| Wicklow - - - | 332 6 0½ | 338 5 4 | 193 8 1 | 123 7.10½ |
| Irish Currency - £ | 4,026 5 2½ | 4,391 19 5 | 2,277 7 9 | |
| British Currency - £ | 3,716 10 11½ | 4,054 2 6½ | 2,102 4 1 | 1,707 9 5 2,102 4 1 |
| | Year ended 5th July 1826 - - £ | | | 3,809 13 6 |
| DIVISION, No. 5. | | | | |
| Ardara - - - | 25 1 0 | 28 5 6 | 7 11 0 | 12 19 11 |
| Bailieborough - - - | 46 19 9 | 76 3 0½ | 46 9 10 | 39 18 2½ |
| Ballyconnell - - - | 73 15 9 | 86 14 0 | 51 0 8½ | 37 9 1 |
| Bally-James-Duff - - - | 48 9 8 | 66 8 8½ | 41 16 2½ | 29 16 11 |
| Ballyshannon - - - | 504 1 9½ | 538 10 4 | 287 15 5 | 255 0 5 |
| Belturbet - - - | 273 5 4 | 253 5 10½ | 159 13 9 | 142 3 0½ |
| Brookboro' - - - | 95 4 7 | 63 3 3 | 32 17 0 | 51 15 8 |
| Cavan - - - | 623 3 5 | 568 7 0 | 313 3 5½ | 212 6 0½ |
| Churchill - - - | - - - | - - - | 4 0 6½ | 16 2 3½ |
| Clonee - - - | 19 16 7½ | 30 4 8 | 17 13 3 | 8 10 0 |
| Clones - - - | 260 1 8½ | 236 15 5½ | 73 15 10 | 110 19 5 |
| Cootehill - - - | 351 4 10 | 455 0 3 | 165 15 1½ | 173 19 5½ |
| Crossdoney - - - | 104 5 10 | 138 15 10½ | 62 12 4 | 50 9 10 |
| Donegal - - - | 63 0 9½ | 47 5 8½ | 32 11 6 | 31 7 3½ |
| Dunshaughlin - - - | 82 19 7 | 89 18 11½ | 22 7 6 | 11 14 11 |
| Enniskillen - - - | 500 2 9½ | 545 14 9 | 270 5 9½ | 271 5 7 |
| Florence-court - - - | 24 0 0 | 26 15 6 | 25 19 10½ | 17 0 0 |
| Irvinstown - - - | 84 7 6½ | 79 3 11 | 41 19 9½ | 47 3 4 |
| Kells - - - | 29 12 9 | 35 16 10½ | 20 2 8½ | 17 0 0 |
| Killybegs - - - | 62 17 6 | 45 0 0 | 31 15 0 | - |
| Killysandra - - - | 114 7 4½ | 113 19 3 | 60 16 6 | 52 10 6 |
| King's Court - - - | 90 3 5 | 64 11 3 | 35 6 0½ | 18 8 1½ |
| Kish - - - | 25 18 11½ | 27 2 8 | 17 14 1 | 20 3 3 |
| Lisnaskea - - - | 29 3 5 | 40 6 1½ | 37 14 0½ | 24 17 1½ |
| Mount Nugent - - - | - | - | - | - |
| Narin - - - | 16 15 0 | 8 10 0 | 4 10 0 | 6 9 2½ |
| Navan - - - | 392 14 11 | 465 16 4½ | 209 16 9½ | 160 18 5 |
| Newbliss - - - | 27 15 7 | 21 9 0 | 12 16 2 | 18 7 8½ |
| Nobber - - - | 21 15 7 | 16 5 10 | 7 2 8½ | 12 8 9½ |
| Oldcastle - - - | 157 9 3½ | 206 17 8½ | 110 17 4½ | 83 17 7½ |
| Rutland - - - | 26 16 0 | 42 17 0 | 22 15 0 | 7 0 9 |
| Stradone - - - | 58 2 10½ | 61 14 9½ | 32 1 6½ | 31 9 0½ |
| Swanlinbar - - - | 7 16 4 | 15 0 8 | 10 17 11½ | 7 0 11½ |
| Tempo - - - | - | - | - | - |
| Virginia - - - | 17 12 6½ | 16 15 5 | 5 17 2 | 9 10 0 |
| Irish Currency - £ | 4,259 2 6½ | 4,512 15 9 | 2,277 12 0 | |
| British Currency - £ | 3,931 10 0½ | 4,165 13 0 | 2,102 8 0 | 1,990 2 11 2,102 8 0 |
| | Year ended 5th July 1826 - - £ | | | 4,092 10 11 |

Accounts, Returns,
&c.
No. 88.
Sums received for
Postage in Ireland.

| NAME OF TOWN. | Year ended 5th July 1824. | | | Year ended 5th July 1825. | | | Six Months ended 5th Jan. 1826. | | | Six Months ended 5th July 1826. | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|----|-----|--------------------------------|----|-----|------------------------------------|----|-----|------------------------------------|----|-----|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | In British Currency. £ s. d. | | |
| DIVISION, No. 6. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arthurstown | 113 | 0 | 6½ | 103 | 0 | 9 | 33 | 15 | 10½ | 44 | 18 | 5 |
| Bagnalstown | 193 | 17 | 2½ | 248 | 13 | 9½ | 121 | 10 | 2 | 123 | 6 | 2½ |
| Ballyraggett | - | - | - | 8 | 16 | 3 | - | - | - | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Ballytore | 102 | 5 | 10 | 85 | 2 | 4 | 47 | 9 | 11 | 51 | 7 | 4 |
| Baltinglass | 127 | 8 | 3 | 143 | 12 | 8½ | 75 | 11 | 9½ | 60 | 7 | 8 |
| Blessington | 39 | 10 | 0 | 41 | 15 | 7 | 23 | 7 | 5 | 21 | 1 | 2½ |
| Cappoquin | 175 | 12 | 2½ | 217 | 9 | 5 | 110 | 16 | 10½ | 89 | 7 | 1½ |
| Carlow | 713 | 6 | 8½ | 797 | 17 | 8 | 432 | 14 | 10 | 418 | 12 | 5 |
| Carnew | 64 | 8 | 7 | 80 | 10 | 1 | 31 | 5 | 5 | 40 | 4 | 2 |
| Carrick on Suir | 573 | 5 | 1½ | 554 | 5 | 10 | 292 | 16 | 9½ | 258 | 4 | 9 |
| Castlecomer | 117 | 6 | 11 | 90 | 2 | 6 | 54 | 14 | 9½ | 54 | 6 | 4 |
| Castledermott | 82 | 0 | 4 | 82 | 16 | 7½ | 37 | 18 | 7 | 41 | 0 | 10 |
| Clone | 79 | 19 | 11 | 98 | 14 | 2½ | 37 | 10 | 0 | 28 | 6 | 8½ |
| Clonegal | 28 | 1 | 1 | 32 | 0 | 4½ | 10 | 14 | 2 | 9 | 3 | 10 |
| Dungarvan | 414 | 5 | 9½ | 452 | 1 | 10½ | 237 | 19 | 3 | 227 | 11 | 2½ |
| Dunlavin | 12 | 18 | 11½ | 11 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 12 | 3½ |
| Dunmore, East | 46 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 46 | 0 | 6 | 14 | 17 | 7 |
| Fethard | 11 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Goresbridge | 153 | 16 | 1 | 171 | 8 | 1½ | 80 | 1 | 3 | 72 | 6 | 7½ |
| Gowran | 4 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Graig | 90 | 15 | 11 | 64 | 2 | 0 | 25 | 5 | 3 | 35 | 5 | 0 |
| Hacketstown | 50 | 17 | 7½ | 60 | 15 | 11 | 31 | 15 | 6 | 26 | 19 | 4½ |
| Innistogue | 48 | 0 | 0 | 44 | 10 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 2 | 3 |
| Kilcullen | 176 | 3 | 4 | 207 | 14 | 1½ | 96 | 7 | 4 | 92 | 3 | 6½ |
| Kilkenny | 1,538 | 6 | 4 | 1,711 | 17 | 2½ | 868 | 10 | 9½ | 810 | 17 | 10 |
| Kilmacthomas | 58 | 11 | 6 | 84 | 5 | 1½ | 47 | 16 | 8 | 43 | 16 | 11 |
| Knocktopher | 57 | 13 | 5 | 69 | 16 | 0 | 39 | 12 | 3 | 68 | 19 | 9½ |
| Leighlinbridge | 125 | 15 | 8½ | 176 | 4 | 3½ | 65 | 18 | 7½ | 68 | 4 | 11½ |
| Lismore | 225 | 9 | 2 | 241 | 15 | 3½ | 130 | 0 | 7 | 96 | 13 | 11½ |
| Myshall | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Naas | 383 | 13 | 3½ | 351 | 17 | 7 | 191 | 14 | 2 | 134 | 2 | 5½ |
| Newtown Barry | 148 | 6 | 5½ | 130 | 18 | 7 | 99 | 5 | 5½ | 48 | 19 | 8 |
| Passage | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Piltown | 59 | 0 | 0 | 57 | 1 | 2 | 37 | 15 | 6 | 27 | 11 | 4 |
| Portlaw | - | - | - | 1 | 12 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Rathcoole | 56 | 0 | 0 | 61 | 0 | 0 | 42 | 1 | 8 | 25 | 12 | 8 |
| Ross | 428 | 10 | 0 | 390 | 2 | 9½ | 217 | 6 | 3 | 217 | 4 | 1 |
| Tallow | 197 | 12 | 3 | 175 | 11 | 1½ | 86 | 16 | 9½ | 82 | 15 | 10½ |
| Thomastown | 174 | 15 | 10½ | 141 | 7 | 9½ | 141 | 19 | 4½ | 76 | 6 | 1½ |
| Tramore | 60 | 2 | 9 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 70 | 2 | 0 | 41 | 19 | 11 |
| Tullow | 126 | 19 | 1½ | 154 | 5 | 9 | 120 | 12 | 9 | 57 | 9 | 7 |
| Waterford | 3,797 | 5 | 3½ | 4,176 | 11 | 7½ | 2,030 | 8 | 9 | 1,819 | 13 | 3½ |
| Irish Currency - £ | 10,856 | 5 | 11¾ | 11,602 | 18 | 10 | 6,056 | 17 | 4 | | | |
| British Currency - £ | 10,021 | 3 | 11¾ | 10,710 | 8 | 1¾ | 5,590 | 19 | 1 | 5,372 | 13 | 4 |
| | | | | | | | | | | 5,590 | 19 | 1 |
| | | | | Year ended 5th July 1826 - - £ | | | | | | 10,963 | 12 | 5 |
| DIVISION, No. 7. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ardee | 288 | 9 | 8 | 309 | 3 | 5½ | 126 | 16 | 1½ | 89 | 18 | 2 |
| Aughnacloy | 106 | 6 | 6 | 59 | 14 | 1 | - | - | - | 22 | 17 | 4 |
| Balbriggan | 240 | 7 | 2 | 257 | 17 | 7 | 144 | 7 | 10½ | 83 | 0 | 7 |
| Ballibay | 113 | 6 | 0 | 251 | 7 | 0 | 82 | 5 | 6½ | 53 | 17 | 0½ |
| Ballygawley | 52 | 10 | 8 | 87 | 7 | 2 | 55 | 1 | 4½ | 50 | 11 | 4 |
| Buncrana | 185 | 13 | 3 | 162 | 1 | 2 | 78 | 8 | 10 | 78 | 11 | 0 |
| Carn | 111 | 7 | 10 | 74 | 2 | 2½ | 47 | 17 | 3½ | 44 | 4 | 4 |
| Carrickmacross | 50 | 6 | 7 | 112 | 10 | 3½ | 79 | 17 | 3½ | 44 | 10 | 1 |

| NAME OF TOWN. | Year ended 5th July 1824. | | | Year ended 5th July 1825. | | | Six Months ended 5th Jan. 1826. | | | Six Months ended 5th July 1826. | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|----|-----|------------------------------|----|-----|------------------------------------|----|-----|------------------------------------|----|-----|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Division, No. 7—cont. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Castlebayney - - - | 117 | 19 | 6½ | 116 | 16 | 1½ | 38 | 4 | 1 | 31 | 1 | 6½ |
| Castledearg - - - | 55 | 16 | 10 | 38 | 5 | 5½ | 21 | 16 | 5 | 10 | 6 | 0½ |
| Castlefin - - - | 61 | 13 | 4 | 50 | 12 | 5½ | 20 | 17 | 1½ | 22 | 9 | 11 |
| Clogher - - - | 105 | 9 | 9 | 124 | 6 | 9½ | 53 | 3 | 3 | 45 | 10 | 7½ |
| Collon - - - | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 19 | 7½ | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Derry - - - | 2,644 | 8 | 2 | 2,695 | 10 | 7 | 1,303 | 7 | 8 | 1,509 | 0 | 4 |
| Dunamagh - - - | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8½ | 1 | 3 | 8 |
| Dunfanaghy - - - | 78 | 9 | 10 | 74 | 1 | 6 | 55 | 4 | 4½ | 29 | 4 | 10½ |
| Emyvale. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Fintona - - - | 47 | 10 | 0 | 73 | 1 | 6 | 40 | 15 | 2 | 40 | 5 | 2 |
| Five-Mile Town - - - | — | — | — | 5 | 3 | 4 | 11 | 5 | 0 | 17 | 14 | 8½ |
| Glasslough - - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Keady - - - | 54 | 14 | 8 | 52 | 4 | 11½ | 28 | 10 | 0 | 22 | 9 | 11 |
| Letterkenny - - - | 216 | 5 | 4 | 153 | 7 | 1 | 86 | 5 | 3 | 72 | 17 | 1½ |
| Malahide - - - | 21 | 1 | 8 | 28 | 10 | 1 | 80 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Monaghan - - - | 417 | 2 | 0 | 496 | 1 | 1 | 226 | 5 | 6½ | 160 | 16 | 11 |
| Moville - - - | 45 | 13 | 6½ | 43 | 8 | 5½ | 15 | 3 | 9 | 26 | 18 | 1½ |
| N. T. Stewart - - - | 141 | 6 | 10 | 147 | 19 | 4 | 73 | 8 | 6 | 68 | 6 | 1½ |
| Omagh - - - | 321 | 5 | 6 | 376 | 13 | 8 | 182 | 14 | 6 | 174 | 12 | 4 |
| Ramelton - - - | 218 | 13 | 2½ | 229 | 7 | 7½ | 121 | 17 | 3 | 121 | 16 | 7 |
| Raphoe - - - | 113 | 13 | 1 | 114 | 18 | 5½ | 61 | 11 | 8 | 64 | 13 | 3 |
| Slane - - - | 93 | 19 | 4½ | 95 | 17 | 9½ | 55 | 0 | 9 | 44 | 6 | 8½ |
| Strabane - - - | 427 | 14 | 1 | 408 | 19 | 1½ | 388 | 14 | 7 | 259 | 2 | 2½ |
| Stranorlar - - - | 142 | 18 | 6 | 133 | 0 | 6½ | 72 | 17 | 4½ | 79 | 10 | 6½ |
| Swords - - - | 107 | 3 | 9 | 94 | 13 | 11 | 48 | 8 | 4 | 50 | 8 | 8 |
| Tallanstown - - - | — | — | — | 13 | 5 | 6½ | 5 | 10 | 0 | 6 | 9 | 2½ |
| Irish Currency - - - £ | 6,586 | 8 | 1 | 6,886 | 12 | 2 | 3,610 | 9 | 8½ | — | — | — |
| British Currency - - - £ | 6,079 | 15 | 1¼ | 6,356 | 17 | 4½ | 3,332 | 15 | 1½ | 3,327 | 14 | 5½ |
| | | | | | | | | | | 3,332 | 15 | 1½ |
| | | | | | | | | | | Year ended 5th July 1826 - - - £ | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 6,660 | 9 | 7 |
| DIVISION, No. 8. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Abbeilaix - - - | 112 | 10 | 2 | 116 | 13 | 5 | 59 | 17 | 7 | 56 | 0 | 11 |
| Athy - - - | 261 | 5 | 0 | 286 | 15 | 2½ | 162 | 19 | 0½ | 133 | 7 | 11½ |
| Ballinakill - - - | 52 | 6 | 8 | 55 | 6 | 9 | 35 | 4 | 10½ | 35 | 19 | 1 |
| Ballincollig - - - | 116 | 15 | 4 | 109 | 9 | 0½ | 65 | 7 | 4½ | 41 | 10 | 0 |
| Bandon - - - | 557 | 2 | 6 | 601 | 11 | 2 | 273 | 3 | 10 | 217 | 0 | 0½ |
| Bantry - - - | 222 | 18 | 3 | 212 | 1 | 9 | 71 | 2 | 4½ | 9 | 12 | 7 |
| Cahir - - - | 170 | 17 | 11½ | 206 | 11 | 1½ | 108 | 3 | 9 | 111 | 16 | 4 |
| Callan - - - | 281 | 6 | 4½ | 262 | 13 | 6½ | 125 | 5 | 6 | 90 | 8 | 6 |
| Cashell - - - | 440 | 8 | 0½ | 393 | 7 | 1½ | 93 | 11 | 8½ | 23 | 18 | 0 |
| Castlemartyr - - - | 65 | 19 | 11 | 125 | 18 | 1 | 36 | 1 | 5 | 50 | 12 | 5 |
| Castletown - - - | 112 | 1 | 3½ | 63 | 13 | 4½ | 50 | 12 | 7 | 27 | 8 | 6½ |
| Castletown-Roche - - - | 36 | 9 | 2 | 54 | 1 | 4 | 18 | 11 | 1 | 19 | 8 | 4½ |
| Clogheen - - - | 166 | 7 | 3½ | 266 | 6 | 3 | 87 | 8 | 4 | 89 | 17 | 0½ |
| Cloghnakilty - - - | 245 | 10 | 7 | 226 | 0 | 5½ | 132 | 7 | 0 | 106 | 6 | 0½ |
| Clonmell - - - | 1,914 | 18 | 6½ | 1,568 | 6 | 1½ | 1,130 | 4 | 7 | 868 | 5 | 10½ |
| Cloyne - - - | 156 | 2 | 0½ | 191 | 10 | 2½ | 72 | 10 | 0 | 68 | 11 | 8½ |
| Cork - - - | 10,243 | 0 | 9½ | 11,071 | 15 | 8½ | 5,743 | 13 | 10½ | 5,633 | 3 | 6 |
| Cove - - - | 658 | 18 | 7½ | 715 | 8 | 8 | 358 | 16 | 10½ | 511 | 6 | 10½ |
| Dunmanway - - - | 94 | 5 | 6½ | 99 | 1 | 6½ | 44 | 6 | 4½ | 37 | 9 | 2 |
| Durrow - - - | 76 | 4 | 2 | 90 | 6 | 3 | 46 | 5 | 9 | 45 | 7 | 10 |
| Fermoy - - - | 629 | 12 | 8 | 687 | 0 | 11 | 341 | 1 | 10 | 233 | 7 | 0½ |
| Fethard, Tipperary - - - | 178 | 19 | 1 | 160 | 14 | 8½ | 110 | 6 | 1½ | 83 | 13 | 2½ |
| Freshford - - - | 50 | 18 | 2 | 50 | 17 | 6½ | 37 | 17 | 4 | 29 | 12 | 10½ |
| Golden - - - | 26 | 9 | 7 | 30 | 6 | 3½ | 16 | 10 | 7 | 18 | 4 | 0 |

Accounts, Returns, &c.
No. 88.
Sums received for Postage in Ireland.

Accounts, Returns,
&c.
No. 88.
Sums received for
Postage in Ireland.

| NAME OF TOWN. | Year ended 5th July 1824. | | | Year ended 5th July 1825. | | | Six Months ended 5th Jan. 1826. | | | Six Months ended 5th July 1826. | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|----|-----|------------------------------|----|-----|------------------------------------|----|-----|------------------------------------|--------|-----|----|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | British Currency. | | | |
| Division, No. 8— <i>cont.</i> | | | | | | | | | | £ | s. | d. | |
| Innishannon - - - | 65 | 15 | 6½ | 67 | 19 | 2½ | 37 | 6 | 4 | 28 | 17 | 10 | |
| Johnstown - - - | 166 | 0 | 3 | 162 | 5 | 2½ | 81 | 3 | 9½ | 92 | 2 | 6½ | |
| Kenmare - - - | 92 | 8 | 9 | 80 | 8 | 0 | 29 | 10 | 11 | 42 | 1 | 5 | |
| Killarney - - - | 500 | 17 | 10½ | 551 | 15 | 9½ | 271 | 14 | 4 | 196 | 1 | 3½ | |
| Killynaule - - - | 67 | 3 | 6 | 85 | 5 | 6½ | 29 | 12 | 9 | 24 | 0 | 5 | |
| Kilworth - - - | 89 | 15 | 0½ | 81 | 6 | 0 | 43 | 14 | 9½ | 32 | 16 | 4 | |
| Kinsale - - - | 788 | 1 | 4½ | 752 | 7 | 11 | 388 | 16 | 1½ | 338 | 2 | 1 | |
| Littleton - - - | 1 | 18 | 6 | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 8½ | 1 | 19 | 6 | |
| Macroom - - - | 163 | 3 | 6 | 119 | 8 | 7½ | 78 | 6 | 3½ | 74 | 0 | 1 | |
| Middleton - - - | 268 | 11 | 9 | 277 | 18 | 8 | 119 | 17 | 2 | 118 | 10 | 10 | |
| Millstreet - - - | 50 | 17 | 7 | 51 | 7 | 5 | 18 | 0 | 8½ | 17 | 12 | 0½ | |
| Mitchelstown - - - | 103 | 1 | 7½ | 128 | 11 | 7½ | 58 | 15 | 3 | 74 | 9 | 9 | |
| New-Birmingham - - - | 36 | 10 | 0 | 42 | 17 | 9 | 18 | 3 | 6 | 14 | 11 | 0½ | |
| Pallas-Green - - - | 59 | 10 | 5 | 51 | 1 | 8½ | 43 | 1 | 9 | 18 | 13 | 11½ | |
| Passage, West - - - | 87 | 13 | 9 | 129 | 16 | 11½ | 59 | 5 | 1½ | 47 | 5 | 2½ | |
| Rathcormuck - - - | 112 | 8 | 9 | 103 | 1 | 5½ | 48 | 8 | 11 | 57 | 12 | 10½ | |
| Roscarberry - - - | 107 | 17 | 10½ | 127 | 2 | 0 | 61 | 12 | 0 | 65 | 2 | 4 | |
| Skibbereen - - - | 580 | 7 | 6½ | 689 | 6 | 3 | 376 | 8 | 10½ | 228 | 1 | 0 | |
| Stradbally - - - | 200 | 4 | 8 | 216 | 3 | 1½ | 101 | 0 | 9½ | 79 | 7 | 9½ | |
| Thurles - - - | 398 | 17 | 1½ | 338 | 6 | 2½ | 186 | 13 | 2 | 155 | 8 | 10 | |
| Tipperary - - - | 484 | 7 | 0½ | 516 | 11 | 10 | 263 | 3 | 0½ | 223 | 19 | 11½ | |
| Youghall - - - | 781 | 6 | 5½ | 1,001 | 13 | 11½ | 516 | 16 | 1 | 489 | 11 | 5 | |
| Irish Currency - £ | 22,078 | 6 | 8 | 23,220 | 11 | 10 | 12,055 | 4 | 2½ | | | | |
| British Currency - £ | 20,380 | 0 | 0 | 21,434 | 7 | 10¼ | 11,127 | 17 | 8¾ | 11,047 | 16 | 5½ | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 11,127 | 17 | 8¾ | |
| | | | | Year ended 5th July 1826 | | | | | | | 22,175 | 14 | 2¼ |

RECAPITULATION of TOTALS in British Currency.

| DIVISION, No. 1 - - - | Year ended 5th July 1824. | | | Year ended 5th July 1825. | | | Year ended 5th July 1826. | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|----|-----|------------------------------|----|-----|------------------------------|----|-----|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| - - - 2 - - - | 12,733 | 15 | 11½ | 13,270 | 14 | 10¼ | 14,060 | 5 | 4½ |
| - - - 3 - - - | 22,299 | 0 | 4¼ | 23,815 | 16 | 8¾ | 24,492 | 14 | 3½ |
| - - - 4 - - - | 14,484 | 13 | 6¼ | 15,623 | 10 | 7 | 15,784 | 14 | 7½ |
| - - - 5 - - - | 3,716 | 10 | 11½ | 4,054 | 2 | 6½ | 3,809 | 13 | 6 |
| - - - 6 - - - | 3,931 | 10 | 0½ | 4,165 | 13 | 0 | 4,092 | 10 | 11 |
| - - - 7 - - - | 10,021 | 3 | 11¾ | 10,710 | 8 | 1¾ | 10,963 | 12 | 5 |
| - - - 8 - - - | 6,079 | 15 | 1¾ | 6,356 | 17 | 4½ | 6,660 | 9 | 7 |
| Total Amount - - - £ | 20,380 | 0 | 0 | 21,434 | 7 | 10¼ | 22,175 | 14 | 2¼ |
| | 93,646 | 9 | 11½ | 99,431 | 11 | 1 | 102,039 | 14 | 10¾ |

Accountant General's Office,
General Post-Office,
Dublin, 16th December 1826.

ROBERT SHAW jun.
Acc^t Gen^l.

Appendix, No. 89.

ACCOUNT of Taxed Letters forwarded from Dublin to each Post Town for one Month, commencing 6th September and ending 5th October 1826, with the Amount of Re-taxes made by the several Deputy Postmasters for same period.

| | | Amount of LETTERS. | RE-TAXES by Postmasters. |
|----------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| FIRST DIVISION | Abbeyfeale | 0 6 10 | — |
| | Adair | 4 11 4 | — |
| | Askeaton | 2 7 10 | — |
| | Ballingarry | 1 19 3 | — |
| | Ballylongford | 0 11 11 | — |
| | Banagher | 15 13 10 | — |
| | Bruff | 6 10 9 | 0 0 9 |
| | Bunratty | 1 0 8 | — |
| | Burrosakane | 10 15 7 | — |
| | Burros-in-Ossory | 5 15 9 | — |
| | Burrosleigh | 2 2 8 | — |
| | Buttevant | 6 7 3 | 0 4 0 |
| | Caherciveen | 7 10 3 | — |
| | Caherconlish | 2 0 4 | — |
| | Castleconnell | 9 0 2 | 0 0 8 |
| | Castleisland | 2 8 11 | — |
| | Charleville | 7 16 7 | — |
| | Clonaslie | 2 6 9 | — |
| | Cloughjordan | 3 0 6 | — |
| | Croome | 3 8 10 | — |
| | Curofin | 2 4 11 | — |
| | Dingle | 7 18 8 | — |
| | Doneraile | 5 16 6 | — |
| | Emo | 6 19 2 | — |
| | Ennis | 26 1 1½ | 0 0 9 |
| | Ennistimon | 5 12 5 | 0 0 3 |
| | Kanturk | 4 12 2 | — |
| | Kildare | 12 5 8 | — |
| | Kildorrery | 0 12 5½ | — |
| | Kildysart | 1 18 0 | — |
| | Killaloe | 6 0 7 | — |
| | Kilmallock | 4 9 4 | — |
| | Kilrush | 12 3 9 | — |
| | Knock | 0 10 1 | — |
| | Limerick | 343 18 6 | 12 4 5 |
| | Listowell | 4 15 6 | — |
| | Mallow | 14 12 4 | 0 2 6 |
| | Maryboro' | 14 15 6 | — |
| | Milltown | 3 7 1 | — |
| | Millton-Malbay | 2 5 6 | 0 1 10 |
| Monastereven | 18 5 5½ | 0 3 4 | |
| Moneygall | 6 12 3 | 0 1 5 | |
| Mountmellick | 15 8 6 | — | |
| Mountrath | 16 18 0 | 0 0 6 | |
| Nenagh | 38 4 5 | 0 1 7 | |
| Newbridge | 12 0 10 | — | |
| Newcastle | 6 3 1 | — | |

Accounts, Returns,
&c.
No. 89.
Taxed and
Re-taxed Letters.

| | | Amount of LETTERS. | | | RE-TAXES by Postmasters. | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----|----|--------------------------|----|----|---|
| | | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | |
| FIRST DIVISION <i>continued.</i> | Newmarket-on-Fergus | - | 7 | 3 | 3 | — | — | |
| | Newport, Tip | - | 5 | 12 | 2½ | — | — | |
| | Pallas-Kenry | - | 2 | 7 | 6 | — | — | |
| | Parsonstown | - | 42 | 11 | 5 | — | — | |
| | Portarlington | - | 19 | 14 | 0 | — | — | |
| | Rathangan | - | 10 | 13 | 11 | — | — | |
| | Rathdowney | - | 8 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | |
| | Rathkeale | - | 11 | 3 | 9 | — | — | |
| | Roscrea | - | 32 | 8 | 2½ | 0 | 2 | |
| | Scariff | - | 2 | 13 | 11 | — | — | |
| | Shanagolden | - | 1 | 12 | 0 | — | — | |
| | Shinrone | - | 5 | 4 | 3 | — | — | |
| | Six-Mile-Bridge | - | 2 | 1 | 2 | — | — | |
| | Tarbert | - | 4 | 3 | 7 | 0 | 0 | |
| | Templemore | - | 15 | 5 | 10½ | — | — | |
| | Tralee | - | 39 | 13 | 6 | — | — | |
| | Tulla | - | 10 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | |
| | Valentia | - | 1 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| | SECOND DIVISION | Antrim | - | 16 | 16 | 1 | — | — |
| | | Ardglass | - | 3 | 16 | 8 | — | — |
| Armagh | | - | 63 | 15 | 4 | 0 | 5 | |
| Ashbourne | | - | 2 | 14 | 9 | 0 | 0 | |
| Ballycastle | | - | 5 | 7 | 1 | — | — | |
| Ballyclare | | - | 2 | 3 | 1 | — | — | |
| Ballymena | | - | 25 | 8 | 9 | — | — | |
| Ballymoney | | - | 8 | 0 | 6 | — | — | |
| Ballinahinch | | - | 4 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 5 | |
| Banbridge | | - | 14 | 14 | 0 | — | — | |
| Bangor | | - | 7 | 11 | 8 | — | — | |
| Belfast | | - | 494 | 18 | 8 | 15 | 11 | |
| Bellaghy | | - | 1 | 1 | 7 | — | — | |
| Blackwater-town | | - | 5 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 0 | |
| Broughshane | | - | 1 | 16 | 1 | — | — | |
| Bushmills | | - | 3 | 3 | 9 | — | — | |
| Caledon | | - | 2 | 17 | 11 | — | — | |
| Carlingford | | - | 7 | 10 | 4 | — | — | |
| Carrickfergus | | - | 10 | 11 | 5 | — | — | |
| Castlebellingham | | - | 8 | 7 | 1 | — | — | |
| Castledawson | | - | 1 | 18 | 0 | — | — | |
| Castlewellan | | - | 8 | 2 | 9 | — | — | |
| Clough | | - | 6 | 13 | 5½ | — | — | |
| Coleraine | | - | 32 | 16 | 2 | — | — | |
| Cookstown | | - | 8 | 1 | 4 | — | — | |
| Crumlin | | - | 4 | 11 | 9 | — | — | |
| Cumber | | - | 3 | 6 | 10 | — | — | |
| Cushendall | | - | 1 | 18 | 1 | — | — | |
| Dervock | - | 1 | 15 | 5 | — | — | | |
| Donaghadee | - | 10 | 1 | 4½ | 0 | 1 | | |
| Down | - | 17 | 13 | 1 | — | — | | |
| Drogheda | - | 96 | 2 | 2 | — | — | | |
| Dromore | - | 17 | 4 | 10 | 0 | 2 | | |
| Dundalk | - | 91 | 11 | 1½ | — | — | | |
| Dungannon | - | 36 | 13 | 11 | — | — | | |
| Dungiven | - | 4 | 17 | 2 | — | — | | |
| Dunleer | - | 7 | 18 | 8 | — | — | | |
| Flurrybridge | - | 2 | 9 | 10 | — | — | | |
| Forkhill | - | 2 | 12 | 10 | — | — | | |

| | | Amount of LETTERS. | RE-TAXES by Postmasters. | Accounts, Returns, &c. No. 89. Taxed and Re-taxed Letters. |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | |
| SECOND DIVISION— <i>continued.</i> | Garvagh - - - | 2 14 7 | 0 0 3 | |
| | Gilford - - - | 8 3 5 | 0 3 1 | |
| | Glenarm - - - | 2 2 2 | — | |
| | Glenavy - - - | 1 8 7 | — | |
| | Hillsboro' - - - | 5 19 9 | — | |
| | Hollywood - - - | 6 11 10 | 0 1 11 | |
| | Kilkeel - - - | 6 9 8 | 0 1 10 | |
| | Killinchy - - - | 0 14 7 | — | |
| | Killough - - - | 4 16 8 | 0 2 9 | |
| | Killyleigh - - - | 4 8 0 | — | |
| | Kilrea - - - | 2 8 2 | — | |
| | Kircubbin - - - | 1 18 8 | — | |
| | Larne - - - | 16 5 0 | — | |
| | Lisburn - - - | 28 16 3 | — | |
| | Loughbrickland - - - | 3 12 11 | — | |
| | Loughgall - - - | 4 9 6 | — | |
| | Lurgan - - - | 13 18 9 | — | |
| | Lurgan-green - - - | 3 5 2 | — | |
| | Maghera - - - | 3 16 2 | — | |
| | Magherafelt - - - | 5 17 7 | — | |
| | Market-hill - - - | 5 1 6 | — | |
| | Moira - - - | 3 3 2 | — | |
| | Moneymore - - - | 3 12 6 | — | |
| | Moy - - - | 5 11 9 | — | |
| | Newry - - - | 159 11 7 | 1 18 2 | |
| | Newtownards - - - | 4 2 6 | — | |
| | Newtown-Hamilton - - - | 2 6 2 | — | |
| | Newtown-Limavady - - - | 10 9 0 | — | |
| | Portadown - - - | 10 0 5 | — | |
| | Portaferry - - - | 7 18 0 | — | |
| | Portglenone - - - | 1 18 11 | — | |
| | Randalstown - - - | 3 5 6 | — | |
| Rrathfriland - - - | 7 11 4 | 0 1 11 | | |
| Rich-hill - - - | 2 11 7 | — | | |
| Rostrevor - - - | 17 14 6 | — | | |
| Saintfield - - - | 2 18 10 | 0 0 8 | | |
| Stewartstown - - - | 5 11 10 | — | | |
| Strangford - - - | 4 12 7 | 0 1 4 | | |
| Tanderagee - - - | 9 1 5 | — | | |
| Toome - - - | 0 16 7 | 0 4 1 | | |
| Tubberbore - - - | 3 3 6 | — | | |
| Tynan - - - | 3 14 8 | — | | |
| Warren's-point - - - | 7 6 1 | — | | |
| THIRD DIVISION. | Ahascragh - - - | 6 8 3 | — | |
| | Arva - - - | 3 2 3 | — | |
| | Athboy - - - | 13 5 10 | — | |
| | Athenry - - - | 3 16 4 | — | |
| | Athleague - - - | 4 14 3 | — | |
| | Athlone - - - | 55 15 9 | 0 9 9 | |
| | Aughrim - - - | 3 12 9 | — | |
| | Ballaghaderin - - - | 3 13 7 | — | |
| | Ballina - - - | 35 3 5 | — | |
| | Ballinasloe - - - | 29 12 5 | 0 1 4 | |
| | Ballinrobe - - - | 16 14 5 | 0 0 9 | |
| Ballyboy - - - | 6 4 7 | 0 3 6 | | |

Accounts, Returns,
&c.
No. 89.
Taxed and
Re-taxed Letters.

| | Amount of LETTERS. | RE-TAXES by Postmasters. |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Ballyglass - - - | 6 12 0 | — |
| Ballyhaunis - - - | 2 11 11 | — |
| Ballymahon - - - | 18 18 2 | — |
| Ballymoe - - - | 3 16 4 | — |
| Ballymore - - - | 5 19 11 | — |
| Ballymote - - - | 7 0 9½ | — |
| Ballinacargy - - - | 9 12 8 | — |
| Ballinamore - - - | 8 8 4½ | — |
| Ballyvary - - - | 2 7 2 | — |
| Bellmullett - - - | 2 17 6 | — |
| Boyle - - - | 30 6 7 | 0 0 10 |
| Burrin - - - | 1 19 0 | — |
| Carrick-on-Shannon - - - | 15 2 1 | — |
| Cashcarrigan - - - | 3 4 5 | 0 1 4 |
| Castlebar - - - | 38 12 7 | — |
| Castleblakeney - - - | 7 17 10 | — |
| Castlepollard - - - | 10 14 9 | — |
| Castlerea - - - | 14 6 5½ | — |
| Castletown-Delvin - - - | 6 2 5 | — |
| Celbridge - - - | 7 18 9 | — |
| Clara - - - | 9 16 3 | — |
| Clare - - - | 12 12 0 | — |
| Clifden - - - | 6 4 1 | — |
| Cloghan - - - | 4 7 2 | — |
| Clonard - - - | 7 6 3 | — |
| Colehill - - - | 2 14 9 | — |
| Collooney - - - | 11 7 6 | — |
| Cong - - - | 2 10 9 | — |
| Crosmolina - - - | 6 2 9 | — |
| Croughwell - - - | 3 6 0 | 0 2 0 |
| Dangan - - - | 2 10 0 | — |
| Deal Castle - - - | 0 2 0 | — |
| Dromohair - - - | 2 19 8 | — |
| Dromore, West - - - | 7 9 4 | — |
| Drumcree - - - | 4 16 8 | — |
| Drumsna - - - | 21 2 1 | — |
| Dunmore - - - | 8 17 9 | — |
| Edenderry - - - | 15 4 3 | 0 0 4 |
| Edgeworthstown - - - | 12 18 7 | — |
| Elphin - - - | 10 1 8 | — |
| Enfield - - - | 3 5 3 | — |
| Eyrecourt - - - | 7 17 6 | — |
| Ferbane - - - | 3 9 7 | — |
| Foxford - - - | 3 12 11 | 0 1 4 |
| Frenchpark - - - | 9 6 8 | — |
| Galway - - - | 119 7 0 | 1 9 9 |
| Geashell - - - | 3 3 1 | — |
| Gort - - - | 11 11 0 | 0 2 5 |
| Granard - - - | 20 3 10 | — |
| Headford - - - | 9 0 8 | — |
| Hollymount - - - | 9 4 6 | — |
| Keadue - - - | 7 0 9 | — |
| Kilbeggan - - - | 10 18 11 | — |
| Kilcock - - - | 5 12 7 | — |
| Kilconnell - - - | 0 19 5 | — |
| Killalla - - - | 13 5 7 | — |
| Killucan - - - | 8 9 9 | — |
| Kinnegad - - - | 6 8 6 | 0 0 3 |
| Kinnetty - - - | 3 16 6 | — |

THIRD DIVISION—
continued.

Accounts, Returns,
&c.
No. 89.
Taxed and
Re-taxed Letters.

| | | Amount of LETTERS. | RE-TAXES by Postmasters. |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| THIRD DIVISION— <i>continued.</i> | Lanesborough - - - | 8 3 3 | 0 3 4 |
| | Leixlip - - - | 6 17 11 | — |
| | Longford - - - | 39 3 2 | — |
| | Loughrea - - - | 36 1 7½ | 0 1 4 |
| | Lucan - - - | 10 2 3 | 0 0 3 |
| | Manorhamilton - - - | 4 19 6 | — |
| | Maynooth - - - | 11 11 8 | 0 0 10 |
| | Moate - - - | 20 9 4 | — |
| | Mohill - - - | 9 14 8½ | — |
| | Monivae - - - | 2 4 11½ | — |
| | Mount-Talbot - - - | 5 18 8 | — |
| | Mullingar - - - | 38 14 1 | — |
| | Newport, Mayo - - - | 6 3 7 | — |
| | Newtown-Forbes - - - | 5 9 3 | — |
| | Oranmore - - - | 6 13 11 | — |
| | Outerard - - - | 3 8 0 | — |
| | Philipstown - - - | 11 6 3 | — |
| | Portumna - - - | 9 5 0 | — |
| | Rathlacken - - - | 1 2 11 | — |
| | Rathowen - - - | 7 14 0 | 0 0 8 |
| | Roscommon - - - | 27 10 3 | — |
| | Ruskey - - - | 5 0 0 | — |
| | Scrabby - - - | 0 18 8 | — |
| | Sligo - - - | 103 2 7 | 0 2 10 |
| | Strokestown - - - | 9 1 10 | — |
| | Summerhill - - - | 6 15 6 | — |
| | Swinford - - - | 4 4 3 | — |
| | Trim - - - | 12 6 10 | — |
| | Tuam - - - | 30 7 10 | — |
| | Tullamore - - - | 31 9 11 | 0 4 4 |
| Tulsk - - - | 2 15 7 | — | |
| Tyrrell's-pass - - - | 7 19 9 | — | |
| Westport - - - | 54 2 0 | — | |
| FOURTH DIVISION. | Arklow - - - | 19 3 8 | 0 0 6 |
| | Ashford - - - | 8 17 7 | — |
| | Bray - - - | 35 18 9½ | 0 1 3 |
| | Broadway - - - | 2 12 1 | — |
| | Cabinteely - - - | 4 3 0 | — |
| | Camolin - - - | 5 19 7 | — |
| | Delgany - - - | 12 17 2½ | 0 0 5 |
| | Enniscorthy - - - | 34 15 5 | 0 5 9 |
| | Ferns - - - | 7 6 11 | 0 0 7 |
| | Gorey - - - | 17 9 1 | 0 1 6 |
| | Howth - - - | 5 14 9 | — |
| | Newtown-M ^t -Kennedy - - - | 14 4 9 | — |
| | Oulart - - - | 2 12 2 | — |
| | Rathdrum - - - | 14 17 1 | 0 0 6 |
| | Taghmon - - - | 8 8 9 | — |
| | Tinahely - - - | 8 3 3 | — |
| | Wexford - - - | 92 8 1½ | 0 8 10 |
| Wicklow - - - | 29 4 11 | 0 1 3 | |

Accounts, Returns,
&c.No. 89.
Taxed and
Re-taxed Letters.

| | Amount of LETTERS. | | | RE-TAXES by Postmasters. | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|----|----|--------------------------|----|-----|--------|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | |
| FIFTH DIVISION. | Ardara | - | - | 1 | 18 | 0 | — |
| | Bailieboro' | - | - | 5 | 1 | 3 | — |
| | Ballyconnell | - | - | 9 | 10 | 5 | — |
| | Bally-James-Duff | - | - | 5 | 7 | 7 | — |
| | Ballyshannon | - | - | 31 | 3 | 11 | — |
| | Belturbet | - | - | 13 | 6 | 5 | — |
| | Brookboro' | - | - | 6 | 6 | 8 | — |
| | Cavan | - | - | 30 | 2 | 8 | — |
| | Church-hill | - | - | 2 | 15 | 9 | — |
| | Clonee | - | - | 3 | 19 | 8 | — |
| | Clones | - | - | 20 | 0 | 9 | — |
| | Cootehill | - | - | 20 | 12 | 8 | — |
| | Crosdoney | - | - | 7 | 5 | 6 | — |
| | Donegal | - | - | 14 | 11 | 8 | — |
| | Dunshaughlin | - | - | 11 | 12 | 8½ | — |
| | Enniskillen | - | - | 43 | 7 | 9 | — |
| | Florence-court | - | - | 3 | 5 | 11 | — |
| | Irinstown | - | - | 4 | 7 | 6 | — |
| | Kells | - | - | 23 | 11 | 6 | — |
| | Killybegs | - | - | 3 | 12 | 4 | — |
| | Killesandra | - | - | 14 | 7 | 6 | — |
| | Kings-court | - | - | 6 | 13 | 5 | — |
| | Kish | - | - | 3 | 2 | 7 | — |
| | Lisnaskea | - | - | 6 | 3 | 11 | — |
| | Mount-Nugent | - | - | 4 | 17 | 11 | — |
| | Narin | - | - | 1 | 6 | 8 | — |
| | Navan | - | - | 29 | 5 | 11 | — |
| Newbliss | - | - | 1 | 14 | 7 | — | |
| Nobber | - | - | 5 | 11 | 8 | — | |
| Oldcastle | - | - | 10 | 7 | 2 | — | |
| Rutland | - | - | 2 | 16 | 4 | — | |
| Stradone | - | - | 2 | 14 | 8 | — | |
| Swanlinbar | - | - | 3 | 5 | 10 | — | |
| Tempo | - | - | 0 | 18 | 0 | — | |
| Virginia | - | - | 4 | 1 | 11 | — | |
| SIXTH DIVISION. | Arthurstown | - | - | 3 | 7 | 8 | — |
| | Bagnalstown | - | - | 13 | 10 | 11 | — |
| | Ballyragget | - | - | 2 | 4 | 0 | — |
| | Ballitore | - | - | 6 | 17 | 3 | — |
| | Baltinglass | - | - | 12 | 5 | 10½ | 0 0 5 |
| | Blessington | - | - | 3 | 13 | 8 | — |
| | Cappoquin | - | - | 5 | 5 | 1 | — |
| | Carlow | - | - | 66 | 0 | 2 | 0 10 4 |
| | Carnew | - | - | 5 | 6 | 6 | — |
| | Carrick-on-Suir | - | - | 20 | 1 | 0½ | 0 9 3 |
| | Castlecomer | - | - | 9 | 17 | 2 | 0 1 3 |
| | Castledermot | - | - | 6 | 1 | 9 | — |
| | Clane | - | - | 7 | 0 | 0 | — |
| | Clonegal | - | - | 2 | 14 | 5 | — |
| | Dungarvon | - | - | 14 | 2 | 11 | 0 4 5 |
| | Dunlavin | - | - | 2 | 12 | 6 | 0 0 4 |
| Dunmore, East | - | - | 1 | 19 | 1 | — | |
| Fethard | - | - | 3 | 6 | 9½ | — | |
| Goresbridge | - | - | 9 | 1 | 1 | — | |

| | | Amount of LETTERS. | RE-TAXES by Postmasters. | Accounts, Returns, &c. No. 89. Taxed and Re-taxed Letters. |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | |
| SIXTH DIVISION— <i>continued.</i> | Gowran - - - | 2 18 1 | — | |
| | Graig - - - | 3 14 7 | — | |
| | Hacketstown. - - - | 3 1 2 | — | |
| | Inistiogue - - - | 2 13 5 | — | |
| | Kilcullen - - - | 13 10 8 | — | |
| | Kilkenny - - - | 83 3 8½ | 0 14 11 | |
| | Kilmacthomas - - - | 2 18 11 | — | |
| | Knocktopher - - - | 6 18 9 | 0 5 4 | |
| | Leighlinbridge - - - | 10 8 0 | — | |
| | Lismore - - - | 6 19 8 | — | |
| | Myshall - - - | 2 1 9 | — | |
| | Naas - - - | 27 9 4 | — | |
| | Newtownbarry - - - | 8 10 11 | 0 1 10 | |
| | Passage - - - | 0 19 6½ | — | |
| | Pilltown - - - | 2 4 9 | 0 1 1 | |
| | Portlaw - - - | 2 0 2 | — | |
| | Rathcoole - - - | 6 9 7 | — | |
| | Ross - - - | 24 10 10 | 0 11 7 | |
| | Tallow - - - | 6 0 2 | — | |
| | Thomastown - - - | 11 4 10 | — | |
| Tramore - - - | 1 17 10 | — | | |
| Tullow - - - | 16 7 3 | 0 3 0 | | |
| Waterford - - - | 138 2 9½ | 12 16 10 | | |
| SEVENTH DIVISION. | Ardee - - - | 11 12 2 | — | |
| | Aughnacloy - - - | 7 15 5 | — | |
| | Balbriggan - - - | 20 2 10½ | — | |
| | Ballybay - - - | 12 7 8 | — | |
| | Ballygawley - - - | 4 0 5 | — | |
| | Buncrana - - - | 13 9 10 | — | |
| | Carn - - - | 3 13 3 | — | |
| | Carrickmacross - - - | 14 14 6 | 0 1 0 | |
| | Castleblayney - - - | 9 3 8 | — | |
| | Castlederg - - - | 3 4 1 | — | |
| | Castlefin - - - | 3 5 5 | — | |
| | Clogher - - - | 5 15 9 | — | |
| | Collon - - - | 5 4 0 | — | |
| | Derry - - - | 150 1 5 | 2 3 5 | |
| | Dunamana - - - | 1 18 2 | — | |
| | Dunfanaghy - - - | 3 3 6 | — | |
| | Emyvale - - - | 0 11 4 | — | |
| | Fintona - - - | 3 17 8 | — | |
| | Five-mile-town - - - | 2 2 0 | — | |
| | Glaslough - - - | 5 2 5 | 0 2 5 | |
| | Keady - - - | 6 9 6 | — | |
| | Letterkenny - - - | 15 19 3 | — | |
| | Malahide - - - | 5 10 6 | — | |
| Monaghan - - - | 28 2 6 | — | | |
| Moville - - - | 4 12 4 | — | | |
| Newtown-Stewart - - - | 7 7 11 | — | | |
| Omagh - - - | 25 1 11 | — | | |
| Ramelton - - - | 14 5 3 | 0 10 1 | | |
| Raphoe - - - | 6 1 9 | — | | |
| Slane - - - | 6 11 10 | — | | |

Accounts, Returns,
&c.No. 89.
Taxed and
Re-taxed Letters.

| | | Amount of LETTERS. | | | RE-TAXES by Postmasters. | | |
|--|------------------------|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----------------------------|----|----|
| | | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| SEVENTH DIVISION— <i>continued.</i> | Strabane - - - | 31 | 0 | 7 | — | — | — |
| | Stranorlar - - - | 7 | 10 | 0 | — | — | — |
| | Swords - - - | 10 | 12 | 3 | — | — | — |
| | Tallanstown - - - | 2 | 10 | 7 | — | — | — |
| | Abbeyleix - - - | 14 | 5 | 4 | — | — | — |
| | Athy - - - | 20 | 16 | 7 | — | — | — |
| | Ballinakill - - - | 5 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| | Ballincollig - - - | 5 | 15 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| | Bandon - - - | 19 | 6 | 2 | — | — | — |
| | Bantry - - - | 8 | 4 | 6 | — | — | — |
| | Caher - - - | 10 | 14 | 6 | — | — | — |
| | Callan - - - | 12 | 8 | 2½ | — | — | — |
| | Cashell - - - | 16 | 2 | 4 | — | — | — |
| | Castlemartyr - - - | 2 | 9 | 5 | — | — | — |
| | Castletown - - - | 1 | 16 | 5 | — | — | — |
| | Castletown-Roche - - - | 0 | 15 | 5 | — | — | — |
| | Clogheen - - - | 6 | 7 | 10 | — | — | — |
| | Cloghnakilty - - - | 4 | 17 | 9 | — | — | — |
| | Clonmell - - - | 73 | 7 | 0½ | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Cloyne - - - | 7 | 3 | 6½ | — | — | — | |
| Cork - - - | 626 | 14 | 0½ | 15 | 7 | 11 | |
| Cove - - - | 41 | 12 | 0 | — | — | — | |
| Dunmanway - - - | 2 | 13 | 5 | — | — | — | |
| Durrow - - - | 6 | 10 | 8 | — | — | — | |
| Fermoy - - - | 20 | 1 | 11½ | 0 | 4 | 0 | |
| Fethard, Tip. - - - | 6 | 8 | 9½ | — | — | — | |
| Freshford - - - | 4 | 16 | 2 | — | — | — | |
| Golden - - - | 1 | 4 | 1 | — | — | — | |
| EIGHTH DIVISION. | Innishannon - - - | 1 | 12 | 11½ | — | — | — |
| | Johnstown - - - | 12 | 17 | 10½ | — | — | — |
| | Kenmare - - - | 3 | 6 | 11 | — | — | — |
| | Killarney - - - | 25 | 0 | 5 | — | — | — |
| | Killenaule - - - | 2 | 18 | 2½ | — | — | — |
| | Kilworth - - - | 4 | 5 | 7 | — | — | — |
| | Kinsale - - - | 26 | 13 | 2½ | — | — | — |
| | Littleton - - - | 1 | 18 | 3 | — | — | — |
| | Macroom - - - | 5 | 14 | 4 | — | — | — |
| | Middleton - - - | 10 | 6 | 11 | — | — | — |
| | Millstreet - - - | 2 | 3 | 4½ | — | — | — |
| | Mitchelstown - - - | 4 | 2 | 0½ | — | — | — |
| | New-Birmingham - - - | 1 | 8 | 5 | — | — | — |
| | Pallas-green - - - | 2 | 15 | 4 | — | — | — |
| | Passage, West - - - | 3 | 9 | 7 | — | — | — |
| | Rathcormuck - - - | 6 | 3 | 0 | — | — | — |
| | Roscarberry - - - | 3 | 2 | 8 | — | — | — |
| | Skibbereen - - - | 19 | 8 | 8 | — | — | — |
| | Stradbally - - - | 12 | 11 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| | Thurles - - - | 15 | 15 | 3 | — | — | — |
| Tipperary - - - | 18 | 12 | 6 | 0 | 9 | 1 | |
| Youghall - - - | 32 | 6 | 3½ | — | — | — | |

Appendix, No. 90.

AN ACCOUNT of all Arrears in the Hands of the different Postmasters or Deputy Postmasters in Ireland, on the 5th January and 5th July 1824, 1825, and 1826, respectively.

| TOWN. | Quarter ended 5th Jan. 1824. | Quarter ended 5th July 1824. | Quarter ended 5th Jan. 1825. | Quarter ended 5th July 1825. | Quarter ended 5th Jan. 1826. | Quarter ended 5th July 1826. |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Abbyfeale - - | 8 19 11½ | - - - | 3 1 6½ | 5 7 8½ | 4 2 11½ | 4 7 6 |
| Adair - - | 14 5 1 | 9 3 1½ | 24 11 3 | 31 5 9 | 36 17 3 | 7 8 9½ |
| Askeaton - - | 1 7 7¾ | 0 4 3¼ | 3 11 8¾ | 10 1 5¾ | 1 9 0¾ | 3 0 1 |
| Ballingarry - - | 5 3 11¼ | 7 18 4¼ | 1 18 2¼ | 3 12 0¾ | 4 15 6¾ | 2 8 4 |
| Ballylongford - - | 5 1 8¾ | 16 1 6¼ | 11 19 2¼ | 19 2 6¾ | 19 4 11¼ | 18 14 6 |
| Banagher - - | 84 19 11¾ | 26 13 11¼ | 23 1 8¼ | 26 12 9¼ | 44 2 0¾ | 27 16 6 |
| Bruff - - | 21 3 10½ | 29 13 5½ | 36 19 1½ | 40 15 11 | 52 18 8½ | 43 13 2¾ |
| Bunratty - - | 16 12 0 | 12 13 1 | 12 9 4 | 15 18 10 | 17 3 3 | 16 8 1¼ |
| Burrosakane - - | 8 0 6¾ | - - - | 4 17 2¼ | 0 12 8¾ | 2 3 0¼ | 5 15 11½ |
| Burros-in-Ossory - - | 13 6 9½ | 10 16 10 | 12 17 4 | 17 19 7 | 12 1 4 | 17 15 2¼ |
| Burrosleigh - - | 5 15 2 | 4 5 8 | 4 0 7½ | 6 3 0½ | 9 15 11½ | 18 4 5 |
| Buttevant - - | 15 3 10½ | 18 11 0½ | 13 0 5½ | 53 1 11 | 17 17 8½ | 22 6 4¾ |
| Caherciveen - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 8 18 10 | 8 9 3 |
| Cahirconlish - - | 7 2 8 | 4 3 8 | 6 15 4½ | 5 15 5 | 0 13 2 | 2 14 5¾ |
| Castleconnell - - | - - - | 0 16 3¾ | 0 6 11¾ | 11 6 4¾ | - - - | - - - |
| Castle-Island - - | 0 16 10½ | 7 13 6½ | 4 0 5¾ | 7 18 1¼ | 5 18 4¼ | 7 2 1 |
| Charleville - - | 35 2 7 | 38 7 0½ | 44 7 2 | 50 6 11½ | 31 3 11 | 48 3 5¼ |
| Clonaslie - - | - - - | - - - | 3 8 4 | 9 9 11½ | 5 11 7½ | 10 15 9½ |
| Cloughjordan - - | 10 1 9 | 9 4 3 | 9 5 2½ | 12 11 1½ | 16 5 3 | 10 16 4¼ |
| Croome - - | 5 2 2 | 2 16 1½ | - - - | - - - | - - - | 9 3 5½ |
| Curofin - - | 4 15 1 | 7 14 10 | 2 17 11 | 3 11 8½ | 7 7 2½ | - - - |
| Dingle - - | 58 14 7¾ | 55 14 7 | 24 18 7¼ | 52 6 9¼ | 55 6 9¾ | 45 0 2¼ |
| Doneraile - - | 25 15 10¾ | 28 16 2¼ | 19 14 0¼ | 23 7 10¼ | 13 17 9¾ | 28 12 0¼ |
| Emo - - | 7 2 6 | 8 10 0 | 14 2 6½ | 11 9 6½ | 14 3 8 | 29 10 10¾ |
| Ennis - - | 19 7 4½ | 20 4 3 | 44 5 8½ | 36 9 8½ | 27 1 0 | 37 18 3½ |
| Ennistimon - - | - - - | - - - | 2 12 10 | 8 11 2 | 3 17 11 | 0 14 6 |
| Kanturk - - | 59 8 4 | 54 11 5¾ | 38 6 11¾ | 39 16 8¾ | 36 18 3¼ | 37 2 3¼ |
| Kildare - - | 18 8 4 | 26 15 11 | 20 15 0¾ | 31 4 10¼ | 26 11 5¾ | 37 3 7¼ |
| Kildorrery - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| Kildysart - - | 26 14 8 | 22 14 9½ | 10 12 9 | 28 7 5 | 16 18 7 | 14 3 3 |
| Killaloe - - | 2 15 2¼ | 13 15 11¼ | 18 4 0¼ | 27 3 10¼ | 21 3 7¾ | 13 2 4¾ |
| Kilmallock - - | 12 18 9 | 18 16 5 | 6 6 9½ | 10 12 7½ | 10 15 1½ | 7 1 9¾ |
| Kilrush - - | 25 11 9 | 27 7 5 | 46 4 10½ | 32 4 7½ | 32 3 1 | 59 13 4 |
| Knock - - | 0 0 3½ | 4 2 2½ | 2 15 8½ | 2 17 9½ | 2 8 8½ | 2 17 6 |
| Limerick - - | 357 14 0 | 475 9 8 | 337 1 9¾ | 460 1 1¾ | 562 15 4¼ | 419 19 8 |
| Listowel - - | 24 2 5¾ | 27 7 0¼ | 22 8 0¼ | 25 11 7¾ | 10 10 5¾ | 48 6 11½ |
| Mallow - - | 52 7 11¾ | 42 0 9 | 67 4 4 | 38 18 6¼ | 61 13 11 | 61 1 11 |
| Maryborough - - | 38 1 4¼ | 23 7 6 | 16 11 3½ | 36 7 1½ | 36 14 4 | 17 17 2¾ |
| Miltown - - | 10 5 11¾ | 13 8 9¼ | 3 15 11¾ | 7 10 6¾ | 3 2 7¼ | 3 11 1½ |
| Miltown-Malbay - - | 2 3 5 | 4 16 4 | - - - | 5 19 1¼ | 14 11 11¼ | - - - |
| Monastereven - - | 118 8 1 | 175 19 2 | 22 9 1¼ | 32 19 2¼ | 39 0 1¼ | 44 19 7 |
| Moneygall - - | 16 4 10 | 18 10 4½ | 24 13 6½ | 15 6 5½ | 7 16 10½ | 10 4 0¼ |
| Mountmellick - - | 49 1 9 | 29 19 6½ | 31 10 11½ | 27 4 2½ | 30 8 10 | 16 2 11½ |
| Mountrath - - | 41 1 10½ | 19 17 9½ | 36 4 1½ | 30 9 1 | 40 19 3½ | 34 13 5¾ |
| Nenagh - - | 44 0 10½ | 31 4 5 | 62 11 4 | 62 11 0½ | 47 13 5½ | 56 14 8½ |
| Newbridge - - | 108 13 8 | 161 4 11½ | - - - | 22 12 4¾ | - - - | 1 10 0¼ |
| Newcastle - - | - - - | - - - | 4 16 9¾ | 17 13 8¼ | - - - | - - - |
| Newmarket-on-Fergus - - | 2 2 6 | 7 3 5½ | 15 17 11 | 15 18 7¼ | 7 16 2 | 16 3 7¾ |
| Newport, Tip. - - | 9 12 3¾ | 6 1 2¼ | 6 18 4¼ | 6 12 6¾ | 11 17 5¼ | 8 10 10 |
| Pallas-Kenry - - | 4 6 0 | 4 13 4 | 7 2 8½ | 9 16 2½ | 6 14 8½ | 9 5 11¾ |
| Parsonstown - - | 82 16 0½ | 74 18 1 | 74 19 1¼ | 67 0 6 | 77 14 2½ | 72 18 3¼ |
| Portarlinton - - | - - - | 73 4 3¾ | 26 13 1¼ | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| Rathangan - - | 1 9 11½ | 4 8 1½ | 6 9 4 | - - - | 16 0 6 | - - - |
| Rathdowney - - | 22 3 6 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 8 8 3½ | 0 13 6¼ |
| Rathkeale - - | 3 6 9¼ | 1 5 3¼ | 8 15 7¾ | - - - | - - - | 7 4 1 |
| Roscrea - - | 23 15 10½ | 43 13 6 | 47 19 6½ | 58 17 4½ | 41 18 10½ | 51 14 5¾ |

Appendix, No. 90.—An Account of all Arrears in the Hands of the different Postmasters, &c.—*continued.*

| TOWN. | Quarter ended 5th Jan. 1824. | Quarter ended 5th July 1824. | Quarter ended 5th Jan. 1825. | Quarter ended 5th July 1825. | Quarter ended 5th Jan. 1826. | Quarter ended 5th July 1826. |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Scariff - - | 2 13 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 4 4 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 12 10 |
| Shanagolden - - | 1 5 5 | - - - | 5 9 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 14 16 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 8 4 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 20 19 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Shinrone - - | 3 10 8 | 4 6 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 4 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | - - - | 4 12 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Six-mile-Bridge - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| Tarbert - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 7 15 4 |
| Templemore - - | 30 16 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 4 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 10 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 34 13 0 | 35 12 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 94 8 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Tralee - - | 161 7 4 | 159 1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 121 11 11 | 105 12 6 | 104 12 10 | 56 15 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Tulla - - | 9 14 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 13 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | - - - | 7 2 3 | 11 3 5 | 15 16 8 |
| Valentia - - | 1 12 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 5 19 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 4 19 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 11 15 7 | 1 16 6 | 7 2 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Division, No. 1. | 1,742 18 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1,945 10 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1,472 7 4 | 1,760 2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1,755 4 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 1,688 18 11 |
| Antrim - - | - - - | - - - | 11 18 7 | 19 7 3 | 21 19 9 | 14 3 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ardglass - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 10 15 4 | 14 9 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 11 13 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Armagh - - | 49 1 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 51 19 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 59 3 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 46 14 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 67 9 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 42 4 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Ashbourne - - | 4 8 4 | 7 19 8 | 1 5 9 | 4 4 9 | 0 18 7 | - - - |
| Ballycastle - - | 16 16 11 | 0 0 6 | - - - | 11 13 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 12 2 | - - - |
| Ballyclare - - | 9 4 11 | 0 6 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 7 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 8 13 1 | 12 12 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 13 9 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Ballymenagh - - | 153 5 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 119 1 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 106 0 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 129 1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 129 0 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 138 4 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Ballymoney - - | 24 0 9 | 17 16 4 | 42 5 11 | 20 4 8 | 30 7 7 | 10 5 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Ballynahinch - - | 13 18 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 15 4 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 8 14 11 | 13 16 7 | 12 2 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 7 14 5 |
| Banbridge - - | 142 7 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 218 5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 298 19 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 33 12 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 31 7 1 | 44 15 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Bangor - - | 115 1 1 | 75 12 3 | 95 6 0 | 106 8 9 | 121 6 3 | 126 6 9 |
| Belfast - - | 1,121 8 6 | 891 5 5 | 779 5 9 | 618 8 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 773 1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 715 13 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Bellaghy - - | 15 5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 19 16 10 | 22 0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 29 10 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 8 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 43 14 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Blackwater-town - | 1 8 2 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 2 5 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 2 2 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Broughshane - - | 23 7 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 10 1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 14 15 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 17 3 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 34 15 4 | 50 2 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Bushmills - - | 9 2 10 | 10 16 11 | 8 14 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 12 11 4 | 10 4 7 | 13 11 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Caledon - - | 25 6 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 42 1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 17 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | - - - | - - - | 8 16 6 |
| Carlingford - - | 6 0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 14 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 5 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | - - - | 0 13 9 | 2 4 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Carrickfergus - - | 68 10 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 86 0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 34 19 1 | 37 7 5 | 25 5 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 19 12 9 |
| Castlebellingham - | 52 19 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 8 5 4 | 5 10 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 9 16 11 | 14 16 8 | 13 1 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Castledawson - - | 8 0 0 | 15 16 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 8 11 2 | 6 8 7 | 14 19 7 | 10 10 0 |
| Castlewellan - - | 35 13 5 | 33 0 7 | 32 6 4 | 40 10 4 | 28 2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 25 3 10 |
| Clough - - | 59 19 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 65 14 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 84 7 10 | 87 1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 113 12 3 | 4 3 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Coleraine - - | 234 2 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 206 8 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 122 0 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 163 16 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 174 5 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 48 9 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Cookstown - - | 48 5 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 33 0 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 20 18 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 31 8 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 48 0 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 38 15 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Crumlin - - | 8 3 7 | 8 6 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 9 6 1 | 3 6 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 7 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 8 8 11 |
| Cumber - - | 2 10 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 3 11 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 4 1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 7 7 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 6 12 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 10 3 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Cushendall - - | 8 17 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 13 10 | 3 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 5 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 5 0 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ | - - - |
| Dervock - - | 2 0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 6 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 11 6 | 1 18 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Donaghadee - - | - - - | - - - | 0 1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | - - - | 1 9 6 | 15 2 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Downpatrick - - | 19 2 3 | 38 1 11 | 19 10 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 28 9 3 | 39 7 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 29 6 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Drogheda - - | 119 19 4 | 92 5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 164 8 3 | 123 15 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 173 19 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 84 1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Dromore - - | - - - | 8 6 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ | - - - | 10 7 0 | 31 16 11 | - - - |
| Dundalk - - | 361 0 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 369 7 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 493 12 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 423 9 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 357 3 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 467 0 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Dungannon - - | 82 18 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 88 16 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 54 7 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 66 7 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 72 0 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 6 13 1 |
| Dungivin - - | 69 14 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 86 6 10 | 10 11 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | - - - | 2 6 3 | - - - |
| Dunleer - - | 22 7 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 19 6 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 19 11 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 14 14 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 39 7 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 13 8 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Flurrybridge - - | 11 4 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 14 11 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 11 8 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 2 15 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 18 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ | - - - |
| Forkhill - - | 5 2 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 6 7 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 8 19 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 8 2 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 12 0 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 10 17 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Garvagh - - | 8 4 2 | 8 12 4 | 8 0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 19 5 | 2 6 3 | 0 0 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Gilford - - | 15 6 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 24 17 2 | 29 17 1 | 24 1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 11 9 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 29 15 10 |
| Glenarm - - | 0 10 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 6 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | - - - | 1 13 9 | 3 14 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 13 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Glenavy - - | 6 5 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 9 2 | 4 19 9 | 4 10 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 2 7 | 7 5 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Hillsborough - - | 12 11 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 17 6 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 20 5 10 | 26 18 1 | 14 2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 22 9 10 |
| Hollywood - - | 16 1 10 | 20 1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 18 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 18 4 3 | 19 9 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 18 2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Kilkeel - - | 1 5 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| Killinchy - - | 6 0 4 | 1 14 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 2 3 7 | 6 13 8 | 8 0 5 | 8 11 10 |
| Killough - - | 7 2 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 1 3 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 15 4 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 13 9 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ | - - - | - - - |
| Killyleigh - - | - - - | - - - | 0 5 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 8 16 8 | 15 16 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 13 12 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Kilrea - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| Kircubbin - - | 12 7 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 7 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 14 10 | 3 14 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 9 13 3 | 12 18 2 |

Appendix, No. 90.—An Account of all Arrears in the Hands of the different Postmasters, &c.—continued.

| TOWN. | Quarter ended 5th Jan. 1824. | Quarter ended 5th July 1824. | Quarter ended 5th Jan. 1825. | Quarter ended 5th July 1825. | Quarter ended 5th Jan. 1826. | Quarter ended 5th July 1826. |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Larne - - | 137 6 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 128 1 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 90 8 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 98 12 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 63 15 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 173 16 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Lisburn - - | 29 15 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 20 5 9 | 58 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 43 16 1 | 48 18 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 28 3 2 |
| Loughbrickland - | 7 14 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 13 2 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 9 13 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 2 6 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 12 7 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 15 6 7 |
| Loughgall - - | - - - | 0 0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | - - - | - - - | 1 1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 12 2 |
| Lurgan - - | 11 15 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 23 1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 3 6 | 1 15 8 | - - - | 2 10 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Lurgan-green - - | - - - | 3 2 11 | 0 14 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 13 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | - - - | 7 4 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Maghera - - | 11 5 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 5 12 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 9 14 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 8 4 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 11 6 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 9 0 1 |
| Magherafelt - - | 13 14 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 11 4 | 64 0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 79 10 9 | 100 8 7 | 138 2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Markethill - - | 21 13 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 32 10 7 | 24 7 4 | 25 4 10 | 28 13 11 | 38 6 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Moir - - | 5 8 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 9 19 10 | 9 10 10 | 9 3 11 | 8 1 6 | 11 8 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Moneymore - - | 9 16 10 | 11 11 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 12 13 11 | 10 17 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 15 1 5 | 11 16 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Moy - - | 39 14 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 25 12 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 10 14 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 46 3 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ | - - - | 28 6 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Muff - - | 65 2 6 | 77 6 5 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| Newry - - | 415 15 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 237 4 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 349 2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 253 14 8 | 392 8 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 315 11 11 |
| Newtownards - - | 35 8 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 24 18 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 5 18 3 | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| Newtownhamilton | 3 5 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ | - - - | 1 19 9 | 6 11 11 | 13 19 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 18 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Newtownlimavady | 35 6 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 26 14 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 43 17 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 55 19 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 35 2 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 21 19 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Portadown - - | 17 5 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 14 17 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 26 16 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 31 9 9 | 21 16 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 21 0 1 |
| Portaferry - - | - - - | - - - | 5 12 9 | 4 2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 19 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Portglengone - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 1 19 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | - - - |
| Randalstown - - | 9 19 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 10 15 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 11 16 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 15 18 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 16 6 2 | 18 14 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Rathfriland - - | 1 1 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ | - - - | 10 18 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 21 6 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 20 10 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 3 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Rich-hill - - | 9 17 10 | 4 15 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 11 9 | 8 9 0 | 5 4 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 16 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Rostrevor - - | 36 4 1 | 38 15 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 48 16 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 21 7 1 | 19 19 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 8 0 8 |
| Saintfield - - | 37 2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 8 4 1 | 10 8 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 7 11 9 | 14 1 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 18 4 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Stewartstown - - | 12 16 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 12 18 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 26 19 11 | 10 9 8 | 8 8 2 | 6 2 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Strangford - - | 17 14 4 | 12 12 2 | 8 19 2 | 5 19 2 | 13 4 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 9 9 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Tanderagee - - | 11 8 2 | 22 8 3 | 25 5 5 | 1 6 3 | 3 3 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 9 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Toome - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| Tubbermore - - | 6 16 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 12 2 | 2 5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 10 11 | 3 6 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 8 3 |
| Tynan - - | 18 5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 22 7 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 22 19 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 14 6 2 | 12 1 5 | 18 6 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Warren's-point - | 3 9 3 | 4 13 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 9 10 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 12 5 | 3 8 1 | 8 11 3 |
| Division, No. 2. | 4,061 17 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 3,590 3 0 | 3,580 11 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 3,065 10 6 | 3,440 9 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3,100 4 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ahascragh - - | 2 11 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 13 4 2 | 7 8 7 | 7 6 0 | 17 6 0 | 15 10 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Arva - - | 15 7 6 | 15 11 1 | 10 4 11 | 12 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 7 14 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 19 1 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Athboy - - | 3 13 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 1 4 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 6 12 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 3 3 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 12 10 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ | - - - |
| Atherry - - | 1 18 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 12 13 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 3 10 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 11 2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | - - - | 1 19 2 |
| Athleague - - | 1 10 11 | 8 15 3 | 4 11 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 16 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | - - - | 1 2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Athlone - - | 215 12 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 202 3 3 | 257 5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 74 11 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 189 1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 158 8 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Aughrim - - | 4 14 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 4 18 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 5 18 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 6 1 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 16 15 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 17 9 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ballaghaderin - - | - - - | 11 4 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | - - - | 16 15 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 8 4 8 | 8 5 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ballina - - | 21 17 10 | 18 16 2 | 27 8 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 27 16 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 26 13 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 7 10 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Ballinasloe - - | 92 12 0 | 75 4 2 | 93 1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 79 14 8 | 64 13 9 | 92 7 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Ballinrobe - - | 2 19 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 22 3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | - - - | - - - | 0 9 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 29 15 2 |
| Ballyboy - - | 13 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 10 5 6 | 3 3 11 | 2 5 3 | 9 13 4 | 14 17 6 |
| Ballyglass - - | 5 13 5 | 6 7 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 7 9 | 6 11 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 6 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 14 7 2 |
| Ballyhaunis - - | 7 14 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 8 1 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 1 19 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 6 12 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 8 3 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 12 1 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Ballymahon - - | 5 13 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 7 3 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 18 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 17 7 | 5 9 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 11 2 |
| Ballymoe - - | 3 12 0 | 5 13 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 9 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 13 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 7 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 4 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Ballymore - - | 15 2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 14 4 6 | 12 11 7 | 13 9 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 12 1 0 | 10 6 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ballymote - - | 26 14 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 26 8 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 12 13 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 17 6 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 16 15 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 14 0 6 |
| Ballynacargy - - | 19 18 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 29 4 7 | 25 10 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 34 15 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 33 2 1 | 55 18 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Ballynamore - - | 1 15 6 | - - - | 11 19 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 11 6 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 21 12 3 | 13 3 0 |
| Ballyvary - - | 0 19 1 | 4 3 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 10 8 | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| Bellmullet - - | 0 13 4 | 11 14 8 | 6 2 4 | 17 16 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | - - - | 8 15 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Boyle - - | 43 5 1 | 60 15 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 49 12 8 | 55 0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 35 1 10 | 72 9 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Burrin - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| Carrick-on-Shannon | 4 8 11 | 9 6 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | - - - | - - - | 9 16 4 | 5 3 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Cashcarrigan - - | 0 4 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 2 18 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 3 9 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 2 6 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 2 2 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 2 16 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ |

Appendix, No. 90.— An Account of all Arrears in the Hands of the different Postmasters, &c.— continued.

| TOWN. | Quarter ended 5th Jan. 1824. | Quarter ended 5th July 1824. | Quarter ended 5th Jan. 1825. | Quarter ended 5th July 1825. | Quarter ended 5th Jan. 1826. | Quarter ended 5th July 1826. |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Castlebar - - | 70 11 10½ | 82 9 10 | 57 3 0 | 52 4 11½ | 51 2 3½ | 69 14 6¼ |
| Castleblakeny - - | 59 1 8¾ | 57 7 2¼ | 18 19 6¼ | 16 0 1¼ | 19 18 11¾ | 23 10 5¾ |
| Castlepollard - - | - - - | 2 14 9 | - - - | - - - | 9 11 6 | 12 19 0¾ |
| Castlereagh - - | - - - | 3 4 5 | 6 10 7½ | 8 14 6½ | 15 19 8 | 2 0 3½ |
| Castletown-Delvin | 4 12 0½ | 2 18 10½ | 5 14 7½ | 8 18 7 | 8 12 5 | 6 0 11¾ |
| Celbridge - - | 20 15 6½ | 6 0 8 | 11 6 2 | 3 13 8½ | 17 17 5 | 10 17 5 |
| Clara - - | 43 16 5 | 64 6 1½ | - - - | 35 10 0 | 44 18 11½ | 77 14 7¼ |
| Clare - - | 23 14 4¼ | 5 18 1 | 1 15 2½ | 19 4 11½ | - - - | 21 7 4¾ |
| Clifden - - | 33 12 8 | 42 8 6½ | 38 3 8 | 62 7 5½ | 70 19 5 | 95 0 11¼ |
| Cloghan - - | 7 16 6¾ | 1 12 7¾ | - - - | 1 19 7¼ | 4 13 9¼ | 4 19 3½ |
| Clonard - - | 26 11 8½ | 17 15 1 | 18 16 7 | 16 8 0 | 24 14 4½ | 13 6 9½ |
| Colehill - - | 2 18 2 | 2 10 3 | 1 17 8 | 14 16 11½ | 10 12 10 | 16 13 8 |
| Collooney - - | 5 7 9½ | 18 11 0 | 13 8 1 | 14 6 4½ | 4 10 7½ | 19 19 9½ |
| Cong - - | 13 8 2¼ | 5 13 4¼ | 6 16 5¾ | 5 5 8¾ | 2 13 9½ | 6 2 2½ |
| Crossmolina - - | 9 12 5 | 6 18 7½ | 6 0 7 | 5 3 2 | 10 17 5½ | 15 2 6¼ |
| Croughwell - - | 10 3 3½ | 21 3 8½ | 18 17 6½ | 17 11 9½ | 20 3 8½ | 20 13 11¼ |
| Dangan - - | 48 5 10 | 61 5 0½ | 77 2 4 | 76 10 4½ | 70 13 4 | 74 1 3 |
| Dealcastle - - | - - - | - - - | 0 17 1 | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| Dromahair - - | 117 17 6½ | 128 4 6½ | 137 15 9½ | 137 0 5 | 144 11 4½ | 140 1 0½ |
| Dromore, West - - | - - - | 0 18 11 | 3 6 7 | 1 8 8½ | - - - | - - - |
| Drumree - - | 10 0 6½ | 10 4 3 | 4 19 5¾ | 11 6 11¾ | 9 15 6¼ | 14 3 6¾ |
| Drumsna - - | 19 3 3½ | 21 7 6½ | 15 6 5 | 11 17 9½ | 23 19 1½ | 21 3 7¼ |
| Dunmore - - | 6 1 5½ | 9 8 11 | 5 1 5 | 7 11 4 | 6 3 3½ | 5 6 2¼ |
| Edenderry - - | - - - | 15 9 4 | 46 7 6½ | - - - | 0 12 4½ | - - - |
| Edgeworthstown | 14 10 7 | 16 17 1½ | 10 10 9 | 25 11 2 | 30 7 6 | 20 9 7¼ |
| Elphin - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 0 18 9½ | 7 9 9 | 4 15 7¼ |
| Enfield - - | 11 11 1½ | 19 4 1 | 19 16 10½ | 5 18 0½ | 8 5 7½ | 0 15 8½ |
| Eyrecourt - - | 5 16 2½ | 1 14 7 | 11 5 3¾ | 16 10 0 | 10 16 8½ | 6 3 1 |
| Farbane - - | 6 7 5¼ | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| Foxford - - | - - - | 2 4 2½ | 0 12 8 | 2 10 10½ | 5 5 8½ | 5 18 3 |
| Frenchpark - - | - - - | 3 10 3 | 2 16 6 | 15 5 9½ | 20 5 6½ | 25 14 1¼ |
| Galway - - | 34 11 3¼ | - - - | - - - | 265 9 11¾ | 13 5 4¾ | 75 8 11 |
| Geashell - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 0 4 9½ | 0 14 6½ | 1 19 4 |
| Gort - - | 136 19 7 | 201 3 9 | 12 10 6½ | 7 11 10 | 8 14 1½ | 8 5 0¾ |
| Granard - - | 41 7 11¼ | 46 17 3¼ | 52 19 2¼ | 51 19 10¼ | 57 19 2¼ | 53 4 3¾ |
| Headford - - | - - - | 4 5 11½ | 12 11 7½ | 24 7 2 | 6 13 6½ | 22 13 0¾ |
| Hollymount - - | 19 9 3 | 39 19 3 | 52 15 1½ | 37 9 1½ | 51 13 10½ | 70 12 3¼ |
| Keadue - - | 8 6 8 | 17 15 5 | 10 6 10½ | 17 4 7½ | 24 12 5½ | 25 13 11 |
| Kilbeggan - - | 73 4 3¾ | 57 7 6¾ | 42 13 4¾ | 53 12 3¼ | 61 19 8¼ | 74 17 11½ |
| Kilcock - - | 44 1 10¾ | 47 18 11¼ | 60 19 1½ | 49 0 9¼ | 53 16 3¾ | 42 8 3¾ |
| Kilconnell - - | - - - | - - - | 0 9 11½ | 3 11 7½ | 6 6 8 | 1 7 11 |
| Killala - - | 13 18 6½ | 5 7 9½ | 3 5 7 | 15 1 9 | 1 0 4 | 8 10 3¾ |
| Killucan - - | 15 5 4½ | 23 15 6 | 22 2 9 | 17 19 9½ | 13 11 8½ | 5 18 3¼ |
| Kinnegad - - | 8 9 0½ | 7 6 6½ | 3 6 1½ | 2 7 0½ | 5 18 7 | 0 16 3 |
| Kinnetty - - | 5 13 7 | 10 12 10 | 2 11 1½ | 2 10 3 | 5 9 6 | 7 5 5½ |
| Lanesborough - - | 15 9 5¼ | 23 17 7¾ | 16 8 4¼ | 32 5 7¼ | 24 10 3¼ | 18 4 11¼ |
| Leixlip - - | 0 16 7½ | - - - | 0 3 11½ | 0 14 5½ | - - - | - - - |
| Longford - - | 7 2 3¼ | 15 1 4¾ | 45 4 8¾ | 49 9 5¼ | - - - | 22 7 3½ |
| Loughrea - - | 34 7 4¼ | 0 2 1¾ | 20 12 1½ | - - - | 2 16 8¾ | - - - |
| Lucan - - | 30 13 10 | - - - | 7 18 1½ | 25 4 5½ | 7 7 9½ | 24 18 5½ |
| Manorhamilton - - | 6 12 10 | 23 16 7 | 34 2 7½ | 39 8 9 | 17 15 11½ | 10 12 0¼ |
| Maynooth - - | - - - | 3 9 3½ | 6 3 6 | 17 3 4 | 2 1 11½ | 5 18 10¾ |
| Moate - - | 55 19 1 | 65 6 5½ | 53 15 2½ | 35 0 6 | 20 11 1 | 30 7 10½ |
| Mohill - - | - - - | 23 7 3½ | 20 14 3 | 23 0 5 | 44 16 1½ | 6 6 5¾ |
| Monivae - - | 7 0 0 | 6 11 11½ | 0 4 9½ | 4 4 6 | 4 5 1 | 1 9 4¼ |
| Mount-Falbot - - | 9 16 4¼ | - - - | 3 18 0 | 2 9 3 | 7 4 1 | 2 19 8½ |
| Mullingar - - | 66 10 4½ | 43 7 1 | 73 10 6½ | 29 2 9½ | 35 1 5 | 100 5 6¼ |
| Newport, Mayo | 56 16 5¼ | 74 11 1¼ | 30 3 4 | 54 16 9 | 80 9 0 | 45 18 6¾ |
| Newtown-Forbes | 11 16 8½ | 11 7 4 | 19 16 8½ | 9 8 8½ | 5 1 11½ | 16 8 3 |
| Oranmore - - | 2 8 5½ | 4 17 9 | 2 1 4½ | 2 8 0½ | 2 7 1 | 1 1 4¼ |
| Outerard - - | 7 6 5¼ | 8 14 3¾ | 9 11 7¼ | 12 11 0¼ | 14 6 9¼ | 19 17 3¾ |
| Philipstown - - | 1 17 2 | 10 18 1½ | 18 6 8½ | 11 4 4½ | 9 13 9½ | 15 3 11 |
| Portumna - - | 19 4 2½ | 25 3 6 | 37 11 2½ | 44 17 6½ | 42 8 3½ | 38 3 8½ |

Appendix, No. 90.—An Account of all Arrears in the Hands of the different Postmasters, &c.—*continued.*

| TOWN. | Quarter ended 5th Jan. 1824. | Quarter ended 5th July 1824. | Quarter ended 5th Jan. 1825. | Quarter ended 5th July 1825. | Quarter ended 5th Jan. 1826. | Quarter ended 5th July 1826. |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Rathlacken - | 3 1 3 | 7 13 5 | 7 18 4 | 4 16 8 | 1 1 5 | 2 7 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Rathowen - | 4 17 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 16 3 | 17 2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | - - - | 9 16 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 20 9 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Roscommon - | - - - | - - - | 8 9 5 | 17 15 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 8 1 10 | 6 5 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Rusky - | 6 15 2 | 7 5 4 | 4 7 10 | 11 10 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 7 19 3 | 9 12 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Scrabby - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| Sligo - | 182 6 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 158 17 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 127 14 5 | 86 7 5 | 130 10 5 | 145 19 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Strokestown - | - - - | 0 1 2 | 18 2 4 | 19 1 4 | 18 18 1 | - - - |
| Summerhill - | 7 14 9 | 5 19 5 | 3 18 11 | 3 13 9 | 3 3 10 | 9 8 9 |
| Swinford - | 2 5 5 | 4 1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 10 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 10 6 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 12 4 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 1 0 |
| Trim - | 10 17 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 3 8 | 15 3 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 15 15 11 | 8 11 5 | 9 14 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Tuam - | 13 10 11 | 51 11 3 | 14 4 3 | 24 13 1 | 31 6 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 20 15 2 |
| Tullamore - | 37 19 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 15 8 2 | 37 18 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 11 0 | 38 19 10 | 38 15 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Tulsk - | 6 13 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 4 11 | - - - | 0 6 11 | - - - | 1 6 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Tyrrel's-pass - | 100 3 11 | 94 4 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 101 14 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 121 3 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 140 12 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 167 6 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Westport - | 13 9 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 52 13 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 54 8 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 44 4 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 50 6 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 47 16 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Division, No. 3 - | 2,208 10 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2,426 11 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2,192 9 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 2,350 15 0 | 2,250 19 9 | 2,559 7 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Arklow - | 9 6 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 12 12 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 24 5 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 34 3 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 67 18 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 20 14 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Ashford - | 4 9 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 19 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 15 11 | 0 5 1 | 3 15 6 | - - - |
| Bray - | 147 7 2 | 196 4 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 144 0 7 | 114 16 11 | 50 13 6 | 158 16 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Broadway - | 35 0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 5 4 | 38 13 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 8 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 18 2 | 31 10 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Cabinteely - | 9 18 1 | 12 18 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 9 8 1 | 5 7 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 12 17 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 14 12 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Camolin - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 8 7 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Delgany - | 1 2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 15 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 5 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 14 11 | 1 9 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 7 4 7 |
| Enniscorthy - | 201 10 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 243 19 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 270 13 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 257 0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 293 19 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 261 5 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Ferns - | 22 13 0 | 34 0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 23 0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 23 19 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 14 12 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 5 0 |
| Gorey - | 27 13 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 30 16 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 56 7 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 39 16 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 38 8 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 50 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Howth - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| N.T.Mount-Kennedy | 97 19 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 95 18 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 125 2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 128 5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 142 11 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 142 16 9 |
| Oulart - | 14 15 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 24 8 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 2 15 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 18 9 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 11 7 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 9 19 5 |
| Rathdrum - | 43 8 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 54 1 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 46 3 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 55 0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 41 16 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 50 8 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Taghmon - | 82 11 7 | 98 2 1 | 115 9 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 93 5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 111 1 0 | 84 19 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Tinahely - | 3 3 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 10 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 4 7 | 5 0 3 | 9 5 10 | 9 15 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Wexford - | 100 6 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 192 8 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 123 6 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 133 7 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 187 6 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 239 4 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Wicklow - | 31 7 10 | 38 8 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 32 19 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 34 12 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 28 15 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 48 12 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Division, No. 4 - | 832 13 10 | 1,083 9 8 | 1,023 11 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 986 11 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1,043 17 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1,144 13 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Ardara - | 10 8 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 10 6 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 7 11 5 | - - - | 11 1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 15 4 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Bailyborough - | 19 14 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 53 9 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 7 0 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 19 14 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 28 9 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 30 19 1 |
| Ballyconnell - | 8 17 6 | 10 1 3 | 8 19 2 | 14 15 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 16 18 8 | 17 6 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Bally-James-Duff | 0 1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 8 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 3 3 | 0 2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 7 5 | 1 16 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Ballyshannon - | 54 3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 50 11 3 | 45 18 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 46 6 2 | 56 11 6 | 52 16 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Belturbet - | 40 12 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 35 1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 36 8 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 40 8 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 58 6 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 58 16 1 |
| Brookborough - | 12 13 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 5 7 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ | - - - | - - - | 12 1 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 4 13 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Cavan - | 118 4 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 83 0 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 105 18 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 113 10 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 75 11 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 126 7 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Church-hill - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 19 1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 24 2 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Clonee - | 6 15 0 | 11 4 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 2 2 | 7 7 6 | 9 3 2 | 17 4 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Clones - | 29 7 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 18 15 3 | 26 19 4 | 7 16 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 46 4 1 | 28 6 11 |
| Cootehill - | 94 16 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 95 1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 7 6 7 | 11 15 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 24 5 3 | 28 11 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Crossdoney - | 41 10 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 53 6 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 30 12 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 28 18 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 27 9 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 30 2 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Donegal - | 5 19 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 19 5 | - - - | 1 5 3 | 0 19 0 | 2 1 2 |
| Dunshaughlin - | 28 11 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 28 1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 29 19 2 | 32 7 1 | 64 18 7 | 84 14 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Enniskillen - | 75 18 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 101 1 9 | 72 17 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 62 10 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 100 14 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 82 10 11 |

Appendix, No. 90.—An Account of all Arrears in the Hands of the different Postmasters, &c. — continued.

| TOWN. | Quarter ended 5th Jan. 1824. | Quarter ended 5th July 1824. | Quarter ended 5th Jan. 1825. | Quarter ended 5th July 1825. | Quarter ended 5th Jan. 1826. | Quarter ended 5th July 1826. |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Florence-Court - | 5 9 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 3 18 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 19 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 18 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 2 19 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 1 3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Irinstown - | 8 18 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 14 1 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 11 13 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 11 1 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 11 2 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 1 18 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Kells - | 73 3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 16 6 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 20 7 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 7 1 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 21 7 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 17 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Killybegs - | 9 1 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 12 1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 19 14 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 39 6 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 16 11 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 26 9 7 |
| Killysandra - | 12 0 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 15 16 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 11 1 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 23 10 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 27 9 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 18 4 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Kings-Court - | 22 15 3 | 18 10 7 | 37 1 5 | 18 10 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 9 2 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 11 7 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Kish - | 4 10 4 | - - - | 4 9 0 | 5 19 5 | 9 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 11 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Lisnaskea - | 9 11 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 21 11 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 24 6 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 29 19 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 24 0 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 21 15 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Mountnugent - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 2 14 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 11 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Narin - | 3 19 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 1 12 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 1 2 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 3 19 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 6 17 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 6 17 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Navan - | 81 0 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 94 5 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 105 5 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 78 3 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 101 18 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 118 6 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| New-bliss - | - - - | - - - | 3 19 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 3 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 9 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | - - - |
| Nobber - | 2 2 1 | 1 16 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | - - - | - - - | 0 3 11 | 4 7 5 |
| Oldcastle - | 19 18 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 41 17 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 47 10 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 26 16 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 14 0 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 12 4 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Rutland - | 10 3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 13 11 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 10 4 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 15 19 4 | 7 11 8 | 13 2 1 |
| Stradone - | 8 11 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 8 1 0 | 7 17 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 8 13 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 7 11 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 19 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Swanlinbar - | 2 2 2 | 2 0 0 | 3 19 7 | 3 14 9 | 5 8 1 | 9 1 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Tempo - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| Virginia - | 28 13 6 | 25 10 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 32 9 11 | 29 10 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 33 12 3 | 27 4 1 |
| Division, No. 5. | 849 14 10 | 850 19 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 733 1 5 | 693 5 4 | 859 6 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 892 16 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Arthurstown - | 16 15 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 11 0 6 | 7 12 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | - - - | 6 19 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 13 9 |
| Bagnalstown - | 25 19 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 11 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 42 18 2 | 31 1 1 | 37 18 0 | 24 8 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Ballyraggett - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| Ballytore - | 56 3 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 57 13 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 63 8 11 | 66 10 10 | 76 3 4 | 64 5 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Baltinglass - | 7 7 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 14 17 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 12 16 4 | 20 7 5 | 17 6 11 | 23 1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Blessington - | 2 19 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 19 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| Cappoquin - | 28 14 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 22 8 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 15 11 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 16 5 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 10 16 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 15 11 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Carlow - | 128 18 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 131 16 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 127 1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 124 9 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 163 0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 96 18 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Carrick-on-Suir - | 19 16 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 24 12 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 29 7 8 | 30 10 2 | 33 16 10 | 25 19 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Carnew - | 16 1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 20 9 10 | 16 4 7 | 16 6 8 | 28 5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 30 18 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Castlecomer - | 8 5 6 | 8 17 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 9 17 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 12 4 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 12 10 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 4 11 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Castledermot - | 47 18 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 55 16 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 55 17 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 60 15 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 69 8 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 71 11 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Clane - | 28 12 9 | 25 1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 16 6 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 9 9 3 | 10 10 3 | 10 1 9 |
| Clonegal - | 5 10 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 5 6 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 5 1 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 3 0 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 5 13 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 9 18 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Dungarvan - | 13 11 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 18 6 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 32 4 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 17 14 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 27 5 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 24 4 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Dunlavin - | 5 8 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 6 2 | 1 16 4 | 1 16 7 | 11 2 6 | 10 18 4 |
| Dunmore, East - | - - - | - - - | 7 5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 14 6 9 | - - - | - - - |
| Fethard - | 10 4 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 11 18 5 | 16 2 10 | 16 14 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 42 5 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 57 16 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Goresbridge - | 4 16 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | - - - | 8 11 1 | - - - | 1 9 5 | - - - |
| Gowran - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| Graig - | - - - | 0 2 1 | 0 5 2 | 3 2 2 | 15 1 1 | 15 16 0 |
| Hacketstown - | 25 13 10 | 30 7 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 25 17 8 | 20 10 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 14 10 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 13 5 8 |
| Innistogue - | 5 17 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 10 10 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 13 1 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 20 16 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 32 9 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 34 6 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Kilcullen - | 60 12 8 | 64 16 9 | 96 1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 75 0 8 | 84 13 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 58 14 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Kilkenny - | 90 0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 97 9 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 132 18 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 120 5 7 | 149 19 0 | 112 5 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Kilmacthomas - | 8 2 7 | 7 19 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 11 13 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 9 16 4 | 14 1 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 23 17 8 |
| Knocktopher - | 30 8 3 | 39 11 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 52 12 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 54 18 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 62 5 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 29 18 4 |
| Leighlinbridge - | 64 19 9 | 82 15 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 59 10 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 62 19 10 | 77 17 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 76 4 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Lismore - | 32 1 7 | 31 15 2 | 31 4 8 | 30 10 7 | 28 0 11 | 24 10 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Myshall - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 0 16 5 | 3 9 7 | 5 18 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Naas - | 256 19 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 227 5 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 232 0 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 229 5 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 226 12 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 215 8 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ |

Appendix, No. 90 — An Account of all Arrears in the Hands of the different Postmasters, &c.— *continued.*

| TOWN. | Quarter ended 5th Jan. 1824. | Quarter ended 5th July 1824. | Quarter ended 5th Jan. 1825. | Quarter ended 5th July 1825. | Quarter ended 5th Jan. 1826. | Quarter ended 5th July 1826. |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Newtown-Barry - | 78 18 3½ | 88 3 3½ | 97 10 4½ | 106 10 10½ | 94 14 11 | 116 13 1¼ |
| Passage - - - | - - - | - - - | 0 11 0¼ | - | - | - |
| Piltown - - - | 7 4 4½ | 11 10 1 | 6 17 5 | 10 19 9 | 8 19 0 | 15 16 1¾ |
| Portlaw - - - | - - - | - - - | 2 1 7½ | 5 5 3½ | 9 13 1½ | 15 12 4¼ |
| Rathcoole - - | 17 10 1 | 19 0 5 | 15 6 5 | 26 9 5½ | 19 12 9 | 26 2 4¼ |
| Ross - - - | 135 14 0 | 187 12 2 | 369 12 8 | 512 8 11 | 530 9 2¼ | 539 7 3¼ |
| Tallow - - - | 86 0 11¼ | 84 11 0¼ | 101 7 5¼ | 121 14 11¼ | 149 17 6¾ | 156 0 8¼ |
| Thomastown - | 44 16 0 | 29 19 8½ | 66 10 1 | 86 6 6½ | 53 7 0¾ | 68 1 2¾ |
| Tramore - - - | 30 0 10½ | 21 13 1½ | 34 2 2½ | 57 4 8 | 39 13 5½ | 15 10 10 |
| Tullow - - - | 86 0 2½ | 128 6 8½ | 0 9 8¼ | 6 2 8¼ | - - - | 33 15 0¼ |
| Waterford - - | 1,025 4 11¼ | 1,277 1 8¾ | 1,249 15 5¾ | 1,265 3 11¼ | 1,435 13 2¾ | 1,539 17 11¼ |
| Division, No. 6. £ | 2,513 9 10½ | 2,890 13 10¼ | 3,068 2 2¼ | 3,268 3 7 | 3,605 13 4¼ | 3,608 1 0½ |
| Ardee - - - | 33 15 0½ | 47 8 11½ | 62 14 0½ | 17 14 8 | 20 2 7 | 20 12 8½ |
| Aughnacloy - | 40 5 1 | 52 8 4½ | 47 16 10 | 26 3 7 | 41 7 8¼ | 22 2 10¾ |
| Balbriggan - | 13 9 0 | 42 13 3 | 26 18 11 | 39 19 3½ | 19 1 4½ | 39 18 7½ |
| Ballybay - - | 82 2 5½ | 158 10 7½ | 139 4 0¾ | 112 16 9¾ | 143 5 4¾ | 178 18 6¾ |
| Ballygawly - | 9 6 11¼ | 17 0 4¼ | 10 19 3¾ | 15 6 11¼ | 14 9 11¼ | 9 9 4¼ |
| Buncrana - - | 46 5 2 | 35 17 4 | 32 16 9½ | 43 3 3½ | 35 13 3 | 15 13 10½ |
| Carn - - - | 22 0 2¾ | 23 17 4¾ | 25 1 3¼ | 26 5 10¾ | 27 7 2¾ | 23 18 1 |
| Carrickmacross - | 28 15 4½ | 22 8 10 | 35 14 3½ | 31 16 6½ | 45 3 5 | 46 13 5 |
| Castleblayney - | 14 5 4 | 13 10 10 | 36 18 7¾ | 20 17 8¼ | 43 17 9¾ | 55 2 11½ |
| Castledearg - | 3 10 11 | 2 8 5½ | 0 4 8 | 5 10 3 | 5 7 4½ | - |
| Castlefin - - | 4 5 1¼ | 13 7 10½ | 6 17 5¼ | 6 15 1¾ | 13 7 7¾ | 13 5 4¾ |
| Clogher - - - | 13 7 6 | 14 9 7½ | 26 9 2 | 8 16 9½ | 12 7 7½ | 17 15 1½ |
| Collon - - - | 9 0 10¼ | 16 15 2¾ | 12 5 2¾ | 12 14 5¼ | 17 3 0¾ | 22 9 7 |
| Derry - - - | 295 9 10¾ | 213 14 8¼ | 292 8 0¼ | 207 15 1¼ | 337 19 9¾ | 250 18 3¼ |
| Dunamanagh - | 1 8 8¼ | 3 2 6¼ | 0 7 1¼ | 2 8 6¾ | 1 19 4¾ | 2 8 7½ |
| Dunfanaghy - | 6 3 7½ | 4 15 4 | 2 17 0½ | 15 13 9 | - - - | 3 5 8¾ |
| Emyvale - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 1 4 9½ | 3 4 8½ |
| Fintona - - - | 67 1 10 | 74 0 8 | - - - | 8 18 2½ | 9 12 11 | 9 0 1 |
| Five-mile-town - | - - - | - - - | 5 3 10½ | 11 5 8 | 19 4 3½ | 19 0 0¼ |
| Glasslough - | - - - | - - - | 0 17 8½ | 3 16 6½ | 8 15 11½ | 15 4 7½ |
| Keady - - - | 4 3 10 | 6 9 0½ | 16 5 7 | 21 13 5 | 29 5 5½ | 41 17 0 |
| Letterkenny - | 20 11 11¼ | 4 12 4½ | 7 18 4¾ | 8 16 1¼ | 16 19 11¾ | 5 11 8½ |
| Malahide - - - | 15 17 5½ | 37 5 6 | 46 13 4½ | 81 13 4 | 1 19 9½ | 27 18 10¼ |
| Monaghan - - | 29 10 6 | 93 5 2½ | 83 2 2 | 90 10 7 | 77 17 11½ | 107 11 11 |
| Moville - - - | 11 17 1½ | 5 3 4½ | 5 12 4 | 1 5 1 | 6 16 2½ | - |
| Newtown-Stewart | 23 0 1 | 24 11 6 | 21 13 0½ | 3 14 9½ | 17 17 8½ | 15 12 7¼ |
| Omagh - - - | 42 13 10½ | 37 11 1 | 6 7 5 | 10 13 7½ | 14 18 11½ | 35 19 3½ |
| Ramelton - - | 21 17 6 | 17 6 10 | 20 4 3½ | 16 1 0 | 27 6 3 | 12 2 6¾ |
| Raphoe - - - | 14 12 4½ | 10 13 4½ | 9 5 9 | 23 16 10½ | 29 10 11½ | 21 11 0½ |
| Slane - - - | 39 19 1¾ | 47 18 11¼ | 61 3 1¾ | 60 4 7¾ | 63 5 0½ | 58 9 1 |
| Strabane - - - | 199 8 8½ | 214 16 2 | 237 16 9 | 252 14 0½ | 160 3 9½ | 143 7 6¼ |
| Stranorlar - - | 10 14 6½ | 10 0 5½ | 16 11 4 | 15 5 2 | 18 7 11½ | 12 8 10¾ |
| Swords - - - | 20 8 11½ | 14 14 2 | 18 7 7½ | 18 11 5 | 35 2 4½ | 23 4 7¾ |
| Tallanstown - | 67 8 4½ | 2 13 0 | 5 7 4½ | 5 9 0½ | 6 19 2½ | 3 12 9 |
| Division, No. 7. £ | 1,212 17 5½ | 1,283 11 4½ | 1,322 3 0 | 1,228 8 3½ | 1,324 3 0¾ | 1,278 10 6 |

Appendix, No. 90 — An Account of all Arrears in the Hands of the different Postmasters, &c.—*continued.*

| TOWN. | Quarter ended 5th Jan. 1824. | | | Quarter ended 5th July 1824. | | | Quarter ended 5th Jan. 1825. | | | Quarter ended 5th July 1825. | | | Quarter ended 5th Jan. 1826. | | | Quarter ended 5th July 1826. | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|----|------------------|---------------------------------|----|------------------|---------------------------------|----|------------------|---------------------------------|----|------------------|---------------------------------|----|------------------|---------------------------------|----|------------------|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Abbelaix - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 2 | 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ | - | - | - |
| Athy - - - | 4 | 15 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 9 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 15 | 2 | 4 | 13 | 3 | 11 | 12 | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 | 17 | 4 |
| Ballinakill - - | 8 | 16 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 7 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 19 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 12 | 0 | 2 | 18 | 16 | 4 | 16 | 7 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ballincollig - - | 36 | 15 | 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 8 | 15 | 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 10 | 13 | 9 | 15 | 15 | 6 | 18 | 11 | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 29 | 10 | 7 |
| Bandon - - - | 150 | 14 | 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 192 | 9 | 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 189 | 14 | 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 187 | 7 | 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 219 | 8 | 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 262 | 18 | 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Bantry - - - | 34 | 6 | 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 50 | 16 | 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 36 | 15 | 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 69 | 14 | 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 24 | 1 | 10 | 42 | 2 | 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Cahir - - - | 43 | 11 | 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 49 | 0 | 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 54 | 1 | 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 39 | 1 | 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 54 | 3 | 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 32 | 6 | 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Callan - - - | 67 | 13 | 5 | 75 | 9 | 6 | 92 | 8 | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 87 | 3 | 4 | 89 | 15 | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 106 | 14 | 0 |
| Cashell - - - | 45 | 9 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 48 | 2 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 89 | 3 | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 64 | 5 | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 186 | 8 | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 333 | 16 | 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Castlemartyr - - | 13 | 5 | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 28 | 7 | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 13 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 18 | 6 | 15 | 10 | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 11 | 13 | 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Castletown - - - | 30 | 5 | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 22 | 17 | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 19 | 6 | 3 | 57 | 6 | 9 | 33 | 9 | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | - | - | - |
| Castletown-Roche | 0 | 11 | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 10 | 6 | 5 | 17 | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 | 15 | 7 | 4 | 16 | 2 | 4 | 11 | 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Clogheen - - - | 179 | 2 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 231 | 3 | 11 | 194 | 3 | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 206 | 7 | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 242 | 17 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 237 | 9 | 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Clohnakilty - - | 19 | 18 | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 12 | 14 | 9 | 16 | 3 | 9 | 48 | 7 | 11 | 20 | 14 | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 8 | 13 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Clonmel - - - | 239 | 12 | 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 331 | 18 | 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 22 | 14 | 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 119 | 17 | 0 | 116 | 16 | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 170 | 3 | 8 |
| Cloyne - - - | 4 | 2 | 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 12 | 19 | 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 9 | 19 | 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 11 | 9 | 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 6 | 9 | 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 12 | 9 | 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Cork - - - | 149 | 16 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 162 | 1 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 374 | 13 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 186 | 14 | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 587 | 12 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 134 | 14 | 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Cove - - - | 74 | 7 | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 75 | 4 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 127 | 7 | 1 | 131 | 12 | 5 | 176 | 14 | 5 | 14 | 17 | 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Dunmanway - - - | 14 | 8 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 13 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 6 | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 12 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Durrow - - - | 21 | 13 | 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 24 | 8 | 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 29 | 0 | 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 29 | 12 | 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 31 | 16 | 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 21 | 15 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Fermoy - - - | 144 | 12 | 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 187 | 8 | 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 184 | 6 | 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 138 | 0 | 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 142 | 10 | 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 137 | 9 | 4 |
| Fethard, Tip. - - | 5 | 15 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 14 | 18 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 28 | 16 | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 23 | 15 | 8 | 32 | 4 | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Freshford - - - | 3 | 4 | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 | 11 | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 | 0 | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 13 | 1 | 3 | 16 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Golden - - - | 0 | 6 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 8 | 3 |
| Innishannon - - | 11 | 15 | 6 | 14 | 3 | 7 | 12 | 1 | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 8 | 17 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 10 | 19 | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 15 | 3 | 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Johnstown - - - | 43 | 14 | 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 21 | 9 | 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 26 | 10 | 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 25 | 17 | 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 28 | 14 | 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 20 | 14 | 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Kenmare - - - | 19 | 3 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 9 | 5 | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 | 6 | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Killarney - - - | 100 | 6 | 4 | 99 | 19 | 11 | 70 | 17 | 2 | 56 | 17 | 8 | 55 | 14 | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 118 | 15 | 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Killynaule - - - | 15 | 8 | 6 | 32 | 2 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 19 | 13 | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 19 | 2 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 20 | 14 | 9 | 23 | 5 | 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Kilworth - - - | 83 | 10 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 99 | 16 | 7 | 89 | 11 | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 102 | 10 | 7 | 108 | 17 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 117 | 4 | 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Kinsale - - - | 197 | 10 | 1 | 241 | 14 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 224 | 14 | 9 | 260 | 18 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 288 | 17 | 5 | 260 | 8 | 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Littleton - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 10 | 8 | 3 | 13 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 7 | 19 | 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Macroom - - - | 37 | 18 | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 7 | 18 | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 8 | 6 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 41 | 16 | 9 | 36 | 11 | 5 | 28 | 10 | 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Middleton - - - | 83 | 16 | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 87 | 11 | 10 | 70 | 14 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 43 | 8 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 41 | 10 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 27 | 19 | 8 |
| Millstreet - - - | 30 | 14 | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 35 | 12 | 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 40 | 16 | 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 50 | 15 | 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 4 | 15 | 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 15 | 5 | 9 |
| Mitchelstown - - | 50 | 17 | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 64 | 5 | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 76 | 3 | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 84 | 7 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 98 | 1 | 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 96 | 14 | 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| New-Birmingham - | - | - | - | 1 | 8 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 9 | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pallas-Green - - | 32 | 9 | 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 35 | 2 | 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 31 | 14 | 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 34 | 13 | 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 28 | 0 | 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 20 | 1 | 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Passage, West - - | 18 | 11 | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 | 8 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 | 15 | 1 | 21 | 15 | 0 | 22 | 4 | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 25 | 16 | 6 |
| Rathcormuck - - | 48 | 19 | 6 | 93 | 2 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 105 | 3 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 108 | 0 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 129 | 2 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 124 | 3 | 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Rosscarbery - - - | 95 | 8 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 87 | 16 | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 62 | 9 | 6 | 58 | 18 | 11 | 53 | 5 | 9 | 46 | 13 | 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Skibbereen - - - | 13 | 18 | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 81 | 9 | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | - | - | - | 7 | 13 | 10 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Stradbally - - - | 24 | 18 | 2 | 7 | 18 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 30 | 2 | 1 | 12 | 5 | 6 | 20 | 3 | 4 | 15 | 4 | 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Thurles - - - | 21 | 1 | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 21 | 3 | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 15 | 11 | 2 | 22 | 12 | 10 | 25 | 7 | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 22 | 5 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Tipperary - - - | 11 | 6 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 15 | 15 | 10 | 17 | 4 | 4 | 10 | 13 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 13 | 3 | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 7 | 16 | 7 |
| Youghal - - - | 205 | 6 | 1 | 116 | 14 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 162 | 10 | 0 | 229 | 3 | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 295 | 16 | 8 | 294 | 6 | 7 |
| Division, No. 8.£ | 2,440 | 3 | 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 2,775 | 4 | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2,621 | 7 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2,656 | 3 | 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 3,326 | 18 | 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 2,912 | 12 | 4 |

Accountant General's Office,
General Post-Office,
19th September 1826.

ROBERT SHAW, jun.

Acc^t Gen^l.

Appendix, No. 91.

AN ACCOUNT of the Sums left unpaid by Surveyors placed in charge of vacant Offices, on their giving up the charge of such Offices, with the Names of the Surveyors:—Also, An Account of the Sums due by dismissed Postmasters, the Date of their Dismissal, the Amount recovered from each Postmaster, and the Date of each Payment, for Three Years, ended 5th January 1823.

| Name of Surveyor and Name of Deputy. | Name of Town. | Time of Dismissal. | Amount of Arrear. | Amount recovered. | Dates of Payment. |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---|
| | | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | |
| M. Fallon - - - | Ahascra - - - | — Jan. 1820 | 15 13 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 15 13 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 5 April 1820. |
| W ^m Cupples (in charge) | Arklow - - - | 21 — — | 0 18 4 | 0 18 4 | 9th Sept. 1823. This arrear was paid on the 5th April 1820, but through mistake was omitted to be credited. |
| J. Smith - - - | Dingle - - - | 30 — — | 30 13 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 30 13 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 13 April 1822. |
| J. Giles - - - | Clare - - - | 5 Feb. — | 84 7 7 | — | — |
| M. Laffan - - - | Castletown-Roche - - - | — April — | 1 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | — |
| J. Downing - - - | Kenmare - - - | ditto - | 11 18 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | — |
| G. Hill - - - | Portarlinton - - - | ditto - | 215 7 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 25 0 6 | 15 May 1820. |
| A. Percival - - - | Ruskey - - - | ditto - | 2 13 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | — |
| Tho ^s Parsons (in charge) | Portarlinton - - - | 29 — — | 33 7 8 | 33 7 8 | 28 June 1821. |
| E. Coffey (ditto) - | Kenmare - - - | 18 May — | 4 5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 Jan. 1823. |
| M. White - - - | Tipperary - - - | 20 — — | 216 1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | — |
| L. Reynolds - - - | Stewartstown - - - | 5 June — | 141 16 6 | 141 16 6 | 19 Aug. 1823. |
| M. Coloughan - - - | Castleblakeny - - - | ditto - | 201 19 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | — |
| R. Phillips - - - | Aughrim - - - | ditto - | 16 17 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 16 17 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 24 Nov. 1821. |
| R. Butler - - - | Arklow - - - | 16 — — | 32 15 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 32 15 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 30 Nov. 1820. |
| Hugh Lang (in charge) | Stewartstown - - - | 5 July — | 13 1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | — |
| Thomas Heron (ditto) - | Tipperary - - - | ditto - | 42 14 8 | 42 14 8 | 5 Jan. 1823. |
| R. Ross - - - | Newtownlimavady - - - | ditto - | 241 15 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 241 15 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ditto - 80l.; 21 June 1823, 161l. 15s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. |
| H.W. Burnside (in charge) | Arklow - - - | 21 — — | 28 16 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 28 16 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 23 Dec. 1820. |
| R. Duffey - - - | Raphoe - - - | 25 — — | 79 7 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 34 0 0 | 6 July 1821, 7l.; 5 Jan. 1822, 5l.; 5 Jan. 1823, 15l.; 19 August 1823, 7l.; |
| A. Webb (in charge) - | Newtownlimavady - - - | 5 Sept. — | 16 14 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 16 14 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 6th Oct. 1823. |
| S. Stewart - - - | Drumsna - - - | 28 Nov. — | 139 16 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 68 15 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 13 April 1822. |
| Robert Burkett - - - | Enniscorthy - - - | 5 Dec. — | 286 7 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 286 7 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 5 April 1821. |
| D. Haverland - - - | Forkhill - - - | 22 — — | 54 0 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 2 7 5 | 21 June 1821. |
| J. O'Neill - - - | Miltown - - - | 5 Jan. 1821 | 92 16 3 | — | — |
| A. Webb (in charge) - | Enniscorthy - - - | ditto - | 13 10 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 13 10 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 16 Sept. 1823. |
| J. Armstrong - - - | Ballinahinch - - - | ditto - | 3 5 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 5 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 10 March 1821. |

Appendix, No. 91.—An Account of the Sums left unpaid by Surveyors placed in charge of vacant Offices, &c.—*continued.*

| Name of Surveyor and Name of Deputy. | Name of Town. | Time of Dismissal. | Amount of Arrear. | | | Amount recovered. | | | Dates of Payment. |
|--|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|----|-----|----------------------|----|----|---|
| | | | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | |
| G. Murray - - | Rathowen - - | 5 Jan. 1821 | 47 | 19 | 1½ | 47 | 19 | 1½ | 5 Jan. 1822. |
| G. Chapman - - | Arklow - - | ditto - | 53 | 13 | 7 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 5 Feb. 1821. |
| Thomas Parsons - - | Drumsna - - | ditto - | 16 | 0 | 9½ | 16 | 0 | 9½ | 5 Jan. 1822. |
| J. R. Payne - - | Tullow - - | ditto - | 45 | 1 | 4¼ | 41 | 10 | 4 | 5 Jan. 1822, 21l.; 5 Jan. 1823, 20l. 10s. 4d. |
| Tho ^r Heron (in charge) | Ditto - - | 19 Feb. — | 13 | 3 | 7½ | 13 | 3 | 7½ | 5 Jan. 1822. |
| J. Clarke - - | Bantry - - | 23 — — | 56 | 6 | 0¾ | 56 | 6 | 0¾ | 5 Jan. 1822. |
| Tho ^r Parsons (in charge) | Ditto - - | 5 April — | 16 | 7 | 6¾ | 16 | 7 | 6¾ | 5 Jan. 1822. |
| J. Quinn - - | Ballingarry - - | ditto - | 70 | 1 | 11½ | — | — | — | — |
| J. M ^c Mullen - - | Clough - - | ditto - | 97 | 14 | 7½ | — | — | — | — |
| G. Storey - - | Swanlinbar - - | ditto - | 1 | 0 | 1½ | 1 | 0 | 1½ | 17 Oct. 1821. |
| E. Hall - - | Bandon - - | 23 ditto — | 19 | 5 | 1½ | 19 | 5 | 1½ | 1 June 1822. |
| N. Browne - - | Athenry - - | 5 May — | 10 | 16 | 2½ | 10 | 16 | 2½ | 5 Jan. 1822. |
| Tho ^r Parsons (in charge) | Bandon - - | ditto - | 20 | 18 | 5¾ | 20 | 18 | 5¾ | 5 Jan. 1822. |
| William Clarke - - | Bantry - - | 24 — — | 17 | 16 | 7½ | — | — | — | — |
| J. Daly - - | Buttevant - - | 5 June — | 76 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 9½ | 31 Oct. 1821. |
| Tho ^r Parsons (in charge) | Bantry - - | ditto - | 9 | 0 | 1¾ | 9 | 0 | 1¾ | 5 Jan. 1822. |
| H. Donovan - - | Cloughnakilty - - | 5 July — | 26 | 3 | 10 | 26 | 3 | 10 | 5 Jan. 1822. |
| Eliza Burnell - - | Castlemartyr - - | ditto - | 23 | 16 | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| L. Morgan - - | Monastereven - - | ditto - | 12 | 1 | 0 | — | — | — | — |
| P. Smith - - | Moynalty - - | 15 — — | 78 | 7 | 4 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 13 April 1822. |
| W. Walsh - - | Kilmacthomas - - | 5 Oct. — | 2 | 15 | 4 | 2 | 15 | 4 | 3 Nov. 1821. |
| E. Thompson - - | Killyleigh - - | ditto - | 22 | 10 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 9 | 5 Jan. 1823. |
| Ann Hibson - - | Gort - - | ditto - | 271 | 1 | 10½ | 16 | 3 | 0 | 26 Nov. 1821. |
| W. M ^c Reynolds - - | Moneymore - - | 21 — — | 52 | 0 | 7 | — | — | — | — |
| W. Fair - - | Cong - - | 5 Nov. — | 13 | 5 | 2¼ | 13 | 5 | 2¼ | 5 Jan. 1823. |
| Tho ^r Parsons (in charge) | Gort - - | ditto - | 23 | 16 | 8 | 23 | 16 | 8 | 13 April 1822. |
| W. Jackson - - | Ballybay - - | 15 — — | 9 | 9 | 8¾ | 9 | 9 | 8¾ | 5 Jan. 1823. |
| J. Battersby - - | Monaghan - - | 5 Dec. — | 50 | 1 | 7¾ | 50 | 1 | 7¾ | 13 April 1822. |
| T. Quinn - - | Croughwell - - | 5 Jan. 1822 | 45 | 3 | 9 | 24 | 1 | 8 | 11 Feb. 1822. |
| G. Moffett - - | Ballymahon - - | 29 — — | 81 | 6 | 5 | 80 | 10 | 3 | 5 Jan. 1823, 46l. 10s. 3d.; 19 Aug. 1823, 34l. |
| J. Moore - - | Crossdoney - - | 5 Feb. — | 45 | 19 | 10¼ | — | — | — | — |
| T. Kenny - - | Knocktopher - - | 14 Mar. — | 153 | 2 | 9½ | — | — | — | — |
| W. Joynson - - | Balbriggan - - | 5 Jan. — | 32 | 18 | 0½ | 32 | 18 | 0½ | 17 Aug. 1822. |
| T. Stone - - | Freshford - - | 31 — — | 23 | 10 | 3½ | 23 | 10 | 3½ | 5 Jan. 1823. |

Appendix, No. 91.—An Account of the Sums left unpaid by Surveyors placed in charge of vacant Offices, &c.—*continued.*

| Name of Surveyor and Name of Deputy. | Name of Town. | Time of Dismissal. | Amount of Arrear. | Amount recovered. | Dates of Payment. |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--|
| | | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | |
| E. Bamber - - | Moira - - | 5 April 1822 | 37 16 7 | 34 13 9 | 5 July 1822, 30l.; 5 Jan. 1823, 4l. 13s. 9d. |
| L. Kelly - - | Ballinrobe - - | ditto - | 23 7 0 | 8 12 3 | 27 May 1822. |
| Thomas Caulfield - | Ardee - - | ditto - | 233 1 9½ | 99 17 6 | 5 Jan. 1823, 74l. 19s. 6d.; 19 Aug. — 24l. 18s. 6d. |
| Nathaniel Booker - | Crossakeale - - | ditto - | 28 10 0 | — | — |
| William M'Loughlin - | Moynalty - - | ditto - | 2 8 7 | 2 8 7 | 5 Jan. 1823. |
| Thomas Shea - - | Mullingar - - | 28 — — | 237 2 4¾ | 43 10 0 | 28 Sept. 1823. |
| Charles Short - - | Roscrea - - | 5 June — | 36 3 5¾ | — | — |
| J. Palmer - - | Portumna - - | ditto - | 5 12 7½ | 5 12 7½ | 5 Jan. 1823. |
| E. Duffin - - | Hollywood - - | 5 July — | 57 19 3½ | 53 2 9 | 19 Aug. 1823. |
| G. Drought - - | Rathcoole - - | ditto - | 30 10 0¾ | — | — |
| J. Pollock - - | Newtownards - - | 5 Oct. — | 7 10 1 | — | — |
| T. Hogan - - | Dunshaughlin - - | ditto - | 68 9 1 | — | — |
| G. Fisher - - | Kilkenny - - | ditto - | 288 15 10 | — | — |
| J. M'Quillan - - | Cumber - - | 14 — — | 58 12 5¾ | — | — |
| S. Carroll - - | Castlecomer - - | 20 — — | 116 5 3¾ | — | — |
| M. Ivis - - | Askeaton - - | 5 Nov. — | 25 3 1¾ | — | — |
| W. North - - | Newport, Tipperary - | ditto - | 45 5 2¾ | — | — |
| E. M'Combs - - | Bailieborough - - | ditto - | 110 18 11½ | — | — |
| J. Foley - - | Graig - - | ditto - | 25 1 0¾ | — | — |
| J. Dollard - - | Cashell - - | ditto - | 32 18 0½ | — | — |
| R. Moroney - - | Miltown-Malbay - - | 16 — — | 15 13 10 | 1 19 2 | — |
| M. M'Kenzie - - | Fermoy - - | 24 — — | 85 17 11¼ | — | — |
| R. Pattison - - | Ballymoney - - | 5 Dec. — | 48 14 2½ | — | — |
| Thomas Gleeson - - | Burris-O'Leigh - - | 10 — — | 101 18 6 | — | — |
| W. Fitzmaurice - - | Cappoquin - - | 20 — — | 60 6 4½ | 18 18 8 | — |

10th Oct. 1823.

THOMAS THOMPSON,
Solicitor Gen. Post-Office.

Appendix, No. 92.

A RETURN of all Postmasters who have been Suspended or Dismissed since the 31st December 1825, or under the

| 1. Place. | 2. Name of Postmaster. | 3. Amount of Salary. | 4. Amount of Allowances. | 5. Suspended or Dismissed. | 6. Date thereof. |
|--------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Killeshandra - - | R. Anderson - - | £ s. d. 27 14 0 | £ s. d. 124 4 0 | Dismissed - | 6 Feb. 1826. |
| Summerhill - - | Frances M'Nabb - | 23 1 8 | - - - | ditto - | 31 March — |
| Clough - - - | A. M'Mullen - - | 18 9 4 | - - - | ditto - | 12 May — |
| Clifden - - - | Moses Ebbett - - | 18 9 4 | - - - | ditto - | 15 May — |
| Ballybay - - - | Michael Forde - - | 36 18 8 | - - - | ditto - | 28 Sept. — |
| Newbridge - - | Eliza Kent - - - | 27 14 0 | - - - | ditto - | 14 Oct. — |
| Dromahair - - | J. Carney - - - | 11 1 8 | 18 0 0 | ditto - | 16 Nov. — |
| Carrickmacross - - | Matilda Leet - - | 42 18 8 | - - - | ditto - | 29 Nov. — |
| Tyrrel's-pass - - | S. Bennett - - - | 42 9 8 | - - - | ditto - | 21 Nov. — |
| Waterford - - - | Alexander Boyde - | 197 11 0 | - - - | ditto - | 24 Mar. 1827 |
| Ross - - - - | U. Burgh - - - - | 42 9 8 | 240 0 0 | ditto - | 24 March — |
| Enniscorthy - - | R. Birkett - - - | 36 9 4 | - - - | ditto - | ditto - |
| Cashel - - - - | John Mills - - - | 62 6 4 | - - - | ditto - | ditto - |
| Bandon - - - - | Mary Burgess - - | 48 19 0 | - - - | ditto - | ditto - |
| Youghal - - - - | Richard Taylor - - | 38 15 8 | - - - | ditto - | ditto - |

Appendix, No. 92.

who have been previously Suspended or Dismissed, but to whom Successors had not then been appointed, following Heads:

| 7. Grounds of Suspension or Dismissal. | 8. Number of Instalments due by such Postmaster when Suspended or Dismissed. | 9. Period for which the same were due. | 10. Total Amount appearing due by such Postmaster at the Date of Suspension or Dismissal. | 11. Amount received towards the Discharge thereof. | 12. Balance now due. |
|---|--|---|---|---|-------------------------|
| | | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| For not giving personal attendance to the duties of his office. | - - - | - - - - | - - - | - - - | 36 12 1 |
| ditto - - - | - - - | - - - - | - - - | - - - | 3 8 9 |
| | | <i>Accruing for</i> | | | |
| For being in arrear - - | 15 | 4 yrs. and 4 months - | 118 10 3 | - - - | 128 1 9 |
| ditto - - - | 27 | 4 yrs. and 4 months - | 95 0 11½ | 6 1 2½ | 88 19 8¾ |
| ditto - - - | 11 | 3 yrs. and 11 months | 190 1 6½ | - - - | 210 13 4¾ |
| For defrauding the revenue - | - - - | - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| For being in arrear - - | 60 | 10 years - - | 150 5 5 | - - - | - - - |
| For not giving personal attendance to the duties of her office. | - - - | - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| For being in arrear - - | 24 | 7 yrs. and 4 months - | 181 14 2 | - - - | 196 3 0½ |
| ditto - - - | 8 | 4 yrs. and 3 months - | 1,491 11 4½ | - - - | - - - |
| ditto - - - | 22 | 8 years - - | 552 1 0¾ | - - - | - - - |
| ditto - - - | 8 | 6 years - - | 223 0 0 | - - - | - - - |
| ditto - - - | 24 | 1 year and 6 months | 475 7 6½ | - - - | - - - |
| ditto - - - | 11 | 4 yrs. and 6 months - | 303 14 1½ | - - - | - - - |
| ditto - - - | 8 | 3 years - - | 312 12 7 | - - - | - - - |

(continued)

Appendix, No. 92.—Return of Postmasters who have been suspended

| <i>(continued.)</i> Place. | Name of Postmaster. | 13. Names of the Sureties. | 14. Amount and description of Security. | 15. Steps taken for the Recovery of the Arrears. |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---|--|---|
| Killesbandra - - - | R. Anderson - - - | Arthur Monypenny and Samuel Kennedy. | <i>Bond for</i> £300 | Scire facias issued on bond. |
| Summerhill - - - | Frances M'Nabb - - - | Thomas Flood and John Hughes. | ditto | Sureties written to. No steps taken in consequence of a memorial of David Wilson before the Treasury. |
| Clough - - - | A. M'Mullen - - - | Rev. Skeffington Thompson and David Wilson. | ditto | - - - |
| Clifden - - - | Moses Ebbett - - - | Rev. Charles Seymour and William Corbett. | £200 | Sureties written to |
| Ballybay - - - | Michael Forde - - - | Patrick Dromgool and Robert M'Crory. | £300 | ditto - - |
| Newbridge - - - | Eliza Kent - - - | William Woods and Thomas Whitley. | ditto | - - - |
| Dromahair - - - | J. Carney - - - | Luke White and James Stewart. | ditto | ditto - - |
| Carrickmacross - - - | Matilda Leet - - - | Edward Leet and Ambrose Leet. | ditto | - - - |
| Tyrrel's-pass - - - | S. Bennett - - - | Richard Somers and Francis Usher. | ditto | ditto - - |
| Waterford - - - | Alexander Boyde - - - | Samuel Napper and Sarah Collins. | £2,000 | - - - |
| Ross - - - | U. Burgh - - - | Michael Egan and Jas. Magee. | £700 | - - - |
| Enniscorthy - - - | R. Birkett - - - | Henry H. Gowan and John Birkett. | £300 | - - - |
| Cashel - - - | John Mills - - - | Robert Pigott and Chas. L. Mills. | ditto | - - - |
| Bandon - - - | Mary Burgess - - - | Lockier Burgess and John Bradshaw. | £500 | - - - |
| Youghal - - - | Richard Taylor - - - | William Garde and Thomas Taylor. | £300 | - - - |

23d May 1827.

or dismissed, since the 31st December 1825, &c.— *continued.*

| 16. | 17. | 18. | 19. | 20. | 21. | 22. |
|---|---|--|--------------------------------------|---|--|---|
| Names of the Parties applied to and proceeded against for the same. | Date of such Application or Proceeding. | Whether Sureties Living and Solvent, or otherwise. | Whether the Office is vacant or not. | What measures taken for filling the Vacancy, if not yet filled, and when. | Period during which the Offices that have been filled up continued vacant. | Reasons for not filling up such Vacancies. |
| Arthur Monypenny and Samuel Kennedy. | Writs issued 19th March 1827. | Arthur Monypenny, returned by the Sheriff as dead, and Samuel Kennedy, living & solvent. | Not vacant. | The new deputy in possession. | No period. | |
| Thomas Flood and John Hughes. | Written to the 17th May 1827. | - - - | ditto | ditto - - | ditto. | |
| - - - - | - - - - | - - - | ditto | ditto - - | ditto. | |
| Rev. Charles Seymour and W. Corbett. | Written to the 17th May 1827. | - - - | ditto | ditto - - | ditto. | |
| Patrick Dromgool and Robt. M'Crory. | ditto | - - - | ditto | ditto - - | ditto. | |
| - - - - | - - - - | - - - | ditto | ditto - - | ditto. | |
| - - - - | - - - - | - - - | ditto | ditto - - | ditto. | |
| - - - - | - - - - | - - - | ditto | ditto - - | ditto. | |
| Richard Somers and Francis Usher. | Written to the 17th May 1827. | - - - | ditto | ditto - - | ditto. | New deputies have been nominated, and their appointments are in progress. |
| - - - - | - - - - | - - - | ditto | A surveyor and extra surveyor in charge of the office. | ditto. | |
| - - - - | - - - - | - - - | ditto | An extra surveyor in charge of the office. | ditto. | |
| - - - - | - - - - | - - - | ditto | A surveyor ordered in charge of the office. | ditto. | |
| - - - - | - - - - | - - - | ditto | An extra surveyor in charge of the office. | ditto. | |
| - - - - | - - - - | - - - | ditto | The new deputy in possession. | ditto. | |
| - - - - | - - - - | - - - | ditto | A surveyor ordered in charge of the office. | ditto. | |

EDWARD S. LEES,

Secretary.

Accounts, Returns,
&c.No. 93.
Turnpike Tolls
for
Mail Coaches.

Appendix, No. 93. - - - - -

A RETURN of all Turnpike Duties paid by the Postmaster General for Mail Coaches, the Acts of Parliament enacting the original Toll, and of the subsequent Acts varying the in it and paying Toll Duty.

| MAIL COACHES. | TURNPIKE TRUSTS. |
|---|---|
| DUBLIN to BELFAST - - Total distance, 80 miles - Turnpike road, 64 $\frac{1}{4}$ - | Dublin to Ratoath and Curragha - - - - |
| | Dublin to Dunleer - - - - |
| | Dunleer to Dundalk - - - - |
| | Dundalk to Newry - - - - |
| | Newry to Banbridge - - - - |
| | Banbridge to Belfast, 1st division - - - - Do. - - Do. - 2d - do. - - - - |
| DUBLIN to CORK via CLONMEL Total distance, 125 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles - Turnpike road, 125 - | Dublin to Kilcullen Green - - - - |
| | Kilcullen Green to Carlow - - - - |
| | Carlow to Kilkenny - - - - |
| | Kilkenny to the bounds of the counties Kilkenny and Tipperary |
| | From the bounds of the counties Kilkenny and Tipperary to the bounds of Tipperary and Cork - - - - From the bounds of the counties of Tipperary and Cork to the city of Cork - - - - |
| DUBLIN to CORK via CASHEL Total distance, 126 $\frac{1}{8}$ miles - Turnpike road, 67 $\frac{1}{4}$ - | Dublin to Kilcullen Green - - - - |
| | Naas to Limerick - - - - |
| | Timaho, in the Queen's County, to the bounds of the county Kilkenny - - - - |
| | From county Tipperary, which joins county Kilkenny, to the city of Cashel and to Tipperary - - - - From the bounds of counties Tipperary and Cork to the city of Cork - - - - |
| DUBLIN to DERRY - - Total distance, 118 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles - Turnpike road, 23 - | Dublin to Dunleer - - - - |
| | Bridge of Derry - - - - |
| DUBLIN to ENNISKILLEN Total distance, 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles - Turnpike road, 23 - | Dublin to Navan - - - - |
| | |
| DUBLIN to GALWAY Total distance, 104 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles - Turnpike road, 59 - | Dublin to Mullingar - - - - |
| | Kinnegad to Athlone - - - - |
| DUBLIN to HOWTH - - Total distance, 7 $\frac{1}{8}$ miles - Turnpike road, 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ - | Dublin to Malahide - - - - |
| | Dublin to the New Packet Harbour at Howth - - - - |

Appendix, No. 93.

Accounts, Returns,
&c.

No. 93.
Turnpike Tolls.
for
Mail Coaches.

distinguishing the different Trusts, the number of Miles constituting each Trust, the date of Amount, and the gross Annual Charge for each Mail Coach Road, and number of Miles comprehended

| Number of Miles constituting each Trust. | Date of the Acts of Parliament enacting the Toll. | Distance travelled in each Trust by the Mail Coaches. | Annual Sum paid for every Coach in each Trust. | Total Amount paid for each Mail Coach Road. |
|--|---|---|--|---|
| | | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 7½ miles - | 56 Geo. 3. - - - | 7½ miles - | 59 6 3 | } |
| 30 — - | 27 Geo. 3. - - - | 7 — - | 59 6 3 | |
| 10 — - | 13, 14, & 55 Geo. 3. - | 10 — - | 109 10 0 | } |
| 10 — - | 23 & 24 Geo. 3., and 1 Geo. 4. | 10 — - | 97 6 8 | |
| 10½ — - | 23 & 24 Geo. 3., and 2 Geo. 4. | 10½ — - | 100 16 0 | } |
| 9½ — - | 38 & 59 Geo. 3. - - - | 9½ — - | 79 1 8 | |
| 10 — - | 38 & 59 Geo. 3. - - - | 10 — - | 79 1 8 | } |
| 21 — - | 38 & 51 Geo. 3. - - - | 21 — - | 316 6 8 | |
| 17 — - | 46 Geo. 3. - - - | 17 — - | 79 1 8 | } |
| 18 — - | 45 & 52 Geo. 3. - - - | 18 — - | 79 1 8 | |
| 13 — - | 52 Geo. 3. - - - | 13 — - | 79 1 8 | 1,186 5 0 |
| 30 — - | 52 Geo. 3. - - - | 30 — - | 158 3 4 | } |
| 26 — - | 39 & 54 Geo. 3. - - - | 26 — - | 474 10 0 | |
| 21 — - | 38 & 51 Geo. 3. - - - | 21 — - | 316 6 8 | } |
| 78 — - | 33 & 38 Geo. 3. - - - | 1½ — - | 79 1 8 | |
| 19½ — - | 15, 16, & 36 Geo. 3. - - | 9¾ — - | 54 15 0 | 1,034 3 4 |
| 24¼ — - | 15, 16, & 36 Geo. 3. - | 15 — - | 109 10 0 | } |
| 26 — - | 39 & 54 Geo. 3. - - - | 20 — - | 474 10 0 | |
| 30 — - | 27 Geo. 3. - - - | 23 — - | 118 12 6 | } |
| - - - | 30, 54, & 59 Geo. 3. - - | - - - | 109 10 0 | |
| 23 — - | 36 & 59 Geo. 3. - - - | 23 — - | 194 13 4 | 194 13 4 |
| 38 — - | 35 Geo. 3. - - - | 29 — - | 237 5 0 | } |
| 30 — - | 50 Geo. 3. - - - | 30 — - | 237 5 0 | |
| 7 — - | 38 Geo. 3. - - - | 2¾ — - | 19 15 5 | } |
| 4 — - | 56 Geo. 3. - - - | 4 — - | 19 15 5 | |

(107.)

(continued)

Accounts, Returns,
&c.
No. 93.
Turnpike Tolls
for
Mail Coaches.

| MAIL COACHES. | TURNPIKE TRUSTS. |
|---|---|
| DUBLIN to LIMERICK Total distance, 94 miles Turnpike road, 94 | Dublin to Kilcullen Green - - - - - Naas to Limerick - - - - - |
| DUBLIN to WATERFORD Total distance, 75½ miles Turnpike road, 74½ | Dublin to Kilcullen Green - - - - - Kilcullen Green to Carlow - - - - - Carlow to Kilkenny - - - - - Shankhill to the city of Waterford - - - - - Bridge of Waterford - - - - - |
| DUBLIN to WEXFORD Total distance, 74¾ miles Turnpike road - | Ferny Carig Bridge - - - - - |
| WATERFORD to LIMERICK Total distance, 60½ miles Turnpike road, 2¾ | From bounds of the counties Kilkenny and Tipperary to the bounds of the counties Tipperary and Cork - - - - - Bridge of Waterford - - - - - |
| WATERFORD to CORK Total distance, 72¾ miles Turnpike road, 35 | Waterford to the bounds of county Cork - - - - - |
| CORK to TRALEE Total distance, 61¾ miles Turnpike road, 61¼ | County of Cork to the bounds of counties Cork and Kerry - - - - - Bounds of counties Cork and Kerry to Tralee - - - - - |
| LIMERICK to ENNIS Total distance, 18¾ miles Turnpike road, 18 | Limerick to Ennis - - - - - Bridge of Bunratty - - - - - |
| KINNEGAD to SLIGO Total distance, 74¾ miles Turnpike road, 8¾ | Dublin to Mullingar - - - - - |
| BELFAST to DERRY Total distance, 69¾ miles Turnpike road - | Bridge of Derry - - - - - |

General Post-Office,
Mail Coach Office,
28th October 1823.

J. FERGUSON,
Surv^r and Supt.

| Number of Miles constituting each Trust. | Date of the Acts of Parliament enacting the Toll. | Distance travelled in each Trust by the Mail Coaches. | Annual Sum paid for every Coach in each Trust. | | | Total Amount paid for each Mail-coach Road. | | |
|--|---|---|--|----|----|---|----|----|
| | | | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| 21 miles - | 38 & 51 Geo. 3. - - | 16 miles - | 316 | 6 | 8 | 1,028 | 1 | 8 |
| 78 — - | 33 & 38 Geo. 3. - - | 78 — - | 711 | 15 | 0 | | | |
| 21 — - | 38 & 51 Geo. 3. - - | 21 — - | 237 | 5 | 0 | 644 | 16 | 8 |
| 17 — - | 46 Geo. 3. - - | 17 — - | 79 | 1 | 8 | | | |
| 18 — - | 45 & 52 Geo. 3. - - | 10½ — - | 79 | 1 | 8 | | | |
| 26 — - | 51 Geo. 3. - - | 26 — - | 158 | 3 | 4 | | | |
| - - - | 26 & 59 Geo. 3. - - | - - - | 91 | 5 | 0 | | | |
| - - - | 53 & 59 Geo. 3. - - | - - - | 109 | 10 | 0 | 109 | 10 | 0 |
| 30 — - | 52 Geo. 3. - - | 2½ — - | 79 | 1 | 8 | 170 | 6 | 8 |
| - - - | 26 & 59 Geo. 3. - - | - - - | 91 | 5 | 0 | | | |
| 36½ — - | 36 & 40 Geo. 3. - - | 35 — - | 177 | 18 | 9 | 177 | 18 | 9 |
| 33½ — - | 52 Geo. 3. - - | 32½ — - | 365 | 0 | 0 | 638 | 15 | 0 |
| 28¼ — - | 52 Geo. 3. - - | 28¼ — - | 273 | 15 | 0 | | | |
| 18¼ — - | 40 Geo. 3. - - | 18 — - | 79 | 1 | 8 | 115 | 11 | 8 |
| - - - | 19, 20, & 59 Geo. 3. - - | - - - | 36 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| 58 — - | 35 Geo. 3. - - | 8¼ — - | 19 | 15 | 5 | 19 | 15 | 5 |
| - - - | 30, 54, & 59 Geo. 3. - - | - - - | 109 | 10 | 0 | 109 | 10 | 0 |
| | | | £ | | | 6,755 19 4 | | |

Accounts, Returns, &c.
No. 93.
Turnpike Tolls for Mail Coaches.

My dear Sir,

By the Return of the particulars of Turnpike Trusts which accompanies this, the Commissioners will perceive the number of miles which our mail coaches pay toll for does not exceed 660, the repairs of which at 32l. a mile a year should not exceed 21,120l. per annum. Of this sum it seems the Post-Office at present contributes very near one third.

Very faithfully, my dear Sir,

EDWD S. LEES.

28th October 1823.

Accounts, Returns,
&c.No. 94.
Toll Duty payable
by the General
Post-Office.

Appendix, No. 94.

A STATEMENT showing the Amount of Toll Duty payable yearly by the General Post-Office in Ireland, on the different Lines of Roads, and for Bridges, with the Names of the Treasurers or Persons who receive the same.

| Lines of Roads. | For what Coaches the Tolls are payable. | Yearly Sum. | Names of the Treasurers or Persons who receive the same. |
|---|---|-------------|--|
| | | £ s. d. | |
| Dublin to Ratoath and Curragher - - } | Dublin to Belfast - - | 54 15 0 | Frederick Bourne. |
| Ditto to Dunleer - - | Ditto to ditto - - | 54 15 0 | Arthur Baslow. |
| Dunleer to Dundalk - - | Ditto to ditto - - | 101 1 6½ | John Page. |
| Dundalk to Newry - - | Ditto to ditto - - | 89 16 11 | Alexander Shekleton. |
| Newry to Banbridge - - | Ditto to ditto - - | 93 0 11 | Trevor Corry. |
| Banbridge to Belfast, 1st division - - } | Ditto to ditto - - | 73 0 0 | Robert Fowler. |
| Ditto to ditto, 2d division | Ditto to ditto - - | 73 0 0 | Robert Garrett. |
| Dublin to Kilcullen Green { | Dublin to Cork by Clonmel | 438 0 0 | George Taylor. |
| | Ditto to ditto by Cashel | 438 0 0 | |
| | Ditto to Limerick - - | 292 0 0 | |
| | Ditto to Waterford - - | 219 0 0 | |
| Kilcullen to Carlow - { | Dublin to Waterford - - | 73 0 0 | Robert Browne. |
| | Ditto to Cork by Clonmel | 73 0 0 | |
| Carlow to Kilkenny - { | Dublin to Waterford - - | 73 0 0 | Andrew Johnson. |
| | Ditto to Cork by Clonmel | 73 0 0 | |
| Kilkenny to the bounds of the counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary - - } | Ditto to ditto - - | 73 0 0 | |
| From bounds of the counties Kilkenny and Tipperary to the bounds of counties Tipperary and Cork - } | Ditto to ditto - - | 146 0 0 | Joseph Grabb. |
| | Waterford to Limerick - - | 73 0 0 | |
| From the bounds of the counties Tipperary and Cork to the city of Cork - - - } | Dublin to Cork by Clonmel | 438 0 0 | Robert Briscoe. |
| | Ditto to ditto by Cashel | 438 0 0 | |
| Shankhill to the city of Waterford - - } | Dublin to Waterford - - | 146 0 0 | Samuel Drake. |
| Timaho, in the Queen's county, to the bounds of the county Kilkenny } | Dublin to Cork by Cashel | 50 10 9¼ | Charles Harte. |
| From the county Tipperary, which joins the county Kilkenny, to the city of Cashel - - } | Ditto to ditto - - | 101 1 6½ | J. C. Anderson, Bart. |
| | | | |
| Naas to Limerick - - { | Ditto to ditto - - | 73 0 0 | Wm. H. Bourne. |
| | Dublin to Limerick - - | 657 0 0 | |
| Dublin to Navan - - | Ditto to Enniskillen - - | 179 13 10¼ | Charles Barry. |
| Dublin to Mullingar - - | Ditto to Galway - - | 219 0 0 | Daniel Simmonds. |
| Kinnegad to Athlone - - | Ditto to ditto - - | 219 0 0 | Richard Summers. |
| Dublin to Malahide - - | Dublin to Howth - - | 18 5 0 | William C. Colville. |
| Ditto to the new packet-harbour at Howth - } | Ditto to ditto - - | 18 5 0 | |
| Waterford to the bounds of the county Cork - } | Waterford to Cork - - | 164 5 0 | Michael Mortimer. |

| Lines of Roads. | For what Coaches the Tolls are payable. | Yearly Sum. | Names of the Treasurers or Persons who receive the same. |
|--|---|----------------------|--|
| County of Cork to the bounds of the county Kerry | Cork to Tralee - - | £ s. d. 336 18 5½ | Thomas M. Browne. |
| | Ditto to ditto - - | 252 13 10½ | Stephen Gallwey. |
| Limerick to Ennis - | Limerick to Ennis - | 73 0 0 | Donatus O'Brien. |
| Limerick to Rathkeale - | Limerick to Tralee - | 146 0 0 | Robert Maxwell. |
| The Bridge of Waterford | Dublin to Waterford - | 84 4 7½ | } Thomas Scott. |
| | Waterford to Limerick - | 84 4 7½ | |
| The Bridge of Bunratty - | Limerick to Ennis - | 33 13 10¼ | T. Studdart. |
| The Bridge of Derry - | Belfast to Derry - - | 100 7 6 | Philip Skipton. |
| The Bridge of Ferry Carrig | Dublin to Wexford - | 101 1 6½ | M. C. Harvey. |
| | | £ 6,444 15 0 | |

Accounts, Returns, &c.
No. 94.
Toll Duty payable by the General Post-Office.

12th October 1826.

P. URQUHART,
Pro Sup^t of Mail Coaches.

Appendix, No. 95.

AN ACCOUNT of all Advances made by the Treasury in Ireland, under the Acts of the 45th & 46th Geo. 3. c. 43 and 134, for making and improving Mail-coach Roads; and the Amount of Repayments made to the Treasury, to the 10th Oct. 1823, on account of said Advances.

| COUNTIES. | ADVANCES IN MONEY. | | | | |
|----------------------|---|--|-------------|---------|--------------|
| Antrim - | For a new line from Belfast to Lisburn | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | |
| | | - 1,596 12 7 | | | |
| | Feb. 18, 1817, paid - - - | - - - | 1,596 12 7 | | |
| | For a new line from Lambeg to Belfast | - 2,400 0 0 | | | |
| | July 30, 1817, paid - - - | - 1,000 0 0 | | | |
| | April 18, 1818, do. - - - | - 1,000 0 0 | | | |
| | Do. 28, — do. - - - | - 400 0 0 | 2,400 0 0 | | |
| | More - - - - | - 6,150 17 8½ | | | |
| | June 4, 1818, paid - - - | - 2,000 0 0 | | | |
| | July 1, — do. - - - | - 2,000 0 0 | | | |
| Do. 28, — do. - - - | - 2,150 17 8½ | 6,150 17 8½ | | | |
| Antrim - | For a new line from Hillsborough to Lisburn | - 2,568 10 7½ | | | |
| | Dec. 6, 1820, paid - - - | - 1,000 0 0 | | | |
| | June 24, 1823, do. - - - | - 1,000 0 0 | 2,000 0 0 | | |
| | Armagh - | For a new line from Armagh to Castleblaney | - 2,045 9 6 | | 12,147 10 3½ |
| | Jan. 15, 1822, paid - - - | - 700 0 0 | | | |
| July 16, — do. - - - | - 700 0 0 | | | | |
| Dec. 2, — do. - - - | - 645 9 6 | 2,045 9 6 | | | |
| | | | 2,045 9 6 | | |

(107.)

(continued)

No. 95.—Advances made by Treasury in Ireland, for making and improving Mail-coach Roads — *continued.*

| COUNTIES. | ADVANCES IN MONEY. | | | | | | |
|--|--|--------|----|--------|--------|-------------|----|
| | | £ | s. | d. | | | |
| Cavan - - - | For a new line from Virginia to Enniskillen | 19,318 | 18 | 11 | | | |
| | Sept. 3, 1818, paid | 4,000 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | Mar. 9, 1814, do. | 4,000 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | Aug. 31, — do. | 4,000 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | July 26, 1815, do. | 4,000 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | Oct. 4, — do. | 3,318 | 18 | 11 | | | |
| | | | | | 19,318 | 18 | 11 |
| | More | 1,840 | 16 | 0 | | | |
| | May 22, 1816, paid | | | | 1,840 | 16 | 0 |
| | For building a stone bridge in lieu of Butler's Bridge, on the above line | 1,551 | 13 | 0 | | | |
| | May 17, 1815, paid | | | | 1,551 | 13 | 0 |
| | For claying bogs and soft ground on the line from Virginia to Lisnaskea | 1,210 | 5 | 6 | | | |
| | Nov. 23, 1814, paid | | | | 1,210 | 5 | 6 |
| | For damages awarded for losses sustained by persons through whose lands the post-road runs | 2,184 | 4 | 10 | | | |
| | Oct. 2, 1813, paid | | | | 2,184 | 4 | 10 |
| | For damages awarded J. M. Cottingham, for making a new line of road from Cavan to Virginia | 577 | 13 | 10 | | | |
| | July 27, 1814, paid | | | | 577 | 13 | 10 |
| | For completing the Cavan line of mail-coach road | 700 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | Dec. 4, 1816, paid | | | | 700 | 0 | 0 |
| | For finishing the new line from Virginia towards Enniskillen | 1,154 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Oct. 14, 1817, paid | | | | 1,154 | 0 | 0 | |
| | | | | | | 28,537 12 1 | |
| Cork - - - | For a new line of mail-coach road from Cork to Skibbereen | 25,128 | 17 | 0 | | | |
| | Nov. 16, 1810, paid | 6,282 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | July 9, 1811, do. | 6,282 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | Sept. 27, — do. | 6,282 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | Feb. 10, 1812, do. | 6,282 | 17 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | | 25,128 | 17 | 0 |
| | More | 9,000 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | July 17, 1812, paid | 2,000 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | Sept. 25, — do. | 2,000 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | Nov. 27, — do. | 2,000 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | Jan. 29, 1813, do. | 3,000 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | | 9,000 | 0 | 0 |
| | More | 12,000 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | Aug. 31, 1814, paid | 4,000 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | Dec. 7, — do. | 4,000 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | Sept. 20, 1815, do. | 4,000 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 12,000 | 0 | 0 | |
| For a new line from Fermoy by Rathcormick to Middleton | 10,000 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| July 9, 1810, paid | 3,000 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| May 3, 1811, do. | 3,000 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Dec. 20, — do. | 4,000 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| | | | | 10,000 | 0 | 0 | |

No. 95.—Advances made by Treasury in Ireland, for making and improving Mail-Coach Roads — *continued.*

| COUNTIES. | ADVANCES IN MONEY. | | | | | | |
|---|--|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------------|-------|
| | | £ | s. d. | £ | s. d. | £ | s. d. |
| Cork (<i>continued</i>) | For a new line from the town of Bandon to the town of Bantry - - - - | 23,512 | 8 6 | | | | |
| | Oct. 24, 1811, paid - - - - | 5,000 | 0 0 | | | | |
| | Feb. 21, 1812, do. - - - - | 5,000 | 0 0 | | | | |
| | Aug. 4, — do. - - - - | 5,000 | 0 0 | | | | |
| | Dec. 17, — do. - - - - | 8,512 | 8 6 | 23,512 | 8 6 | | |
| | For a new line between the city of Cork and Kinsale - - - - | 6,272 | 13 0 | | | | |
| | May 23, 1812, paid - - - - | 2,000 | 0 0 | | | | |
| | May 20, 1813, do. - - - - | 2,000 | 0 0 | | | | |
| | Aug. 17, 1814, do. - - - - | 2,272 | 13 0 | 6,272 | 13 0 | | |
| | For a new line from Cork to Youghal, between the bridge in the village of Killea, and Mr. Kiely's demesne wall, in the town of Youghal - - - - | 5,464 | 17 5½ | | | | |
| | Oct. 23, 1816, paid - - - - | 2,000 | 0 0 | | | | |
| | April 30, 1817 do. - - - - | 2,000 | 0 0 | | | | |
| | Oct. 29, — do. - - - - | 1,464 | 17 5½ | 5,464 | 17 5½ | | |
| For the several persons to whom damages have been awarded for the above road: | | | | | | | |
| Oct. 23, 1816, paid - - - - | | | 1,178 | 19 4½ | | | |
| For casting, fencing, building bridges, stoning and gravelling, within the county of Cork, the new line from Tullagh to Youghal - - - - | 8,785 | 9 2 | | | | | |
| May 12, 1819, paid - - - - | 3,000 | 0 0 | | | | | |
| July 28, — do. - - - - | 3,000 | 0 0 | | | | | |
| Jan. 12, 1820, do. - - - - | 2,785 | 9 2 | 8,785 | 9 2 | | | |
| For a new line from Cork to Bandon - - - - | 9,358 | 7 9 | | | | | |
| Sept. 20, 1820, paid - - - - | 3,000 | 0 0 | | | | | |
| Nov. 2, 1821, do. - - - - | 3,000 | 0 0 | | | | | |
| Do. 28, — do. - - - - | 3,358 | 7 9 | 9,358 | 7 9 | | | |
| For damages awarded to proprietors of grounds: | | | | | | | |
| Sept. 27, 1820, paid - - - - | | | 727 | 1 3 | | | |
| For widening 24 perches of said road - - - - | 528 | 6 8 | | | | | |
| July 17, 1822, paid - - - - | 200 | 0 0 | | | | | |
| Sept. 4, — do. - - - - | 328 | 6 8 | 528 | 6 8 | | | |
| City of Cork - | For a new line from the City of Cork to Skibbereen, through the liberties of the city - - - - | 2,750 | 0 0 | | | | |
| April 16, 1811, paid - - - - | 1,000 | 0 0 | | | | | |
| Nov. 8, — do. - - - - | 1,000 | 0 0 | | | | | |
| Dec. 18, 1812, do. - - - - | 750 | 0 0 | 2,750 | 0 0 | | | |
| Down - - | For making three miles and a quarter of road from Newtownards to Belfast - - - - | 4,818 | 13 9 | | | 114,707 0 2 | |
| Sept. 19, 1819, paid - - - - | 2,000 | 0 0 | | | | | |
| Oct. 4, — do. - - - - | 2,000 | 0 0 | | | | | |
| May 24, 1820, do. - - - - | 818 | 13 9 | 4,818 | 13 9 | | | |

No. 95.—Advances made by Treasury in Ireland, for making and improving Mail-Coach Roads—*continued.*

| COUNTIES. | ADVANCES IN MONEY. | | |
|--|--|--------------|-------------|
| | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Down - - (continued) | For casting, fencing, gravelling, and building bridges, within the County of Down, upon the new line from Hillsborough to Lisburn | 2,064 17 11½ | |
| | May 30, 1821, paid - - - - | 800 0 0 | |
| | Sept. 3, 1823, do. - - - - | 800 0 0 | 1,600 0 0 |
| | For opening a new line of road from Newtownards to Donaghadee - - - - | 566 10 0 | |
| | Aug. 28, 1822, paid - - - - | 200 0 0 | |
| | Sept. 4, — do. - - - - | 366 10 0 | 566 10 0 |
| | For making and finishing a new line of road between Newtownards and Belfast - - - - | 866 11 4 | |
| | Nov. 20, 1822, paid - - - - | 300 0 0 | |
| | June 24, 1823, do. - - - - | 300 0 0 | |
| | Aug. 20, — do. - - - - | 266 11 4 | 866 11 4 |
| For making and finishing, within the county Down, twenty perches of the new line of road between Newtownards and Belfast, and building a pipe thereon : Sept. 3, 1823, paid - - - - | | 144 0 0 | 7,995 15 1 |
| Dublin - - | For opening and completing the new road from Dublin to Bray, and paying damages on said line of road : July 2, 1816, paid - - - - | | 3,136 0 0 |
| | For improving part of the turnpike road from Dublin to the new packet harbour of Howth : Jan. 20, 1817, paid - - - - | | 4,000 0 0 |
| | For damages awarded to several persons on said road : Feb. 4, 1817, paid - - - - | | 1,183 17 7 |
| Fermanagh - | For a new line of road between Cavan and Enniskillen - - - - | 14,492 19 4 | |
| | June 30, 1810, paid - - - - | 5,000 0 0 | |
| | Dec. 20, 1811, do. - - - - | 5,000 0 0 | |
| | Aug. 30, 1812, do. - - - - | 4,492 19 4 | 14,492 19 4 |
| | More - - - - | 10,000 0 0 | |
| | Sept. 3, 1813, paid - - - - | 4,000 0 0 | |
| | June 1, 1814, do. - - - - | 4,000 0 0 | |
| | Nov. 23, — do. - - - - | 2,000 0 0 | 10,000 0 0 |
| | More to complete - - - - | 6,000 0 0 | |
| | Dec. 14, 1814, paid - - - - | 2,000 0 0 | |
| July 3, 1815, do. - - - - | 2,000 0 0 | | |
| Jan. 20, 1816, do. - - - - | 2,000 0 0 | 6,000 0 0 | 30,492 19 4 |
| Galway - - | For a new line of road from Ballinasloe to Loughrea - - - - | 549 3 0½ | |
| | Nov. 15, 1820, paid - - - - | 200 0 0 | |
| | Sept. 4, 1822, do. - - - - | 200 0 0 | |
| | July 23, 1823, do. - - - - | 149 3 0½ | 549 3 0½ |

No. 95.—Advances made by Treasury in Ireland, for making and improving Mail-Coach Roads—*continued.*

| COUNTIES. | ADVANCES IN MONEY. | | |
|--|---|-------------|-------------|
| | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Kerry - - | For a new line of road from the town of Tralee to Tarbert - - - - - | 10,497 2 4 | |
| | March 8, 1811, paid - - - - - | 3,000 0 0 | |
| | Sept. 13, — do. - - - - - | 3,000 0 0 | |
| | Dec. 20, — do. - - - - - | 4,497 2 4 | |
| | | | 10,497 2 4 |
| | For a new line of road from Killarney to Tralee - - - - - | 9,602 13 1½ | |
| | Aug. 2, 1811, paid - - - - - | 3,000 0 0 | |
| | Oct. 2, 1812, do. - - - - - | 3,000 0 0 | |
| | May 28, 1813, do. - - - - - | 3,602 13 1½ | |
| | | | 9,602 13 1½ |
| | More - - - - - | 4,889 16 6 | |
| | Sept. 13, 1815, paid - - - - - | 2,000 0 0 | |
| | June 12, 1816, do. - - - - - | 2,889 16 6 | |
| | | | 4,889 16 6 |
| For accomplishing the road from Tralee to Limerick - - - - - | 5,000 0 0 | | |
| Jan. 20, 1813, paid - - - - - | 1,500 0 0 | | |
| Nov. 4, — do. - - - - - | 1,500 0 0 | | |
| Dec. 3, — do. - - - - - | 2,000 0 0 | | |
| | | 5,000 0 0 | |
| More - - - - - | 4,200 17 7 | | |
| May 17, 1815, paid - - - - - | 2,000 0 0 | | |
| July 28, — do. - - - - - | 2,200 17 7 | | |
| | | 4,200 17 7 | |
| More, for completing said road - - - - - | 5,223 11 8½ | | |
| Aug. 30, 1820, paid - - - - - | 2,000 0 0 | | |
| Jan. 31, 1821, do. - - - - - | 2,000 0 0 | | |
| Oct. 31, — do. - - - - - | 1,223 11 8½ | | |
| | | 5,223 11 8½ | |
| | | 39,414 1 3 | |
| Kilkenny - | For completing the new road from Dublin to Waterford, between Goats Bridge, Knockwilliam's Bridge, and Luke's Well's Bridge | 4,520 1 6 | |
| | June 26, 1816, paid - - - - - | 2,000 0 0 | |
| | March 4, 1818, do. - - - - - | 2,520 1 6 | |
| | | | 4,520 1 6 |
| | For completing the above road - - - - - | 1,350 7 10 | |
| | Nov. 18, 1818, paid - - - - - | - - - | 1,350 7 10 |
| | For damages awarded on account of making said road - - - - - | 1,967 6 7 | |
| | May 7, 1817, paid - - - - - | - - - | 1,967 6 7 |
| | For opening a new line between Knockmelun Bridge and Mullinavat, and for building bridges thereon - - - - - | 1,480 19 2 | |
| | Oct. 25, 1820, paid - - - - - | 500 0 0 | |
| June 30, 1822, do. - - - - - | 500 0 0 | | |
| July 9, — do. - - - - - | 480 19 2 | | |
| | | 1,480 19 2 | |
| | | 9,318 15 1 | |

(107.)

(continued)

No. 95.—Advances made by Treasury in Ireland, for making and improving Mail-Coach Roads — *continued.*

| COUNTIES. | ADVANCES IN MONEY. | | |
|--|---|------------|-------------|
| | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| City of Kilkenny | For part of a new road between Dublin and Cork, including damages - - - | 824 17 6 | |
| | Oct. 7, 1816, paid - - - - | - - - | 824 17 6 |
| | For part of a new line between Kilkenny and Kilcullen Bridge - - - | 351 15 4 | |
| | July 16, 1817, paid - - - - | - - - | 351 15 4 |
| | For damages sustained by several persons from said road running through their lands - | 507 7 6 | |
| | March 18, 1818, paid - - - - | - - - | 507 7 6 |
| | For forming, fencing, and making 44 perches of the mail-coach road from Dublin to Cork, between the new barrack wall and the pound in Upper John-street - - | 140 8 8 | |
| | June 23, 1819, paid - - - - | - - - | 140 8 8 |
| | For making 70 perches of said road from the pound in Upper John-street and Windgap-hill - - - - | 194 7 7 | |
| | June 23, 1819, paid - - - - | - - - | 194 7 7 |
| For damages sustained by the two branches of mail-coach road from Dublin to Cork - | 480 18 8 | | |
| June 23, 1819, paid - - - - | - - - | 480 18 8 | |
| | | | 2,499 15 3 |
| King's County | For a new line from Parsonstown to Mountmelick - - - - | 430 7 1 | |
| Aug. 2, 1814, paid - - - - | - - - | - - - | 430 7 1 |
| Limerick - | For a new line of road between the city of Limerick and the town of Tralee - | 13,923 0 0 | |
| Nov. 2, 1810, paid - - - - | 4,000 0 0 | | |
| Oct. 16, 1811, do. - - - - | 4,000 0 0 | | |
| Nov. 6, 1812, do. - - - - | 5,923 0 0 | | |
| | | 13,923 0 0 | |
| More, to complete - - - - | 2,106 3 0 | | |
| May 15, 1816, paid - - - - | - - - | 2,106 3 0 | |
| For a new line from Glin to Tarbert, between Ballynamuddagh and the boundary of the county - - - - | 1,611 15 0 | | |
| Oct. 16, 1811, paid - - - - | - - - | 1,611 15 0 | |
| For a new line from the town of Tipperary to the city of Limerick - - - - | 9,317 7 4 | | |
| Nov. 20, 1812, paid - - - - | 2,000 0 0 | | |
| Sept. 14, 1814, do. - - - - | 2,000 0 0 | | |
| Oct. 19, — do. - - - - | 2,000 0 0 | | |
| Jan. 17, 1815, do. - - - - | 3,317 7 4 | | |
| | | 9,317 4 0 | |
| For completing a new line between Creavesford and Glin - - - - | 6,345 7 0 | | |
| May 18, 1814, paid - - - - | 3,000 0 0 | | |
| Sept 14, — do. - - - - | 3,345 7 0 | | |
| | | 6,345 7 0 | |
| | | | 33,303 12 4 |

No. 95.—Advances made by Treasury in Ireland, for making and improving Mail-Coach Roads—*continued.*

| COUNTIES. | ADVANCES IN MONEY. | | |
|--|---|-------------|-------------|
| | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Limerick City | For a new line of road from Limerick to Tipperary and Waterford - - - | 4,290 11 10 | |
| | June 15, 1814, paid - - - | 2,000 0 0 | |
| | July 20, — do. - - - | 2,290 11 10 | |
| | | | 4,290 11 10 |
| Meath - - | For part of a new line of road, including damages, from Dublin to Slane - - - | 7,022 1 4½ | |
| | Oct. 7, 1816, paid - - - | 2,000 0 0 | |
| | Jan. 17, 1817, do. - - - | 2,000 0 0 | |
| | Nov. 18, — do. - - - | 3,022 1 4½ | 7,022 1 4½ |
| Monaghan - | For a new line between Castleblaney and Carrickmacross - - - | 1,521 4 6 | |
| | Nov. 2, 1810, paid - - - | - - - | 1,521 4 6 |
| | For improving the road between Monaghan and Aghnacloy - - - | 2,932 0 10 | |
| | Sept. 13, 1811, paid - - - | - - - | 2,932 0 10 |
| | For a new line from the town of Monaghan to the townland of Killurin - - - | 826 19 6 | |
| | May 25, 1814, paid - - - | - - - | 826 19 6 |
| | For a new line from Monaghan to Castleblaney - - - | 6,745 6 11 | |
| | April 20, 1813, paid - - - | 2,967 10 0 | |
| | July, 9, 1814, do. - - - | 422 16 7 | |
| | Sept. 7, — do. - - - | 980 8 9 | |
| | Sept. 13, — do. - - - | 2,374 11 7 | 6,745 6 11 |
| | For accomplishing that part of a new line, from Monaghan to Castleblaney, which runs through the barony of Cremorne - | 1,442 18 2½ | |
| April 20, 1813, paid - - - | - - - | 1,442 18 2½ | |
| For building gulleys and bridges on the above line of road - - - | 232 11 7 | | |
| June 19, 1816, paid - - - | - - - | 232 11 7 | |
| Queen's County | For a new line from Parsonstown to Mountmelick - - - | 939 10 1 | |
| | August 2, 1814, paid - - - | - - - | 939 10 1 |
| Roscommon - | For a new line between Carrick-on-Shannon and Boyle - - - | 3,572 13 2 | |
| | Feb. 23, 1814, paid - - - | 1,802 5 9 | |
| | Do. — do. - - - | 1,770 7 5 | 3,572 13 2 |
| Tipperary | For a new line of road from Cahir, county Tipperary, to Mitchellstown, county Cork | 7,000 0 0 | |
| | April 15, 1811, paid - - - | 2,000 0 0 | |
| | Oct. 4, — do. - - - | 2,000 0 0 | |
| | May 8, 1812, do. - - - | 3,000 0 0 | 7,000 0 0 |

No. 95.—Advances made by Treasury in Ireland, for making and improving Mail-Coach Roads—*continued.*

| COUNTIES. | ADVANCES IN MONEY. | | |
|------------------------------|--|------------|------------|
| | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Tipperary - (continued) | For the road from Tipperary towards the city of Limerick - - - - - | 2,584 8 0 | |
| | June 1, 1814, paid - - - - - | 1,000 0 0 | |
| | Do. 29, — do. - - - - - | 1,584 8 0 | 2,584 8 0 |
| | For a new line from Cahir to Tipperary - - - - - | 3,779 16 7 | |
| | June 12, 1816, paid - - - - - | 2,000 0 0 | |
| | Oct. 16, — do. - - - - - | 1,779 16 7 | 3,779 16 7 |
| | More - - - - - | 3,031 9 1 | |
| | June 18, 1817, paid - - - - - | 1,000 0 0 | |
| | Sept. 3, — do. - - - - - | 1,000 0 0 | |
| | Do. — do. - - - - - | 1,031 9 1 | 3,031 9 1 |
| | For the road from Clonmel to Cahir - - - - - | 5,877 6 6 | |
| | June 18, 1817, paid - - - - - | 2,000 0 0 | |
| | Sept. 3, — do. - - - - - | 2,000 0 0 | |
| | Do. — do. - - - - - | 1,877 6 6 | 5,877 6 6 |
| | For a new line from Cahir to Tipperary - - - - - | 2,483 2 0 | |
| May 19, 1819, paid - - - - - | 1,000 0 0 | | |
| Do. 26, — do. - - - - - | 1,000 0 0 | | |
| Oct. 25, 1820 do. - - - - - | 483 2 0 | 2,483 2 0 | |
| | | 24,756 2 2 | |
| Tyrone - - | For making and improving the road through the baronies of Omagh, Clogher, and Strabane - - - - - | 22,050 2 4 | |
| | Nov. 27, 1812, paid - - - - - | 4,000 0 0 | |
| | May 7, 1813, do. - - - - - | 4,000 0 0 | |
| | Aug. 20, — do. - - - - - | 4,000 0 0 | |
| | Nov. 19, — do. - - - - - | 4,000 0 0 | |
| | June 1, 1814, do. - - - - - | 4,000 0 0 | |
| | April 26, — do. - - - - - | 2,050 2 4 | 22,050 2 4 |
| Waterford - | For the road from Waterford to Dunmore Harbour - - - - - | 6,006 10 3 | |
| | June 7, 1817, paid - - - - - | 2,000 0 0 | |
| | July 19, — do. - - - - - | 2,000 0 0 | |
| | Aug. 30, — do. - - - - - | 2,006 10 3 | 6,006 10 3 |

No. 95.—Advances made by Treasury in Ireland, for making and improving Mail-Coach Roads — *continued.*

| COUNTIES. | ADVANCES IN MONEY. | | |
|----------------------------|--|--------------|-------------|
| | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Waterford - (continued) | For the new and widened line leading from Tallagh to Youghall - - - - | 9,945 17 0 | |
| | April 19, 1819, paid - - - - | 3,000 0 0 | |
| | Aug. 4, — do. - - - - | 3,000 0 0 | |
| | Dec. 14, — do. - - - - | 3,945 17 0 | 9,945 17 0 |
| | For a new line from Lismore to Tallagh - | 1,534 13 6½ | |
| | April 3, 1822, paid - - - - | 500 0 0 | |
| | June 19, — do. - - - - | 500 0 0 | |
| | Dec. 18, — do. - - - - | 534 13 6½ | 1,534 13 6½ |
| | | | 17,487 0 9½ |
| | | | |
| Wexford - | For a new line of road from Arklow to Gorey | 4,000 0 0 | |
| | Oct. 16, 1815, paid - - - - | 2,000 0 0 | |
| | Sept. 4, 1816, do. - - - - | 2,000 0 0 | 4,000 0 0 |
| Wicklow - | For a new line between Bray and Newtown-Mount-Kennedy - - - - | 1,068 14 7 | |
| | Oct. 4, 1811, paid - - - - | - - - - | 1,068 14 7 |
| | For a new line from Dublin to Wexford, between Bray and Arklow - - - - | 22,599 6 10½ | |
| | May 1, 1812, paid - - - - | 4,000 0 0 | |
| | Aug. 14, — do. - - - - | 4,000 0 0 | |
| | Jan. 20, 1813, do. - - - - | 4,000 0 0 | |
| | March 26, — do. - - - - | 4,000 0 0 | |
| | May 28, — do. - - - - | 4,000 0 0 | |
| | Sept. 24, — do. - - - - | 2,599 6 10½ | 22,599 6 0½ |
| | More - - - - | 12,000 0 0 | |
| | | | |
| | June 30, 1814, paid - - - - | 3,000 0 0 | |
| | Aug. 3, — do. - - - - | 3,000 0 0 | |
| | March 1, 1815, do. - - - - | 3,000 0 0 | |
| | March 6, 1816, do. - - - - | 3,000 0 0 | 12,000 0 0 |

No. 95.—Advances made by Treasury in Ireland, for making and improving Mail-Coach Roads — *continued.*

| COUNTIES. | ADVANCES IN MONEY. | | |
|--------------------------|---|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Wicklow - (continued) | For a new line from Dublin to Waterford, through the eastern side of the county of Wicklow - - - - - | 6,858 10 2½ | |
| | Oct. 14, 1813, paid - - - - - | 3,000 0 0 | |
| | March 1, 1815, do. - - - - - | 3,858 10 2½ | 6,858 10 2½ |
| | To finish the new line at the western side of the county of Wicklow - - - - - | 10,076 18 2 | |
| | Sept. 13, 1815, paid - - - - - | 3,000 0 0 | |
| | July 24, 1816, do. - - - - - | 3,000 0 0 | |
| | Jan. 18, 1817, do. - - - - - | 3,000 0 0 | 9,000 0 0 |
| | For damages awarded to different persons through whose lands the road runs, in the upper half barony of Talbotstown - - - - - | 1,200 0 0 | |
| | June 7, 1815, paid - - - - - | - - - - - | 1,200 0 0 |
| | For finishing the new line from Dublin to Wexford between Rathnew and Gorey, through Rathdrum and Arklow - - - - - | 6,132 0 0 | |
| | April 29, 1818, paid - - - - - | 2,000 0 0 | |
| | Aug. 26, — do. - - - - - | 4,132 0 0 | 6,132 0 0 |
| | To complete the mail-coach road to the bounds of the county of Wexford - - - - - | 2,400 0 0 | |
| | Nov. 10, 1819, paid - - - - - | 1,000 0 0 | |
| | May 17, 1820, do. - - - - - | 1,000 0 0 | 2,000 0 0 |
| | | | 60,858 11 8 |
| | | TOTAL Advances in Money | £ 448,439 13 0½ |

No. 95.—Advances made by Treasury in Ireland, for making and improving Mail-coach Roads—*continued.*

| ADVANCES IN DEBENTURES bearing Interest at £5 per cent. | | |
|---|------------|-------------|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| To Messrs. William Bourne and John Anderson, directors of the turnpike road from Naas to Ballyroan and Limerick: | | |
| From 2d August 1810 - - - - - | 2,000 0 0 | |
| 24th September 1810 - - - - - | 4,198 0 0 | 6,198 0 0 |
| Interest and sinking fund on 2,000 <i>l.</i> paid to 2d February 1812. | | |
| Ditto - - - on 4,198 <i>l.</i> paid to 24th March 1812. | | |
| Directors and trustees of the turnpike road from Dublin through Finglass to Curraha, part of a post road from Dublin to Slaue: | | |
| From 25th March 1811 - - - - - | 1,000 0 0 | |
| 24th June 1812 - - - - - | 1,000 0 0 | 2,000 0 0 |
| No Interest or sinking fund has been paid. | | |
| Trustees of the turnpike road from the bounds of the counties of Limerick and Cork, to Cork, from 29th September 1812 - - - - - | 12,000 0 0 | |
| Interest and sinking fund paid to the 25th March 1817. | | |
| Trustees to the turnpike road from the bounds of the counties of Limerick and Cork, between the towns of Kilmallock and Charleville, to the city of Cork, from the 25th March 1815 - - - - - | 8,000 0 0 | 20,000 0 0 |
| Interest and sinking fund paid to the 25th March 1817. | | |
| Trustees of the road between Kilcullen Green and the town of Carlow, from the 25th September 1813 - - - - - | - - - | 1,200 0 0 |
| Interest and sinking fund paid to the 29th September 1818. | | |
| Treasurer of the turnpike road from the town of Athy, in the county Kildare, to the town of Castlecomer in the county of Kilkenny, and to the town of Leighlin Bridge in the county of Carlow, and from the town of Carlow to the said town of Castlecomer, from the 25th March 1816 - - - - - | - - - | 6,600 0 0 |
| Interest and sinking fund paid to the 25th September 1819. | | |
| Trustees of the turnpike road from Dublin to Mullingar, from the 10th October 1817 - - - - - | - - - | 3,459 11 6 |
| Interest and sinking fund paid to 10th October 1822. | | |
| The trustees of the turnpike road from Dunleer to Dundalk: | | |
| From 10th October 1818 - - - - - | 4,000 0 0 | |
| From 10th October 1819 - - - - - | 1,000 0 0 | 5,000 0 0 |
| Interest and sinking fund paid to 5th April 1822. | | |
| TOTAL Advances in Debentures | - - £ | 44,457 11 6 |

No. 95.—Advances made by Treasury in Ireland, &c. — *continued.*

REPAYMENTS into the TREASURY in IRELAND, through the Receiver-general of Excise,
on account of Advances made (in Money) for the improving of Mail-coach Roads.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|--------|---------|------|
| In the year ending the 5th January 1812 - - - | 13,944 | 18 | 4½ |
| 1813 - - - - | 19,605 | 16 | 9 |
| 1814 - - - - | 30,752 | 13 | 11½ |
| 1815 - - - - | 53,396 | 12 | 11½ |
| 1816 - - - - | 41,991 | 6 | 0½ |
| 1817 - - - - | 44,615 | 9 | 5 |
| 1818 - - - - | 32,592 | 12 | 9¾ |
| 1819 - - - - | 42,999 | 14 | 4½ |
| 1820 - - - - | 36,860 | 4 | 6¼ |
| 1821 - - - - | 25,263 | 9 | 11¼ |
| 1822 - - - - | 35,074 | 7 | 10½ |
| 1823 - - - - | 15,411 | 17 | 1 |
| From the 5th January 1823 to 10th October following - | 20,083 | 10 | 4¾ |
| | £ | 412,592 | 14 6 |

Vice-Treasurer's Office, }
30th October 1823. }

W. BLACKER,
D. Vice-Treasurer.

EXAMINATIONS.

Minutes of Evidence taken before the Parliamentary Commissioners
of Revenue Inquiry, at their Office in Dublin.

Appendix, No. 96.

Monday, 11th August 1823.

The Right Honourable THOMAS WALLACE, M. P., in the Chair.

The Right Honourable the Earl of ROSSE, having affirmed upon his Honour,
was examined.

A BOOK has been put into the hands of the Commissioners since they came here, containing, among other things, a statement of the duties of the several officers employed in the post-office; it appears to be signed by the secretary, and to be signed by command. The Commissioners take for granted that your lordship is cognizant of that book, and that it has been communicated by your lordship's order?—No.

Your lordship holds the office of postmaster-General?—I do.

You are one of the joint postmasters?—I am.

How long have you been so?—I was appointed in November 1809.

Will your lordship be kind enough to state the general duties that belong to that office, and how far they are executed in person?—I conceive that the duties are, to superintend the whole management of the post-office, to inspect carefully the accounts of the post-office, and to take care, in making any payments, that the demands for money are correct and proper, and to sign the warrants to the Bank by which those are paid. I receive every day a morning and an evening report of the number of officers that attend upon duty, and of those that are absent; of the hour that each mail-coach arrives to a minute, and the minute at which it departs; of the number of letters outwards and inwards, and the postage upon those letters; I receive also a weekly check: these are furnished to me whether in town or country: the weekly check from the accountant-general states the receipts and disbursements of the week.

What degree of personal superintendence does your lordship exercise?—I come occasionally to town whenever I think that there is occasion: I hear any complaints: I receive and answer, at all times, letters from all parts of the country.

Of course, in the statement of the duties attached to the office, your lordship includes the two postmasters; that the same duties belong to each?—Certainly.

Will your lordship have the goodness to state in what manner the duties of the postmasters are performed, and how the different duties that are personally performed are divided between them?—I conceived from the time of my appointment (I was appointed to succeed Lord Clancarty), that the management of the post-office devolved upon me; so I understood from Government; and in repeated communications from Government since, if any thing in the management of it occurred which Government did not approve of, they told me I was the person that they held responsible for it. I conceive it would be impossible to manage such a complete system as the post-office if two postmasters-general were acting together, as they might often vary in opinion.

The Commissioners are to understand, that what you collected from Government was, that the active duties of postmaster-general were to be executed by you, and that you were responsible for them?—Yes.

Has that been the case?—It has; in some few instances Lord O'Neill has differed from me in opinion, but they have been very few.

Do you conceive yourself bound in all cases to take the opinion of Lord O'Neill?—No, I do not; for instance, when I was appointed postmaster-general, I was particularly desired to attend to Lord Clancarty's system, which he had been framing for the management of the post-office; that system he had not time to complete. I applied myself particularly to the completion of the system in the important part of the manner of keeping the accounts. Antecedent to my time, there never had been an account of the post-office audited, neither by the postmasters-general nor by the Commissioners of Accounts; the money, antecedent to my time that was in the Bank, could be drawn out at any time, in any sums the secretary thought fit, merely by putting his initials to orders for that purpose, and that without the postmasters-general being aware what sums he drew out; I therefore formed a system of account similar to that which I found in the Treasury. I had been a commissioner of the Treasury

Examinations.

No. 96.

Earl of Rosse.
11th Aug. 1823.

prior to my being postmaster-general. I then ordered that no money should be drawn out of the Bank except upon a warrant signed by the postmaster-general. Lord O'Neill at that time I did not, I believe, know even by sight; I am not sure but I might have been once in company with him; I had never seen him at the post-office; I made all these regulations, and every other that I thought necessary at the time, without any communication whatever with Lord O'Neill; he never made any objection to any thing that I did. I was afterwards obliged to attend Parliament in England, and when I was there, the bills and warrants were sent to me as usual for my signature: at last I found that on some occasions the secretary sent the warrants to Lord O'Neill for his signature, he being then in Ireland; and I had two objections to the public money being paid on those warrants without my signature; one was, that I did not see what money was drawn out of the Bank; and another was, that possibly the secretary might send an account to Lord O'Neill which I would have objected to; and therefore I wrote to Lord O'Neill that I thought in future every warrant should receive the signature of both postmasters-general; from that time that has been the regulation, except with respect to payments to the Treasury. The secretary had objected to this mode of proceeding; he said that it would cause so much delay in the payments; my reply was, that the payments by the Treasury were much more considerable than those by the post-office; that in the Treasury it was necessary that three commissioners of the Treasury should sign each warrant; not a shilling could be drawn out of the Bank except by three of the commissioners of the Treasury signing the warrant; and therefore, as the signature of three was necessary, even at times when some of the commissioners of the Treasury were attending Parliament, and still the business went on without any inconvenient interruption, I adopted the same method with respect to the post-office; and the only deviation from that that I assented to, was in case of payments by the post-office to the Treasury on the account of Government, the signature of one postmaster-general there I thought sufficient, in case of any emergency, if money should be wanted by the Government, because there was no danger of any loss being thereby sustained, as it was merely transferred at the Bank from the credit of the post-office to the credit of the Treasury, and that system has been pursued ever since; so that Lord O'Neill signs every warrant before it is paid as well as myself. I thought that was a more proper way and a more delicate way than to say to Lord O'Neill I am the acting postmaster-general.

The duties and powers of the postmasters-general are defined by Act of Parliament, are they not?—Not particularly; it is only generally stated in the Act that we shall, after the expenses of the management, pay the surplus into the Treasury.

Does the Act define with respect to the powers to be exercised in the management of the post-office?—No, it does not.

Are you obliged to act jointly, or have you in any case the power of acting separately?—I believe in all cases we have the power of acting separately.

That is, that the signature of one bears the authority of both in all cases?—I believe in all cases.

Are there any particular cases that your lordship can state in which you have found considerable inconvenience arise from the postmasters acting separately and acting differently in the same cases?—There is one very striking one with respect to the second mail-coach to Cork.

Will your lordship have the goodness to state the particulars?—In a few days after I was appointed postmaster-general, the secretary proposed to me to establish a second mail-coach to Cork, called the mid-day mail, because the intercourse between Dublin and Cork was so considerable, and particularly for the purpose of taking up the English letters, if the mail should arrive in the interval between the departure of the mail at eight o'clock on the one night, and the departure of the next on the following evening. He said it would be a great advantage to have another mail, and he proposed we should make the experiment; I consented to it as an experiment, and I proposed it to Government, being myself at the time very little acquainted with post-office business: having been afterwards in England, when I returned from England, I told the secretary, "This mail-coach to Cork is very expensive; it costs us above 3,000*l.* a year (I believe 3,400*l.*), and there are very few letters taken by it; in general the number does not exceed twenty, unless when an English mail happens to arrive in the interval, and therefore it must be discontinued." He told me that it could not be discontinued, for Lord O'Neill had signed a contract for it for one and twenty years. I had no remedy but to prevent such an occurrence again; I made an order that no contract should be delivered to a contractor until it was signed by both the postmasters-general.

Would that order so made by yourself separately and singly have the effect which you desired?—I rather think it would; that the solicitor of the post-office who draws those contracts would be afraid to deliver it out, and I had no apprehension that Lord O'Neill would do such an act as object to it. I cannot say from memory but that Lord O'Neill agreed to the order; it is probable that he did.

But still the effect of that order would depend on the acquiescence of Lord O'Neill?—Undoubtedly. I tried to get rid of that contract by making some compensation to the parties, and they said they would not take 20,000*l.* for the contract.

The contract of course is still in force?—It is.

Does the coach still continue?—It still continues; it goes now as a night coach, and goes by Cashel; but it runs during a great part of the course with the other Cork coach.

Does your lordship continue of the opinion which you expressed at the time as to the inutility of that mail?—Certainly; we have often wished to get rid of it.

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 No. 96.
 Earl of Rosse.
 11th Aug. 1823.

Will your lordship have the goodness to state in what degree you are in the habit of interfering in the contracts made for mail-coaches?—From the time that that contract was made, and the inquiry in consequence of it, no contract was made without immediate communication with myself: latterly the mode I have adopted was to receive written proposals sealed, and those proposals to be opened in the presence of the postmaster-general, the secretary, and the parties proposing, if they choose to attend. The two last proposals that were received in that way, it was inconvenient to myself at the moment to attend, and I ordered a very respectable gentleman, the counsel for the post-office, Mr. Crofton, to attend for me, as it was merely to see that the proposals were fairly opened, and to report to me.

Before this system which your lordship has established was in force, what was the proceeding of the post-office in respect of contracts?—We advertised to receive proposals, but not sealed proposals, and we communicated with the contractors. Generally the former contractors would propose, and they were the persons that in general we continued the contract to.

It has always been done by a public notice, and has been always open to other parties tendering for the contract?—I believe it has always been open: sometimes we have made an agreement before the contract had expired for the continuance of it, but that was when we had no hope of getting any competitor, and had some immediate advantage to obtain, as the acceleration of the mail.

In those cases was it done by your lordships, or under your immediate direction, or was there any officer under whose direction it was?—It was always by myself; from the time of that Cork contract, I never ventured to give it out of my own hands.

Have you always contracted with the person whose proposal was most advantageous to the public?—I believe, always. When I say it was always in communication with myself, Sir Edward Leas the secretary, of course, had frequent communications with the contractors and with me also; but if I was in the country, the persons proposing generally came down to me; there was always personal communication.

Have you found any inconvenience or any disadvantage to the public service arise from pursuing that system of open competition?—I have not as yet.

Do you anticipate any, from the experiment you have had of it?—I am doubtful. Mr. Goulburn is of opinion that it is the best mode, but I am still doubtful. In this country there are few people that have capital, or that will engage their capital in that way; it is a very troublesome occupation; they are obliged to have establishments, grooms, and stables, and so on, all along the road; they are obliged frequently to travel that line of road themselves; there is a great deal of personal attention necessary; we have tried several times to establish our mail-coaches on the English principle of having the innkeepers along the road provide the horses, and we have failed; we tried that mode on the Wexford line; we ran the mail in a mail-cart for many months in the hope of doing it, but we could get no contractor; the innkeepers along the road at last agreed, but afterwards refused to do it. We tried again on the Sligo line, and the consequence was that the mail was very badly conducted, and we were obliged to prosecute one of the innkeepers for robbing it. The innkeepers are too poor, I conceive, in Ireland; and they are not in the habit of that regularity which is necessary to the expedition of the mail, and therefore we found it was much better done by one contractor for each line. When I was appointed postmaster-general, the mails travelled only at the rate of four miles an hour all through the country; they now almost all travel six Irish miles, which is equal to eight English, including all stoppages; we had a great deal of difficulty in accomplishing that acceleration, for we had old contracts to compete with, but by allowing the contractors to increase the number of outside passengers, we effected it. I found that stage-coaches travelled in England carrying eight or ten outside passengers without inconvenience and with great rapidity, and I thought therefore that the mail-coaches might be allowed to carry four outside passengers, and that is what I have latterly adopted: along new lines of road we generally made the contracts for fourteen years, for the contractors had so many establishments to form, stables often to build or to hire, and the whole outfit is very expensive; people will not embark capital on a new line without a certainty, but on the old lines I have thought it better in general to limit it to seven years, and so we have done in most cases latterly. I never have in those contracts found any obstruction from Lord O'Neill until latterly, on the contract for the mail to Limerick, which remains yet in suspense in consequence of a difference of opinion: when such difference of opinion arises, we are obliged to refer the matter to Government, and the papers are now with Mr. Goulburn; at the same time I did not take a step without communicating with Mr. Goulburn, when I found that Lord O'Neill differed from me in opinion.

At present it is partially done by open competition, and by contracting with the best persons you can find, under the immediate direction of the postmaster-general?—Latterly, in all cases it is by open competition, by sealed proposals.

Reserving to yourselves, however, the power of appointing those parties whom you think most capable of duly executing the duties?—Yes, and to Government; I made that reservation because there might be only one person offering, and that person might require an exorbitant sum. I stated therefore in the advertisements that it should be on such terms as Government approved, and I make due communication of course to Government if I think it too high.

Your lordship has the control of course of all the expenditure of the office?—Yes.

Is that a control exercised by yourself personally; do the accounts before they are passed

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undergo any personal examination by your lordship?—Yes; every account is examined by myself.

Including the incidents?—Yes; I have often objected and do object to many of them; at the same time there are expenses incurred by the secretary which I think ought not to be; things got antecedently without a previous communication with me. I will instance that of the lighting of the office: the present office was lighted with candles in the old-fashioned way; he chose to order over Argand lamps from Liverpool, and the whole office was lighted with Argand lamps; procuring them is an expense which I should not have wished to have gone to; certainly he is fond of novelty; he changed that mode then for coal-gas, and I got a letter complaining from the young men in the office that the smell of the gas was insupportable; that it made them ill. I came up to town, and went into the office myself, and I certainly found it very disagreeable. Sir Edward Lees came into the office after me, and he could not stand it ten minutes; he has delicate lungs; I could stand it, but he could not, for it was a very great annoyance, for each gas-light was in an arm with a tube with many joints, so that it could be brought nearer or further from the person; but the obvious consequence of that was, that in a little time the joints would cease to be staunch, and the gas would escape; and that was what made the smell so disagreeable: then he changed this for oil-gas, with my approbation, and that is at present in use. I would rather a great deal that there should be no such expenses.

Then the Commissioners are to understand, that though your lordship, as postmaster-general, has the incidents brought under your consideration when the payments are made, you are not always consulted before the expenditure?—Sometimes that is so.

What is the species of delegation of power that is committed to the secretary in the general management?—We never defined that; we supposed that so high an officer as he is will use it with discretion. I think he is of an ingenious mind, and too fond of novelty. I found that in the building of the post-office different expenses were incurred that I would not have wished.

With respect to the different regulations made with a view to the conduct of the business in the interior office, are those made by the secretary, or are they made by the postmasters-general, or separately, on the representation of the secretary?—When I am not on the spot the secretary makes regulations at times, but those regulations are supposed to be such as are not inconsistent with the established regulations of the postmasters-general.

Are those regulations considered as binding upon the officers, even if they should never receive the special approbation of the postmasters-general?—They are at the instant.

Is it usual that when those regulations are made, the earliest opportunities are taken of bringing them, with their reasons, under the notice of the postmasters-general, and receiving their sanction?—No, it is not often; I only receive communications from the officers themselves, if there is any thing which they think not for the advantage of the office that he orders.

What degree of communication takes place between your lordship and the officers of the department, and not through the secretary?—I allow them all to write to me directly; the secretary strongly remonstrated against my doing so, but I thought that I could not administer the office properly, or be sure of coming at the truth, if I did not do that.

Have they been in the habit of availing themselves of that, and communicating with your lordship?—They have.

Has your lordship experimentally found any considerable convenience, or has there been any inconvenience, from your having established that rule of communicating directly with the officers of your department?—I never found any inconvenience from it, but the contrary.

Is your lordship aware of any alteration that was made lately in one of the departments of which some complaint has been made by the merchants?—Yes, in the alphabet.

That alteration has created a great sensation among the merchants?—It has.

Will your lordship have the goodness to state the circumstances?—The alphabet is as old, as an establishment, as the post-office. There was an alphabet established in the year 1784, at the same time as the establishment of the office; the object of the alphabet was, for letters directed for the general post-office for individuals to be left there, not to be sent out by the letter-carriers; the merchants found an advantage in the alphabet, because the letters were delivered out sooner in that mode than by the letter-carriers, especially to the distant parts of the town; for instance, if the merchants were to receive their letters only through the letter-carriers, a merchant that lives in a distant part of the town from the post-office would receive his information, may be, an hour or much more later than the merchant who lives near the post-office; but by the merchants to whom early information is important receiving their letters through the alphabet, they can go or send immediately as soon as they know that the English mail has arrived, and can all get their letters at the same time; this has been of late of very great consequence to the merchants, as the mail arrives pretty nearly in the middle of the day. For instance, it may be of great advantage to the merchants to receive their letters before the corn-market closes, or before the Exchange closes; a few minutes may make a great difference to the merchant; it was therefore felt to be an object to facilitate the delivery of letters from the alphabet. The officer who keeps the alphabet is a very responsible person; he has a salary of 300*l.* a year, and is obliged to give 2,000*l.* security. On the arrival of the English mail he used to go, together with another officer of the alphabet, into the English-mail office, and assisted in sorting the letters and selecting those that were for the alphabet; when they had selected them, an officer of the British-mail checked them off, with the amount of postage.

Then the officers of the alphabet carried them to the alphabet, and as expeditiously as they could they sorted them and delivered them to the merchants. The keeper of the alphabet receives a gratuity from the merchants for doing so, which has been recognized by the Government; it was recognized by Lord Clancarty's report, and approved. Lately, about the 1st of August, Sir Edward Lees issued an order that no officer should go into either of the sorting offices while the letters were sorting, except an officer belonging to that department, by which the officers of the alphabet were excluded; the consequence was a very considerable delay in the delivery of the merchants letters. Some of the merchants wrote to me: I wrote to Sir Edward Lees, stating that I disapproved of the change he had made, and requested that he would reconsider it, stating very strongly my disapprobation of it. I of course expected that he would have immediately altered it, but I found that he had not done so: I received at the same time a communication from the alphabet keeper, Mr. Lyster, to the same effect. Sir Edward Lees wrote me a long statement, assigning his reasons for not doing so, saying that he thought that the alphabet letters should not have such an advantage as being delivered before the others, and assigning farther as a reason, that there was not the same check and control over officers that did not belong to the British-mail office, as there was over their own officers, and that frauds might be committed. The answer to that was obvious: Sir Edward Lees I found was at that very time employing two of the junior sorters of the inland office in the British-mail office who did not belong to it at all, and he is doing so now, and those are men not nearly so responsible as the officers of the alphabet, and therefore I thought that it was much better to let the matter go on as it had before. The two officers of the alphabet received no payment for going into the British-mail office and sorting there; they were amply recompensed by the inducement which the quick delivery afforded to the merchants to receive their letters through the alphabet; besides, letters were sorted more expeditiously by the officers of the alphabet themselves, (who knew all the customers of the alphabet,) than they would be by strangers. Sir Edward Lees then wrote to me that he would have the matter arranged for proceeding by the old way by the Monday following, instead of doing it immediately; he knew that Lord O'Neill would arrive from England before the Monday following, and I knew it, and as soon as Lord O'Neill came over he put his veto upon my order, and said he would not consent to it. There was another objection against employing those junior sorters in the British-mail office: I was called on by Government the beginning of last year to make every possible reduction I could in our establishment, and one reduction I made was forbidding an extra officer from being employed in the British-mail office. Sir Edward Lees himself drew up the order that there should be no extra officer in future in the British-mail office; that order was approved by the Government and the Treasury in England; yet, without any previous communication with me, Sir Edward Lees employed two extra officers in the British-mail office, and I did not know it till the warrants for paying them, signed by Lord O'Neill, were sent to me. I refused to sign them. This was in July and the beginning of August, and they are still employed in the British-mail office.

Has your lordship ever desired an explanation upon that subject from Sir Edward Lees, or expressed your disapprobation of it?—I rather think I did, but I am not quite certain; I am not quite sure that I did, because I desired things to be restored to their old state.

Previous to Lord O'Neill's arriving, and his approving of that alteration which had been made by Sir Edward Lees, had you distinctly ordered, as postmaster-general, that it should be replaced on its old footing?—I had not; I will state my reason; in 1816, when I complained of Sir Edward Lees, the Government seemed to object to my manner of issuing my commands: I supposed from that that they might think I was too dictatorial, and I endeavoured to soften my expressions, and to keep the office in good humour, and I expressed merely as my opinion that it ought to be so, and that I had always found answer the purpose on those occasions. I have copies of the letters in town.

There is no prescribed form in which it has been usual for the postmasters-general to convey their directions which were to have the virtue of an order and to be carried into effect at the peril of the secretary?—No, I was never apprized of any.

When you stated that to Sir Edward Lees, did your lordship convey it in terms which you conceived to convey an order, and which you thought should be obeyed?—Certainly; and he conceived it so, for he stated that on the Monday following it should be carried into effect.

The consequence of that delay was the return of Lord O'Neill, and his interference, which rendered the order abortive?—Yes; I thought we had three advantages in the former plan: the duty was better done, it was quicker done, and at no expense.

Will your lordship have the goodness to explain how that order which you made under the authority of the Act of Parliament, and which Sir Edward Lees also understood as an order, could be rendered abortive by the subsequent order of Lord O'Neill?—The fact is, that the interference of the other postmaster-general has never been regularly ascertained. I do not believe that he was ever told he ought not to interfere; I never heard that he was.

Lord O'Neill was upon the spot?—Yes, he had arrived the day before; and when I wrote to him expressing my opinion, his answer to me was, that, except he received an order from Government, he never could consent to an officer of the alphabet going into the British-mail office.

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Lord O'Neill had never been in the habit of taking any active part in the detail of the duties?—Never; of all the details which have gone before him, I never knew him make any remark upon them; he has signed them.

How long had the previous system continued? from the time of Lord Clancarty?—No, it had not been in full operation above a year; it had been partially in operation about three years and a half; it was first tried when the mail arrived at six o'clock in the evening, in order to get the letters out if possible for the merchants that evening; it was found to answer so well, that a little more than a year ago it was applied to all cases at all times of the arrival of the mail: the merchants expressed great satisfaction at the rapidity with which they got their letters: it was also a great advantage to Mr. Lyster, because men would of course be induced to receive their letters through the alphabet in consequence.

It had in your opinion been found to be attended with great convenience to commerce?—A very great convenience.

Had any inconvenience or any fraud been the consequence of that arrangement?—Never; and, what is remarkable, I believe never a single letter had gone astray that was directed to the alphabet.

Had any complaint been made on the part of Government, or on the part of individuals, that had not the benefit of the alphabet, that their letters had been delayed?—Never.

Was there any supposition that the Government letters ought to be first delivered, and which might form an inducement on the part of Sir Edward Lees to desire an alteration?—He said that the Government letters ought to leave the post-office before the delivery of the alphabet; but I could see no reason for that; I think that it is our duty to deliver the letters to the merchants as soon as possible; the Government letters are so few in number, that I should think they must all have been delivered before the alphabet can be. Sir Edward Lees stated, that in some instances the alphabet letters were out before the government; but I think it could have been, if ever, in very few instances, and only for a few minutes. In case of a civil war, it might be an object for the Government to have their intelligence before the merchants; but in such cases there would always on special occasions be expresses.

There had never been any representation to you, as postmaster-general, on the part of Government, of any inconvenience having been felt in that quarter?—Never.

Had there been any complaint from any merchants of partiality?—Never; the alphabet is open to every person who pays a guinea or two guineas a year, (I do not know the fee exactly,) like the early post in London, but this mode suits this place in consequence of the post-office being in a central situation.

The alteration made by Sir Edward Lees was not with a view to remedy any practical evil of which your lordship was aware?—No; it had continued for a year without his making any objection to it. The arrangement was determined upon in the presence of Sir Edward Lees and Mr. Lyster. Mr. Lyster felt some doubt whether he should accept the situation of alphabet clerk; he was second clerk in the secretary's office, and was sure to rise on a vacancy: Sir Edward Lees encouraged him to take the alphabet, and this measure was considered as likely to make the alphabet more advantageous to him, by making it more useful to the merchants; he is a cautious young man, and until he had my approbation he would not leave the office he had; the matter was talked over, settled, and arranged in July last year, and then, without any previous notice of any kind, the secretary made the change, at which I was very much surprised.

Did Sir Edward Lees state to your lordship any detail of the reasons which induced him to make that alteration?—He did.

Was that previous to the direction which you gave to him to replace the matter on its old footing?—It was previous to the last letter that I wrote to him; I wrote to him first, I think, on the 9th of July, and then, in reply, about the 11th he wrote to me his reasons.

It appears that in that paper he alludes to the inconveniences arising from the manner in which what is called the alphabet was conducted, as they had been stated on the trial of a Mr. Blake by Mr. O'Neill; does your lordship recollect what that statement was to which Sir Edward Lees alludes?—Yes; there was a young man who was a letter-sorter tried for taking a sum of money out of a letter in the public inland sorting office, what we call the inland office, to distinguish it from the British-mail office, which is for the sorting of British letters; the inland office is for sorting the letters to and from the interior of Ireland. This young man was tried for having taken a bank-note out of a letter; and Mr. O'Neill, in giving his evidence, said, that some strangers occasionally came in when they were sorting letters, and persons from other offices sometimes came in, and that seemed to have some weight, as I understand, with the jury in inducing them to acquit Mr. Blake. Juries do not like to convict in those cases; they think there has been a strong temptation put in the young man's way, and they will not subject him to the punishment of death; if the punishment were transportation, or something of that kind, we should, I have no doubt, have convictions; but that transaction had nothing to do with the alphabet; that money was subtracted in the public inland sorting office. Mr. O'Neill probably felt humanely towards the young gentleman, and stated that occasionally strangers came into that office when they were sorting the letters. The secretary states in another part, that there had been frauds committed in the alphabet, but they were several years ago, and when the present system was not in operation; there have been frauds, of course, in every department, at one time or other.

Supposing such danger to have existed, has the change which has been made precluded that?—I think not at all; I think I should have had more confidence in Mr. Lyster, with
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one of his clerks immediately under his own eye assisting in sorting the letters, than in two young men taken promiscuously out of the sorting office as extra sorters.

Is there any individual who has an interest in the change one way or another in point of emolument?—Yes, I conceive that the express clerks have; there are two clerks called express clerks, recognized as such by Government, and by Lord Clancarty's system; those express clerks derive their emoluments from issuing English newspapers to the town and to the country. From them people can obtain their English papers more expeditiously in general than in the usual mode, and for this some little additional sum is paid. These clerks are officers who obtain that situation from long-standing, as a reward for their many years services. The early delivery of the alphabet letters might have often communicated information to the merchants nearly as expeditiously as they could obtain it by the express newspapers. The way in which the newspapers have been obtained so expeditiously by the express is not by any particular messenger being sent from London with them, but by the papers for the express being made up in the London office all in one parcel, and directed to the express clerks; therefore they can open them at once, and send them out through the town immediately on the arrival of the mail, without waiting for the general sorting of the mail. I have heard, too, that in some instances, the newspapers delivered from the alphabet were in that way delivered nearly as expeditiously as by the express clerks; however, I did not wish to interfere with the express clerks, as it was a mode of rewarding old officers, and I confined myself in my communications with Sir Edward Lees to English letters; I said nothing about English newspapers. I believe, also, that these express clerks apprehended that, from the rapid delivery of the alphabet newspapers, that in a little time that channel of delivery might be preferred as cheaper, and that their emoluments from delivering express papers to the town might be very much diminished.

Have you any reason to believe that Sir Edward Lees has an interest in these benefits?—Yes, Sir Edward Lees is clerk of the Leinster road, which is annexed to the office of secretary as a cheaper mode of paying for his services; it was annexed by Lord Clancarty, and that was approved by Government. He claimed that he had, as clerk of the Leinster road, the right of circulating English newspapers in Dublin; the express clerks denied this, and there was a long disagreement upon this point; they often came to me. I had several meetings with them at the post-office, and tried with Mr. Vandeleur, then counsel to the post-office (now Judge Vandeleur) to settle this; at length they settled it among themselves, and I believe they settled it that Sir Edward Lees was to have 100*l.* a year, or some such sum, for yielding the point.

What are the privileges enjoyed by persons in the post-office with respect to the receiving and sending letters free; has the manner in which it has been used ever come particularly under your lordship's notice?—That has been very much limited latterly; I believe in all the public offices there were abuses, and I suppose in the post-office too; but I believe that has been so limited that there is not any abuse to any extent now.

The limitation appears to have reduced it to about one half the number of letters; but it does not appear what are included under the term letters are packets included in the account as letters?—I am not aware that there are many packets.

It appears, that in the month of April 1819, the number of free letters not post paid that passed through the inland office, was 21,772, and that in the same month, in the year 1823, it was reduced to 12,248; is your lordship able to say whether those comprehend the letters from the public departments, and also those that were sent under the privileges of the persons belonging to the post-office?—I suppose they comprehend those sent by persons in the post-office, as well as those from the public departments.

The whole of them?—Yes.

Can your lordship state whether they include packets and packages?—There are very few persons in Ireland that have the power of franking for more than an ounce; there are a few at the Castle, and there are the postmasters-general, the secretary, and some few officers of the post-office, that must necessarily have that privilege, for they receive large documents; but generally any that are heavier are directed to the secretary: the Act of Parliament states who have the privilege.

What is the power that you conceive the secretary to possess over the individuals in the office; has he the power of removing or dismissing?—No; he has of suspending; I always thought it necessary to allow him the power of suspending in my absence, because some emergency might require it.

Has he any power of suspending beyond the time necessary to put your lordship in possession of the facts of the case, and to learn your opinion?—No; there is always a report made to me; and if he suspends an officer it is mentioned in the morning's report.

Are the reasons also stated in the morning report?—Not in the report itself in general; but it is mentioned generally on the back of the report.

In such cases is your lordship in the habit of expressing an opinion upon the act of the secretary?—Yes, if there is any thing particular in the case.

Upon the complaint of the secretary is it usual for your lordship to interfere, or does he ever complain?—Yes, he does.

In what cases does he exercise the power himself, and in what cases does he complain to your lordship, and look for the exercise of that power through your lordship?—I think that is left discretionary with him.

Does your lordship know any thing of the recent suspension of a person of the name of Homan?—Yes.

What situation did he hold in the office?—Comptroller of the British mail.

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Had he long held that office?—Since its establishment as a separate department, which I think was in the year 1809.

Had your lordship at any time had previous reason to be dissatisfied with his mode of performing the duties of his office?—He was for some years very frequently absent in consequence of the state of his health; he used to send me certificates of physicians that the country air was necessary for him; he has rather a hectic complexion; I think any person would see that he was a person of weak lungs. I therefore indulged him as far as I could with propriety; but the beginning of last year Sir Edward Lees issued an order that he should attend to his office personally every night and morning; he particularly in that order mentioned the comptroller. Mr. Homan wrote to me, inclosing me one of his medical certificates, stating that it would probably be attended with his death if he was to attend to the very late hours which were necessary at that time of the year particularly. In consequence of the late arrivals of the English mail, the officers in that office were often kept up till twelve o'clock at night, and sometimes later, and going home from the office on a cold winter's night, he apprehended, might be very prejudicial to him. I wrote to Sir Edward Lees, that I could not, under those circumstances, bring my mind to insist on Mr. Homan's attending at those unseasonable hours unless there was accommodation made for him in the office; I had mentioned that at different times before; as Sir Edward Lees resides in the office, I did not interfere about the distribution of the rooms; I thought he could very well manage that; there is accommodation for a great number of the young men in the office; I think there are at least thirty-four that sleep in the office. I then said that the principle that ought to guide Sir Edward Lees in the disposal of those rooms was, that those who were obliged to attend at unseasonable hours should have the preference to those who were obliged to attend only in the mid-day, and I instanced Mr. Baynes, the comptroller of the penny post, that his duty was only in the mid-day, and that if he could not otherwise provide for Mr. Homan, I thought he ought to remove Mr. Baynes; however, apartments were found for Mr. Homan without removing Mr. Baynes, and from that time I believe he attended as diligently as any person in the office. It was early in the last year, perhaps in March or April, that he got those apartments.

In your lordship's opinion is he a well-conducted and a diligent officer?—Indeed, I thought so; I called him a diligent officer since he got the rooms; I could not call him so before.

Does your lordship know the circumstances under which he was suspended?—Yes.

Will your lordship have the goodness to state them, as they have been the subject of complaint to this Board?—Mr. Homan came to me, I think, on Monday the 10th of March last (I was then in Dublin), and told me that the Saturday night preceding the English mail was not forwarded to the country; that it might have been so, but that Mr. Leet, the express clerk, who is also one of the vice-presidents, and was that night the acting president of the inland office, refused to give him any assistance to enable him to sort the English mail expeditiously, which was usual upon such occasions, and that he had applied to Sir Edward Lees, writing a note to him, to request that he might have some assistance, that the mail might be forwarded, and that Sir Edward Lees had written to him, saying it was very proper that it should be done if it could be, without delaying the general letters for the country; that he went again to Mr. Leet, who said it was impossible, it could not be done that night; that he again wrote to Sir Edward Lees. He said that the mail arrived about seven o'clock, and that there was time enough to forward the letters, &c. I told him I would inquire about it; he came to me the day following, and seemed very much dissatisfied that I did not instantly hold an inquiry into it, but I happened to have some particular business to attend to, and I thought there was nothing pressing, that it would be as well in two or three days as on that very day, and I desired him to put down a statement of the facts upon paper, and that then I would consider of it. On Thursday morning, the 13th of March, I received a note from Sir Edward Lees, intreating me to go to the post-office, for that Mr. Homan had preferred a complaint against him to the Lord Lieutenant, for having delayed the mail on the 8th. I went to the post-office, and Sir Edward Lees told me that Captain Webster would attend there to prove that Mr. Homan had made this communication to the Lord Lieutenant; Captain Webster, however, did not come, he was to have been there at twelve o'clock; I remained in the office from twelve till four, and he did not come; I went into the inquiry, and Sir Edward Lees charged Mr. Homan with having made this statement, which he said was not true. Mr. Homan was of opinion that it was correct, that the mail might have been forwarded that night; I examined some of the principal officers of the inland office, and they were of opinion that there were so many letters to be forwarded that night, that they could not also have forwarded the English mail in time, that they must have delayed the Irish letters improperly; and accordingly I made a minute to be sent to the Lord Lieutenant, acquitting Sir Edward Lees of having detained the mail that night; but also commending Mr. Homan for the zeal which he had evinced in endeavouring to get it forwarded, for he had written notes twice to Sir Edward Lees, and he had gone again and again to Mr. Leet, and looked about to get assistance, and he got Mr. Manley, one of the young sorters, into his office; in short, he had done every thing in his power.

When your lordship stated that you thought they could not have forwarded the English mail that night, did you advert to the circumstance of Mr. Homan having requested assistance, and the effect that would have been produced if that assistance had been properly afforded?—The officers of the inland office seemed to think that it could not have been done with any assistance; the officers of the British mail, I believe, were of a different opinion;

for Mr. Shiell, one of the clerks in that office, a respectable man, was the person who suggested to Mr. Homan to write to Sir Edward Lees. Where I thought, and still think, Sir Edward Lees was wrong, was in not going down himself to see whether it could be done. The forwarding the English mail would have been of great importance to the country, and he certainly should have seen himself whether it could be done; but I did not think it necessary to mention that in the minute to the Lord Lieutenant; it was an omission, but I wished to settle every thing amicably if I could between them.

It appears that Mr. Homan had strongly urged the necessity of assistance, and had declared that with that assistance he could have forwarded it?—Yes.

Does your lordship happen to know at what period the letters were actually ready to be forwarded with the exertion that was made?—No, I do not; but English mails, I understand, have been often forwarded coming in a few minutes after seven o'clock. In making the minute I did, I had been misinformed at the moment in the inquiry, for they stated to me as if there was a positive regulation in the office that no English mail should be forwarded if it came after seven. It is certainly right to put some limits so as not to delay the Irish letters, for that is attended with very great inconvenience; the horses and the passengers would be kept waiting, and there are very great objections to that; but I believe in various instances when the English mail has arrived a few minutes after seven, it has been forwarded; there was no positive order; but it was understood that when it arrived a few minutes after seven it could not in general be forwarded; in those instances when it could they sent three and sometimes four of the sorters from the inland office into the English office, to assist in getting the letters and papers sorted, though now it is stated that no officers but those of the British-mail office are to be admitted into that office.

In a statement which has been transmitted to the Commissioners on the part of Mr. Homan, he states that the letters had been by his exertion selected, stamped, and were ready for the inland office by twenty-five minutes after seven o'clock?—I think he stated that in his evidence before me.

Can your lordship state from recollection, that under any circumstances the mail has been delayed to that time, or set off later?—Eight o'clock is the appointed hour for the departure of the mails; they have often been delayed half an hour after that time, but latterly we have endeavoured to prevent it. Government has delayed the mail half an hour for their dispatches; I have had to interpose with the officers of Government about it. I went myself, the winter before last, to attend the sorting, night after night, to see the least number of officers which they could do it with, in order to make the reductions that I was called upon to make in the establishment, and I found then that with great difficulty we got through the business so as to get the mail off within seven or eight minutes after eight o'clock; but that must depend upon the number of letters, and whether they come in late. It may be more difficult some nights than it is on other nights, to get the mail off in proper time.

Then the delay to such an extent as might be necessary for the conveyance of those letters was neither unusual nor would have been productive of any serious inconvenience?—Not serious inconvenience, only that latterly we endeavour to get mails out about eight o'clock.

Does your lordship think it would have been productive of any inconvenience comparable to that of delaying all the English letters?—I think breaking in on our habits of punctuality would have been of bad consequence; the delay of half an hour is not easily brought up at night; I think if we had departed from our habit of punctuality we should have done more injury; it is a great object to be punctual; the horses are all ready to a moment all along the lines; and the coaches are to travel at such a rapid rate, that I should myself, if I had been asked the question, "Ought we to delay this mail for twenty-five minutes in order to get out the English letters?" have said, "No, I think it is better to be punctual." If they had said it would delay it only ten minutes, I should have assented to that.

Is there any regulation of the time at which the mail should arrive to be forwarded that night?—No fixed regulation; I at first thought they had made some order or regulation about it in the inland office, but I found they had not.

Would it not be desirable that such an hour should be fixed and strictly adhered to, as in most instances would secure the dispatch of the English mail?—I do not think so; I think a discretion is better, and for this reason, that the number of letters for the interior of the country varies very much; if there are not more than the usual number, and if those letters do not come crowding in just at the latter end of the night, they can then forward the English letters, though they may come some minutes after seven; but if there come a great number late, they may find it impracticable; they would be obliged to give up some of their hands to the British-mail office, which would retard the Irish letters.

Would it in your opinion be desirable that so late an hour for the starting of the mails should be fixed as would secure the arrival of the London letters, and enable you, under all circumstances, to send the mail regularly?—Any change of that kind requires a great deal of consideration; we calculate all these movements with reference to the movements back again, to allow the distant towns sufficient time to answer their letters; and unless we take a very minute and detailed view of it, it would be impossible to speak to that.

Your lordship has said, that on various occasions the mail has departed at a later hour than that at which the letters were ready to have been conveyed in the case alluded to?—Yes, this delay in question was on a Saturday night, and on the Saturday night there are a great many letters for the interior of Ireland.

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It appears that the letters were ready by twenty-five minutes after seven, though without the assistance that Mr. Homan had required?—Yes, Mr. Homan, I believe, said so.

If he had received that assistance which he did require, does your lordship think that they might have been ready within that time which your lordship would have thought it right that the mail might have been delayed?—I should certainly think so; but those who sort the letters, and are in the habit of it, could tell with more accuracy than I could.

Among them there was a difference of opinion?—There was; that is, between the officers of the British and the officers of the inland office; the latter would have been obliged to have given up three or four of their young men from the inland office to Mr. Homan, which would have somewhat retarded the letters for the country; I rather think at present, (but I may be wrong,) that if there had been an exertion made, the English letters might have been got out.

Does your lordship know, except from Sir Edward Lees, what was the nature of the representation made by Mr. Homan to Government?—Mr. Homan admitted that he had, in a private conversation, told Captain Webster that the English letters and papers had been delayed on that Saturday night.

Did it appear in the inquiry that the statement had been made to Mr. Webster in conversation, or a communication by him to be conveyed to Government?—Mr. Homan merely stated that as a private conversation; he had blamed Sir Edward Lees for the delay of the mail, and said that the consequence was, that Mr. Goulburn's speech on the Orange Societies had not reached the country so soon as it should.

That was the fact?—That was the fact, except the express papers; they of course went forward that night.

Who was the president of the night?—Mr. Leet, the express clerk.

Mr. Leet had an interest in the delay of the letters and other papers?—Undoubtedly he had; his express papers went forward, and the oftener his express papers can go forward without the other letters and papers, the more valuable the express papers are.

In what manner did it appear that Captain Webster communicated this?—Sir Edward Lees stated that he had heard it from Sir Colin Campbell; all which appeared to me at the inquiry that I held was, that it was a matter of private conversation; but Mr. Homan has put an advertisement into the paper since, with his name to it, avowing that he did it for the purpose of its being made known to the Lord Lieutenant.

Have you any reason to believe that Mr. Homan had communicated any thing to Mr. Webster for the purpose of its being conveyed to the Lord Lieutenant, which he had not previously communicated to your lordship?—No.

Had your lordship any communication with Mr. Homan subsequent to his having made a complaint to the Lord Lieutenant?—No; except in the board-room, in the presence of Sir Edward Lees.

Did you call upon Mr. Homan to explain to you the reasons of his having, so immediately after his communication to your lordship, communicated to Government?—No; I wanted in fact to compose the matter.

Do you think it might have originated in any doubt whether your lordship would have inquired into it, or whether, in your disposition to inquire into it, you might have been partial?—I believe that Mr. Homan thought that I did not take his part strongly enough; he is a man of ardent mind himself.

If Mr. Homan was guilty of any breach of official duty in what he did, was not that breach of official duty with respect to your lordship particularly as passing by you, and going to the Lord Lieutenant?—Certainly.

Did it appear to you that he had an intention of so irregularly passing by your lordship, as to have constituted an offence against yourself, which called for very severe animadversion?—No, I did not feel it so.

In consequence of that impression your lordship did not suspend or dismiss him?—No, I did not. Sir Edward Lees called upon me after the inquiry to dismiss him.

How long did he continue to perform his duties after your lordship was apprised of the complaint he had made?—I suppose a week or ten days; I cannot speak positively, for Sir Edward Lees, as Mr. Homan said, first suspended himself. Sir Edward went off to Howth Harbour, and wrote to Government that he would not, while Mr. Homan was in the office, attend to the duties of it.

Your lordship not having thought it necessary to dismiss Mr. Homan, Sir Edward Lees, after an interval of voluntary suspension of himself, returned to the office?—Yes, and then he suspended Mr. Homan.

Was he then suspended by Sir Edward Lees from any authority he possessed himself, or was it under the distinct authority of Lord O'Neill?—It was under the distinct authority of Lord O'Neill: Lord O'Neill sent a minute over from London, giving his opinion of the transaction, and contradicting mine, though I was on the spot, and held the inquiry.

Had your lordship communicated to Lord O'Neill the circumstances which took place in that inquiry?—No, I had made no communication to him at all.

Had your lordship directed any communication to be made to him?—No.

Were there any documents independent of that inquiry that could have put it into the power of Lord O'Neill to judge accurately of the circumstances of the case?—I should think not; but Sir Edward Lees, in a letter to me, told me that he had sent over, I think, about thirty documents upon the occasion, but what they were I do not know. I mentioned to Sir Edward Lees in my letter, that I had never received them, and did not know what they

they were, nor what they contained, and therefore I could not give any opinion upon them, if he did not think proper to furnish me with them; I thought probably they were some things he did not wish to communicate to me.

Could there be any communications he had to make to Lord O'Neill, with reference to the duties of any one of the officers in the department to which your lordship belonged, which your lordship ought not in your contemplation to have been made acquainted with?—I should think not.

Your lordship has reason to believe that the minute of Lord O'Neill proceeded entirely on that communication made by Sir Edward Lees?—Certainly.

Did Lord O'Neill know, by means of communication with your lordship, previously to making that minute to which you have referred, the reasons on which your lordship had thought fit to make that order?—No; and I do not know that Lord O'Neill saw my minute at all.

At least you are certain that it proceeded without any explanation with your lordship?—Certainly.

Does your lordship conceive that that species of interference on the part of one of the postmasters, undoing that which has been done by the other, is or is not advantageous to the general discipline of the office and the conduct of the public business?—I think it is disadvantageous, certainly; but I am not sure that Lord O'Neill saw the minute which I had made, and the only reason I have for supposing that may have been so is, that when Lord O'Neill arrived in Dublin, he wrote to me in the same familiar manner as if he had not contradicted my order; that is the only reason I have for supposing that he had not intentionally done so extraordinary an act: this I know, that Sir Edward Lees did not communicate my minute to Mr. Homan.

To whom did Sir Edward Lees communicate, that if Mr. Homan remained in the office he would not return; to your lordship, or to any other quarter?—To Mr. Gregory; not to me.

Your lordship was employed in the course of the last year in reducing the expenditure of the establishment?—I was.

Will your lordship have the goodness to state what were the reductions you then made, and whether, in addition to those reductions, you have any further in contemplation?—I looked, in making those reductions, to what the state of the office had been when I came to it; during the war the revenue of the office had considerably increased, and we enlarged our scale of expense in some degree in proportion; and it then occurred to me, that as there had been a great diminution of correspondence (I suppose the gross revenue had fallen off nearly 50,000*l.* a year), we ought to reduce as much as we could in proportion: one of the causes of the increase of expense was increasing the number of mail-coaches. I believe it would not be advisable to reduce them, for they conduce to the general commerce of the country. We have increased the number of post-towns, I believe, to the extent of 100 within these fourteen years; that was with the approbation of Government; we could not add a post-town ourselves. The salaries were moderate, but this had caused an increase of about 2,000*l.* a year in salaries, exclusive of the expense of additional riding work. The Treasury called upon us to specify such towns the revenue of which was not equal to the expenses; there were only five or six. There was a newspaper office created in the post-office the year after I came in; the occasion of that was this; the clerks of roads, of whom there are four, have their emoluments from circulating the Irish newspapers; those clerkships are given to the old officers of the office, except one of them, which is annexed to the secretary, and the others are given to the senior officer of the office, and are rewards for very long services; the emoluments of those have varied; the secretary has about 800*l.* a year, and the others about 500*l.* or 600*l.* a year. By the Act of Parliament the office was shut at six o'clock for newspapers; this gave a great advantage to the clerks of roads; the editors of the newspapers complained of this, and it was said in Parliament it was better we should compensate our officers in money than with that advantage. Mr. Pole was then secretary, and he brought in an act to oblige us to keep open our receivers for newspapers, which considerably reduced the value of those clerkships of roads; but in return for that, as there had been an estimate taken of their value previous to the Union, the income from those clerkships was to be made up to the estimate at that time made, and it continues so now. In consequence of this new regulation we were afraid that the newspapers, pouring in at that late hour from the editors and others, might contain letters and written communications; and to counteract that we formed a newspaper department similar to that in England, composed of the letter-carriers. A certain number of the letter-carriers were to attend in the evening, and examine the newspapers. I found on inspection that newspapers never were put in by the editors until the very last moment, and that the consequence of putting them in then was, that we had no time to examine them, that the utmost we could do was to sort them. Under those circumstances I thought that newspaper establishment had better be discontinued, and accordingly it was discontinued with the approbation of Government. There was 50*l.* a year to the inspector of the letter-carriers for his attention on the occasion, and little salaries to the others; that was one of the expenses cut off; about 450*l.* a year.

The reductions, according to the account, amounted to about 10,000*l.* altogether?—They did; another was in our printing business; a man, Mr. Thorn, proposed to me to do the same printed work on as good paper, with as good types, for half the amount we paid. I adopted his proposal, and he has done the work very well.

Have the reductions you made fallen much upon the incidents?—Yes; for instance, the printing;

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printing; I suppose there was a saving there of 2,000*l.* a year at least. There was another saving by a plan of Sir Edward Lees, substituting written instead of printed papers; I am not sure of the advantage of that myself, but the former printer's prices were so very high, I believe it answered. There certainly was a reduction; the reduction there has been 1,700*l.* a year, but it was in consequence, I believe, of the very high charge of Alderman Exshaw, the former printer.

Was there a reduction of establishment?—We could make very little reduction of establishment; we reduced some of the extra officers. There was an office for ship-letters which I put down also, promising the clerks that were put out, that as soon as vacancies occurred in other situations they should be appointed to them, which they have been. I can furnish the particulars of the reductions if it is wished.

Has your lordship any further reduction of any kind in contemplation?—I do not immediately think of any of any amount; our accountant-general does nothing; we could very well dispense with him; but he is a patent officer, and I have no power over him.

That is an officer that is wholly inefficient?—Mr. Shaw attends and signs the papers, but he is not competent to the duties of the situation.

Your lordship does not consider that an office of no importance?—No; the duty of it is done more by Mr. Mills, the first clerk, who is a very proper man.

Has it been usual in the office to advance the different officers according to their merits, or their time of service?—Yes; I do it constantly, as far as it depends upon me, but I cannot to a patent place; I could only recommend; I recommended Mr. Mills.

That principle was not observed in that instance?—No; it was an appointment in the hands of the Government by Act of Parliament; the receiver-general is in the same way, and another place which will become extinct, viz. that of resident surveyor. By Lord Clancarty's regulations, when a Mr. Bushe dies, the office is to be discontinued altogether, and it is now a sinecure.

Are there any other offices in the post-office that, on the determination of the present interests, your lordship thinks might be advantageously discontinued?—No; there must be a secretary and an accomptant-general, and there ought to be a receiver-general, and he is a person who must give very large security. I made it an order never to sign any bill that had not been signed previously by the accomptant-general and initialed by the secretary, and I have adhered to that; when it is for any thing appertaining to the mail-coach department I oblige the superintendent of the mail-coaches to sign it also.

No expense in the office can be incurred without the approbation of the secretary?—No, it cannot.

But he does in many cases take upon himself to direct expenses without the direction of the postmaster-general?—Yes. With respect to reductions, I would mention, that there were some clerks in the penny post whom I reduced; there was one expense I wanted to stop, namely, the sending on on Sundays the English mails that arrive. I did not like our keeping our office open on Sunday evenings, which is not the case in England, and I wished if I could to have discontinued it altogether. I think it is an indecency, therefore I recommended (excepting Cork, Limerick, and Waterford,) the discontinuance of that expense, and it was agreed to by the Government and the Treasury; but then there was a Parliamentary Committee sat, and Sir Edward Lees went over to this Committee, and they reversed my order, and ordered the Sunday work to be continued; and when I came up to Dublin, to my amazement I found our great sorting office, that is our inland office, as busy on a Sunday evening, which it had never been before, as on any other evening, lighted up in the same way, with every man at his post, and a bag made up for every post-town, great or small, in Ireland, and those bags four fifths of them empty, merely keeping the officers there for dispatching those empty bags, for very few of the small post-towns have correspondence with England, except very rarely. This was all done without any communication with me. I said directly to Sir Edward Lees, "This cannot be continued in this way;" and he has since reduced the attendance to one third of the officers; but one third of them are kept there the Sunday evening, instead of spending that evening with their families. There was an increase made by me of eight sorters some years ago, and I did not strike them off; for when I struck off the newspaper office, I then obliged the officers of the inland office to sort the newspapers; I therefore kept on those eight, and they were called in the office fishers. The object is to re-examine letters, and to see which are to be charged double and which treble, and to take precautions for a more accurate charge of postage. I had a daily return made of the advance of postage made by those eight officers, and I found we gained four or five times the amount of their salaries; we gained about 3,000*l.* a year by this fishing; we cannot always reduce the number of officers without a reduction of revenue.

ROSSE.

Gentlemen,

Parsonstown, 16th August 1823.

I STATED in my evidence last Monday, that the gross revenue of the post-office had fallen off nearly 50,000*l.* a year.

| | | | |
|--|----------|----|----|
| Our highest gross revenue was in 1815, being - | £243,750 | 14 | 8½ |
| And last year, but - - - - - | 201,526 | 4 | 1 |
| Being less - - - - - | £42,224 | 10 | 7½ |

However,

However, on looking into the account, I find that in 1815 the sum of 6,500*l.*, which we had paid on account of works at Dunmore, was then repaid to us, and included in the amount of the gross revenue of that year, which led me into the error. The gross revenue of the year 1815 should be, accurately stated, only 237,250*l.* 14*s.* 8½*d.*

Also in the revenue of last year there is a 1,000*l.* included, which was part of the purchase-money of the old post-office, and should be deducted, leaving the gross revenue of last year but 200,526*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*

Therefore the difference between the year 1815, the highest year of gross revenue, and last year, is but 36,724*l.* 10*s.* 7½*d.*

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,
Your very humble servant,

The Right Honourable the Commissioners
of Parliamentary Revenue Inquiry.

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Appendix, No. 97.

Thursday, 6th November 1823.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Rosse further examined.

YOUR lordship is aware that in the course of the examinations some statements have been made to this Board as to an irregularity that attended the appointment of Mr. Kellett to a situation in the post-office?—Yes, I have heard it within these few days.

The Commissioners are desirous of knowing whether Mr. Parsons, who had held the situation in the dead-letter office, recommended Mr. Kellett to your lordship's notice?—He did.

Will your lordship have the goodness to state what circumstances attended the recommendation, and when it took place?—The fact is, that the transaction altogether had escaped my recollection until within these few days that it was revived by reports that I have heard: he came down to me to the country, and told me that he was about to resign his situation in the dead-letter office, and that he would be much obliged to me if I would appoint Mr. Kellett, who was a very proper young man, in his place, and I told him at once that I would; and I had no conversation with him about it, neither more nor less, than this, nor from that time to this have I ever seen him; it was quite a momentary transaction that passed over my mind like a shadow, and the idea never occurred to me that there was to be any pecuniary transaction, or any thing of the kind; I had no suspicion of it; he is a young man I know little of, and though he is a son of my brother, I do not think I have spoken to him more than three times in my life. I never was in the habit of communicating with him; I did not hesitate about the appointment, being that of a junior clerk in the dead-letter office, an appointment of no consequence; if it had been in the accountant-general's office, that requires a person very well qualified, I would of course have hesitated about it, and would not have appointed him without inquiry; but, in the dead-letter office, any man that can read and write could do the duty. I should not have understood your letter referring to Mr. Kellett if I had not by the same post had a letter from Sir Edward Lees, mentioning his name, and recalling to my recollection that Mr. Parsons had called on me at Parsonstown.

Had your lordship's attention ever been drawn to the probability of an improper motive existing in persons who were permitted to recommend the appointment of individuals to succeed them in offices when they retired?—No; for the case has so seldom occurred, I recollect but very few instances: I believe a Mr. Bloomfield, a near relation of Sir Benjamin Bloomfield, at his request was allowed to name his successor by Lord O'Neill and myself; it is not in general allowed, because it encroaches upon our own patronage.

Is the instance of Mr. Bloomfield the only one your lordship recollects?—Yes, the only one I recollect.

Does your lordship recollect the instance of a Mr. Clarke and Daly?—I was told to-day at the post-office there were two persons of those names; I do not recollect the transaction.

Did Sir Edward Lees ever find it his duty to make any representation in regard to the interference of any individual in the appointment of his successor, with a view of showing that it might be founded on improper motives?—I do not recollect it.

If he had done it in writing, your lordship could hardly have failed to recollect it?—No, I should think not.

There was nothing in Mr. Parsons's communication that led you to any suspicion that he was interested?—No; I had not the remotest idea of the kind; the whole conversation was of much shorter duration than since I have been in this room; he left me directly; he never was in my house before nor since.

Did your lordship direct the appointment to take place by writing to Sir Edward Lees?—I suppose, but it is only conjecture, that I wrote at the instant, because it is my practice when any thing of the kind occurs respecting the post-office that can be decided upon at the instant, I prefer writing up while it is fresh in my memory, instead of having my memory burdened with the subject. I generally write the letter at the instant; and I found

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since I came to town that it was to Mr. Thomas Lees I wrote, while Sir Edward was in England; I probably gave Mr. Parsons the letter, but I cannot be certain; I might have sent it by post.

When did the appointment of Mr. Kellett take place?—I understand from Sir Edward's letter that it was in May or June 1821.

The Commissioners have before them a copy of a letter addressed to your lordship by Sir Edward Lees on the subject of the appointment of Mr. Clarke?—That might bring the subject to my recollection; there are many of those occurrences, of course.

That letter is dated the 9th of February 1821, and therefore must have been written previous to the appointment of Mr. Kellett?—Yes, certainly; I now remember the letter. I never could have thought that Mr. Henry Parsons would have acted as he did; as the son of my brother I felt that it was a thing I could not refuse, supposing it was for a friend of his.

Has your lordship directed Mr. Henry Parsons to be suspended?—I did the moment I heard the rumour. I wrote up that if Sir Edward Lees thought there was any ground for the report, he would immediately suspend Mr. Henry Parsons, and direct an inquiry into the subject, and report the result to Lord O'Neill and myself. Sir Edward Lees returned for an answer that he had no doubt of the facts.

Was it on a written statement of facts that the suspension was directed?—Merely on the report; I have had no official report to me; the communication was made to me by a brother of his, who was in town, who wrote to me that there was such a report; that he hoped it was not true; that he had not yet been able to ascertain the fact; and expressing his great concern that his brother should have done such a thing if he had done it: that was the way in which it reached me.

The Commissioners have before them a letter addressed by your lordship to the Lord Lieutenant, dated the 1st of August 1823, containing some representations generally upon the subject of the mode in which the affairs of the post-office were conducted, and the apparent collision of the different authorities, on which they are desirous of giving your lordship an opportunity of entering into any further explanation, or of giving any further information which it may be important for them to receive? [*The letter was shown to his lordship.*]—It appears to me, on looking at the letter, that the points are fully explained in it. I continue of the same opinion, and if the Commissioners should wish for any of the papers referred to, they shall be furnished.

It has appeared to this Board that the Act, which authorizes two postmasters to manage the affairs of the post-office, in some degree recognizes a separate power in each; would your lordship have the goodness to explain in what way the postmasters act separately in the administration of the affairs of the post-office, and how far you consider that the authority and the signature of one only is sufficient, or how far it is in the power of the other separately to interfere with any decision which has been made by one?—In all payments of money by an order which we have both agreed to, the warrants are to be signed by both postmasters, and also all contracts for mail-coaches must be signed by both.

Is that by an agreement come to between the postmasters?—Yes; I proposed both of these to Lord O'Neill, to prevent any inconvenience arising in the administration of the business; and in other cases, if we happen to differ, we are obliged to refer the matter to the Lord Lieutenant; but that very seldom happens.

In the case of a board being regularly held in the post-office, and one postmaster present at that board, and an order being made at that board, does your lordship conceive that the other postmaster, being at that time absent from Dublin, and consequently from his duty at the board, would have power to counteract any order made in the manner described?—I think he would if he was to write to the secretary to say that he disapproved of it; it ought to be referred to the Lord Lieutenant.

Though made at a board regularly held?—That is our practice; but the fact is, that until lately Lord O'Neill and I have not had any difference of opinion.

Under the possible division in the opinions which may be entertained by the two postmasters, does your lordship think that it is possible sufficient control can be exercised over the secretary?—If it was to occur often it would be very inconvenient; for it is very difficult to explain post-office matters to a Lord Lieutenant or his secretary, who are unacquainted with their details; and it is very difficult afterwards to get a reply from the secretary upon the subject.

Does it produce a necessity for a frequent reference to the Lord Lieutenant?—It would if it were to continue: with respect to the contract for the Limerick mail, it has been depending for two years or two years and a half; that is very inconvenient, certainly.

Has that arisen entirely from the conflicting authority of the postmasters-general?—Yes; Lord O'Neill refused to consent to the agreement I first made.

Does the want of subordination, of which your lordship has complained in your letter to the Lord Lieutenant, and the resistance of Sir Edward Lees to your individual authority, arise, in your opinion, from this arrangement of the official power, which enables one postmaster to express and maintain an opinion different from and independent of the authority of the other?—I think it does in some measure.

Have other instances arisen of this sort of insubordination than those your lordship has described, namely, the suspension of Stoker and Homan, and the contract for the Limerick mail?—Yes; with respect to Mr. Homan, that was the most striking; and what I mentioned in a letter a day or two ago, I thought a very striking one, his holding a board by himself, and deciding upon the proposals for contracts without having made any communication

munication to me that he had put in such an advertisement, or had any such measure in contemplation.

Will your lordship have the goodness to state the facts to which you refer?—Last May Sir Edward Lees put an advertisement into some of the papers for a contract for a mail-coach between Limerick and Cork, without any previous communication with me, and I do not suppose he had any with Lord O'Neill; he was in England; the proposals were to be sealed proposals in writing, to be opened on the 1st of July, in the presence of the postmasters-general and the parties proposing, if they chose to attend, precisely similar to the former advertisements which I had dictated. I heard nothing of this from Sir Edward Lees until the 2d of July, when I received a letter mentioning that he had on the 1st of July opened the proposals, and that it appeared that Mr. O'Connor's proposal was the lowest. I wrote to him then, expressing my surprise that he had made no communication to me that he had such a measure in contemplation, and that he did not give me an opportunity of attending myself, or appointing any person that I chose, to attend, as I had done before; for on the former occasions I appointed Mr. Crofton, the counsel for the post-office, to attend. In his reply he said he did not think that necessary, as the subject had been often under consideration.

So that where he deemed it expedient he acted independently on important occasions, and without (as far as your lordship is informed) reference to either of the postmasters?—Yes.

Did it appear to your lordship that on this occasion vigilance had been used in the transaction?—I think not; I was extremely anxious that all contracts should be openly and fairly decided; but in this case, Sir Edward Lees having acted without my knowledge, took the whole business again into his own hands.

Has your lordship reason to know that any proposal was made to one of the persons offering to contract to take another party into the contract with him?—Yes; Sir Edward Lees pressed Mr. Oliver very much to take in Sir James Anderson instead of Mr. O'Connor.

Had your lordship that information from Mr. Oliver himself?—Yes.

Is that a proceeding which you think desirable, or that you would have recommended if you had had the control of the transaction?—No, certainly not.

Has your lordship any reason to believe that a Mr. M'Namara, who appears to have been one of the persons who offered to take the contract for the mail, was not an existing individual, but that it was a name fictitiously used by another person?—I have so; Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Oliver told me they believed so, for they could not discover any such person in the city of Cork.

Has it ever occurred to your lordship that a person having proposed to take a contract in one name, afterwards came forward in another name, and avowed that the proposal was made by him?—Yes, in the instance of Mr. Anderson of Fermoy, and Mr. Grier; immediately after I was appointed postmaster-general Mr. Anderson of Fermoy, who was then living with Sir Edward Lees (then Mr. Lees), proposed for a mail-coach between Dublin and Belfast, and I agreed to the terms, which were approved of by Sir Edward Lees, and he obtained a contract accordingly; afterwards Mr. Anderson proposed for a mid-day coach between Dublin and Cork, and he also proposed to Lord O'Neill that he should have his contract for that coach and for the night-coach to Cork for twenty-one years. I had assented to the mid-day mail-coach between Dublin and Cork as an experiment, but did not intend that there should be any contract for it, as it was a novelty to have two deliveries in the same twenty-four hours; I afterwards disapproved of that; I found that it produced no revenue, and I ordered it to be discontinued; but Sir Edward Lees told me he could not discontinue it, for that Lord O'Neill had signed a contract for one and twenty years; the bonus that Mr. Anderson gave us for getting these long contracts was, that he would accelerate the mail between Dublin and Belfast, and I found out in four or five years afterwards that Mr. Anderson never had a mail-coach between Dublin and Belfast; that it was Mr. Grier of Newry who was the proprietor of that coach; that Mr. Anderson only got his name nominally put there for the purpose of making a traffic on some future occasion; that Sir Edward Lees knew that Anderson could give no such bonus as he was pretending; that he knew that Anderson was only a nominal contractor; that he never had a coach or horse upon the line, and yet that he did not undeceive the postmasters-general, but allowed these contracts on the Cork line to be entered into, instead of negotiating directly with Mr. Grier, who would have made, as he did make, the acceleration without getting any consideration whatsoever: in consequence of that I determined that Mr. Anderson should never again get a contract from the post-office. I applied to the attorney-general to prosecute him for the deception, the fact being established by his own letter; however the attorney-general did not do so, and we were obliged to let the contract continue to the great loss of the public. That is the deception to which I allude in that letter; it was for that that Sir Edward Lees was censured.

That transaction led your lordship to object decidedly to trusting the management of contracts to the secretary alone, without reference to the postmasters?—It did.

Can your lordship state whether the allowances made to the clerks of roads in the nature of compensation for any deficiency which may exist below a certain sum were intended to be permanently applied to the office, or whether they were originally intended only to the individuals holding them?—They were first intended to be applied only to the individuals, but afterwards it was made a general regulation by Government; I wished that the regulation should not have passed to deprive the clerks of those roads of their emoluments, for it

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in fact threw only so much into the hands of the editors of the different papers; there was no gain to the public, and it was a cheap way of paying so many men, and Lord Clancarty was of the same opinion; for those four clerkships of the roads are important; one is the principal means of paying the secretary, and the others as provisions for men who have spent a long life in the post-office; it is a great inducement to men to behave well and continue for a length of time in the post-office; it adds to the respectability of the office, and Lord Clancarty advised me to oppose as much as I could the making the alteration; but the Government at the time was of opinion that it ought to be; there was a clamour about it.

Has your lordship ever seen reason to doubt the correctness of that opinion?—I think, in such an establishment as the post-office, there should be a few situations for old officers of respectability.

Does it appear that this is a desirable mode of providing such situations?—It does, as far as it does not put the public to any expense.

Does not it produce a great conflicting interest?—I do not know; there is one advantage in it, and that is, having the newspapers distributed by our own officers; we are sure, or nearly sure, that they will not venture to have letters or any clandestine and improper communications made under the cover of those newspapers; we have not the same confidence in the editors of the papers, and we have not time to examine the papers they are sent in at so late an hour it would be therefore utterly impossible to examine them; the utmost we can do is to get them distributed in time to go off by the mails.

Was your lordship consulted upon the arrangement that has taken place for the establishment of a writing office: an individual of the name of Lee was appointed to a clerkship that was new, and the duty given to him of writing that which had been previously printed?—That was a scheme of Sir Edward Lees; I was at the time in England attending Parliament, and he wished to make it as an experiment, and said there would be a considerable saving; and perhaps so there was, considering the great charge that was made at that time for the printing; there are some papers that it is much cheaper to head by writing, where each paper is to have a different heading, and only three or four are required; the printing them is very expensive, but in general, of course, it is much cheaper to print. I believe there is no occasion for the writing office, and that at the rate at which we get the printing performed now it would be better to have the generality of them printed, and for the clerks of the offices to write their own headings where the quantity is so small that it is not worth printing; it cannot be any great hardship on the clerks of the office in those cases to write them themselves. I never objected to Sir Edward Lees making any experiment of that kind.

Your lordship considered that the establishment of that office was an experiment?—I did so; and that there was at the time a saving, undoubtedly.

That was by comparison with the prices paid to Alderman Exshaw?—Yes.

Your lordship is aware that those charges were in all cases double what they are at present?—Yes; for the agreement with Mr. Thorn, the present printer, is, that he shall furnish all those papers at half the price at which they were furnished by Alderman Exshaw, and of equally good quality.

Has it ever occurred to your lordship to form any opinion as to the mode in which the surveys of the mail roads have been made, and the mode in which the money has been expended which has been issued from the consolidated fund for those roads?—We have had no connection with the money.

Has it ever occurred to your lordship that any alteration of that system is desirable?—I am told that there is, for that the sums have been very considerable.

It has not been brought particularly under your lordship's consideration?—No, it has not.

Is your lordship acquainted with the Ninth Report on Fees and Gratuities?—No, I am not.

Is your lordship aware whether any directions were received from the Government to carry the recommendations, or any part of them, contained in that Report into effect?—Not that I am aware of. There is one point on which I am very desirous that this Board should assist us, namely, in getting our accounts audited; for the last five or six years our accounts have not been audited. In the last account that went before the Commissioners of Imprest to be audited, there were several disallowances on account of the surveys; the Commissioners of Accounts interpreted the Act of Parliament in such a way that they conceived that we had expended money upon those surveys in cases where we were not authorized to do so. When the Act passed ordering the post-office to make those surveys, the Government appointed Major Taylor as inspector of the surveys; we made each payment upon the certificate of Major Taylor having inspected the road that was surveyed, and ascertained that the charge was correct and proper; and agreeable to the Act of Parliament, we applied to Government, and the opinion of the law officers of the crown was taken, and they concurred in opinion with Major Taylor that the charges were fit and proper that had been made by the surveyors, and which he had certified and we had paid; we applied therefore then to the Treasury to authorize the Commissioners of Accounts to give us credit for those sums; we have applied repeatedly to the Treasury upon that subject, and never received an answer. I have written letter after letter, private as well as public, to the Lord Lieutenant and the secretary, and never could get an answer from the Treasury; and we are stopped, and our vouchers accumulating, with the danger and risk of vouchers being lost or mislaid, and our accounts are so long and so detailed, that the Commissioners of Accounts now dread their going before them.

In what way are the accounts made annually to be returned to Parliament?—The accountant-general here returns them; but that will not do for us; we want to get a regular discharge. Until I was appointed there was never an account audited in the post-office from the time of its first establishment; the secretary could give an order for what money he pleased on the Bank, without the postmaster-general knowing any thing of it. I applied the system of the Treasury to the post-office, and our accounts will be found to be most regular and correct from that time; the first account that the Commissioners of Accounts audited after that, they stated in their report that they approved entirely of the system of accounts, and that they could not be more correct in their form.

There is a fund in the post-office called the Suspension Fund, of which your lordship probably has some cognizance, and the application of the money collected under it?—Yes; I frequently give orders for poor people to receive little sums of money out of that fund.

It appeared, on an examination before this Board, that that account has never been audited even in the office?—It was just mentioned to the Commissioners of Accounts, and they did not think it was worth while (as it was a mere official business, a charitable fund for the poor of the office,) taking any cognizance of it.

Payments are made out of that fund to the contractors of mail-coaches for extra duty?—I was not aware of that.

The contractor for the Derry mail performed duty for which the postmasters-general considered him deserving some remuneration, and that was paid to him out of that fund?—That I was not aware of; but considerable fines which he had incurred were by my order returned to him, he having accelerated his travelling and reduced his mileage on getting a new contract, the former one having expired.

Is your lordship aware that the balance may be stated at from 500*l.* to 1,000*l.*?—I called for that account in the year 1816, at the time of the inquiry, and looked into it; it seemed to be a matter that the secretary and the first clerk seemed to consider they had always had the direction of themselves, subject to the control of the postmasters-general.

There is another point connected with that fund; on looking it over, the Commissioners find, that in a year when no fines were levied from contractors for mail-coaches, there were several sums set down as rebates to them; fines paid back in years when none were received?—Probably they had been levied in former years. I remember fines to a large amount on the Derry coach, which had been charged previous to my appointment; I thought the charge a great hardship, and I had them returned, as I have stated.

There appears to be in several years a balance of 40*l.* paid to that fund on account of fines from mail-coaches, and five per cent. uniformly paid to the clerk for keeping the account?—It ought to have been looked into more minutely, probably; it has been left very much to the secretary and the first clerk.

Your lordship has stated in your former evidence that you had understood at the time of your appointment from the Government the principal charge of the post-office was to be vested in you; are the Commissioners to understand from your lordship that Lord O'Neill was aware of that arrangement being made, or that it was recognized by him?—I presumed he had understood it; as he never had interfered with Lord Clancarty, or with me in any thing I did, I presumed there must have been a communication; but I had not seen Lord O'Neill at the time, and was not acquainted with him. Lord Clancarty told me, "You must manage the whole post-office yourself, for it is a kind of thing that cannot well be done by two people;" but from the time that my salary was stopped Sir Edward Lees always affected to consider him the principal person, calling me the joint paymaster, and sending every paper to him in the first instance; he used before that to send them all to me first to sign. I wished in every way to treat Lord O'Neill as the senior, and I have always written my name low down that he might write his name over it, with every appearance of respect which I wished to preserve towards him; but previously to the stoppage of my salary he almost always sent me the papers first; ever since they have been sent first to Lord O'Neill, and then it is rather an awkward thing to send a paper back after Lord O'Neill has signed it; but I have felt it my duty to do it, saying, "These papers are incorrect, I cannot pass them." Those papers will be laid thus before the Commissioners of Imprest Accounts to be audited.

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Appendix, No. 98.

11th November 1823.

The Right honourable the Earl of Rosse made the following Statement.

I CAME in consequence of a communication I received from the Commissioners last night on the subject of Mr. Oliver's evidence. Mr. Oliver is a gentleman of very good family; he said in the clearest manner what is stated in my letter, which I wrote at the time Mr. O'Connor was present; that Mr. Oliver had been with Sir Edward Lees, and that Sir Edward Lees had endeavoured to prevail on him to join Sir James Anderson. I observe, Mr. Oliver says, "I do not know that Sir Edward Lees did; I cannot swear positively that Sir Edward Lees did;" but he told this to me in Mr. O'Connor's presence. Mr. O'Connor, I observe, says, "I am certain he never did, and that nothing could be more fair and honourable

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honourable than his conduct in the whole business." Now he heard Mr. Oliver state in my presence, in the country, that he, Sir Edward Lees, had made efforts to prevail upon him. I had a doubt about the transaction; first, being done without my knowledge; secondly, its not being advertised in the newspapers I got from Sir Edward Lees's brother, as clerk of the roads, although the Waterford contract was advertised there, and Sir James Anderson's name not appearing, as he had had communication upon the subject, and I conceived was desirous of having the contract. With respect to the name of Macnamara, Mr. Oliver told me he believed that name was used for Sir James Anderson, and that he was the real party.

Appendix, No. 99.

Monday, 18th August 1823.

The Right hon. the Earl O'NEILL, having affirmed upon his honour, was examined.

YOUR Lordship holds the office of postmaster-general?—I do.

How long since you held that office?—I think since April or May 1807.

Your lordship held that first in conjunction with Lord Clancarty?—I did.

Your lordship, then, was party to the remodelling of the office in the year 1809?—I was. I came over with Lord Clancarty to the office, and we remained for some time together there.

Under the Act, the postmasters-general have the power of acting either jointly or separately, have they not?—I have always understood it to be so; that the act of one is sufficient.

Did your lordship ever understand, that upon the appointment of two postmasters-general, it was understood that the active discharge of the duties were to reside more particularly in one?—No such thing was ever communicated to me on my appointment to office, nor did I ever hear of it till I saw some letters which were laid before me to-day.

Were those letters on the part of Government?—They were three letters from Lord Rosse to the Marquis Wellesley, which I have read very hastily.

There is an allusion in one of those letters to a letter received by him from the Government during the period of Lord Whitworth's administration, in which he states himself to have been particularly mentioned as the person that was responsible for the duties of the office?—It is that to which I allude; I read it very hastily this morning.

Did your lordship ever see that letter of Lord Whitworth's to Lord Rosse?—Never.

Has your lordship been in the habit of taking an active part in the discharge of the duties of the office?—I have always, when any matters have come before me, decided upon them according to my own opinion, wherever I happened to be.

They have usually been brought before your lordship by the secretary officially?—Always. I have never done any business except through the secretary.

Having reference to the provisions in the Act of Parliament to which allusion has been made, has your lordship considered the permission to the postmasters-general to act separately, as having in contemplation the absence of one of them from the country, and being intended to provide against such absence?—I recollect myself, when I went to the Continent, that I was obliged to get leave from the Government; I forget exactly how it was done, it looked as if the attention of both of them was required. I made a regulation with Lord Rosse that he should do all the business in my absence, but I forget exactly at this moment how it was provided for; I rather think by a special minute.

During the absence of one of the postmasters, you consider the power as residing essentially in the one that is on the spot?—I have always been under the impression that one postmaster had a right to act of himself, if he chose to act.

And with a full power?—Yes, that is my idea.

Did you consider that under that Act of Parliament, a postmaster so acting upon the spot could be controlled, or his decisions impugned by the authority of the absent postmaster subsequently?—The idea of that never did occur to me; it is only lately that any thing has made it necessary for me to turn my attention to that point.

Has your lordship never acted upon that construction of the act?—When a case has occurred I have given my decision upon it, and drawn up a minute upon it, without referring immediately to the other postmaster.

Do you ever recollect having given a decision upon a case on which you yourself officially knew that the other postmaster had already decided, being on the spot?—I have done that as far as giving my opinion, but I have always referred to that other decision of the postmaster; I have given my opinion upon the case, perhaps not exactly agreeing with him.

Have you given this officially in a minute, or only in a letter?—Officially, in a minute; I have given my opinion on any papers that were sent to me, as to what ought to be done, according to what my opinion was; but not giving any positive order as to any measure being taken against any individual.

Did you consider a minute so drawn conveying an opinion upon what had been done by the other postmaster, he having full authority to act at the time he acted, to be an act of sufficient official authority to authorize the secretary to act upon it in opposition to the orders that had been given by the other postmaster?—I have been under the impression (I am by no means certain that I am right) that if there was any difference of opinion between

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between the postmasters-general, it was for the Government to decide, and considering myself to have equal responsibility with the other postmaster-general, I have always given my opinion upon the cases submitted to me, and sometimes it has not been in accordance with the opinion of the other postmaster; there are several instances of that on record; but I wish it to be understood, that neither on the appointment of Lord Clancarty or Lord Rosse was it intimated to me that there was any more confidence reposed in one of us than the other.

If your lordship was upon the spot, and had given your directions specifically on any subject brought before you, into which you had inquired, to the secretary, should you have thought him authorized, or would you have endured his application to the other postmaster for his opinion?—The case occurs so very seldom, it is difficult to say; I should think the secretary had a right to lay every business before each postmaster-general, and in fact that it is his duty to lay every piece of business before each postmaster-general; and if they should not concur in opinion, I know no way of settling it but through the Government; whether it is to be left to the discretion of the secretary to act upon the opinion of either postmaster-general I cannot say.

Your lordship's opinion is, that upon any proceeding taking place, the minute or the substance of that proceeding should be laid before both postmasters-general, and contemporaneously their opinion taken?—That is my opinion.

And if the secretary does not lay it before them so contemporaneously, you think he is failing in his duty?—It appears to me that was the original intention of the office; I may have taken a wrong view of it.

Does your lordship recollect any circumstances that have occurred of that kind during your administration, of that species of difference of opinion, where you have entered minutes conveying a difference of opinion on any point?—I recollect the case of Mr. Homan. I do not at this instant recollect any instance where I recorded an actual opinion, but the usual course was, there was a minute in which both the postmasters concurred, for them to sign it jointly. If a minute was sent to me in which I did not concur, I returned it without my signature.

Does your lordship recollect a case respecting the regulation of the alphabet which has occurred?—Yes; that was the first thing which was brought before me on my landing from England: I saw difficulties in the way of that which Lord Rosse wished, which did not appear to me to be easily overcome, but I gave no order upon it; I gave my opinion to the secretary, after having attended the office during the whole time of the sorting of a mail, and having examined all the heads of the department, I saw so much inconvenience in the matter, that I was decidedly of opinion the thing could not be carried into effect as Lord Rosse desired.

Did you give that so distinctly that it should be considered as a rescinding of the order given by Lord Rosse?—I did not give any specific order to the secretary upon the subject, or write any minute, but I perfectly concurred with the secretary in opinion upon it after examination into the matter.

In what way was the matter respecting Mr. Homan, and the circumstances of it, brought forward under your lordship's notice?—It was first stated to me by the secretary. I immediately ordered him to send me every document which existed upon the subject which he had; I was extremely ill at the time; I was much pressed for a decision upon it; I was very unwilling to give a decision upon it, as Lord Rosse was here, but when I was pressed for a decision, I read the documents and decided upon them.

Does your lordship happen to be in possession of a list of the documents which were sent to you?—I have the whole of them at home; I have not a list of them here.

Does your lordship recollect the date of Sir Edward Lees's letter, communicating to you the substance of the case?—It was in the month of March; a great number of letters have passed, and I did not bring them up with me.

Does your lordship recollect whether the communication was made to you before or after the date of the minute of my Lord Rosse?—Both before and after; certainly before, and continued after my Lord Rosse's report was sent to me also, along with the other papers; every thing was communicated to me, I was in London at the time; but his first report upon the circumstances was before the date of Lord Rosse's minute.

Will your lordship have the goodness to state whether the whole or the substance of the investigation which took place before Lord Rosse, was communicated to you?—I take for granted every thing was; I desired every thing might be sent.

Was it accompanied by any general report upon the subject by Sir Edward Lees?—Very long reports and very long letters; reports in the shape of letters.

You considered it as an official communication?—It was not private, certainly.

Should your lordship have any objection to communicating the report upon that subject to this Board?—Not the slightest; there is not any letter upon the subject I should have the slightest objection to the Board seeing; I do not allude to any one official letter in particular; he was communicating with me every post.

The letters referred to are the first communication upon the subject, and the letter accompanying the documents which he sent to your lordship?—Those certainly were letters of that kind, of which of course Sir Edward Lees must have copies; if not, I can furnish them immediately on my return into the country.

Your Lordship's opinion was of course founded on those documents?—It was founded on every thing I saw; on the best information I could get in London on those written documents.

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Does your lordship's recollection so far serve you as to be able to state positively whether Lord Rosse's minute was included in the documents sent to you?—It was; but I do not say that was with the first representation, but it came in the course of the business: it took a very long time corresponding upon the subject.

Can your lordship state whether that minute of Lord Rosse's was communicated to you previous to the date of your lordship's own minute, which was of the 2d of April?—Decidedly it was.

There does not appear in your lordship's minute any reference to the existence of such a minute on the part of Lord Rosse?—Perhaps not in that minute, but there is in almost all my letters to Sir Edward Lees; in several of my letters to Sir Edward Lees I referred to Lord Rosse's statement; I shall be happy to send copies of all those letters.

Your lordship's opinion upon this subject is stated in this minute, that Mr. Homan had made a false charge against the secretary in a private manner, not through the regular channel of the postmasters-general, and that you cannot have any doubt in your mind that this matter was never intended to come to the ears of the postmasters-general?—That is the impression that I have upon it.

Was your lordship aware at that time, that previous to the mention of the circumstances to Captain Webster, Mr. Homan had once, if not twice, pressed it upon the attention of Lord Rosse?—I think I had nothing of that before me; I was under the impression that his first representation of it was to Captain Webster to be sent to the Lord Lieutenant, without its being communicated to Lord Rosse at all; it never was communicated to me that he had made any representation to Lord Rosse before he had made the statement to Captain Webster.

Your lordship states in another part of your minute that you cannot give Mr. Homan credit for any supposed anxiety on his part to dispatch the British mails on the 8th instant, at least cannot bring yourself to think that was the only motive that dictated his subsequent conduct, in as much as he failed in his first duty, which was to communicate any irregularity he might observe to the postmasters-general?—It was under that impression that he did not communicate to the postmasters-general until he had communicated to Captain Webster; he might have been writing to Lord Rosse for a month for ought I know.

Is your lordship pretty sure that the fact of his having communicated to my Lord Rosse was not to be found in any of the documents before you?—I think it was not before me at all; on the contrary, I understood that Mr. Homan had attested certain reasons for not laying the matter in the first instance before the postmasters-general.

In speaking of your not having been able to give him credit for any anxiety to dispatch the British mail, was your lordship in possession of the circumstances that he had made great exertion, and had twice in that anxiety written to Sir Edward Lees and called upon him for assistance to enable him to dispatch it?—I fancy that appeared in the statement; it did appear before me that he had written notes to Sir Edward Lees; but it also appeared that he had not personally exerted himself in any other way; there were several other circumstances that I cannot recollect at this moment; it appears to me as if his principal object was to lay the blame upon Sir Edward Lees without doing any thing himself.

In consequence of Sir Edward Lees receiving those written applications from Mr. Homan, did he do that which it was incumbent upon him to do; namely, pay personal attention?—I do not conceive he could do more than he did, according to the representation made to me; he was under positive orders not to delay the mails on any account, as it would interfere with the country correspondence.

Is your lordship impressed with the belief that Sir Edward Lees did send him any assistance?—I conceive that if he had any assistance in his power he did give it, and that he was very anxious himself to forward the English mails if it could be done; that was strongly the impression on my mind.

Is your lordship aware that not only Mr. Homan was of opinion, but others also in the post-office appeared to be of opinion, that if the assistance he required from Sir Edward Lees had been given, he would have been able to dispatch the English mails?—I know that was stated by Mr. Homan.

Is your lordship aware that others also stated that fact?—I do not recollect its having been before me at this moment.

Does your lordship think that a difference of opinion upon a subject of that nature warrants the charge and punishment of a deliberate act of official falsehood?—A difference of opinion does not; but I considered it a direct statement on his part that Sir Edward Lees had delayed the mails that night; I do not think that Sir Edward Lees did delay the mails that night.

If he applied to Sir Edward Lees for assistance which he did not afford, if he believed that his affording him that assistance would have enabled him to dispatch the mails, and others agreed with him in that opinion, though there might be others who entertained a different opinion, it could hardly amount to a charge of deliberate falsehood?—I certainly conceive that Mr. Homan charged Sir Edward Lees with having delayed the mails that night; I believe from what I have seen of Sir Edward Lees's attention, that he was as desirous of forwarding the mails as Mr. Homan could be, and I thought he ought not to have brought that charge against him.

Does your lordship think that it was in the power of Sir Edward Lees to have forwarded the English mails; but that he delayed them by refusing them that assistance which he thought

thought necessary, necessarily subjected him to the charge of falsehood?—It appeared to me that the English mails were not delayed by Sir Edward Lees, and that the statement that they were so delayed was false.

Your Lordship must be aware that the statement of a person, that if certain assistance had been given to him he could have done the thing, does not involve the knowledge of the person stating it that it was not true?—Certainly.

Does it appear that Mr. Homan did more than state an opinion which he might conscientiously believe to be true at the time?—Certainly he might believe it to be true, but it does not follow that it was true.

Mr. Homan is also punished “for having acted in a manner subversive of the whole discipline of the office by not having in the first instance complained to the postmasters-general,” it has been by the evidence of my Lord Rosse most distinctly stated here that he did so apply to him?—It was perfectly without my knowledge his applying to him; all I know is, that I think if he had a complaint to make against the secretary, instead of applying to Captain Webster, he ought to have applied to the postmasters-general.

If, then, it appears by evidence that he did make his complaint in the first instance to the postmasters-general, your lordship will see that the whole ground of the complaint and the whole ground of the suspension is done away?—It depends entirely on what he did with Lord Rosse, of which I am entirely ignorant; I could judge only from that which was brought before me.

And it was not before your lordship that he had ever made such a complaint to Lord Rosse?—I have no recollection of our having seen such a thing.

Can your lordship state whether any regulations existed in the office as to the precise hour at which the mail was to leave Dublin?—Our regulations are for the mails to go away at eight o'clock and not to be delayed after that hour, unless by an order from the Government.

Is it within your lordship's knowledge that the mails have on various occasions been delayed to a period beyond that at which it is stated the English letters might have been ready to accompany them?—I know of no instance, except by some irregularity in the office or a Government order; and I have been under the impression that we cannot delay the mail unless by a Government order.

Your lordship does not state that the thing has not repeatedly happened?—I cannot state that, for I am sorry very often to see irregularity; perhaps from want of officers, the bags may not be all ready.

Does your lordship know the precise minute at which, by Mr. Homan's exertions, the mail could have been prepared to have gone?—I cannot charge my memory whether that was on his statement or not.

You cannot state that the mail has not frequently been delayed beyond that period?—I am sure if it has been delayed it has been very irregularly delayed, unless a Government order came for it; but I hope there have been few instances of such delay, except by a Government order. I am under the impression that the coaches set out as soon as the clock strikes eight.

Does not your lordship think that the sending forward the English letters twenty-four hours sooner was a sufficient object to delay the mails for a few minutes?—I should not have delayed the mails myself, had I been in the office on the night of the 8th of March.

What were the communications upon the subject of the change that took place in the alphabet, and when were those communications handed to your lordship?—I never heard of them till my arrival in Dublin, which I think was the 26th or 27th of the last month; it was reported to me as soon as I arrived.

Was it stated to your lordship at the time that Lord Rosse had disapproved that change, and had positively directed the restoration of the office to its former state?—It was stated to be his opinion, it was rather in fact as it was stated to me, a change in this new method of delivering out the letters only for a very short time. I assembled all the heads of the office, and inquired into the former practice.

Is your lordship aware that the practice had existed for three years?—I did not conceive it to have existed so long.

Was any complaint on the part of the merchants, or on the part of Government, ever brought under your lordship's notice in regard to the manner in which that office was conducted during that time?—No, I do not recollect that there was; the first that I heard of a complaint was on my arrival here.

Had your lordship every reason to believe that the public had been up to that time satisfied with the conduct of that office?—I had heard no complaints, therefore I presumed they were satisfied.

Does your lordship recollect the grounds that were stated to you by Sir Edward Lees for having made that change, and the reasons for his wishing it should be adhered to?—I understood that the change was made without his knowledge at all, by the person having the alphabet for his emolument, and I am rather of opinion Sir Edward Lees knew nothing of it until very lately. I never heard till this moment that it had gone on for three years. The sending the head of the alphabet into the British-mail office was not according to the original plan of the office. I do not know if it was done with Sir Edward Lees's knowledge, but I never heard it was.

Does your lordship think that it could have existed for three years without Sir Edward Lees being acquainted with it?—He certainly ought to have known of it; but I had conceived

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ceived it had subsisted only a few months; there was a new man came into that office a short time ago, and I thought it was his doing.

Does your lordship know the grounds on which Sir Edward Lees altered the practice which then existed?—He stated the inconvenience there was in bringing the officers of the alphabet into the British-mail office previous to the taxing of the letters, and that the state letters would be delayed by it, which, according to the best opinion I could form of the matter, was correct.

His objection was, that the officers of the alphabet, not being officers of the British-mail office, ought not to assist in sorting the letters?—Yes.

And that the alphabet was inconsistent with an impartial delivery of the letters?—There were many objections to it; the fact is, it would be almost impossible to regulate the office if that practice was continued; every day there would be additional merchants coming in for their letters, and there would be no knowing to what extent it would go, if half the merchants went to the alphabet. The delivery of their correspondence would be a more tedious process than it is at present. I think we found that they could get the mails ready in thirty minutes, and delivered to the letter-carriers by the present arrangement.

The objection was not to that done in the alphabet office, but in the sorting office?—Decidedly so.

Does your lordship know, that when Sir Edward Lees objected to the head of the alphabet office, and his assistant being present in the sorting office, he had introduced two clerks not belonging to that office to the sorting office?—We found it necessary to do so for this reason—when the practice was introduced, it was impossible to satisfy the merchants without a little assistance, and we found it necessary to have two additional persons in the British-mail office.

Does your lordship know that those officers have given security to the extent of 200*l.* each?—I take for granted they have given the same security as the other clerks.

Does your lordship know that Mr. Lyster, who is at the head of the alphabet office, had given security to the extent of 2,000*l.*?—I take for granted he had.

Then does not your lordship think it would have been safer to permit Mr. Lyster to assist in the sorting of letters, than those two young men who had given security to the amount only of 200*l.*?—It is to be recollected that those two young men are completely under the control of the head of the British-mail office. The great objection is to the permitting the head of the alphabet, being a distinct department, to interfere in the taxing of the letters in the British-mail office. I presume that those young men who have been lately brought into the British-mail office have given the same security as others.

They appear to have been brought in to assist in the sorting from the other part of the office?—Yes, it is only a temporary measure, for if the thing is to go on there must be at least one additional officer; it cannot be done without.

Does your lordship know that the introduction of those two extra officers was directly contrary to the principle of reduction which had been proposed, by which one of those extra officers had been reduced, and that on the judgment of the postmasters-general and the Government?—It was done entirely to accommodate the merchants, certainly on the responsibility of the postmasters-general, as far as that increased expense was concerned.

Was your lordship consulted by Sir Edward Lees previously to the introduction of those young men?—I asked Sir Edward Lees how the thing could best be done; some one stated by one additional officer, he said by two. I told him if the merchants of Dublin were so anxious about it the expense of their day's pay could be of no consequence, and I directed that it should be so as a temporary measure. My own opinion is, that it will be very objectionable if the officers of the alphabet are permitted to go into the British-mail office, and that it will subject us to very great inconvenience.

Is your lordship aware of any inconvenience having been felt from their having gone in?—I had the evidence of the oldest officers to that effect. The superintendent of the alphabet himself told me he did not conceive it to be regular for his officers to be brought in there at all, and that it was only an expedient to accommodate the merchants; and that it would be a much more regular way if there were no officers but those under the control of the head of that office went in there till the letters were taxed.

Was the effect of the change which had been introduced to embarrass the office?—I understand the change made by Sir Edward Lees was merely bringing matters back to their original state in which they had been before. This was a change by the officer of the alphabet, without any sanction of any body, as I understood, entirely to increase his emoluments. That was the statement which was made to me, and which I believed when I made my inquiry into it.

The letters when sorted must be checked?—Of course.

They must have been equally checked, whether sorted with the assistance of those extra clerks, or of Mr. Lyster?—I think if the Commissioners were to see the process itself, they would perceive that there would be considerable confusion and difficulty. The keeper of the alphabet might get daily letters from merchants desiring to have their letters through that channel, and in the end the whole of the Dublin correspondence might go through it.

Your lordship is aware that there is an early delivery in London, and that every person is entitled to it by paying a small fee?—I know there is such a thing, but that is managed through the letter-carriers I understand.

Is there more objection to the one than to the other?—There is no objection to the delivery of the letters either through the alphabet or by the letter-carriers as expeditiously as practicable, after they are regularly sorted and taxed.

Does your lordship happen to recollect the period of Mr. Lyster taking the office of keeper of the alphabet?—I do not; he was acting for a considerable time there before he was appointed; he was in the secretary's office, but he had been doing the duty of the alphabet before the time of his actual appointment to it.

Your lordship is not privy to any thing which passed at the time of his taking the office, so as to enable you to say with what expectations he was induced to remove from one office to the other?—I do not think I ever heard any thing on the subject, except a vague report.

Have any of the abuses on the subject of franking ever been brought before your lordship?—No, not lately. We have issued orders to be very cautious on the subject, and I think the privilege was lately taken away from some officers who had it before, not by us, but by Act of Parliament. I believe the accountant-general, for instance, formerly franked, and there was a law passed within this year or two, I believe, which took away the privilege from one or more officers.

In the account which has been furnished from the post-office it appears that, with the exception of four patent offices, the offices are in the gift of the postmasters-general?—Yes, that is so.

In what way and under what regulations is that patronage exercised?—The plan laid down between Lord Rosse and myself was to take the appointment to every description of office alternately, of which the secretary is supposed to keep an account, and to report to us when any vacancies occur.

Do you appoint from the office, or indifferently?—Almost always from the office; the young men go in at the bottom of the office; that is the usual practice; it occasionally happens otherwise.

Do you fill the vacancies from any principle of seniority?—Seniority and character. I wish of course to attend to character. There is no absolute rule that I know of upon the subject.

You are not in the habit of appointing an indifferent person to any situations except the very lowest?—I have never appointed any person where there was any one in the office who had a fair claim to the situation; but there are some situations, for instance riding surveyors, which the people in the office do not expect. We generally appoint persons not in the office to them.

The duties of a riding surveyor are very important?—Very much so.

You depend upon them for the inspection of the execution of all the duties in the country, do not you?—Yes.

It appears by a return made to this Board that there are considerable arrears due from various deputy postmasters?—There are too many.

Dismissals of some of them have taken place in consequence of that; were you a party to those dismissals?—We are constantly dismissing postmasters.

It appears that as many as twelve were dismissed at one time on one day in April; do you recollect that circumstance?—It very frequently happens that there are as many as that dismissed together for being in arrear.

Does there happen to be in the office a record of the grounds on which those persons were dismissed, and of the reasons why others were not also dismissed?—If we see any prospect of getting the money we are unwilling to dismiss them; where there are a certain number of instalments due, the postmaster is dismissed, at least that is the regulation of the office.

It appears that some of them have gone as far as thirty or forty, and one of them as far as ninety instalments?—I am not aware of that fact.

Has your lordship ever taken any view of the office, with a view to the possibility of reductions or consolidations of offices?—We have considered that as much as possible; there was a reduction to the amount of 10,000*l.* a year some years ago; but it was felt necessary to revive some of those which had been discontinued.

Is your lordship aware that there are several persons holding offices in the post-office who have other offices or employments?—I know there is one, Mr. Donlevy, who is connected with the Bank of Ireland; there may be others.

It appears by a statement the Commissioners have received from the post-office that there are eighteen?—It has never been felt an objection if their other office did not prevent their attending at the hour at which their attendance was required by us.

Is your lordship aware that all the letters to the officers in the post-office come to them free?—There is not any official authority whatever for it that I know of.

You are aware probably that it is so in practice?—I was not aware of it; and it has never been reported to me.

Your lordship will see the abuse that must lead to, if they are connected with other firms or offices, that not only their private letters, but letters connected with their business may equally come free?—Certainly, if that is the case; but it is quite unknown to me if it is so.

Is your lordship aware that all the letters written by them equally go free under the signature of the secretary?—I never heard of that before; I do not know how they can manage it.

Is your lordship aware of the annunciation which appears at the head of the Irish almanack in these terms; "British Newspaper Office, General Post-office, Dublin, The Nobility and Gentry of Ireland are respectfully informed that they can be supplied with British and Foreign Newspapers, Periodical Publications, and Commercial, Army, and

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Navy Lists, &c. for any period required, at the following rates, *without any additional charge for postage or carriage*?—There has always been a privilege exercised by the clerks of the roads with respect to newspapers; I suppose that is what it alludes to.

Your lordship understands that privilege to have been intended for the purpose of circulating those publications which contribute to the revenue?—It has always been the case with newspapers I know.

Your lordship will see that the term "Periodical Publications" comprises a very large list?—Certainly it may, but I was not aware of that.

Was your lordship aware that commercial lists had been included in the privilege?—I take them to be something like newspapers.

After giving a list of newspapers and commercial lists, the annunciation proceeds in this way: "Country Correspondents will have a peculiar advantage, as upon all occasions when a packet arrives before the dispatch of the inland mails, but too late for general transmission, their newspapers, &c. will be forwarded at the last possible moment. The following and all other Periodicals supplied by the first post after publication in London, at 6*d.* British per number over the London shop price;—Annals of Sporting; Ackermann's Repository; Asiatic Journal; British Critic; British Review; Christian Observer; Christian Guardian; Christian Remembrancer; Classical Journal; Cottage Magazine; Eclectic Review; Edinburgh Magazine; Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine; Constable's Edinburgh Medical Journal; Edinburgh Review; Farmers Magazine; Gazette of Fashion; Gentleman's Magazine; Journal of Science, Murray's; La Belle Assemblee; Lady's Magazine; London Magazine; London Journal of Science; Medical Journal; Medical Repository; Medico Chirurgical Journal; Monthly Magazine; Monthly Review; New European Magazine; New Monthly Magazine; New Edinburgh Review; New Evangelical Magazine; Pamphleteer; Philosophical Magazine; Quarterly Review; Repository of Arts; Retrospective Review; Sporting Magazine; Thomson's Annals; Army Lists; Annual Lists; Navy Lists"?—I never heard of this list before.

The annunciation concludes, "Subscriptions to be paid in advance," and "Publications or Newspapers exchanged at pleasure any time during the period of subscription. Application to be made to Leet and De Joncourt, Clerks of British Newspapers"?—They are the persons who have the privilege of express newspapers.

One of the advantages stated in this annunciation is, that those newspapers can go when the British-mail letters cannot, when the British mail is delayed; and that one of the advantages held out is the priority of receipt through this channel; they have therefore an evident interest in the delay of the British mail: are not those very persons the persons who contributed to the delay on that night to which you have been particularly referred?—Mr. Leet was not employed in the business of the British-mail office at that time.

He was president for the night, and to him the application for assistance was made?—I think it decidedly wrong as a permanent measure, that the person who has those advantages should be at the head of the British-mail office; but I consider this only a temporary measure; I believe he was the fittest man at the moment Sir Edward Lees put him in, but as to how far his privilege extends besides newspapers, I cannot say.

Sir Edward Lees distinctly stated that magazines came free by packet, and passed free through Ireland?—I was not aware of its being extended further than newspapers.

Has your lordship been in the habit of looking at the contracts that have been made for mail-coaches?—I have seen several.

Your lordship was the person who gave your authority to the contract for a second mail-coach to Cork?—Yes, some years ago.

Does your lordship recollect the manner in which that subject was brought before you, and by whom?—It was brought before me by Sir Edward Lees, with very strong memorials and remonstrances from the city of Cork; the bargain was considered the best that could be made at the time, but since the establishment of steam-packets, which were not then contemplated, it has turned out to be a very unprofitable and useless one.

Does your lordship recollect under whose advice you agreed to a contract for so long a time?—I cannot say at this moment; we have all the papers connected with it; there was a long correspondence with Mr. Pole; I think he was secretary at the time; I have been very much an enemy latterly to long contracts; if we could get them from year to year as they do in England, it would be preferable; but we cannot do that at present; the innkeepers here are of a description that have not property to keep horses; those who can contract make their own terms with the post-office.

Does your lordship recollect that there are two or three lines of mails at present under the consideration of the post-office?—I do.

Upon those there is a difference subsisting between the postmasters-general, is there not?—I have been an enemy myself to overloading the coaches with outside passengers, and Lord Rosse has been rather of a different opinion, and I have therefore withheld my approbation; there has been a stipulation on the part of the contractors for a great number of outside passengers; there is one also at Limerick, where I withheld my approbation from the Limerick contract, because only two proposals were sent to me, whereas there were, I understood, three; and I said I would not decide upon it till I saw the third proposal.

Why has not the third proposal been sent to your lordship?—I never could see it; I believe it was not opened in consequence of not being sent in in proper time.

Is not the contract for the Waterford mail out?—It is; Lord Rosse, I have heard, but not from himself, is of opinion that there should be a mail only part of the way; the people

on that line are very desirous of the whole line being supplied; they have been writing to me on the subject.

Has your lordship been in the habit of examining and signing the contracts?—Yes; there are some I have not signed, because I disapproved of them.

Have any your lordship refused to sign been carried into effect?—I believe there are some under which they are working which I did not choose to sign; some whom they provided for a great number of outside passengers.

What is your lordship's reason for not assenting to that?—I think it is not respectable in appearance, extremely dangerous, and more subject to delay; we carry two guards in the country on our mails.

Was your lordship disposed to assent to four?—I have on one or two occasions, when very great advantage was to be gained by the public; for instance, with respect to the Belfast line, where we gain two hours each way, the object was so very great that I assented in that case to four, and I believe in one other case; but I think that it is a great deal too much, and that there should not be more than two passengers on the roof, and one on the box.

The object of increasing the outside passengers is, of course, to lessen the expense?—It does not lessen our expense, I believe, but it increases the profits of the proprietors; the only consideration we have had for it has been an increase of speed in some cases. I trust it is understood by this Board, that I never had reason to believe, until the present time, that there was intended on the part of Government to be any distinction between myself and the other postmaster-general in respect of interference or responsibility; had I been informed of such a distinction, I would not have remained postmaster-general for a single day.

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Appendix, No. 100.

Tuesday, 12th August 1823.

SIR EDWARD SMITH LEES called in and examined.

YOU hold the office of Secretary to the Post-office?—I do.

How long have you held that office?—Since March 1801; I think that was the date of my patent.

Whom did you succeed in that office?—By my patent I was joined with my late father, who died in the year 1811, with the benefit of survivorship; my father was secretary from the year 1774 under the English postmasters-general; in 1784 he was appointed secretary to the Irish post-office, when it was made distinct, and in 1801 I was joined with him in the patent, with the benefit of survivorship.

Did you from that time discharge actively the duties of the office?—For the first two years, very fortunately for myself, I was under my father, going through all the departments of the establishment; during the first year I think I was exclusively confined to learning the business of the inland or sorting branches of the post-office, and during the day I was employed in entering the correspondence in my father's office as secretary; and during the second year a proportion of the time I was employed in the post-office at Belfast, which was considered then, and is considered now, one of the best conducted offices we have. I think I was from three to five months in the post-office at Belfast, learning; after that I went through other branches, till I was tolerably well acquainted with the nature of the duties of the whole; and in 1803 I commenced taking an active part in the discharge of the duties of secretary.

Did you take that active part jointly with your father, or did he retire, leaving the burden of it upon you?—The labour was principally upon myself; the execution of the duties a good deal guided of course by his direction; he never retired at all.

You had been in the office a considerable time previous to the remodelling of it by Lord Clancarty?—Yes, I was; that was in 1807; during 1806, during the administration of Lord Donoughmore and Lord , I had very little opportunity of serving under those two noblemen, for my health was impaired by the labour I had gone through, occupied every day from six in the morning till twelve every night, and I was forced to go abroad, to the south of Europe.

During the administration of Lord Clancarty the office underwent, in all its departments, a complete alteration?—A very considerable alteration.

What were the alterations that were introduced into it?—The post-office was, for the first time, comparatively formed in 1807 by Lord Clancarty; it underwent a complete alteration in its establishment and expenses, and the arrangement of the duties; his lordship took, principally, the Dublin department upon himself, and was pleased to confide to me the whole arrangement of the country posts, which were remodelled at that time.

Both you and Lord Clancarty were in London, and modelled it very much in conjunction with the office in London, did you not?—As nearly as we could we assimilated it to that of London.

What were the points of arrangement that, from local circumstances, you found it necessary to preserve, and to which you could not apply the London system?—I do not think that there was any material part of the English principle which we did not apply in Dublin;

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as nearly as we possibly could, we adopted the English practice. With respect to the interior of the country we have ever found considerable difficulty in assimilating the practice in respect of the conveyance of mails from various circumstances; but I think as far as Dublin was concerned we introduced the English system very fully; there are but some few circumstances in which we differ, which do not occur to me at this moment.

The great division of the business is into the English and the inland postage, is it not?—Yes; the inland mails comprise all the mails through Ireland and those to Scotland; they are conducted in one room; the English has been conducted and is still conducted in a separate room, partly combined with the Irish Office; but Lord Clancarty, for very good reasons which existed then, separated the arrangement of the business of the British and the Irish offices, rendering them distinct.

Will you have the goodness to state the manner in which in the two divisions the business is generally conducted?—I will begin with the Irish: the Irish business commences at six o'clock in the morning, at which time the inland office opens for the receipt of the letters from the interior; that office is presided over by one president and two vice-presidents, two of whom must be in attendance by turn; the head of that office has a patent office. One of Lord Clancarty's arrangements in 1807 removed from my office a man that was considered a highly valuable officer (Mr. De Joncourt), who was second clerk in the secretary's office. The most extensive part of the reform in the whole post-office was in the inland office: the postmaster-general found it necessary to put over the head of that room a very active vigilant man, and he prevailed on the Government to surrender to the post-office the patent. The Lord Lieutenant waived his appointment, and Mr. De Joncourt was placed at the head of that office, and in fact the appointment has been in abeyance, as far as Government is concerned, ever since; it was also stipulated with the postmasters-general, that no person should be appointed to the head of the sorting office unless he had served somewhere in the post-office for a period of ten years: the two vice-presidents are the two officers next in succession who belong to the inland office, and must have risen from the most subordinate rank in it; they must also have served eight years.

The president and the two vice-presidents have a superintendence of the whole?—Yes; the office is divided into other branches, viz. taxing clerks, senior sorters, junior sorters, and probationary clerks; there are a certain number of each in the different branches; ten taxing clerks, I think; two will be found, perhaps, exercising other duties, which Lord Clancarty overlooked in his report to Government, and we made the taxing clerks do those duties: the inspector of franks and charge of delivery were omitted to be provided for.

Through those different officers the whole of the duties of the inland office are conducted?—They are: out of that office branch collateral departments, still under the head of the inland office, the alphabet office and the letter-carriers office; those three I consider as forming the inland department; as an offset again, is the British-mail room, which was formerly in connection with the inland department: the alphabet office is a very important branch.

Will you have the goodness to describe that?—That is under a special superintendent, and in the office there are four clerks; that room has the charge of all letters, properly speaking, that are directed to the post-office till called for; that is the real meaning of the office; but in the progress of time it has extended itself to other and very important purposes; it has become since a regular depository of all letters for some of the principal merchants in Dublin, who, by fees they pay to the officers, choose to have their letters left there. The meaning of the fee was to indemnify the officer of the alphabet, who was obliged, by our regulations, to advance the postage himself; literally speaking he is in our eye nothing more than a letter-carrier, and should pay in his receipts three days in a week; the merchants pay him probably monthly, or at whatever periods they fix.

They have an account with him, and he with the post-office, which is a daily charge which he is to make at certain times?—Yes; in addition to that he has also the charge, for the same reason, of the postage of letters to the different public offices, which form a very large proportion of the money received.

Do you mean by the postage, the delivery?—Yes, the letters to the Custom-house, for instance; the letters going to and coming from the public offices; and they pay the postage to him both going out and coming in; we send all the letters indiscriminately charged to him in the morning, and he gives an account, and they send all their correspondence to him which is to go forward, with an account of the postage which is chargeable upon them; the alphabet keeper keeps an account of each.

Was this office established in its present form by Lord Clancarty?—No, it was not; several changes have taken place; the former head of the alphabet was in the inland office when Lord Clancarty retired; he was removed by Lord Clancarty.

Was it made a separate department by Lord Clancarty?—Yes, on the present principle; the present principle of the office is as Lord Clancarty left it, with an exception with respect to the payment of the postage, which took place within these twelve months: the principal administration of the office and the establishment of the office is now what it was when Lord Clancarty left it.

Will you explain what you mean by the payment?—The emoluments of the office are derived from the fees: the postage should, according to the old regulations, be paid in three times a week. When the present alphabet keeper was appointed, the advances that were necessary to be made, he stated to the postmasters-general he could not make; and the postmasters-general gave him permission to pay in, I think, once a week, and to get credit for the postage belonging to the Custom-house. The Custom house ought to pay in three times

a week

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a week also, but from the regulations we have found it inconvenient to obtain it, either from the Board not signing the orders, or from the want of funds; and permission has been given to the alphabet keeper to credit himself with the amount due from the custom-house, and to pay it in the succeeding week: in Lord Clancarty's time we were more strict, and obliged them to pay in the postage each week; but it has been since relaxed.

But you have remedied the inconvenience by the arrangement you have stated?—In a great measure; there were probably other reasons which might have operated at the period I am speaking of; there was an unfortunate fraud which I detected, not against the post-office so much, as against that very branch I am speaking of, namely, the customs and excise; and there is every reason to apprehend that a very large fraud was committed unperceived and undetected, but for what period I never could trace.

What was the nature of the fraud, and how was it detected?—It was against the postage of the customs. As I stated before, the post-office keeps no account specially with any person, but the whole went indiscriminately charged on this article; they sent out their letters, the proportion that belonged to the custom-house, with the charge to the custom-house, but the custom-house officers were not in the habit of regularly checking the amount of the clerks in that establishment: the consequence was, that we had strong reason to apprehend, indeed we did detect, the fraud, that for a considerable time, probably, the clerks in the alphabet office were in the habit of enhancing the separate charge against the custom-house, of which the post-office could have had no knowledge, keeping no account specially with the custom-house; as long as we got the charge that was due to us, we conceived all was right. I have reason to know that that fraud was committed; the consequence was, that some of the officers of the alphabet absconded, and I made some new check at some little temporary expense, and I believe prevented the recurrence of that. The head of the alphabet at that time was unfortunately, from his health, more fit for an hospital than for the post-office, and I attribute this unfortunate circumstance, in a great measure, to the want of proper active control in that officer, in consequence of the state of his health. He was at last superannuated; and when the present officer was appointed to the head of the alphabet office, he represented to the postmasters-general his inability to make those large advances that his predecessor was in the habit of doing, in order to meet the amount of postage to the postmasters-general, and he got permission from the post-office to make this credit to himself, which now regularly appears every week in our accounts as so much postage due from the custom-house through the alphabet.

It is a regular credit to him, which he repays the ensuing week?—Yes; and we take a security from him to meet any accident; we quadrupled the security.

Whose duty is it to check his account?—That is regularly checked through the inland office every night.

By what officer?—I think under the eye of one of the vice-presidents, and through the officer who is called clerk of money-letters; he checks all the letters that are post-paid.

There are four clerks in that office, are there not?—Four clerks under the head of the office.

What is the paid window?—That is that part of the room where the letters are deposited, and the postage paid at the time; those are regularly checked; every letter is entered on which postage is paid; that is connected with the alphabet office.

This is a head of office that we have not in England?—When I went through the whole of the English post-office by desire of Mr. Grant, I found no similar office with this in London; there is the office, but there is no distinct head, it is under the inland office; I do not consider it a separate head, though it is under a separate chief.

What is the next division?—There is the letter-carriers office.

Will you describe the duties of that office, and the manner in which it is conducted?—It is under one chief; he is intitled inspector of letter-carriers; and it is conducted by forty letter-carriers for the Irish, and for the English twenty.

They appear to be divided into different classes?—Yes.

What is the division into classes?—Lord Clancarty took the bulk, and divided them into so many classes, without specifying their services; I think there are five classes, from 18s. down to 14s. a week.

Upon what does that depend; upon their length of service?—I do not know the view which Lord Clancarty took of that arrangement.

How are they arranged, and under whose superintendence?—They are particularly under the superintendent himself.

Does he place them in those classes as he thinks proper?—As vacancies occur they rise up to the highest classes; but their duties are divided more with reference to the localities of Dublin than any thing else. Lord Clancarty arranged them according to the length of their services, as they respectively stood at that moment, and the succession has regularly gone on since without revision; as a man in the class of 18s. died, the highest man in the class 17s. has risen to it.

It appears that some of the men of the first class have a less salary than some of the second class?—I can probably account for that; some of them may have been put down the class; I have been in the habit of doing that when I found them in arrear in their postages.

It does not appear that they have been put down, but that they receive more money; here is, for instance, the eleventh person in the first class receives 52*l.* 16*s.*; the fourteenth person in that same class receives 53*l.*, the fifteenth person in that class receives 50*l.* 16*s.*; in the second class the first receives 52*l.*, the last of the second class receives 54*l.*; in the third class the third of that class receives 61*l.*; will you have the goodness to explain that?—

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That cannot be from salary; the emoluments of those men arise from different circumstances, and according to the position in which the carrier is placed his emoluments are greater or less; for instance, a man who is entitled to ring a bell has the privilege of going through the streets to collect letters; according to the number of letters his emoluments are increased; a man may have the good fortune to ring a bell in that part of Dublin where the emoluments are greater than in others.

Does not that disturb the classification?—Yes, no doubt of it; and there is throughout the system a difference in the emoluments, which I have been endeavouring to equalize, but have not been able; there are some of the carriers receive above 100*l.* a year, and their duty is no more, and probably may be less in point of severity and labour, than the man who receives but 14*s.* a week. It is not in my recollection that either Lord Clancarty or myself looked at the emoluments of letter-carriers from those sources; they were not considered at that time as worth looking at; it was a sort of authorized right which they got from practice; indeed at that time it was not a tenth part of what it is at present; they were authorized in 1807 to receive only a penny from every house on the letters they took, and we discovered that they used to be cheated; people used to make collections of letters in streets, and leave them at one house, and thus they got but one penny from a street; and Lord Clancarty, seeing that, felt it necessary to make the alteration, and give them an allowance on each letter they got. I am quite aware that if it is to be a bonus, it should be held out according to rule, and should not be so casual as it is at present; some of the carriers receive emoluments in three different capacities.

Who appoints the letter-carriers?—Every part of the post-office patronage, with the exception of four appointments, are in the postmasters-general.

Who appoints the letter-carriers practically?—The postmasters-general appoint as many as they choose themselves; they come in at 14*s.* a week.

Each class contains a different number?—Yes, that was done in 1807.

Who determines on the removal from a lower to a higher class?—I do not know any instance in which a man has been superseded, or put into another class.

How have they got on?—Merely by accident; by rotation.

Suppose a vacancy happens in the first class, what is done?—The first man in the class of 17*s.* a week comes in as a matter of course to the class of 18*s.*

Who has the superintendence of that species of patronage which makes that distinction?—The postmasters-general sign the order for the appointment; the man comes up to Dublin, and he is sent down, as soon as his securities are passed, to the inspector of letter-carriers; he is sworn into office, and put at the bottom of the list, and accordingly as he is bound to do duty in one part of Dublin this day, he does it, and in another perhaps to-morrow.

Who fixes their duties?—The inspector.

Their duties are not locally fixed?—Yes, as far as can be; but a man may be absent from sickness or other causes, and another take his place. But Dublin is divided into a certain number of districts, and they are subdivided into a number of walks; the whole of the capital is divided into fifteen divisions; those again are subdivided into forty walks; a walk may have from one to three people performing the duties of the district; No. 2. may have only one single individual; those are all arranged in form, in regularly printed books, and they learn their walks immediately.

Are there any letter-carriers appointed to superintend those walks?—Yes, there is a head of each walk.

What authority has he over the inferior?—His authority consists in the subdivision of the postages of the men; a general charge is made in fifteen divisions, and the subdivisions are made by the head of the walk; but of the whole number we also have a distinct account ourselves.

Who superintends the conduct of the head of the walks?—The whole are arranged under the eye of the inspector.

Who is the man that has the practical superintendence of the conduct of the heads of the walks?—The whole is under one.

There is no one between the head of the office and the heads of the walks?—No; the head carrier assists in superintending the whole.

What is the meaning of the fifteen divisions?—The divisions in which those letters are sorted out of the great bulk; they are all brought in charges, and as rapidly as they can be sorted into those fifteen divisions, they are sorted, and then they are subdivided again among the carriers.

The letter-carriers are the receivers of those letters which are not brought to the post-office?—A portion of them they also collect in the streets; and there is a certain class of them go to the receiving-houses, and there collect the letters, for which they have a specific salary.

How are the receiving-houses distributed?—According to the population; they were fixed in 1807, and have undergone no alteration since.

How many receiving-houses have you in Dublin?—There are fifteen.

What is the emolument attached to each?—I think it is 10*l.* salary.

Under what responsibility is the keeper of a receiving-house; does he give any security?—No, they do not, for they do not collect any revenue; they are a mere depository of the letters; the carrier, I think, keeps the key, and the receiving-house keeper has no access to the letters but in the presence of the carrier.

Do the letter-carriers give any security?—Yes; 200*l.* each.

Will you describe that which applies to the interior of the country, and the office under which it is regulated?—The kingdom is divided into eight principal divisions; there are a certain number of officers apportioned for the duty of each, consisting of sorters, stampers, and taxing clerks, according to the weight of the division, for there is a great disproportion in the quantity of business; the number of officers is either greater or smaller; the letters, as soon as the receiver is opened, which should be at five o'clock, are immediately taken out, and they are placed on proper tables for the first operation, which is that of stamping; they are immediately, and as quickly as possible, sorted into eight divisions by the sorters, and as quickly as possible they are handed behind him to the division itself (the division of the kingdom); there they are first thrown forward into the particular box which bears the name of the post-town; when the whole is over, which we consider at seven o'clock, they are withdrawn from that box; the postages are then calculated in bulk upon the letters; and so soon as that is ascertained, the amount is inserted in the docket, which docket accompanies the letters to the postmasters in the country; the docket consists of two columns, one contains the charge made in Dublin, the other contains the account that the postmaster chooses to admit he has received; if it varies, the variance is stated by him, and that same instrument comes back to Dublin by the first post, where it is brought to that branch of our office called the letter-bill office, where is inserted in proper books the account charged by the post-office in Dublin, as well as the account of the admission of the postmaster, but we conform to the admission of the postmaster: those dockets are disposed of at the termination of each day; at the end of the month they are brought in regular charge against each postmaster in the monthly accounts in the letter-bill office, and at the termination of the month the aggregate account of the whole kingdom, having been made up in that letter-bill room, is brought to me; upon my signature it goes in to the accountant-general.

Is there no examination of it previous to its coming to you to be signed?—There is a regular letter-bill office where those accounts are kept, and checked and signed by the head of the office, and it comes to me as a passport to the accountant-general.

Does it undergo any examination by you, or are you merely the channel of conveying it to the accountant-general?—The only examination which I make, which is for my own satisfaction, is this: I occasionally alter the figures myself, to ascertain that a proper examination takes place in the accountant-general's office, and where I have done that, I have always found that the variance has been detected; I do not mean to say that a better check may not exist; it goes from me to the accountant-general, and he makes each month's charge against the postmaster, and enters them in his ledger, and at the end of the quarter he makes up the aggregate account against the postmaster; the accounts go down regularly signed by the accountant-general with the charge against him regularly stated.

At what period does he pay them in?—There are regular fixed instalments for each postmaster to pay in at fixed periods.

When an examination takes place in the letter-bill office to make up the monthly account, is it made up from the daily returns that have been made, or how is it made up?—In addition to the dockets that come up from the postmaster, the postmaster makes at the end of each month a recapitulation of the whole in separate sheets; those sheets come up to the letter-bill office, and are compared and checked.

Are they compared with the daily accounts that are kept in the office?—Yes.

It appears that in your whole system there is every provision for the security of the revenue, but there does not appear, according to your statement, the same security for the individuals who commit letters to the post; it does not appear that in any part of your proceedings there is an account kept of the number of letters, except so far as it is deduced from the amount of the postage?—The account of the number of letters is stated to me every day; the actual number that went down to each postmaster every night used to be taken, but that is not done now.

If there should be any dishonest postmaster who subtracts a letter, if he returns the postage, that fraud cannot be detected?—No; nor do I think that with our system of postage we are secure against that sort of thing; my reason for saying that is, from knowing what I do of the unfortunate event which took place in Scotland in the course of the last year; because on the same principle on which the observation was just made, I will make this as to the letter-bill clerks: if any one of the letter-bill clerks chose to enter into connivance with the postmasters in the country, I never could find it out; it is only within these six months past that I have established very important checks, which are operating far beyond my expectation, and they are very curious and very simple; I have put them into practice here, but they could not be in England, from the great difference in the extent of correspondence: I am endeavouring to work the system through the kingdom at large.

Would any security arise from having the number of letters stated as well as the postage?—Not without the addresses being stated also.

Will you state why?—Because if a postmaster chose to steal a letter, he would have nothing to do but to acknowledge the letters he has got; we having no check by the addresses, we could not detect it.

If there was in the account a column stating the number as well as the postage of the letters, if a letter was not received, by reference you would see that the number he returned and the number sent did not agree?—That would answer so far as the sending the letters from Dublin was concerned; but if the postmaster chose to secrete a letter, it would not have any effect; by the check I have established, I get up from every postmaster in Ireland an account of every double letter which goes through his office, and they do not exceed seven hundred in a morning.

Are the original letter-bills sent in to you?—No, they are not.

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Examinations.

No. 100.

Sir

Edward Smith Lees.
12th Aug. 1823.

Examinations.

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A statement has been made to the Commissioners of money having been taken out of letters?—I am sorry to say that has been done.

One person states that he sent a letter on a certain day marked "money letter" on the back in red ink, and that it never reached its destination?—A person could not do a worse thing than mark it in that way; he should have given it in at the proper office: but I am happy to say that one half of the complaints which are made appear to be unfounded, and that the letters never were put into the office at all. I keep a record of every complaint made, and can show the steps which were taken in the way of inquiry, and the result; if an individual now, either in Dublin or the country, post pays a letter, it cannot be lost.

Another case is referred to of bank notes and bills addressed to Messrs. Watson and Law having been stolen?—I recollect that case; I am afraid there was at that time a very improper person in the British-mail office; there were some India bills as well as the bank notes; the loss was 40*l.* out of 600*l.*; the subtraction of the bills was productive of very great inconvenience, but I trust not of ultimate loss.

When the accounts are sent to the accountant-general, are they by him compared with the daily accounts sent up from the letter-bill office?—No; he only calculates the postages; the account contains all sums chargeable on the postmasters for money paid to them on post-paid letters in the country, and the amount charged in our columns for letters going down; the two are opposed to each other, and brought into one column, and the accountant-general casts up the whole, but they undergo no comparison with the documents in the letter-bill office.

Then all that the accountant-general does, is to see that the sums stated in the paper submitted to him are correctly stated; whether they are sums that ought to stand there, he has no knowledge?—He has no means of knowledge whatever; it is his duty to see that the proper transfers are made out of the letter-bill sheets, and brought into his ledger, and that at the end of the quarter the proper transfers are made to the accounts submitted for his signature.

He has no means of ascertaining the accuracy of the accounts themselves?—No.

Will you explain the mode of the receipt of letters from the interior?—The morning business commences at six o'clock, at which time all the mails arrive. The mails arriving by each mail-coach are preserved quite distinct; they are received by an officer who is denominated the tick clerk, whose duty it is to compare the bags that he receives with the printed list of all the post-towns attached to that distinct mail-coach; he checks off the bags, and any deficiency in the number he immediately represents to the president or the vice-president on duty; the bags are then brought into the inland office, where they are opened; the letters for England are in the first instance separated as expeditiously as possible, the English mail being dispatched at seven o'clock. The officers that open the bags are held accountable for the correct comparison of all letters containing money so described. All letters post-paid, on which Dublin postage has been received in the country, and with reference to the late regulation of check which I adverted to, all letters stated in the return as double post-paid letters, it is his particular duty immediately to ascertain that those letters so entered are in the bag, and to state any deficiency, and he is held responsible for any loss that he omits to represent: so soon as that is over, they go before a particular set of officers, who have been appointed by the postmasters-general, since Lord Clancarty's arrangement in 1807, for the purpose of re-examining the charges made by the postmasters, and who advance any charges that may appear to be defective; those officers make a return of the amount of the advances so made by them, and their reports state to me every day, and to the postmasters-general, the aggregate amount of such advances.

Does the return made to you contain an account of the aggregate amount of the letters which come by each coach, or only an account of all letters which come by the morning's mail?—That account is merely an account of what is produced by that officer's inspection, and the reason for it is, that the postmasters-general may be aware how far it is desirable to keep up that establishment, for it forms no part of the regulation of 1807, nor is the Government aware of it, further than that in our annual expenses they see a certain number of officers appointed, under the head of probationary clerks, in consequence of diverting the attention of those taxing clerks, and attaching them to that special duty.

The Board have understood that you have experimentally found that the advantage was infinitely greater than the expense?—Certainly; I believe it sometimes amounts to twelve or fourteen pounds a day, and is seldom under four pounds—from six to eight pounds per day.

What is the next step towards the distribution of the letters?—To each road is attached what is called a table; each table divides the letters into charges of 5*l.* each charge, as quickly as they can be sent in to the letter-carriers; with those charges they are delivered to them. There is a small number of the most expert of the letter-carriers appointed to receive them, to check them off with the tickets which accompany them, and to ascertain that the proper charge is received in the letter-carriers office; that is a very simple operation.

In sorting the letters for delivery, what are the preferences which you give; what are the first letters which you separate from the mass, after the dispatch of the English mail?—During the whole operation of sorting there are a certain number of officers that go out express; the letters for Government, for the Lord Lieutenant, the secretary, and the other officers of Government, are contained in a locked-up bag, and confided to special messengers for immediate delivery.

The next operation is that of the alphabet, is it not?—Yes; the officers of the inland office have been taught as well as they can be (liable to change of individuals, of course,) the names

names of the persons whose letters are deliverable from the alphabet, and those letters also are selected out, and are sent in for delivery by the alphabet; the delivery of the alphabet has always been regulated, until lately, with reference to the delivery of the letter-carriers, that is, they were both to commence at the same minute.

Is that considered as of consequence?—I think it is not so much so with respect to the Irish letters; but I think as to the English mail it may be of consequence; I have heard that instances have been known of a very large sum being offered for the premature delivery of a letter. Our whole delivery should be over, except on a Monday, in the whole of Dublin, by half past eleven.

Will you now state the mode which is adopted in the receiving and forwarding of the English letters?—The practice of the office is very different at the present moment from what it was; I have made a great many alterations within the last three months.

Was the present British-mail office a separate office under Lord Clancarty's system of 1807?—Yes.

Will you have the goodness to state how it subsisted from the time it was established by Lord Clancarty up to the period of 1822, and then the alterations that have been subsequently made?—There has been no particular change as to establishment from Lord Clancarty's time, except that which naturally sprung from the increased dispatch; under Lord Clancarty's arrangement there was a comptroller, and there were four clerks; the four clerks were taken, in consequence of their good character, out of the inland office, and put into the British-mail room.

What is the rank of the office of comptroller; is he on an equal rank with the gentleman at the head of the inland office?—I should think not; his establishment is probably more important,

Is he the next in gradation under the secretary?—I should think he would not come even within six of him; I should rank the head of the British-mail room the lowest upon the establishment.

Do you so rank him with reference to his emoluments, or with reference to the importance of his services?—I should think there is no department of the whole post-office where there should be more confidence placed than in that room, that the whole safety of the Government may depend upon the faithful discharge of its duties.

Upon what principle can it be that a man whose duties are so important in their nature can be so low in point of rank?—I think if that duty was well done and zealously done it ought to rank as high, and be much better paid than it is.

The rank and station of an office must be according to the duties to be performed, and not the particular person who may happen to fill it; what rank do you conceive this individual to hold in the office?—According to the system of the office it has been considered low; the salary is low, if the duty is well done; but I am sorry to have to say that it never has been done as it ought to be.

This office you state to be as responsible as any connected with the post-office; but that notwithstanding that, the rank of the office has been very low in comparison with others; on what ground has it been so considered?—It has been low with reference to the emoluments attached to it, and the recollection I have of the manner in which the duties of it have been performed; nothing can be more important to the Government and to the public at large than the zealous discharge of the duties of that office; it is fully as important as the head of the inland office: the salary of that office was 180*l.* per annum, with increase according to service, I think not exceeding 250*l.*, and that at the end of twenty years.

How was that regulated, and by whom?—That was under Lord Clancarty's arrangement; when he took out of my office Mr. De Joncourt, and put him at the head of that office, he found the late comptroller of the British-mail, who was by patent at the head of the sorting office; he put him, by consent of Government, at the head of the British-mail room; his salary was 359*l.* a year; his services were not deemed very useful, and in a short time he was disposed of by superannuation, and then the first comptroller of the British-mail office was appointed, and, being the first, the appointment was vested in the Lord Lieutenant, who appointed the late comptroller, at the salary recommended by Lord Clancarty, not to exceed what I have stated, 250*l.* a-year.

What is the salary in the inland office?—It is 300*l.* at first, and goes up to 400*l.*, with a certain advantage of the circulation of newspapers, which makes it a very valuable office.

It should appear that, looking to the importance of this office, Lord Clancarty never could have meant it should be paid with only 180*l.* a-year, increasing only to 250*l.*?—I do not think he made the least provision for any thing further.

He went out of office before all his arrangements were completed, did he not?—Not before they were all submitted to Government, but before they were carried into final execution. The plan for the penny post-office was before Government when his lordship went out, and that was the last proposed. Within these two years I have endeavoured to get the duty done as I know it ought to be done, by recommending to Government, through the postmasters-general, to increase the salary from 180*l.* to 250*l.*, and to go on increasing it.

He has officially the superintendence of all that relates to the British letters, both the receiving and the sending?—Yes.

Will you describe how both the one and the other are conducted?—There are receivers for the English letters distinct from those for the Irish; the letters are dropped into different boxes. The evening business at present commences at the same time with the Irish inland office business, namely, five or half past five o'clock, and it terminates at the same time, namely, eight o'clock.

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What do you mean by its terminating at eight o'clock?—The office is shut then; but in order that the office may be under proper control I have, within those three or four months past, made the business commence, in place of its commencing as it did at the caprice of the clerks at any hour in the evening, and closing at ten or eleven, or any hour they thought proper, I have made it commence at the same time that the business of the Irish office did, and I have made it, and at the same time, namely, eight o'clock at night; all business then ceases, and it is under the inspection of the president or vice-president of the inland office; the whole is under the direction of a controlling authority, in place of its being, as I found it when I went to inspect it, under no control, and only half the establishment on duty. The receiver for letters is kept open the whole night, in place of its being closed, as it was last year, at ten o'clock at night. I found, having made experiments for the purpose, that by making the clerks attend regularly, and recommencing punctually at six o'clock, and requiring the whole establishment to be in attendance, instead of only one half, as it used to be, I could dispose of the business by seven; that all the letters put in between eight at night and six in the morning were enabled to be sorted and arranged so as to admit of their punctual dispatch the instant the clock strikes seven, instead of no certain hour. Last year I found no less than 113 mails out of the 365 left at Holyhead, owing to not having arrived in time for the Irish letters to go up by the mail. I trust that will not be the case again. The mails now start for Howth punctually at seven o'clock.

Does any sorting of the letters for England take place before they are dispatched?—Yes, a great deal; the mail is divided into seven branches; there are seven distinct accounts kept between the office in Dublin and those in England, under the heads of London, Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Chester, Holyhead, and Shrewsbury; there are distinct accounts kept of the postage on all letters coming from England by those different routes, and they each arrive and are dispatched in distinct bags; we also keep a distinct account of the letters crossing the Menai Straits, on which there is a distinct postage chargeable: there is a distinct account kept between us and the post-office in England for that; there is a penny or a halfpenny applicable to the building of the bridge, or some object of that kind. Those seven bags are sealed separately, and sent over to Holyhead, from whence they branch off.

Are they delivered at the post-office to the mail?—Yes; the mail-coach comes up to the door, and we allow an hour for their going down to Howth; they are delivered to the captain of the packet.

He gives some receipt for them probably?—There is a way-bill comes back to show that they have been punctually delivered to him.

On the arrival of the packet at Howth what is your process?—Our present regulations oblige the superintendent of the British-mail office, and all his clerks, to be in waiting at half past one o'clock each day, whether the mail arrives or not; we also oblige all the carriers to be in the office at that hour, and a certain portion of them to remain within the building, or within reach of it, until the mail absolutely arrives, if before seven o'clock; the first thing done on the arrival of the packet is, that the mail is put on board a boat, and immediately landed.

Why is it put into a boat?—To save time, every moment is of consequence; if the mail does not come to the post-office before the first chime of the clock at six, the letters are not delivered in Dublin till the next day; and unless it arrives before the first chime of the clock at seven, the letters are not sent into the interior that night.

To whom does the boat deliver it?—To the mail-guard.

Does he descend into the boat to the bags?—No, he remains with the coach, and the sailors bring up the mail-bags to him.

To whose care is the mail committed at Holyhead?—The care of the captain; he delivers that mail out in the first instance to the cockswain of the boat, who brings the bags, and they are counted and checked off to the guard in his own seat on the coach; there is an indorsement on the journal of the number of bags he has in charge, and it is his concern to see that he has the right number; if he finds a disagreement, it is his duty to state it.

Where does he find the disagreement, if there is any?—In receiving them from the packet into the boat; he brings the journal and the bags to the mail-guard, who compares them with the journal; then they are brought up to Dublin in the custody of the guard; and it may appear strange, that after all these three checks, the observation of the person on board has been erroneous; that the cockswain has overlooked the thing, that the guard has in his hurry also overlooked it, and there has been a bag wanting at last.

What is done when the bags are received into the post-office?—A comparison of the number of bags received is made; then they are opened, and the first selection which takes place is of those for the state officers, the Lord Lieutenant, the chief secretary, the under secretary, the two first clerks in the war office and the civil service, the Lord Chancellor, the postmasters-general, and myself. During the operation of sorting, those letters are immediately got possession of, and made up into a special bag; there is a notice accompanying each, containing the names of the passengers appearing in the journal, the moment of the arrival of the packet, and so on, so that the Lord Lieutenant sees that he has the letters in proper time; this occupies not more than twenty-five or thirty minutes; then, under a regulation which has taken place, the alphabet letters are sent forward into that room. Before the Lord Lieutenant's orders are disposed of there is a privilege of the express clerks, who have the privilege of receiving express newspapers, who obtain them through a person who holds a correspondent privilege in the post-office in London; those newspapers are given out as soon as they possibly can be got; they come in a bag by themselves; they are delivered to a messenger paid by the express clerks, and they are delivered as

soon as they can be obtained, that not interfering with the distribution of the state dispatches; then the state dispatches; then the alphabet letters.

Do you mean that persons paid by the express clerks come into the room for them?—No; but the bags are delivered out to the room where those messengers are.

Does no examination of that bag take place before it is delivered to those people?—It is under the care of the officer himself, who has the privilege, who is a vice-president of the sorting room.

That privilege is a limited privilege; what means have you of knowing, if some examination of the bag does not take place, that that privilege is not grossly abused?—Unless it is abused by the high officer in the post-office in London putting any thing into it, it cannot be, because it is not opened till it comes into the possession of the person to whom the newspapers are sent.

If the officers in London and the officers here should agree together to evade, that cannot be detected?—No, it cannot under the present system.

The letters distributed into the alphabet remain there till they are sent for by the different merchants?—Yes.

The person at the head of the alphabet is charged with the full amount of the postage?—Yes.

What separation is made of the franked letters of that day?—As far as they can, I think they come separate from the taxed letters from London.

Is any distribution of the letters made into bags or packages or any thing else, with a view to their circulation in Ireland, previous to their arrival in Ireland?—In the same way as we send forward to England, they come to us in the same bags, sealed in the same manner, and with dockets containing the charge; there is no distribution of the routes takes place till the whole mass of letters for the interior are sent into the inland office; there is a docket of postage comes from the different lines of road, London, Manchester, and so on; the whole stands as charge on Ireland; it is the duty of the British-mail office to see that the whole comes into charge; that forms itself into two classes, Dublin and the country; the letter-carriers, when the subdivision takes place of their amount: it should be compared with the head of the British-mail sorters, and he should compare that with the amount of the letters that is ascertained to be charged on the bulk of the interior letters again, and by a proper comparison he should satisfy himself that Ireland has received letters to the amount of the charge brought against her by England.

As soon as the alphabet is supplied, are the letters arranged for distribution in Dublin, or for sending them off by the post?—While we are arranging those for the alphabet, we are arranging the charged letters for general distribution in the capital; but lately, in consequence of other circumstances, we have put into the English-mail room an additional officer, in order to get out the alphabet letters somewhat sooner than, according to the old established rules of the office, it was authorized; the merchants made a complaint of some regulations; and *pro tempore*, till the matter was decided, which was the most correct mode, the alphabet letters have been selected with expedition from the others, but the whole operation is going on at the same time; a considerable expedition has lately been given.

The great division of course is between Dublin and the country, and they are divided into two offices, one office distributes them for the inland postage, and the other makes them up for distribution in Dublin?—Yes, the letters for the capital are then sent in in charges of 5*l.* each to the letter-carriers office, and those for the interior are locked up in a box, until the inland office opens at night at five o'clock, provided the mail comes in in time; if it does not come in in time it remains over till the next day; the letters are then considered all as Irish letters, and are treated the same.

In Dublin what becomes of the letters as soon as they are received; are they distributed as soon as they can be?—Yes, if they come in before six, they are separated from the country letters and from the state, which go out at all hours, till eleven o'clock at night; and the Dublin letters, if they come in after six, are locked up till six the next morning.

Is that necessary?—I think, with the regulations we have been able to make, we should extend the delivery till seven o'clock; but I fear, if it was made later, many of the merchants letters would remain in the hands of the letter-carriers during the night.

What time does the delivery take?—Not less than two hours, or from that to three; they have been out within two hours of late; I have succeeded in getting them out in an hour and twenty minutes, instead of two hours and a half; and I am quite sure, that if a proper description of carrier were selected, I could get every letter out in Dublin in an hour.

EDWARD S. LEES.

Appendix, No. 101.

Wednesday, 13th August 1823.

Sir EDWARD SMITH LEES again called in, and made the following Statement.

I HAVE brought with me the different forms which were referred to yesterday; and I have also an account of the number of mails which were received after six o'clock and after seven; I think it comes to about seventy-five in the course of a year.

Do you reckon in that the mails which did not arrive?—All that came to the post-office here after six o'clock in the evening and after seven; there were more came in between

(107.)

Examinations.

No. 100.

Sir

Edward Smith Lees.
12th Aug. 1823.

No. 101.

Sir

Edward Smith Lees.
13th Aug. 1823.

Examinations.
No. 101.

Sir

Edward Smith Lees.
13th Aug. 1823.

No. 1, annexed.

six and seven than those which arrived after seven; and I have also an account of the number that did not arrive at all during the second evening, but which did arrive the subsequent morning before six o'clock.—[*The Witness delivered in the same.*]—In describing the proceedings of the inland office as far as regarded the outward mails for the interior, I mentioned, that as soon as the various operations of sorting, taxing, and separation were disposed of, the letters were then brought to the respective divisions into which the kingdom is divided, namely, eight in number; and as soon as the letters were put into the different boxes, they were again withdrawn for charge, and that a docket accompanies them to each town; this is one of the dockets [*producing it*].

Can you supply an account of the amount of monies paid by the Bank of Ireland for lost notes?—I have no doubt I can.—[*The Witness was directed to furnish the same for two years.*]

Having gone through the sorting and receipt of letters at the post-office, will you have the goodness to state the different officers of receipt in the post-office, and the checks applicable to each of those officers in the discharge of their duty?—The question will divide itself into two branches, postage receivable in Dublin and in the country by the various postmasters; the Dublin part will divide itself into the postage received by the letter-carriers and at the post-paid window, together with any miscellaneous postage that may be obtained; as also postage received at the dead-letter office upon letters that have been returned there as unknown, but afterwards delivered on application. As far as the general post is concerned, I consider those are the only sources through which postage can be obtained in Dublin. I do not yet speak of the penny-post department, that is a separate establishment; the country part is received by the postmasters on letters sent from Dublin, and on letters received by them from individuals in the country, with which postage is paid at the time by those individuals.

How many letter-carriers are there?—There are sixty letter-carriers; forty for the Irish letters, and twenty for the English, each of whom receives postage.

Will you describe how the letter-carriers are checked?—The whole of the letter-dockets that come up from the country in the morning from the various postmasters are checked; they contain the postage upon all letters post-paid below, as also the postage upon such portion of the correspondence as passes through Dublin on that night for the remainder of the kingdom not deliverable in Dublin; and also the amount of the postage on all unpaid letters deliverable in Dublin: that is the form of that docket [*delivering in the same*].

No. 4, annexed.

What are the cash-letters?—Letters given in as containing money; the direction of that letter must appear upon the back of that docket.

Into whose hands do those dockets go?—The person that opens the bag is responsible for the contents of that docket, of all money-letters contained in it.

Does he take those dockets to any officer?—As soon as he ascertains that the cash-letters are all right, and that the post-paid letters entered on the book are there, the dockets are transferred to another officer in the room, and the whole amount is brought in charge in the particular form I will give.

To what officer are they given?—The head officer of his division, the division of the mail-coach line to which that bag is attached; every coach is kept distinct.

What is the title of that officer?—In his rank he may be a taxing clerk.

Then it is carried to one of the taxing clerks of that division of the kingdom to which the coach or the bag belongs?—Yes; the whole contents of the post-bills are entered in the first column of that account [*delivering in the same*].

No. 9, annexed.

What do those numbers 1, 2, 3, and so on, refer to?—The different letter-carriers; that contains every thing brought into the office that morning; the first column contains the whole entered in the red dockets; the next is the amount of postage received the night preceding, on any ship-letters received after eight o'clock the preceding night; they are included as part of the produce of the next morning. These [*producing a paper*] are the advances under the head I alluded to yesterday, made by the inspection of the clerks; it happened last Saturday to be 9*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*; then under the head of extra we include the postage of those received by the deputy postmasters; after their account is made up they may still be put in, and are entered under that head.

An extra postage is charged of course upon those?—Yes, there is; there is no official order for it, but I think 3*d.* is permitted to be taken.

What is the next head?—Where we have had doubt whether they were entitled to privilege; then the next is "allowed," that is, where it has been ascertained that they were entitled to the privilege.

The other side is the discharge?—Yes; the letter-carriers, according to their numbers, are accountable for those sums set against their numbers: there are thirty-nine walks; the fortieth is a very clever man, and we keep him in the office assisting in the executive part among the other thirty-nine; this document goes up to the accountant-general to bring into charge against the receiver-general, a copy of it also going to the receiver-general; then the accountant-general knows how much the receiver-general should have in his charge under those heads.

At what period does the accountant-general compare those daily charges with the account of the receiver-general?—Each day, and at the end of the week, his duty is to make a return to me of the whole of the receipt and expenditure, which is transmitted to the postmasters-general.

At what period is the money receivable upon this charge paid into the hands of any officer of the department?—The following day he becomes chargeable with it.

To what person is it paid?—The first clerk in the receiver-general's office, Mr. Symes.

What

What does he do with it?—He is bound to lodge it every day in the Bank of Ireland before two o'clock; he is chargeable with it as a matter of course, unless he makes a return of any deficiency, which he must do without delay.

Will you state how far that duty of receiving or conveying it to the Bank is done by the receiver-general himself?—I rather think his first clerk does the entire of it, for I know he is a man in whom the receiver-general has the highest confidence, and he is a man in whom we also have great confidence, insomuch so that the postmasters-general some years ago applied to Government on his behalf, and augmented his salary.

What security does the receiver-general give?—I believe 16,000*l*.

Does the first clerk give any?—Yes, I believe 2,000*l*.

The receiver-general's is a patent office?—It is.

How long has it been so held?—Ever since the establishment of the post-office in 1784; the secretary, the accountant-general, the receiver-general, the resident surveyor, and the comptroller of the sorting office, are all patent offices.

Who is the treasurer?—Mr. Swan.

The patents are during good behaviour?—The resident surveyor's patent is; no other.

What are the others?—During pleasure.

Will you describe as to the post-paid window, what are the checks upon that office?—The entry of the letters themselves; we enter every letter that is post-paid by individuals, whether Irish, English, or foreign.

Who enters them?—The officers at the alphabet part of the window enter them immediately; that book is checked in the evening in the inland office for the Irish part, and by the officers of the British-mail department for the British part.

Who takes the account?—The person who receives the postage; his first duty is to enter the postage; at the end of the day the whole is added up, and is brought to the inland office, where it is the duty of the president, at least under his eye, to have that amount ascertained to be correct; a docket is signed by the superintendent of the inland office for the Irish part, which is returned to the accountant-general to bring into charge against the office.

Supposing a letter comes which a clerk wishes to secrete, what means have you of obviating that?—None which can be considered as perfectly effectual.

Was not a suggestion upon this subject made in the Ninth Report of the Commissioners on Fees and Gratuities in the year 1809?—It appears that there was.

Have you ever thought of availing yourself of that, or devising any other means of preventing such a fraud?—The suggestion does not appear at all impracticable; on the contrary, I think such a measure could be resorted to; at the same time I consider the suggestion made by the Commissioners somewhat objectionable, inasmuch as it would open a door to forgery and unfounded complaints.

When or to whom is the money paid over that is received at the window by the person receiving the post paid letters?—The money received at the window is paid over to the officer at the head of the office, called the alphabet keeper, to which there is no corresponding officer in England; there is a regular debtor and creditor account daily of the alphabet. There are various disbursements discharged at the alphabet—all overcharges made to individuals on letters; the letters are brought up to my own office at certain hours of the day for examination; on being satisfied that the overcharge is correct, either my brother or the corresponding clerk makes an order on the back of the letters, which goes to the alphabet keeper, who allows the postage out of the daily receipts for postages. This is a regulation I have lately made within these six or eight months; they were formerly done at the option of the persons in the alphabet office, and checked by the officers in the inland office; I thought it better they should be checked by persons more conversant with the different circumstances that render letters liable to double postage, and on the order of the clerks in the secretary's office alone can this money be now repaid; the whole of those covers in the evening are brought into the inland office, and the president ought to see that the secretary's clerk has initialed the instrument itself, and on that certificate the alphabet keeper is entitled to credit in his daily account, and so much is deducted from the charge against his office. There are other disbursements; upon a certificate from the inland office, allowances are made to carriers for letters directed to persons who have left Dublin; the carrier must get credit, and the credit is also discharged from the alphabet on that certificate.

Where is the account made up upon the return of the receipts at the window, and the allowances paid through the alphabet office, and by what officer?—That resolves itself into the two charges of post paid letters, and letters paid in the morning through the inland office; the amount of post-paid part, including individuals as well as all the public offices, are entered in gross in the alphabet-book, which is also checked in the inland office at night; it forms, I think, the last charge in the page of the book each day; that is all checked, or ought to be, under the eye of the president.

Does the alphabet clerk give security?—Yes; I think he used to give security to the amount of 500*l*.; it is now 2,000*l*.

As to the country letters, the receivers are the postmasters?—Yes.

What are the checks upon the postmasters?—The accounts commence with the post-bill I have produced; this is an account of the letters they send up, the other is the account of the letters we send them down the same night, and the column is entered in this account [*producing another form*] in the letter-bill office; there are distinct books, one for each division, for the general letters, and the post-paid of the morning; the officers in the letter-bill office enter the account; and by the returning post the docket re-appears in the letter-bill office, having come up through the inland office; and the acknowledgment of the

Examinations-

No. 101.

Sir
Edward Smith Lees
13th Aug. 1823.

No. 1.

No. 4.

No. 3.

Examinations.

No. 101.

Sir

Edward Smith Lees.
13th Aug. 1823.

No. 6.

No. 5.

No. 7.

postmaster and, whether it agrees or not, is transferred into the succeeding column. The object of having them acknowledged in that manner is two-fold, first to bring forward the charge against the postmaster; but if there is a frequent variation, the officer comes to me, and I take measures to ascertain whether the postmaster is a correct man or not, by taking special measures of check on the subject. This [*producing it*] is the docket accompanying the letters which came up in the morning; these are all brought to the letter-bill office, and the amount chargeable against each postmaster is entered in columns according to this form, [*producing one*]; at the end of each month the postmaster has an additional check upon those dockets; he is obliged to send up a summary to the letter-bill office, made up in the same way, containing the dates of the post-bills sent to Dublin, post-paid letters sent to Dublin by the deputy postmaster within certain dates, dates of the bills from Dublin, unpaid letters received from Dublin between such and such a date. Exclusive of this there is a monthly return brought in to me every month from the letter-bill office, in this form [*producing one*]; at the bottom of the list there is a recapitulation of the whole of the eight divisions.

To what officer does that go?—To the accountant-general from me, and he brings it into his ledger, preparatory to his transmitting the gross amount of the three months to the postmaster, at the end of the quarter.

If he does not return that with any observations, you consider the charge as complete?—We never allow any charge which has not been previously brought forward by him; this is the result of the whole.

In what manner is the payment of the money made by him, and what balances are left in his hands?—The deputy postmaster should remit during the quarter a certain number of instalments, which are previously fixed upon in the office in Dublin as what we conceive to be the fair net revenue of the office, after giving them credit for the different allowances,—the riding work, (that is, conveyance of the cross-posts,) their general salary, so much for night salary, and any thing under the head of arrears; each postmaster, according to the quantum of the revenue, remits either monthly, or, the larger offices, every fortnight.

What are the rules of remittance which you impose upon the postmasters?—They remit generally once a month a fixed instalment; the instalment is an average that has been struck in Dublin against each postmaster, as nearly the amount of his monthly net revenue as we can ascertain.

That is, that you take the average receipt of that postmaster, divide it into twelve parts, and fix that twelfth part as the instalment he is to pay in?—Yes; the 24th of each month he should remit that money under cover to the secretary, to an officer in the secretary's office styled the remittance clerk; the remittance clerk has his proper ledger for these entries, and it is the duty of the remittance clerk to represent to me every month whether any deputy has been deficient in sending up his instalment.

In what shape are the remittances made?—In cash or bills; twenty-one days, I think, is the limit; there is a variety of property also which they send up as remittances,—soldiers pension bills, Chelsea pension bills, all that description of property which are negotiable, and which are payable on demand in Dublin.

The bills are on some houses in Dublin?—Yes, generally so.

Does the remittance clerk give you an account of those payments, or does he actually make the payments into your hands?—The money, I mean the cash, is paid every day by the remittance clerk to the hands of the receiver-general.

Is the Bank at the trouble of receiving the amount of those bills?—No; the Bank receives bills of exchange, and gives credit when paid; it is the duty of the first clerk of the receiver-general to go himself and collect all other bills; the Bank does not take those bills in as lodgments, it receives nothing but cash.

The bills remain in the hands of the receiver-general until they are due, and then his first clerk collects them?—Yes, unless the receiver-general has any private arrangement with the Bank.

When the bills are received the account for the whole quarter is made up?—Yes.

The accounts are closed once a quarter?—The account for the quarter is closed regularly every quarter.

Suppose there is any variation between his receipts and the instalments with which he is charged, at what period of the year and in what way are those variations settled?—The actual balance is stated each quarter to the postmasters; the postmaster may not have remitted his instalments regularly; if he has remitted them regularly there will still be some balance. I think it is the second instalment in the quarter we consider to be the balance against the postmaster, then he comes into the regular instalment.

You state that the balances are not paid regularly by the deputy postmasters?—By no means.

What balance do you permit to remain in the hands of a postmaster in proportion to his annual instalments?—He never should have in his hands, if he acted correctly, more than one instalment.

Is your estimate so formed that you make it exactly to cover the instalment?—We always understand that they have an instalment of revenue in their hands; at the termination of the quarter there should be one twelfth part of the net revenue remaining in his hands.

When he is irregular in the payment of his instalments, how is he called upon for the arrear; how long do you allow arrears to accumulate, and what measures do you take for recovering them?—There ought to be no arrears; the remittance clerk should furnish to me every month the names of those postmasters who have been irregular in making their instal-

ments, and it is my duty to send that return immediately to the postmasters-general, and it is their Lordships duty of course to direct such measures to be taken as should enforce that payment. My general course is this—if a postmaster has in his hands to the amount of two complete running instalments, he should be suspended.

What is your process?—As soon as it is reported to me, I send it down to the postmasters-general, with my opinion what measures should be taken.

What is your first step?—That depends upon what orders are given to me.

Should you, previous to communicating to the postmasters-general, order him to be written to for the reasons of his delay of payment?—In almost all instances I do so. I frequently write; the solicitor also writes. My course for several years is to apprise the postmasters-general that such and such postmasters have exceeded two instalments, and that in my opinion they should be dismissed. It is not possible in any part of Ireland for our postmasters to collect the whole amount of their postage, and I make allowance for that; that they are obliged to give credit to individuals by whom they are not paid, and therefore it is with a degree of caution that I recommend to the postmasters-general to resort to ultimate measures; but our instalments have been struck on that principle, that they are certainly within any net charge of revenue which can be made on the postmasters. The postmaster is regularly acquainted himself, and his securities are regularly acquainted, unless he suppresses the letters, that such a sum is in arrear, and the arrear is increasing.

[The witness was directed to furnish an account of all the balances that have been due during the last year from deputy postmasters, and were actually due at the period of the last accounts being made up, and also the number of cases in which he had recommended the suspension or dismissal of deputy postmasters in the course of the last two years, and the decisions that had been ultimately made upon such recommendations.]

What security does a deputy postmaster give?—It varies according to the revenue of the office, from 200*l.* up to 2,000*l.*

How do you calculate it upon the revenue of the office?—The old principle was, that the security was 200*l.*, with the exception of half a dozen; of late years, since I came into office, and particularly for the last eight or ten years, I have fixed a new security, according to what I think the revenue of the office is.

Suppose two post offices were vacant; the revenue of the one 200*l.* and the revenue of the other 500*l.*, what should you take as your own measure of security?—I take none under 300*l.* from any postmaster now, and go from thence up to 500*l.*, never going beyond that, unless it is a large office.

Has he any securities?—Yes; the party is written to for names; the names are sent to the solicitor; he is required to inquire into the state of solvency of the parties, and upon his report I accept them.

Do the annual accounts delivered to Parliament by the post-office contain the balances due from the deputy postmasters?—They do, I think; we give pretty regularly a statement of all arrears.

EDWARD S. LEES.

Examinations.

No: 101.

Sir

Edward Smith Lees.
13th Aug. 1823.

No. 1.—COPY of Letter Bill, which is sent each Night to the Postmasters with their Letters from Dublin.

Papers referred to
by Sir
Edw. Smith Lees.
13th Aug. 1823.

[This Document is returned immediately, signed by the Postmaster, to the Letter-Bill Office.]

No. 1.

General-Post Office, the day of 182

| £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | Postmasters Column. | | |
|------------------------------------|----|----|---|----|----|---------------------|--|--|
| Amount of Letters to | | | | | | | | |
| Deduct for Overcharge - - - | | | | | | | | |
| Re-charged by P. M. - - - | | | | | | | | |
| Additional charged by P. M. - - | | | | | | | | |
| Total Amount actually received - - | | | | | | | | |

Stamp, sign, and return this Bill.

Money Letter.

Postmaster.

Examinations.

No. 101.
Papers referred to
by Sir
Edw. Smith Lees.
13th Aug. 1823.

No. 2.

No. 2.—COPY of the Form from Inland Office into which is transferred the amount of Charge against D. P.-Masters, contained in Form No. 1.

[Those Sheets are sent by the President the following morning to the Letter-Bill Office, and the amount charged against each Postmaster is entered immediately in Books.— See Form, No. 3.]

DERRY MAIL.

Clerk.

Assistant.

| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
|-------------------|---|----|----|---|----|----|--------------------|---|----|----|---|----|----|
| Ardee - - - | | | | | | | Glasslough - - | | | | | | |
| Armagh - - - | | | | | | | Keady - - - | | | | | | |
| Aughnacloy - - | | | | | | | Killinchy - - - | | | | | | |
| Balbriggan - - - | | | | | | | Killough - - - | | | | | | |
| Ballibay - - - | | | | | | | Killyleigh - - | | | | | | |
| Ballygawley - - | | | | | | | Letterkenny - - | | | | | | |
| Buncrana - - - | | | | | | | Loughgall - - - | | | | | | |
| B. W. Town - - - | | | | | | | Malahide - - - | | | | | | |
| Caledon - - - | | | | | | | Monaghan - - - | | | | | | |
| Carn - - - | | | | | | | Moville - - - | | | | | | |
| Carrickmacross - | | | | | | | N. T. Stewart - | | | | | | |
| Castleblayney - - | | | | | | | Omagh - - - | | | | | | |
| Castleberg - - - | | | | | | | Ramelton - - - | | | | | | |
| Castlefin - - - | | | | | | | Raphoe - - - | | | | | | |
| Clogher - - - | | | | | | | Slane - - - | | | | | | |
| Collon - - - | | | | | | | Strabane - - - | | | | | | |
| Cumber - - - | | | | | | | Stranorlar - - | | | | | | |
| Derry - - - | | | | | | | Strangford - - | | | | | | |
| Down - - - | | | | | | | Swords - - - | | | | | | |
| Dunamanagh - - | | | | | | | Tallanstown - - | | | | | | |
| Dunfanaghy - - - | | | | | | | Tynan - - - | | | | | | |
| Emyvale - - - | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fintona - - - | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Five Mile Town - | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | First Column - - - | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | Total - - - | £ | | | | | |

No. 3.—SHEET from Letter-Bill Book, used in Letter-Bill Office, in which are recorded the Charges against Postmasters for Letters from Dublin unpaid.

Examinations.
No. 101.
Papers referred to
by Sir
Edw. Smith Lees.
13th Aug. 1823.

GENERAL LETTERS.

| 1823. | CORK. | | COVE. | | DUNMANWAY. | | FERMOY. | |
|---------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | Office Account. | Deputy's Account. | Office Account. | Deputy's Account. | Office Account. | Deputy's Account. | Office Account. | Deputy's Account. |
| Aug. 6 | | | | | | | | |
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No. 3.

No. 4.—COPY of Form sent up to Dublin by the Postmasters with their Post-paid and Unpaid Letters each day.

No. 4.

[These Forms are daily sent into the Letter-Bill Office for entry against the Postmasters. See Form, No. 6.]

From this day the of 182

| | | Postmasters Column. | | | |
|---|--|---------------------|--|--|--|
| } | Amount of paid - - - - - | | | | |
| | Unpaid for Dublin - - - - - | | | | |
| | Ditto passing through Dublin - - - - - | | | | |
| | Total unpaid Letters - £ | | | | |
| | Cash Letters | | | | |

Note :—You are only to enter the direction of letters containing cash, and wrap them up in this bill.

Examinations.

No. 101.
Papers referred to
by Sir
Edw. Smith Lees.
13th Aug. 1823.

No. 5.—COPY of Monthly Schedule sent up by the Postmasters to the Letter-Bill Office,
and containing a Recapitulation of the Entries in the Forms Nos. 1 & 4.

DIVISION, No.

| No. 5. | Date of Bills sent to Dublin. | Post-paid Letters sent to Dublin by the Deputy Postmaster of from the 6th 182 to the 5th inclusive. | | | Date of Bills from Dublin. | Unpaid Letters received from Dublin by the Deputy Postmaster of from the 6th 182 to the 5th inclusive. | | | | |
|--------|-------------------------------|---|--|--|----------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | General Post Office Column. | Deputy Postmaster's Column. | | | |
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| | 22 | | | | 22 | | | | | |
| | 23 | | | | 23 | | | | | |
| | 24 | | | | 24 | | | | | |
| | 25 | | | | 25 | | | | | |
| | 26 | | | | 26 | | | | | |
| | 27 | | | | 27 | | | | | |
| | 28 | | | | 28 | | | | | |
| | 29 | | | | 29 | | | | | |
| | 30 | | | | 30 | | | | | |
| | 31 | | | | 31 | | | | | |
| | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| | 2 | | | | 2 | | | | | |
| | 3 | | | | 3 | | | | | |
| | 4 | | | | 4 | | | | | |
| | 5 | | | | 5 | | | | | |
| | Total | £ | | | Total | £ | | | | |

N.B.—This Account must be returned immediately after the 5th of every month, unsealed, stamped, and sent as a letter, according to the Superscription on the other side.*

I
and I
deputy postmaster of
assistant to said deputy, do make oath, that the entries
made in the above general and paid letter account are to the best of our belief correct.
Sworn before me, this day of

It is requisite to be particularly exact in entering the amount of postage, both for paid and unpaid letters in this account, as no variation that may appear, from neglect of writing, between the office and the deputy's account, will be allowed. The deputy will take care that the entries correspond with the *exact date* of the docket.

* Superscription :—

Letter Bill Office,
Sir Edward S. Lees,
General Post-Office,
Divⁿ DUBLIN.

Examinations.

No. 101.
Papers referred to
by Sir
Edw. Smith Lees.
13th Aug. 1823.

No. 6.—COPY of Sheet from Letter-Bill Book, in which are entered the Amount of Charge against Postmasters for Post-paid Letters to Dublin, as taken from Form No. 4.

No. 6.

POST-PAID.

| | | CORK. | COVE. | DUNMAN- WAY. | FERMOY. | F. TIP. | FRESH- FORD. |
|----------|----|-------|-------|-----------------|---------|---------|-----------------|
| August - | 6 | | | | | | |
| | 7 | | | | | | |
| | 8 | | | | | | |
| | 9 | | | | | | |
| | 10 | | | | | | |
| | 11 | | | | | | |
| | 12 | | | | | | |
| | 13 | | | | | | |
| | 14 | | | | | | |
| | 15 | | | | | | |
| | 16 | | | | | | |
| | 17 | | | | | | |
| | 18 | | | | | | |
| | 19 | | | | | | |
| | 20 | | | | | | |
| | 21 | | | | | | |
| | 22 | | | | | | |
| | 23 | | | | | | |
| | 24 | | | | | | |
| | 25 | | | | | | |
| | 26 | | | | | | |
| | 27 | | | | | | |
| | 28 | | | | | | |
| | 29 | | | | | | |
| | 30 | | | | | | |
| | 31 | | | | | | |
| Sept. - | 1 | | | | | | |
| | 2 | | | | | | |
| | 3 | | | | | | |
| | 4 | | | | | | |
| | 5 | | | | | | |

Examinations.

No. 101.

Papers referred to
by Sir
Edw. Smith Lees.
13th Aug. 1823.

No. 7.—COPY of Form made monthly from Letter-Bill Office, and submitted to the Secretary previous to its being sent to the Accountant-General.

No. 7.

[From this form the Accountant-General enters in his Ledgers the gross monthly charge for Letters from Dublin unpaid, and for Letters to Dublin post-paid in the Country, received by Deputy Postmasters.]

AMOUNT of Postage charged against the Deputies in 2d Division for General and Post-paid Letters from 6th August to 5th September 1823 inclusive.

| POST TOWNS. | GENERAL. | POST-PAID. | TOTAL. |
|---------------------------|----------|------------|--------|
| Antrim - - - - | | | |
| Armagh - - - - | | | |
| Ashbourne - - - - | | | |
| Ballycastle - - - - | | | |
| Ballyclare - - - - | | | |
| Ballymena - - - - | | | |
| Ballymoney - - - - | | | |
| Ballynahinch - - - - | | | |
| Banbridge - - - - | | | |
| Bangor - - - - | | | |
| Belfast - - - - | | | |
| Bellaghy - - - - | | | |
| Blackwatertown - - - - | | | |
| Broughshane - - - - | | | |
| Bushmills - - - - | | | |
| Caledon - - - - | | | |
| Carlingford - - - - | | | |
| Carrickfergus - - - - | | | |
| Castle Bellingham - - - - | | | |
| Castle Dawson - - - - | | | |
| Castlewellan - - - - | | | |
| Clough - - - - | | | |
| Coleraine - - - - | | | |
| Cookstown - - - - | | | |
| Crumlin - - - - | | | |
| Cumber - - - - | | | |
| Cushendall - - - - | | | |
| Dervock - - - - | | | |
| Donaghadee - - - - | | | |
| Down - - - - | | | |
| Drogheda - - - - | | | |
| Dromore - - - - | | | |
| Dundalk - - - - | | | |
| Dungannon - - - - | | | |
| Dungiven - - - - | | | |
| Dunleer - - - - | | | |
| Flurry Bridge - - - - | | | |
| Fork Hill - - - - | | | |

| POST TOWNS. | GENERAL. | POST-PAID. | TOTAL. |
|------------------|----------|------------|--------|
| Garvagh | - | - | - |
| Gilford | - | - | - |
| Glenarm | - | - | - |
| Glenavy | - | - | - |
| Hillsborough | - | - | - |
| Hollywood | - | - | - |
| Kilkeel | - | - | - |
| Killinchy | - | - | - |
| Killough | - | - | - |
| Killyleigh | - | - | - |
| Kilrea | - | - | - |
| Kircubbin | - | - | - |
| Larne | - | - | - |
| Lisburne | - | - | - |
| Loughbrickland | - | - | - |
| Loughgall | - | - | - |
| Lurgan | - | - | - |
| Lurgan Green | - | - | - |
| Maghera | - | - | - |
| Magherafelt | - | - | - |
| Markethill | - | - | - |
| Moir | - | - | - |
| Moneymore | - | - | - |
| Moy | - | - | - |
| Muff | - | - | - |
| Newry | - | - | - |
| Newtownards | - | - | - |
| Newtown Hamilton | - | - | - |
| Newtown Limivady | - | - | - |
| Portadown | - | - | - |
| Portaferry | - | - | - |
| Portglenone | - | - | - |
| Randalstown | - | - | - |
| Rathfriland | - | - | - |
| Rich Hill | - | - | - |
| Rostrevor | - | - | - |
| Saintfield | - | - | - |
| Stewartstown | - | - | - |
| Strangford | - | - | - |
| Tanderagee | - | - | - |
| Toome | - | - | - |
| Tubbermore | - | - | - |
| Tynan | - | - | - |
| Warrenspoint | - | - | - |

Examinations.
 No. 101.
 Papers referred to
 by Sir
 Edw. Smith Lees.
 13th Aug. 1823.

No. 7.

Examinations.
 No. 101.
 Papers referred to
 by Sir
 Edw. Smith Lees,
 13th Aug. 1823.

No. 8.

No. 8. — FORM of the Quarterly Account, signed by the Accountant General, and sent each Quarter to the Deputy Postmasters.

QUARTERLY ACCOUNT.

General Post-Office, Dublin.

of

Per Contra Cr.

Dr. Mr.

| | | £ | s. | d. | | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|----|----|--|--|---|----|----|
| To balance due by deputy on 5th April 1823 | | | | | By general and bye-office allowances, quarter ending 5th July 1823, viz. | | | | |
| To amount of general and post-paid letters in | | | | | Riding work | | | | |
| April | - | | | | General salary | | | | |
| May | - | | | | Bye salary | | | | |
| June, to 5th July 1823 | - | | | | Night salary | | | | |
| | | | | | Arrears | | | | |
| To amount of bye and cross-road letters in | | | | | By general letters returned with Form No. 5. | | | | |
| April | - | | | | Bye letters returned with Form No. 6. | | | | |
| May | - | | | | Expenses | | | | |
| June, to 5th July 1823 | £ | | | | Incidents | | | | |
| Surcharges | - | | | | Ship letters | | | | |
| | | | | | Guards wages paid by deputy | | | | |
| To British letters by Waterford | | | | | Amount of remittances made by deputy, in cash and Bank notes, to 5th July 1823, together with bills and post bills becoming due and paid, to same date inclusive | | | | |
| To ditto by Donaghadee | | | | | Balance due by deputy on 5th July 1823 | | | | |
| | | | | | Examined per | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |

Accountant General.

Examinations.

No. 101.
Papers referred to
by Sir
Edw. Smith Lees.
13th Aug. 1823.

No. 9.—COPY of Form daily sent from the Inland Office to the Accountant General, of the Amount of Postage on Inland Letters, for Letter Carriers, the Penny Post, and Alphabet Offices.

No. 9.

| Amount of Postage brought into Office. | | | Amount of Postage sent out for Delivery. | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|---|--------------------------|---|---|
| | | | No. 1 | - | No. 22 | - | - |
| Postmasters Bills | - | | 2 | - | 23 | - | - |
| | | | 3 | - | 24 | - | - |
| Dublin Ship Letters | - | | 4 | - | 25 | - | - |
| | | | 5 | - | 26 | - | - |
| | | | 6 | - | 27 | - | - |
| Advances | - | - | 7 | - | 28 | - | - |
| | | | 8 | - | 29 | - | - |
| | | | 9 | - | 30 | - | - |
| Extra | - | - | 10 | - | 31 | - | - |
| | | | 11 | - | 32 | - | - |
| | | | 12 | - | 33 | - | - |
| | | | 13 | - | 34 | - | - |
| | | | 14 | - | 35 | - | - |
| | | | 15 | - | 36 | - | - |
| Charged, £ | - | - | 16 | - | 37 | - | - |
| | | | 17 | - | 38 | - | - |
| | | | 18 | - | 39 | - | - |
| Allowed | - | - | 19 | - | First column Penny Post. | - | - |
| | | | 20 | - | | | |
| Franks off | - | - | 21 | - | Paid Letter Office | | |
| Overcharged ditto | - | - | Carried forward | | | | |
| Balance | - | - | | | Country | - | - |
| | £ | | | | | £ | |
| Letter-carriers charges of this day and of the | - | | | | Amount of this Bill | | |
| Country of this day and of the | - | | | | Ditto of the | - | - |
| | £ | | | | | £ | |

Examinations.

No. 101.
Papers referred to
by Sir
Edw. Smith Lees.
13th Aug. 1823.

No. 10.—FORM of DAILY REPORT of the Proceedings of

TUESDAY EVENING - - August twelve.

No. 10.

| ENGLISH MAILS Arrived. | Acting Clerks of Roads. | Divisions. | Coaches. | Dispatched. |
|---|----------------------------|------------|------------------|--------------|
| INLAND MAILS : | | | | H. M. |
| Amount of unpaid - - £ 161 19 2 | Ashley - - | No. 1. | Limerick - - | 8 0 |
| Sunday - - - - - | Thompson - - | No. 2. | Belfast - - | 8 0 |
| Morning coach - - 11 2 5 | Middleton - - | No. 3. | Galway - - | 8 0 |
| Inland paid - - - 40 17 9 | Naley - - | No. 4. | Wexford - - | 8 0 |
| Total - - - £ 213 19 4 | Walpole - - | No. 5. | Enniskillen - - | 8 0 |
| | Devitt - - | No. 6. | Waterford - - | 8 0 |
| | Murphy - - | No. 7. | Derry - - | 8 0 |
| | De Joncourt - - | No. 8. | Cork by Cashel | 7 0 |
| | | | Ditto by Clonmel | 7 17 |
| <p>Officers absent :</p> <p>Wall, } Harrison, T. } - sick. Leahy, } Cullen, } Persse, } West, }</p> <p>O'Neill, N. J. } Paul, } - leave.</p> <p>Harrison, R. Parsons, - - - sick.</p> <p>Henky - - } M'Gowan - - } - off. Wilson - - } Stoker - - }</p> <p>Kendrick in Alphabet Office.</p> <p>Extra Probationers on duty :</p> <p>Drury, Dobbs, R. Hunt, Parsons, J. Manley, Parsons, T. Price, Brabazon, Drought, Curtis, Field, Wilson, Lambert, Hall, Thompson, Neeson, Ex^r Leahy, Newspapers.</p> <p>Extra Probationers absent :</p> <p>Dobbs, F. - leave. Wilson, F. } Curtis, } - sick. O'Meara, }</p> <p>Cumine, } Nickson, } - off.</p> | | | | |
| <p>The Mails commenced dispatch at 8 o'clock, and were all out of this office at 8 o'clock.</p> <p>V. President Leet on duty in B. M. Office.</p> <p>Letters outwards - - - 5,377.</p> <p>WILLIAM DONLEVY. F. HARVEY. Vice President.</p> | | | | |

the Inland Office, submitted each Morning to the Secretary.

WEDNESDAY MORNING - - August thirteen, 1823.

Examinations.

No. 101.
Papers referred to
by Sir
Edw. Smith Lees,
13th Aug. 1823.

No. 10.

| Arrived, one. | | ENGLISH MAILS. | | None due. | |
|---------------|----|----------------------------|--|---|--|
| Arrivals. | | Bags not arrived. | | | |
| H. | M. | | | | |
| 6 | 0 | Castle Derry due. | | Amount to letter-carriers, £ 125 3s. 2½d. | |
| 6 | 0 | | | Last charge delivered at 7/30 o'clock. | |
| 6 | 0 | | | Letter-carriers dispatched at 8/30 o'clock. | |
| 6 | 0 | | | Delivery finished yesterday at 11/20 ditto. | |
| 6 | 0 | | | — | |
| 6 | 13 | | | Officers absent : | |
| 6 | 0 | | | Wall, | |
| 6 | 0 | | | Harrison, T. } - sick. | |
| | | | | Leahy, | |
| | | | | Cullen, | |
| | | | | Persse, | |
| | | | | West, | |
| | | | | O'Neill, N.J. } - leave. | |
| | | | | Paul, | |
| | | | | Creery - - off. | |
| | | | | Harrison, R. - no cause assigned. | |
| | | | | Parsons - - sick. | |
| | | | | Devitt, | |
| | | | | Middleton, } - off. | |
| | | | | Mowlds, | |
| | | | | — | |
| | | | | Kendrick in Alphabet Office. | |
| | | | | Extra Probationers on duty : | |
| | | | | Drury, Dobbs, R. | |
| | | | | Price, Hall, | |
| | | | | Lambert, Curtis, | |
| | | | | Field, Drought, | |
| | | | | Parsons, J. Brabazon, | |
| | | | | Parsons, T. Hunt, | |
| | | | | Manley, Neeson, | |
| | | | | Wilson, J. B. Fuller, Ex. News- | |
| | | | | Nickson, paper. | |
| | | | | Extra Probationers absent : | |
| | | | | Dobbs, F. - leave. | |
| | | | | Wilson, F. } - sick. | |
| | | | | O'Meara, | |
| | | | | Curtis, | |
| | | | | Leahy, | |
| | | | | Cumine, } - off. | |
| | | | | Thompson, | |
| | | | | F. HARVEY. | |
| | | | | Vice President. | |
| | | Letters inwards - - 2,772. | | | |
| | | Advances, £ 6 17s. 3d. | | | |

Examinations.

No. 101.
Papers referred to
by Sir
Edw. Smith Lees,
13th Aug. 1823.

No. 11.—COPY of Form of Daily Return of Outward Postage from Ireland to England, by Dublin.

[This Return is signed by the Comptroller of the British-mail Office, and sent to the Accountant General.]

No. 11.

OUTWARDS, BRITISH-MAIL OFFICE.

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| Irish postage due by Great Britain on letters for - - - | } | London. Liverpool. Manchester. Chester. Salop. Holyhead. Birmingham. |
| British postage due by Ireland on paid letters for - - - | } | London. Liverpool. Manchester. Chester. Salop. Holyhead. Birmingham. |

Menai Postage.

No. 12.

No. 12.—COPY of Form of Daily Return of Inward Postage from England to Ireland, by Dublin.

[This Return is signed by the Comptroller of the British-mail office, and sent to the Accountant General.]

INWARDS, BRITISH-MAIL OFFICE.

One mail from London, dated

| Postage brought into the Office. | | | | Postage sent out for Delivery. | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|--|--------------------------------|--|--|---|
| London - - - | | | | | | | |
| Liverpool - - - | | | | | | | |
| Manchester - - - | | | | | | | |
| Chester - - - | | | | | | | |
| Salop - - - | | | | | | | |
| Holyhead - - - | | | | | | | |
| Birmingham - - - | | | | | | | |
| £ | | | | | | | |
| Advances - - - | | | | Postage for Dublin - - - | | | |
| Undercharge - - - | | | | Country - - - | | | |
| Over ditto - - - | | | | State letters charged by | | | |
| Total - - - £ | | | | England - - - | | | |
| | | | | £ | | | |
| Irish postage on paid letters - - - | | | | Menai - - - | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| Window Money: | | | | | | | |
| Amount received - - - - - | | | | | | | £ |

No. 13.

No. 13.—Copy of Form daily sent, signed by the Comptroller of the British-mail office, to the Accountant-General, to check the Receiver-General for British Postage.

INWARDS, BRITISH-MAIL OFFICE.

One mail from London, dated

| | |
|--|---|
| British postage payable to the treasurer - - - - - | £ |
| Amount of window money - - - - - | £ |

