

Such is the scheme which the committee presume to recommend for extricating the Potomac Company from their present embarrassments, and accomplishing a work which, unassisted, they cannot effect, although of inestimable importance to the public.

Complicated as this scheme may at first appear, it involves in its prosecution the exercise of no other powers on the part of Congress than, first, the power of selling the public lots in the city of Washington, which were acquired expressly for sale; secondly, that of borrowing money on the public faith, and a specific pledge for its repayment; and, lastly, the application of the public treasure to an object of general welfare, or the investment of it in the stock of an incorporated company, expected to yield an annual income.

The committee will not swell this report, already too far extended, by arguments to demonstrate that all these powers are vested by the constitution in the Congress of the United States, either expressly, or by natural implication. They involve neither the incorporation of a private company, nor the condemnation of the lands of individuals, within the territory of any State for national purposes. They do not extend the jurisdiction of the General Government over the persons or property of the citizen, nor purpose to derive, from the assent of any one or more States, any power which has not been granted to the Federal Government by the people of the United States.

Your committee forbear to answer all the objections which this, like any other plan of internal improvement, may be expected to encounter. They are contented to set against such objections some of its peculiar advantages: that, connected with the Cumberland road, it will complete a great national object, calculated to perpetuate the Union, and to promote the prosperity and glory of the United States; that, while it accomplishes this object in the short compass of three years, its cost will be distributed over the revenue of eight-and-twenty; that this cost will be greatly reduced by the credit which enables the American Government to negotiate its loans at so low a rate of interest as four per cent.; that, by the completion of the entire work in so short a period, that loss of interest on unproductive stock, which most canal companies have encountered, and which, in some similar enterprises, has exceeded the principal of their stock, will be prevented; that if the dividends of the Potomac Company shall, after the completion of the canal, yield six per cent. per annum to the stockholders, they will, from that moment, have nothing further to pay for their stock; and after the lapse of twenty-eight years, or possibly a shorter period, they will be found to have paid but nine per cent. of its par value, for a property which, in all human probability, will have more than doubled that value. One of the most prominent and best features, perhaps, of this plan, for accomplishing an object of general welfare, is, that it combines in its execution private with public wealth, and thus effects such a co-operation of individual interest with public good, as will insure, in the original construction as well as the subsequent repairs of the canal, vigilance, economy, and fidelity in all the disbursements of money—qualities so often required in vain in the expenditure of public money on public account.

Should the loan, on which this plan eventually depends, be negotiated abroad, it will be because it leaves for more profitable application, in America, the sum which it is designed to withdraw from other channels of wealth and enterprise. If it charge a debt upon posterity, it must be again repeated, that it is to complete a work as durable as that Union to which the people of America must look, now and hereafter, for the security of all their political and social happiness. Your committee submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the District of Columbia be instructed to report a bill in conformity with the principles contained in the preceding report.

17th CONGRESS.]

No. 531.

[2d SESSION.]

NUMBER OF CLERKS AND MESSENGERS EMPLOYED IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 3, 1822.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, *December 2, 1822.*

The Secretary of State, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States, of the 16th of April last, has the honor of reporting to the House that the number of officers and messengers retained in the Department of State is as follows:

One chief clerk, nine clerks, one messenger, one assistant messenger, one laborer, two watchmen.

At the Patent Office.—One superintendent, one clerk, one messenger.

There has been employed, since the 23d of August last, at a compensation of two dollars a day, an artist for repairing and keeping in preservation the models of the Patent Office. The wages of this workman have hitherto been paid from the fund of the contingent expenses of the Department. A copy of the letter from the Superintendent of the Patent Office, urging the permanent employment of such a workman, is herewith respectfully submitted.

That none of these are unnecessary or inefficient, nor engaged in other pursuits or professions in nowise relating to the public service, excepting as follows:

The chief clerk and one of the other clerks in the Department are owners of farms in the neighborhood of the city, which are cultivated under their directions, and to which they occasionally resort in person to pass the Sunday.

Andrew T. McCormick, one of the clerks in the Department, is a clergyman, and officiates in that capacity to a religious society in the city.

The Secretary of State is unable to suggest an organization of the Department more efficient or more economical. All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Hon. P. P. BARBOUR, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

Mr. Thornton to Mr. Adams.

SIR:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, PATENT OFFICE, *August 21, 1822.*

The models of the inventions that have been deposited in my office have been so much injured by the daily examination of individuals, that they require frequent repairs; and it would be better to engage a good workman by the year, at a reasonable compensation monthly, than to engage a person to repair particular models; for many of the models belong now to the public, the patents having expired, and these are kept for the use of the nation, serving not only as patterns from which many of the ingenious derive great advantages, but they also tend to prevent impositions, and the grant of patents or exclusive privileges, by showing what has been done before.

If the good and the immense benefits that have arisen from the protection of genius by this institution be duly considered, too much cannot be done for the protection of this office and its concerns; but, when we consider that, even with the trivial fees of office now received, such a return is annually made as not only to pay every expense, but to make a handsome return into the treasury, the reasonable calls made by this office for the necessary support of its establishment will, I hope, be thought justifiable; and, if the honorable the Secretary of State should concur in this opinion, and admit the propriety of such an engagement, I would take the liberty of recommending Mr. Keller, who is a very worthy, honest, and industrious man, a very ingenious and excellent workman, with a large family of helpless children.

I am, sir, with the highest respect and consideration, yours, &c.

WILLIAM THORNTON.

HON. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, *Secretary of State of the United States.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, *December 3, 1822.*

The Secretary of State being directed, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 7th of May last, to report to the House, on this day, the number of active and well qualified clerks and accountants that will be necessary to perform the duties of their respective offices in the Department of State, by requiring a reasonably constant and diligent attention to business, has the honor of stating, that the number of clerks employed in the Department of State, by the act of Congress of the 20th of April, 1818, has, by constant experience since that time, been found inadequate to perform the duties devolving upon the Department; insomuch that there has been a necessity for the employment, almost uninterrupted, of one person, and occasionally of several persons, for extra copying and translating of papers for the Department, or to be laid before Congress. Notice of this necessity has been given to Congress at the commencement of every session, in the estimates of appropriations for the expenditures of the Department; and the appropriations have been made, accordingly, from session to session.

The persons employed in the Department of State as clerks or accountants are all active and well qualified for the performance of the duties respectively assigned to them. The practice of attending to business has not been confined to the hours from nine o'clock in the morning to three in the afternoon. One or more of the clerks is, throughout the year, in attendance till five or six in the afternoon, before which the offices of the Department are scarcely ever closed. Occasional absences for a few days are indulged in turn to all, and it sometimes happens that a temporary disqualification for active service is occasioned by illness. In the course of the last two years, the officers of the Department have shared in the general unhealthiness of the autumnal seasons; and a large proportion of them have at one period been disabled from the performance of their ordinary duties by severe indisposition at the same time. The business of the Department is otherwise performed with as much assiduity as a vigilant exaction of regular duty can insure.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

HON. P. P. BARBOUR, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

SIR:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 2, 1822.*

In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 16th of April last, requiring, among other things, the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the House, on the first day of the next session, the number of officers and messengers retained in the Treasury Department; and whether any of them are unnecessary, inefficient, or engaged in other pursuits or professions in nowise relating to the public service; and, also, whether a more efficient, as well as a more economical, organization of the Department cannot be adopted; I have the honor to submit the annexed reports of the several officers in the Treasury Department, which state the number of clerks and messengers employed at this time in their respective offices. From these reports, it appears that the officers employed are efficient and necessary for the correct and prompt discharge of the duties required of them.

The number of those officers employed in pursuits and professions in nowise relating to the public service is also stated.

In the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, seven clerks, a messenger, and assistant messenger, are employed, under the provisions of the act of the 20th April, 1818. They are all efficient, and necessary for the correct and prompt discharge of the duties of the office, and are not engaged in any pursuit or profession in nowise relating to the public service.

The change made in the organization of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments, by the act of the 7th of May last, has greatly increased the labor of the clerks of this office. It has been found indispensably necessary to employ an additional clerk to keep the accounts of the appropriations of the War Department, and make out and record all warrants necessary for the disbursement of those appropriations. It is my duty, therefore, to submit to the House the propriety of authorizing the employment of an additional clerk, with a salary of \$1,150.

The present organization of the officers in the Treasury Department is simple; no change in that organization is believed to be necessary. There are but two modes of economizing their expenses: the first is, the reduction of the salaries allowed by law to the officers employed; the second, the reduction of the number of those officers.

It is believed that it will be impolitic to reduce their salaries. They are now not more than sufficient for the support of the officers, and are considered not more than a fair equivalent for the services required of them. It is believed that a reduction of the number will be found to be practicable in some of the offices. This, however, will

depend more upon the character and conduct of the principal officers of the Department than upon legislative enactments.

It is proper to state, that, since the adjournment of Congress in May last, the Third Auditor has dispensed with the services of five clerks in his office, by which a saving of \$5,250 has been effected.

I remain, with respect, your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD.

Hon. P. P. BARBOUR, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, *November 27, 1822.*

I had the honor to receive your communication of yesterday, enclosing a copy of a resolution of the House of Representatives, dated the 16th of April last; in relation to which you request me to state whether any of the officers now employed in this office are unnecessary, inefficient, or engaged in other pursuits in nowise relating to the public service; and to furnish such other information, within the terms of the resolution, as it might be in my power to give.

In reply, I take leave to state, that there are fifteen clerks, and a messenger and assistant messenger, employed in this office; that I do not consider any of them inefficient; that, except one of the clerks, who has been a justice of the peace since the year 1809, none of them are employed in any pursuits or professions other than those connected with the public service; and that the number employed has hitherto been considered absolutely necessary to a correct and expeditious discharge of the multifarious duties of the office, which (it may be added) have been recently increased under the provisions of the act of 7th of May last, further to amend the several acts relative to the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments; according to which the Secretary of the Treasury is required to issue warrants, in detail, for all moneys for the use of the War and Navy Departments; which warrants are countersigned by me, and entered, in this office, in two distinct and separate sets of books, under the different heads of appropriations, as required by law.

With considerations of high respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JOS. ANDERSON, *Comptroller.*

Hon. WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SECOND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, *November 28, 1822.*

In reply to your note of the 26th instant, received yesterday, relative to the officers employed in this office, I have the honor to state, that the office contains eight clerks and one messenger, all efficient and necessary for the due discharge of the public business; and that none of them are engaged in "other pursuits or professions in nowise relating to the public service," except E. Reynolds and J. N. Moulder, who are justices of the peace.

Very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

RICHARD CUTTS.

Hon. WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, AUDITOR'S OFFICE, *November 27, 1822.*

In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 26th instant, I have the honor to state, that there are now employed in this office twelve clerks and one messenger, of whom none are deemed by me unnecessary or inefficient; nor do I know or believe that any of them are "engaged in other pursuits or professions in nowise relating to the public service."

I have the honor to be, &c.

R. HARRISON.

Hon. WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE, *November 27, 1822.*

In reply to the letter you did me the honor to write me, under date of the 26th instant, requesting me "to state whether any of the clerks now employed in this office are unnecessary, inefficient, or engaged in any other pursuits in nowise relating to the public service," I have the honor to observe, that I do not see, in the present state of the business of the office, how any of them can be dispensed with; and, as to their talents and industry, the work done in the office proves they are not wanting in either.

In relation to any pursuits they may be engaged in, other than those appertaining to their public vocation, I have thought it my duty to take a declaration from each, which I have the honor to enclose, and which I know to be correct.

I have the honor to be, &c.

WILLIAM LEE.

Hon. WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

List of Clerks employed in the Office of the Second Auditor.

James Eakin, first clerk, engaged in no business but that of the office.

Clerks.—John Wells, engaged in no business but that of a clerk; John Peters, do.; Samuel Lewis, do.; William Stewart, do.; Richard M. Boyer, do.; Ignatius Boone, do.; Robert Ellis, do.; Andrew C. Mitchell, do.; William Mechlin, do.; Richard B. Maury, do.; Leonard Mackall, as a notary public, but to that vocation he gives no time until after office hours; Andrew Kirk, engaged in no business but that of a clerk; Brook Mackall, do.

Messenger.—Samuel Hoot, engaged in no business but that of messenger.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE, *November 27, 1822.*

WILLIAM LEE, *Auditor.*

SIR:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, THIRD AUDITOR'S OFFICE, *November 26, 1822.*

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day's date, enclosing the copy of a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 16th of April last, and requesting me to state whether any of the officers now employed in this office are unnecessary, inefficient, or engaged in other pursuits or professions in nowise relating to the public service; and, if any of them are comprehended within the above description, to state their number; and also intimating that any other information within the terms of the resolution, which it is in my power to furnish, would be acceptable.

I have, accordingly, to state, that all the officers now employed in this office are necessary to the discharge of its duties; that none are inefficient; and that four of them are engaged in pursuits or professions in nowise relating to the public service, as will appear by the enclosed list of officers and messengers employed in the office.

In regard to the more economical organization of the office, alluded to in the resolution, I have to state, that the business relating to the old unsettled accounts having so far diminished as to authorize a reduction of the number of clerks employed in this office, I availed myself of the occasion to dispense with the services of five of them, and they were accordingly discharged in July and August last: thus effecting a reduction of the annual expense of this office from \$28,600, as authorized by the act of the 20th of April, 1818, to \$23,350, the amount estimated for the next year, and beyond which, in my opinion, no further reduction can at present be made, consistent with the prompt and efficient discharge of the duties of this office.

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

PETER HAGNER, *Auditor.*

Hon. W. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

List of Officers and Messengers now employed in the Office of the Third Auditor of the Treasury.

Peter Hagner, auditor, engaged in no other pursuit or profession; James Thompson, chief clerk, engaged in no other pursuit or profession, except being a bank director.

Clerks.—John Abbot, engaged in no other pursuit or profession; Charles Vinson, do; Richard Burgess, do., except being a partner in a line of stages from Georgetown to Baltimore, conducted by an agent; Edward S. Lewis, engaged in no other pursuit or profession, except being a member of the city council; Christopher Andrews, engaged in no other pursuit or profession; Robert Read, do.; James Kincaid, do.; Henry Whetcroft, do., except being a notary public; William Cook, engaged in no other pursuit or profession; William Ramsay, do.; Bennet Clements, do.; Thomas Gunton, do.; Henry C. Matthews, do.; John Compton, do.; James Davidson, do.; Marcus Latimer, do.; Samuel B. Goddard, do.; James Montgomery, do.; William S. Wilkins, do.

Messengers.—William Lenman, engaged in no other pursuit or profession; Thomas Dove, assistant, do.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, THIRD AUDITOR'S OFFICE, *November 26, 1822.*

PETER HAGNER, *Auditor.*

SIR:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, FOURTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE, *November 28, 1822.*

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, a list of the clerks employed in this office; and to state that there are not more than are necessary, but that the business requires some more aid to complete the examination and settlement of the old accounts, which I have not been able fully to accomplish.

I have noted on the list answers to the other inquiries in your letter of the day before yesterday.

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

CONSTANT FREEMAN, *Fourth Auditor.*

The Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

A list of the Clerks and Messenger employed in the Office of the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, showing their efficiency and pursuits, agreeably to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States, passed April 16, 1822.

Thomas H. Gilliss, chief clerk, commenced in 1798; George Macdaniel, clerk, commenced in 1799; Joseph Mechlin, clerk, commenced in 1799; John Macdaniel, clerk, commenced in 1800; Henry Forrest, clerk, commenced in 1800; James H. Handy, clerk, commenced in 1814; John B. Martin, clerk, commenced in 1816; George Gilliss, clerk, commenced in 1817. These gentlemen are efficient, and have no business or employment but their clerkship.

Ezekiel Macdaniel, clerk, commenced in 1806, is justice of the peace for the county of Washington, D. C.; Robert Getty, clerk, commenced in 1813, is clerk of the market in Georgetown, D. C.; William W. Clagett, clerk, commenced in 1808, is partner in the house of Robert Kirby & Co., merchants, Georgetown, D. C.; James Cassin, clerk, commenced in 1816, is concerned in business with which I am not fully acquainted. These gentlemen are also efficient clerks; their private business does not interfere with their duties in this office. John Craven, clerk, commenced in 1799, is eighty-one years of age; he has been one of the best clerks in the office, but age has impaired his strength; he is, however, now one of the most attentive, and does all in his power. Thomas J. Sutherland, messenger, commenced in 1799.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, FOURTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE, *November 28, 1822.*

CONSTANT FREEMAN, *Fourth Auditor.*

SIR:

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, *November 28, 1822.*

In answer to your letter and the resolution of Congress which it enclosed, I have the honor to state, that, from the short time I have been in the Land Office, it has not been possible for me to become perfectly acquainted with the detailed duties of all the clerks engaged. Without this knowledge, I cannot so safely determine on their qualifications to discharge the duties assigned them. A very short time will enable me to speak with confidence on this subject. At present, I can only remark, that, so far as my personal observations have extended, (and they have been unremitting since I have been in the office,) I find some of the clerks more efficient than others, but I might do injustice by saying that any of them are inefficient. Nothing but a want of the proper means shall prevent me from giving efficiency, where it may be wanting, to every part of this office.

There are twenty-three clerks engaged in the Land Office, and, from the great increase of labor under the late law granting relief to purchasers of the public lands, the number cannot be lessened, at present, without prejudice to the public service. There is one messenger attached to the office, who, in my opinion, is both necessary and efficient.

Two of the clerks engaged in this office have professions unconnected with their duties as clerks. I refer to the Rev. Daniel Baker and the Rev. Joseph S. Collins. The former, I understand, was employed by my predecessor, with the condition that every Saturday should be allowed him to make suitable preparations for the discharge of his ministerial duties; the profession of the latter in no respect interferes with his duties in the office. In justice to Mr. Baker, I would remark, that I have found him very attentive to his duties, and well qualified to perform them.

F. C. De Krafft, who is one of the clerks in this office, is a surveyor for the corporation of this city; but I am informed that this business takes but little time, and does not require his absence during office hours.

Alexander Estep, who is also a clerk in the office, lives on a farm, and superintends its cultivation, though this does not interfere with his attendance at the office during the hours which have been assigned for business. I believe none of the other gentlemen employed in this office are engaged in any pursuit or profession unconnected with their public duties.

As I have so recently entered upon the duties of this office, it will not be expected that I should suggest any changes in its organization. I, however, expect that some retrenchment in expenditure may be made, to accomplish which legislative aid will not be necessary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN McLEAN.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, FIFTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE, *November 28, 1822.*

I have the honor to state, in compliance with your letter of the 26th instant, and the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 16th April last, which was enclosed, that there are employed in this office twelve clerks, besides a messenger; that all the former are necessarily and usefully employed in adjusting, under the supervision of the Auditor, the accounts emanating from the Department of State and the General Post Office; in attending to the business of the late Commissioner of the Revenue, including the light-house establishment; and in keeping the docket, and copying and recording the correspondence arising out of the business of the agent of the Treasury, now of great magnitude and importance. It is not known that any of them are engaged in pursuits distinct from their official duties.

With great respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

S. PLEASANTON, *Auditor.*

The Hon. W. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, TREASURER'S OFFICE, *November 28, 1822.*

In obedience to your instructions of the 26th instant, I have the honor to state to you that none of the officers now employed in my office are either unnecessary or inefficient; nor do I know or believe that any of them are engaged in pursuits not relating to the public service, other than their ordinary family concerns, which do not at all interfere with their official duties. It does not occur to me that I can furnish any other information within the terms of the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 16th of April last.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

TH. T. TUCKER, *Treasurer of the United States.*

Hon. W. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *November 28, 1822.*

I had the honor of receiving your letter, transmitting the resolution of the House of Representatives of 16th April last, in relation to clerks; and I beg leave to state the following division of the records of this office, and the number of clerks employed therein:

Four clerks are employed on the accounts of the revenues of the United States, including those of the collectors of the customs; of the internal revenues in their final settlement; of the Land Office; and of the General Post Office.

Five clerks are employed in the various books and accounts relating to the accounts of the general appropriations of public moneys made by law, and of the expenditures under these appropriations; the receipts of moneys into the Treasury, and keeping the personal accounts. To this branch of the records, a law of the last session of Congress requires additional entries of every payment made by the Treasurer in the War and Navy Departments: this arrangement took place on the 1st of July last.

The accounts of the General Loan Office books, and the accounts on the books of the Treasury, containing the credits to individuals, including the unclaimed dividends, employ two clerks.

Two clerks are employed on the books and records of the commerce of the United States, (an arrangement of a recent date,) under the sanction of a law of Congress: these relate to the importation and exportation of foreign or domestic articles, and of foreign and domestic tonnage; the statistical tables whereof are, by law, laid annually before Congress.

Four clerks are employed on the marine records, pursuant to the acts of Congress of the years 1792 and 1793, in relation to the recording, registering, enrolling, and licensing of ships and vessels of the United States. Those acts are respectfully referred to, in regard to the numerous records arising out of them at the Treasury, and the consequent correspondence with the collectors of the customs.

Two clerks are employed on miscellaneous records, in preparing statements for Congress; they answer the inquiries having a relation to the old Government books, (which are entire,) and records in part preserved, in relation to those books; and the keeping of the accounts of the contingent expenses of the several offices of the Treasury Department.

Two clerks are employed occasionally in copying accounts prepared with the formalities of law for suit. One of them has exclusively the charge of the fire-proof records, and keeps the registers of the accounts passed by the First Comptroller of the Treasury, embracing the accounts settled by the First and Fifth Auditors.

The Register begs leave to observe, that it is a rule to keep the records, as nearly as possible, fully up; and that, when additional business requires more time than is usually devoted, the clerks are engaged in finishing their business at all hours; and, in cases of sickness or indispensable absence, their business is, notwithstanding, kept up by one or more of the other clerks in the class to which it may apply.

He, therefore, respectfully states that, from the best view he can take, it does not appear to the Register that, with the additional duties arising under the afore-mentioned recently passed acts of Congress, the business can be conducted with less than twenty-one clerks. Those employed are all efficient; without other professions, excepting one who is a notary public, one who is a minister of the Gospel, and one who, although connected in trade, the activities thereof are devolved upon his son.

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

JOSEPH NOURSE.

HON. W. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

SIR:

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *December 2, 1822.*

In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 16th April, 1822, directing "that the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Postmaster General, be required to report to this House, on the first day of the next session, the number of officers and messengers retained in their respective Departments; and whether any of them, and, if any, how many of them, are unnecessary, inefficient, or engaged in other pursuits or professions in nowise relating to the public service; and, also, whether they cannot adopt a more efficient, as well as a more economical, organization of their respective Departments;" I have the honor to report, that there are employed in this Department thirty-four clerks and four messengers, viz:

In the War Office proper.—C. Vandeventer, chief clerk; Lewis Edwards, Gideon Davis, Samuel S. Hamilton, John P. Fenner, clerks; and William Markward and Francis Datcher, messengers.

In the Bounty Land Office.—Nathaniel Cutting, William M. Stewart, Edward Stevens, Hezekiah Miller, and John E. Frost.

In the Pension Office.—James L. Edwards, William Gordon, William Hickey, Ebenezer Stout, John H. Henshaw, Francis Wright, Thomas B. Addison, David Henley, and Benjamin L. Beall.

In the Engineer Department.—G. T. Rhodes, George Bibby.

In the Ordnance Department.—John Morton, William Riddal, and Reuben Burdine.

In the Paymaster General's Office.—Nathaniel Fry, Andrew Ramsey, clerks; Jacob Brodback, messenger.

In the Office of Commissary General of Purchases.—Timothy Bangor, James Irvine, Robinson R. Moore, clerks; John Willmer, messenger.

In the Surgeon General's Office.—James Lovell.

In the Office of Commissary General of Subsistence.—Charles G. Wilcox, John Mitchell.

In the Adjutant General's Office.—Brooke Williams, John M. Hepburn.

The duties in the Bounty Land and Pension Offices having decreased within the present year, by the examination and settlement of claims, it is found that one clerk in the former, whose particular duties have nearly expired, can be dispensed with after the present year, and two in the latter, at the end of the present session of Congress; and, consequently, the estimates for the ensuing year have been made for only four clerks in the Bounty Land Office, and seven in the Pension Office, after the first quarter.

The only inefficient clerk in the Department is Colonel Henley, who is seventy-four years of age, and has been in the service of the United States, except an interval of twelve years, from the year 1775 up to the present day. He filled several offices in the staff during the Revolution; was aid-de-camp to Lord Stirling; at one period commanded the *elite* of the army, and has subsequently occupied several important stations under the Government. From his age he is incapable of performing the duties of a clerk, but, from his recollection of revolutionary events, he is useful in the examination of revolutionary claims.

Of the clerks and messengers employed in the Department, there are none "engaged in other pursuits or professions," with the exception of Gideon Davis, a clerk, who has a bookstore in Georgetown, conducted principally by an agent.

"A more efficient or economical organization" of the Department, it is believed, cannot be adopted.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

J. C. CALHOUN.

HON. PHILIP P. BARBOUR, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

SIR:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *December 2, 1822.*

In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, passed on the 7th day of May last, I have the honor to report to you, that six active and well-qualified clerks, devoting a reasonably constant and diligent attention to business, are necessary to perform the duties of this Department.

Enclosed is a report from the Commissioners of the Navy, stating the number of clerks necessary to perform the duties of their office.

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

SMITH THOMPSON.

The Hon. the SPEAKER of the House of Representatives.

SIR:

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, *November 25, 1822.*

Upon that branch of the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 7th May, 1822, which calls for a report as to the "number of active and well-qualified clerks and accountants that will be necessary to perform

the duties of their respective offices and departments, by requiring a reasonably constant and diligent attention to business," the Commissioners of the Navy have the honor to report, that a reasonably constant and diligent attention to business has ever been required of the clerks in their office, and that, to perform the duties of the office, six clerks and one draughtsman have been, and continue to be, in their opinion, necessary.

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

JNO. RODGERS.

To the Hon. SMITH THOMPSON, *Secretary of the Navy.*

SIR:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *December 2, 1822.*

In conformity to the resolution of the House of Representatives, passed on the 16th day of April, 1822, requiring information as to the number, efficiency, &c. of the officers and messengers retained in the respective Departments, I have the honor to report, that six clerks, a messenger, and assistant messenger, are retained in this Department; and that none of them are unnecessary, inefficient, or engaged in other pursuits or professions than the public service.

As regards the present organization of the Navy Department, I am not aware of any mode by which it could be rendered more efficient or economical.

Enclosed is a similar report from the Navy Commissioners.

I am, most respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

SMITH THOMPSON.

The Hon. the SPEAKER of the *House of Representatives.*

SIR:

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, *November 25, 1822.*

Upon the subject of the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 16th April, 1822, calling for information with regard to "the number of officers and messengers" retained, "and whether any of them, and, if any, how many of them, are unnecessary, inefficient, or engaged in other pursuits or professions in nowise relating to the public service," the Commissioners of the Navy have the honor to report, that there are retained in the office under their charge one secretary to the board, six clerks, one draughtsman, and one messenger; that none of these are unnecessary or inefficient; and that none of them are engaged in other pursuits or professions which interfere with their public duties.

With regard to the last branch of the resolution, "whether they cannot adopt a more efficient, as well as a more economical organization of their respective Departments:" as the Commissioners' Office is an appendage to one of the Departments referred to, it is not, it is presumed, expected of them to express any opinion. So far as regards the office immediately under their charge, they would respectfully observe, that the principle upon which it has been organized appears to them efficient and economical.

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

JNO. RODGERS.

To the Hon. SMITH THOMPSON, *Secretary of the Navy.*

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

SIR:

GENERAL POST OFFICE, *December 2, 1822.*

I have the honor to enclose a report made in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives, passed on the 16th April, 1822.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. J. MEIGS, JUN.

Hon. PHILIP P. BARBOUR, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *December 2, 1822.*

The Postmaster General, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives passed on the 16th April, 1822, respectfully reports:

That there are two Assistant Postmasters General, one chief clerk, twenty-two clerks, one messenger, and one assistant messenger, employed in the General Post Office; all of whom are necessary and efficient. The senior Assistant Postmaster General is president of a bank, but the meetings of the board are not held during office hours, and it does not in the least interfere with the public duties. One clerk is minister of one of the Baptist congregations in this city, and one other clerk accommodates members of Congress with board during the session.

The Postmaster General does not perceive that any advantageous or economical change can be made in the organization of his office, excepting by the employment of two additional clerks.

The number now authorized to be employed was founded on the duties required to be performed in 1817. These have greatly increased since that time: this will appear from the various acts of Congress establishing new post roads, and the reports made by this office to Congress of the number of post offices and number of miles of post roads. In the year 1817, the whole number of post offices was three thousand four hundred and fifty-nine, and they now amount to nearly five thousand three hundred; and the number of miles of post roads was then fifty-two thousand six hundred and eighty-nine, and they are now estimated at upwards of eighty-four thousand. The number of post offices being so much increased, greatly increases the labor of the office; each having to render four accounts in a year, which are increased by the balances to be collected, &c. The numbers of contracts to be made, superintended, and paid for, &c. are increased in a greater proportion. In consequence of this, notwithstanding occasional help has been employed, and great industry exerted in the office, the business cannot be kept up so well as is desirable.

An account of the amount of occasional clerk hire is herewith transmitted, and it is hoped that it may be provided for.

All of which is respectfully transmitted.

R. J. MEIGS, JUN.

An account of expenditure by the Postmaster General for extra clerk hire, viz:

Horace H. Edwards,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$300 00
Henry P. Wilcox,	-	-	-	-	-	-	250 00
Robert H. Ward,	-	-	-	-	-	-	87 79
Alexander Dyer,	-	-	-	-	-	-	25 00
John McLeod,	-	-	-	-	-	-	150 00
John Lathrop,	-	-	-	-	-	-	416 43
Joseph Haskell, October 1st, 1819, to April 1st, 1821,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200 00
Samuel Fitzhugh, May 15th to October 1st, 1821,	-	-	-	-	-	-	300 00
Josiah F. Caldwell, October 26th to December 1st, 1818,	-	-	-	-	-	-	97 21
Thomas B. Dyer, W. G. Eliot, J. Suter, and A. Dyer,	-	-	-	-	-	-	100 00
Thomas McLeod, July 1st to December 31st, 1822,	-	-	-	-	-	-	300 00
B. S. A. Low, September 1st, 1821, to April 20th, 1822,	-	-	-	-	-	-	255 55
							\$3,481 98

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *December 2, 1822.*

R. J. MEIGS, JUN.

17th CONGRESS.]

No. 532.

[2d SESSION.

M E D A L S.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 19, 1822.

Mr. ALEXANDER SMYTH, from the Joint Library Committee, to whom was referred the letter of George W. Erving, Esq. accompanying a collection of medals, reported:

That they have had the same under consideration, and recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Speaker be directed to express to George W. Erving, Esq. the thanks of this House for the liberal donation of French and American medals made by him to Congress, for the use of the national library.

SIR:

BOSTON, *July 4, 1822.*

The letter which I had the honor to address to you on the 4th July, 1819, and which Mr. Lowndes was so obliging as to take charge of and deliver, was intended to have been accompanied by the collection of medals therein referred to, but this was unfortunately lost on board the ship "Factor" bound to New York; of which accident it appears that the House was duly informed by its committee. As soon as I heard of it, I endeavored to procure a duplicate of the collection, and succeeded a few days before I left Paris, in April last. This, together with the medals which have been struck at Paris to commemorate some principal events of, and men distinguished in, our Revolution, I take the liberty, through you, sir, of herewith sending and offering to Congress for the use of the national library.

With sentiments of the highest respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

GEORGE W. ERVING.

To the Hon. the SPEAKER of the House of Representatives.

P. S. A printed catalogue of the French medals is enclosed in the case which contains them. The American medals are but five, proper, viz: One of General Washington at the siege of Boston; one of Doctor Franklin; one of Paul Jones; two of the battle of the Cowpens. To these I have thought it well to add Columbus and Kosciusko, taken from the collection of illustrious men deceased, now publishing in the French mint. G. W. E.

MONNAIE DES MEDAILLES.

Collection des Médailles en bronze, des campagnes et du règne de l'Empereur Napoléon.

DESIGNATION DES MEDAILLES.

1796 Bataille de Montenotte.*	1800 Passage du Grand Saint-Bernard.*
“ Bataille de Millésimo.	“ Bataille de Marengo.
“ Bataille de Castiglione.	“ Mort du Général Desaix.
1797 Reddition de Mantoue.	“ Colonne Départementale.
“ Capitulation de Mantoue.*	“ Colonne nationale.
“ Passage du Tagliamento.	“ Le Quai Desaix.
“ Traité de Campo-Formio.	“ Honneurs rendus à Turenne.
1798 Conquête de la Basse-Egypte.*	“ Attentat du trois Nivose.
“ Conquête de la Haute-Egypte.*	1801 Paix de Lunéville.
“ L’Egypte Conquise.*	“ Autre sur le même sujet.
1799 Retour à Fréjus.*	1802 Paix d’Amiens.