General Post Office, February 10, 1819.
Sin:
I had the honor to receive yours, enclosing a resolution of the Senate, instructing the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads "to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Postimaster General to employ an armed guard for the protection of the mails of the United States, on such mail routes as he may deem necessary."

I have, in reply, to state the following facts and considerations, which naturally produce two separate views of the subject: ore, of augmentation of expense; and the other, an uncertainty of securing the mails by the employment of armed guards. The resolution proposes to leave it discretionary with the Postmaster General on what mail routes to employ such guards.

It may not be casy to decide at what point to commence or to terminate the employment of guards; and it will be impossible for the pecuniary receipts of the Department to defray the expenses on any considerable portion of the stage routes alone, on which stages run more than ten thousand miles per day; even the stage fare of the guards would be very expensive. The qualifications of such guards should be, fidelity, vigilance, and courage; for the use of which they have always demanded, and received, ligh compensation.

On the complete exercise of those qualities would depend the whole security of the mail, as the guard would possess a complete power over the mail carrier and the mail; and, if unfaithful, might effect the most extensive depredations on its contents; and, in proportion to the numbers employed, would be the hazard of their unfaithful conspiration against the safety of the mails. If the system of employing armed guards be once adopted, it could never, with safety, be abandoned; such abandonment would operate as an inducement to attempt, so far as the opinion (of the efficacy of guards) might prevail, with those who might be disposed to seize the mails. If one portion of roads only should be guarded, it would seem that while such were protected, the guardless portions were devoted to the chance of enterprise. It is obvious that if there should be a guard of two, it would require four, as two must sleep at quarters while the others were on duty; and a guard of two might be surprised and overcome by three, which would be numerically a fourth Jess than the whole guard actually employed. In fine, it may be asked who is to guard the guards?

The cessation of wars in Europe, and other causes, have produced a migration to our shores of numbers of desperate characters, and others necessitous and urged by poverty, which, added to profligates of our own nation, are dispersed in the community; and, being indisposed to self-support by honest means, with a desterous audacity, depredate on the property of others, public and private. There have been (since the establishment of the Post Office Department, ) not more than three different occasions when guards have been employed for a short time; during which the expenses have been very great. Almost every citizen lias an interest in the safe transportation of the public mails, is indignant at its robbery, and much more so when committed by violence: hence, the efforts always made by the citizens to apprehend such as rob the mails, to which they are also stimulated by suitable rewards.
Since I have been at the head of this Department, not one instance of a violent robbery of the mail has occurred, where the perpetrators have escaped apprehension, conviction, and punishment.

It may not be desirable in this nation to see the employment of an armed physical force to protect the operations of civil Government, to the distrust of the civic virtues and moral energies of the people, unless in cases of emergency, and unless the efforts of those virtues and energies should fail of their proper consequences, and demonstrate that a reliance on them would be fruitless and deceptive.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. J. MEIGS, Jun.

The Chairman of the Commiltee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, EROM ITS ESTABLISHMENT.
communicated to the house of representatives, february 20, 1819.
Mr. Hubbard, from the committee on so much of the public accounts and expenditures as relates to the Post Office, respectfully reported:
That they have examined into the state of the accounts and expenditures of the General Post Office, as minutely as time and their other relative duties would permit.

The first object to which your committee turned their attention, was to ascertain the actual state of the funds of this Department, by examining into the accounts of moneys received and expended from year to year, since the establishment of the Post Office, and the disposal made of the proceeds thereof.

Second, To ascertain the nature and character of all expenditures, and whether the several claims upon the Department were supported by sufficient vouchers; and the various expenditures and payments justified by law; and

Third, Whether any, and what, retrenchments could probably be made in the Post Office Department, without detriment to the public interest; and whether any, and what, alterations in the organization of the Department would add to the accountability of its officers, and contribute to the security of the public revenue accruing from the postage of letters.

With a view to facilitate the object of these inquiries, your committee addressed the letter, marked $A$, to the Postmaster General; to which letter an arswer was received, marked B. Your committee also directed a letter to the Register of the Treasury; the answers to which are subjoined, and marked D and E.

The table No. 1 shows the produce and expenditures of the present Post Olfice establishment from its commencement in 1789 to January 1,1818 , (a period of about thirty years,) including a statement of the payments made to the Treasury up to the 1st day of January, 1819. The books of the office show an outstanding balance on the 1st of October, 1818 , of $\$ 542,88483$; consequently, this statement is intended only to exhibit the amount of postages due the General Post Office, and the apparent yearly nett revenue during the period aforesaid. Of this outstanding debt near one-half has been paid over to contractors for carrying the mail, who have not yet received credit for the services rendered on the books of the office. Such is the great increase and multiplication of post routes, and the extent of country over which post roads are established, stretching from one extreme of the United States to the other; so great the number of Post Offices, (already amounting to three thousand six hundred, and those daily increasing, many of which do not afford an average balance of one dollar per quarter, that it has hitherto been deemed advisable, for reasons satisfactory to your committee, to permit the balances in offices remote from the General Post Office to accumulate, and remain in the hands of the Postmaster, until drawn for to meet local expenditures. Considering the hazard of remitting small sums by mail, the dificulty of making those remittances in paper, current at
the seat of Government, and the convenience of having a fund upon which to draw in favor of distant contractors, the payment of whose claims would otherwise subject the General Post Office to the risk of a double remittance; this regulation, properly restricted, seems to your committee salutary and necessary.

The amount of the outstanding debts appears to be large; but when it is considered that this sum has been accumulating for thirty years, that the sum total of postages charged amounts to near twelve millions of dollars; also, taking into consideration the difficulty and delays attending collections, the losses by bankruptcies, and other casualties, to which a system of such magnitude and wide extent must almost necessarily be subject, it is not surprising that heavy balances should still be due to the General Post Office. The quarterly returns from Postmasters for the year 1818 not having been all received, the amount of postages for that year cannot be stated.

Table No. 2 exhibits a statement of the amount of the annual receipts and expenditures of the General Post Office, from 1814 to 1818 , inclusive, with the amount paid into the Treasury in each year.

Statement No. 3 contains a list of all deposites made on account of the General Post Office in the banks of the District of Columbia, with the date of each deposite, from January 1, 1814, to December 31, 1818, inclusive; and the amount of draughts made on said banks by the General Post Office during that period.

The following is a statement of receipts and expenditures of the General Post Office, from the 1st day of Jan., 1814, to the 1st day of January, 1819, viz:

Cash remaining on hand unexpended January 1, 1814,
Cash received in the year 1814,
Cash received in the year 1815,
Cash received in the year 1816,
Cash received in the year 1817,
Cash received in the year 1818,
$\begin{array}{ll}- & - \\ - & -\end{array}$
-- --5540,90637 643,443 97 643,443
759,743
33 722,232 74 711,880 69

Receipts of cash in the years $1814,1815,1816,1817$, and 1818 ,
3,378,207 10

Expenditures in the year 1814,
Expenditures in the
545,215 88
512.214 90

601,330 14
669,501 13
Expenditures in the year 1816,
Expenditures in the year 1817,
669,50113
729,13770
Expenditures in the year 1818,

Payments made to the Treasury during the same period,

| Aggregate of expenditures and of monegs paid into the Treasury, for the five years ending |
| :--- |
| January 1,1819 , |

Leaving a balance in the General Post Office, on the 1st day of January, 1819, of

The aggregate amount of nett revenue from the origin of the establishment up to 1 st of January, 1818, as far as the same has been ascertained, after deducting the compensation to Postmasters, cash paid for the transportation of the mail, and all contingent and incidental expenses, is estimated at $\$ 1,588,264$; the aggregate of payments into the Treasury amounted, on the 1st day of January, 1819 , to $\$ 1,181,728$, leaving $\$ 406,536$, which constitutes a part of the outstanding debt before mentioned; the nett revenue being stated from the quarterly returns of the Postmasters, and not from the balances actually received at the General Post Office. The nett revenue for the year 1818 is not yet ascertained, the quarterly returns of the Postmasters not having yet been all received.

In prosecuting their inquiries, your committee were in hopes to 'have been enabled to examine, in detail, all contracts with mail carriers, the various charges allowed, and items of expenditure, in order to judge of their propriety. It also appeared important to your committee to satisfy themselves of the character and amount of the several claims from time to time paid and discharged by the General Post Office, and of all its expenses of whatever nature, as well with a view to determine whether the said expenditures were justified by law, and "whether any, and what, provisions are necessary to be adopted to provide more perfectly for the proper application of the public moneys, and to secure the Government from demands unjust in their character, or extravagant in their amount," as to report whether, in the opinion of your committee, any, and what, retrenchments could be made in the said expenditures, without detriment to the public interest; but, alter a patient and laborious investigation, your committee were reluctantly compelled to abandon the object. They were convinced, from research, that to esamine the immense mass of receipts and other vouchers, offered for their inspection, to compare them with the corresponding entries in the books of the office, and make the necessary computations, could only be effected by many months' vigilant attention and labor. This part of the inquiry, therefore, which your committee had marked out for themselves, was abandoned as impracticable. Provision, however, is made by law for the protection of the public revenue accruing through the Post Office, and guarding against any abuses of trust. By the act regulating the Post Office Department it is made the duty of the Postmaster General, once in three months, to render to the Secretary of the Treasury a quarterly account of all receipts and expenditures, to be adjusted and settled as other accounts, and duplicates of all contracts for carrying the mail are required to be lodged in the office of the Comptroller of the Treasury; these accounts, it appears, have been settled to the 31st December, 1814, and those for the year 1815 are in a course of examination; they are now rendered, as appears by the letter marked B, up to June 30, 1816. By the letter marked B, it appears that the accounts of the General Post Office have been rendered to the Treasury to the 31st of March, 1816, including Postmasters' accounts to December 31, 1815, and that they are in a state, with very little additional labor, to be rendered to the 30th of September, 1818. It is to be hoped, therefore, that by the next session of Congress the House will have satisfactory information upon the several subjects herewith submitted.

Your committee beg leave to suggest that the only revenue accruing from this Department arises from the collection of postages. The moneys are remitted to the Postmaster General, whose duty it is to pay all expenses which arise in conducting the Post Office. The act regulating the Post Office makes this duty imperative. It is believed that this is the only Department under our Government which is by law obliged, or even permitted, to receive and disburse moneys. By a letter from the Secretaries of the several Departments, respecting the accountability of public officers and agents, laid before the House of Representatives by the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, January 21, 1817, this feature in the organization of the Post Office Department is considered as anomalous and defective; and in order to subject the payment of money in that Department to the checks to which all other payments of public money are subjected, they recommend that the sums arising from the postage of letters be paid directly into the Treasury. Your committee think there is great force in these suggestions, and that many advantages would result from the proposed alteration. They therefore respectfully submit to the consideration of the House the propriety of so amending the act regulating the Post Office establishment, as to make it the duty of the Postmaster General to pay over all moneys received, at the General Post Office, for postages, forthwith to the Treasurer, who shall receipt the same; and that all disbursements shall be made upon warrants drawn by the Postmaster General, the account or demand having first been duly certified by the Postmaster General, or senior assistant, and audited and allowed by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury, as other accounts are adjusted and settled. For this purpose your committee beg leave to report a bill.

## Sir:

In addition to the request which I had the honor to make on Saturday last, I am instructed to ask for information on the following points, viz:

1st. What is the aggregate annual amount of postages received at the several Post Offces in the United States, at the end of each year, since the establishment of the General Post Office Department, as appears by the returns. of the respective Deputy Postmasters?

2d. What are the several annual amounts of receipts and expenditures of the General Post Office, from the said several Postmasters, since January, 1814, and what was the amount of receipts then on hand?

3d. Have the quarterly returns all been received up to the 1st of January, 1819; if not, to what period have they been returned?

4th. What is the aggregate amount of compensation paid to the several Deputy Postmasters in the United States? what of moneys paid for the transportation of the mail within the United States: and what is the aggregate of incidental expenses?

5th. To what period have the General Post Office accounts been rendered to the Secretary of the Treasury? what have been the respective sums paid over to the Treasury Department; and what are the dates of the respective payments?

6th. What appears to be the balance due the General Post Office for postages, on the first day of January, 1819? and what was the amount of cash remaining in the General Post Office on that day, or up to this time?

7th. Up to what time are the respective accounts of the Deputy Postmasters'examined and posted?
8th. What is the amount of annual nett receipts of the General Post Office; and if, after payments to the Secretary of the Treasury, any balances have remained, or moneys have been subsequently received, what is the amount? and what disposition has been made of the same from time to time?

9th. Have moneys of the General Post Office been deposited in any bank or banks at the seat of Government? and what has been the practice of the Department in relation to deposites; are they made in one particular bank? if not, please inform in what banks deposites are made, and the amount deposited in each, with the date of each deposite?

10th. Are any of the Deputy Postmasters authorized or directed to make deposites, to the credit of the General Post Office, in the State banks, or in any of the offices of discount and deposite of the United States Bank?

11th. What inconvenience would arise from directing the proceeds of the Deputy Post Offices in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Charleston, to make weekly deposites to the credit of the General Post Office, transmitting to the General Post Office, as remittances, receipts for each deposite?

I am aware of the practice of the Department in permitting country Postmasters to retain balances due the General Post Office, sometimes during the lapse of several quarters, owing to the difficulty of remitting small sums in current paper, and to the convenience these several funds afford of making draughts in favor of mail contractors, to whom the General Post Office may be indebted. Please to explain in few words your ideas of this policy, and state, if you please, the amount of one of the smallest quarterly balances due the United States from any one or more Post Office, or Post Offices, in any section of the Union.

I hope these several inquiries will receive your early attention, and that I may be favored with an answer to them with as little delay as possible.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,
Hon. R. J. Meigs, Jun., Postmaster General.
B.
'T. H. HUBBARD.

General Post Office, February 11, 1819.
Sir:
I have the honor to state, in answer to the several questions which you have proposed to me,

1. That the enclosed table, marked No. 1, contains an account of the annual produce of the Post Office Department; the amount of the compensation of Postmasters; the incidental expenses; the expense of transporting the mail; the nett revenue; and the amount paid into the Treasury in each year, from 1789 to 1817 inclusive. This table was prepared for a printed publication, and the several items are expressed to the nearest dollar, only omitting the parts of a dollar.
2. The annual amounts of the receipts and expenditures of the General Post Office for the years 1814 to 1818, inclusive, are contained in table No. 2.
3. Accounts are received from most of the Post Offices, up to October 1, 1818, and many up to the 31st of December, 1818 ; the former are examined, and the latter in a course of examination. The number not rendered from different offices, to the 30th of June last, was 1,184; many of them are rendered since, but it would take more time than you have allowed to ascertain the number now deficient.
4. Answers to these questions are contained in table 1.
5. The accounts of the General Post Office have been rendered to the Treasury up to the 31st of March, 1816, including Postmasters' accounts to December 31. 1815.* They are in a state to be rendered to the 30th of September, 1818 , with but little additional work, excepting the deficiency of a few receipts for each quarter. It has hitherto been found impracticable to obtain all the necessary vouchers within two or three years after'the payments have been made. On that account they have rarely been sent to the Treasury in a shorter time. This arises from the distance where many of the contractors reside, and who are paid through draughts upon Postmasters and other remittances.
6. The books of this office show an outstanding balance on the 1st of $\mathrm{October}, 1818$, of $\$ 542,88483$. This balance was not all of it actually due at that time, some of it having been paid to contractors on account for services rendered, but who had not received credit for the service, owing to the price not being fixed; other considerable payments to contractors, which were then in advance, are balanced by services since that period.
7. Postmasters' accounts have been examined up to the 30th of September, 1818, but are not posted into the leger later than to the 30 th of June last. The books of the office are, in other respects, posted up to the 1st ultimo.
8. Answers to these questions are contained in No. 2 and No. 9 .
9. No. 3 contains a list of all deposites made on account of this office in banks of the District of Columbia, with the dates of deposite, from January 1,1814 , to December 31, 1818, inclusive.
10. The Postmasters at the principal or most productive offices deposite their balances in the Bank of the United States, or its brancles, to the credit of this office; and all the Postmasters in the State of Connecticut deposite their quarterly balances in the branch bank at Middletown. But this plan has not hitherto been extended further, on account of the difficulty of procuring such notes as the United States Bank will receive. It is proposed to extend the regulation to other offices as soon as it is practicable.
11. No inconvenience would arisp from directing the Postmasters at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, to deposite the Post Office moneys collected by them every week, deducting first their commissions and expenses; but the greater part of the postages are paid monthly at those offices, and a deposite at the end of each month would be sufficient.
12. There are many Post Offices very remote from this office, and from places of commerce, which, although a convenience to the neighborhood, produce very little postage. It has been the practice, in such cases, to allow

* Since the above was written, another quarter's accounts has been renderec, including the transactions of this office to June 30, 1816.
the balances to accumulate in the Postmaster's hands, until the amount becomes sufficient to be worth drawing for, in favor of the mail carrier. Several Post Offices do not produce one dollar per quarter on the average. There are many cases where the Postmaster is neither required to remit to this office or to a bank, on the ground that the money is wanted to pay the carrier on the route, and, drawing for it saves the hazard of double remittance; that is, from the Post Office to the General Post Office, and from thence back to the carrier. If balances could be always remitted with safety to this office, or to a bank, and back to the mail carrier, a regulation to that effect would be useful. This is not the case, and no general rule on the subject seems advisable.

The amount of the outstanding debt has probably given rise to this inquiry; but it should be considered that it arises from a large establishment, and does not much exceed the produce of six months. A considerable part, nearly half, is not due from Postmasters, but has been collected and paid over to contractors, and a considerable portion of the amount nominally on advance to contractors is not really such, as has been previously explained. There are 3,600 Post Offices scattered over a great country; on some of its various parts scarcity of money, from various causes, is constantly felt. The establishment has existed thirty years, and the balance has been accumulating from its commencement; the proportional balance remaining, however, much the same in different periods. Some Postmasters, as well as other men, will become bankrupt, or die with Post Office moneys in their hands, and recourse to law, to sureties, to executors, and administrators, must necessarily produce delay. When a full view is taken of the subject, it will appear not only that vigilance is used here, but that the selections for office have been fortunate. The ascertained and probable losses are very inconsiderable. It may be asked what merchant or mechanic, what lawyer or physician, thinty years in business, can say his debts are paid within three or four months?

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. J. MEIGS, Jun.

Hon. Thomas H. Hybbard, Chairman.
No. 1.
Table of the Post Office Establishment, showing its produce and expenditure, from 1789 to 1818, inclusive.

| Years. | Number of Post Offices. | Amount of postages. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Compensation } \\ \text { to Postmas } \\ \text { ters. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Incidental expenses. | Transportation of the mail. | Nett revenue. | Extent in miles of post roads. | Payments to the Treasury. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1789 | 75 |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |
| 1790 | 75 | \$37,935 | \$8,198 | \$1,861 | \$22,081 | \$5,795 | 1,875 |  |
| 1791 | 89 | 46,294 | 10,312 | 3,092 | 23,293 | 19,597 | 1,905 |  |
| 1792 | 195 | 67,444 | 16,518 | 5,282 | 32,731 | 32,913 | 5,642 |  |
| 1793 | 209 | 104,747 | 21,646 | 5,660 | 44,734 | 32,707 | 5,642 | \$11,020 51 |
| 1794 | 450 | 128,947 | 27,156 | 9,812 | 53,005 | 43,974 | 11,984 | 29,478 49 |
| 1795 | 453 | 160,620 | 30,272 | 12,262 | 75,359 | 62,727 | 13,207 | 22,400 00 |
| 1796 | 468 | 195,067 | 35,730 | 14,353 | 81,489 | 3,495 | 13,207 | 72,909 84 |
| 1797 | 554 | 213,998 | 47,109 | 13,623 | 89,382 | 63,884 | 16,180 | 64,500 00 |
| 1798 | 639 | - 232,977 | 56,035 | 16,035 | 107,014 | 53,893 | 16,180 | 39,500 00 |
| 1799 | 677 | 264,846 | 63,958 | 14,605 | 109,475 | 76,808 | 16,180 | 41,000 00 |
| 1800 | 903 | 280,804 | 69,243 | 16,107 | 128,644 | 66,810 | 20,817 | 78,000 00 |
| 1801 | 1,025 | 320,443 | 79,338 | 23,363 | 152,450 | 65,292 | 22,309 | 79,500 00 |
| 1802 | 1,114 | 327,045 | 85,587 | 21,658 | 174,671 | 45,129 | 25,315 | 35,00000 |
| 1803 | 1,258 | 351,823 | 93,170 | 24,084 | 205,110 | 29,459 | 25,315 | 16,427 26 |
| 1804 | 1,405 | 389,450 | 107,716 | 24,231 | 205,555 | 51,948 | 29,556 | 26,500 00 |
| 1805 | 1,558 | 421,373 | 111,552 | 26,180 | 239,635 | 44,006 | 31,076 | 21,342 50 |
| 1806 | 1,710 | 446,106 | 119,785 | 28,416 | 269,033 | 38,872 | 33,431 | 41,117 67 |
| 1807 | 1,848 | 478,763 | 129,041 | 32,093 | 292,751 | 24,878 | 33,755 | 3,614 73 |
| 1808 | 1,944 | 460,564 | 128,653 | 28,676 | 305,499 | , | 34,035 |  |
| 1809 | 2,012 | 506,634 | 141,579 | 23,516 | 332,917 | 8,622 | 34,035 |  |
| 1810 | 2,300 | 551,684 | 149,438 | 18,565 | 327,966 | 55,715 | 36,406 |  |
| 1811 | 2,403 | 587,247 | 159,244 | 20,689 | 319,166 | 88,148 | 36,406 | 3770 |
| 1812 | 2,610 | 649,208 | 177,422 | 22,117 | 340,626 | 109,043 | 39,378 | 85,039 70 |
| 1813 | - - | 703,155 | 221,848 | 20,605 | 438,559 | 22,143 | 39,540 | 35,000 00 |
| 1814 | - ${ }^{-}$ | 730,370 | 234,354 | 17,170 | 475,602 | 3,244 | 41,736 | 45,000 00 |
| 1815 | 3.000 | 1,043,065 | 241,901 | 18,441 | 487,779 | 294,944 | 43,966 | 135,000 10 |
| 1816 | 3,260 | 1,961,782 | 265,544 | 16,508 | 521.970 | 157,760 | 48,976 | 158,852 03 |
| 1817 | 3,459 | 1,002,973 | 303,916 | 23,410 | 589,189 | 86,458 | 51,600 | 20,418 31 |
| 1818 | 3,618 | - - |  |  |  |  | - . | 20,070 00 |
|  |  |  | . |  |  |  | Total, - | \$1,181,728 81 |

No. 2.
Statement of the amount of the annual receipts and expenditures of the General Post Office, from 1814 to 1818, inclusive, with the amount paid into the Treasury in each year.

| January 1, 1814, | Moneys on hand, Amount of receipts in the year 1814, | - | - | - | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 71,26494 \\ & 540,90637 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | 612,171 31 |
|  | Amount of expenditures in 1814, | - | - | \$545,215 88 |  |
|  | Paid into the Treasury the same year, | - | - | 45,000 00 |  |
|  | Balance on hand, - - | - | - | 21,955 43 | 612.17131 |
| January 1, 1815, | Moneys on hand, | - | - |  | 21,955 43 |
|  | Amount of receipts in 1815, | - | - |  | 643,443 97 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 665,39940 |
|  | Amount of expenditures in 1815, ${ }^{\text {Amount paid to the Treasury in the same year, }}$ |  | - | 512,21490 135,000 18,10 |  |
|  | Balance on hand, - - - | - | - | 18,184 40 | 665,399 40 |

No. 2-Continued.


No. 3.
List of deposites in the Union Bank of Georgetown, from 1st January, 1814, to 31st December, 1818.

| January 1, | 1814, | To balance on hand, | - | \$64,948 29 | Jan. 1, 1814. By am't of checks, | \$90,794 60 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January 1, |  | To deposite, - | - | 10,000 00 | Balance carried down, | 55,904 45 |
| January 1, | 6 | ditto, - | - | 1,028 57 |  |  |
| January 20, | \% 6 | ditto, - | - | 8,430 60 |  |  |
| January 27, | "6 | ditto, | - | 2,920 60 |  |  |
| January 28, | * | ditto, | - | 3,000 00 |  |  |
| January 29, | 6 | ditto, | - | 6,556 92 |  |  |
| January 31, | 66 | ditto, | - | 1,172 29 |  |  |
| February 5, | 66 | ditto, | - | 22000 |  |  |
| February 8, | 66 | ditto, | - | 1,000 00 |  |  |
| February 9, | 66 | ditto, | - | 2,485 00 |  |  |
| February 15, | 6 | ditto, | - | 17,00000 |  |  |
| February 16, | 6 | ditto, | - | 11,800 00 |  |  |
| February 22, | 6 | ditto, | - | 1,804 37 |  |  |
| March 2, | 6 | ditto, | - | 3,168 57 |  |  |
| March 15, | 6 | ditto, | - | 1,126 00 |  |  |
| March 17, | ، | ditto, |  | 1,729 34 |  |  |
| March 21, | 66 | ditto, | -- | 3,700 00 |  |  |
| March 24, | 66 | ditto, | - | 1,811 13 |  |  |
| March 31, | 6 | ditto, | - | 2,797 97 | June 30, 1814. By am't of checks, Balance carried down, |  |
|  |  |  |  | \$146,699 05 |  | \$146,699 05 |
| April 1, | 16 | To balance brought down, |  | \$55,904 45 |  | $\$ 94,64108$ |
| April 7, | * | To deposite, - | $-$ | 7,461 78 |  | 30,782 88 |
| April 9, | 6 | ditto, | - | 2,500 00 |  |  |
| April 11, | 66 | ditto, | - | 83497 |  |  |
| April 12, | 66 | ditto, | - | 1,656 30 |  |  |
| April 21, | 6 | ditto, | - | 20000 |  |  |
| April 25, | 66 | ditto, | - | 8,37114 |  |  |
| May 2, | 66 | - ditto, | - | 8,933 63 |  |  |
| May 5, | 6 | - ditto, | - | 17,99400 2,387 |  | . |
| May 10, May 13, | 66 | ditto, ditto, | - | 2,38726 4,11027 |  |  |
| May 26, | 6 | ditto, | - | 43740 |  |  |
| May 26, | 6 | ditto, | - | 3,250 98 |  |  |
| May 30, | 6 | ditto, | - | 1,658 97 |  | , |
| June 4, | 6 | ditto, | - | 2,966 29 |  |  |
| June 4, | 66 | ditto, | - | 1,000 00 |  |  |
| June 24, | 6 | ditto, | - | 71500 |  | , |
|  |  | ditto, | - | 5,041 52 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | \$125,423 96 |  | \$125,423 96 |
| July 1, | 66 | To balance brought down, |  | \$30,782 88 | Sept. 30, *6 Byam't of checks, | \$62,166 48 |
| July 9, | \%6 | To deposite, - | - | 4,121 31 | Balance carried down, | 27,445 15 |
| July 11, | ${ }_{68}$ | ditto, - | - | 4,511 03 |  |  |
| July 12, | 66 | ditto, - | - | 22200 399296 |  | - |
| July 18, | 66 | ditto, | - | 3,992 96 |  |  |
| July 19, | 66 | ditto, | - | 1,500 00 |  |  |
| July 21, | 6 | ditto, | - | 63671 |  |  |

No. 3-Continued.


No. 3-Continued.


No. 3-Continued.


No. 3-Continued.


List of deposites in the Bank of Washington, from 1st January, 1814.


List of deposites in the Patriotic Bank from June 1, 1816.

| June 1, 1816, | To deposite, | - | - | \$2,500 00 | December 31, 1818. By checks, | \$9,938 79 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| June 1, ${ }^{6}$ | ditto, | - | - | 1,518 00 | Balance, | 214 21 |
| December 2, " | ditto, | - | - | 75500 |  |  |
| December 19, " | ditto, | - | - | 1,000 00 |  |  |
| January 16, 1818, | ditto, | - | - | 90000 |  |  |
| February 14, "، | ditto, | - | - | 2,650 00 |  |  |
| February 1, '، | ditto, | - | - | 5000 78000 |  |  |
| March 25, 6, | ditto, | - | - | 78000 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | \$10,153 00 |  | \$10,153 00 |

List of deposites in the Office of Discount and Deposite from May 7, 1818.

| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { May 7, } & \text { 1818, } \\ \text { May 13, } \\ \text { August 1, } \\ \text { October 14, } & \text { " } \\ \text { November } & \text { 9, } \\ \text { November 27, } & \end{array}$ | To cash, | - | - | \$6,986 25 | December 31, 1818. By checks, | \$26,430 34 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ditto, | - | - | 5000 |  |  |
|  | ditto, | - | - | 7,915 00 |  |  |
|  | ditto, | - | - | 7,465 00 |  |  |
|  | ditto, ditto, | - | - | 2,000 1,979 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | \$26,395 25 |  |  |

D.

Treasury Department, Register's Office, Februaty 3, 1819.
Sir:
In reply to the letter you honored me with, in relation to the General Post Office accounts, I beg leave to state that they are rendered to the Treasury to the close of the year 1815, and are now under examination by the accounting officers. In the course of a few days we shall have prepared for the accounts of receipts and expenditures, now printing for the year 1817, an exhibition of the Post Office accounts for the year 1810, similar to the statement D, for 1809, rendered in the printed public accounts for 1816. Also a statement, in an abstract form, of the Post Office accounts, as settled by the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, for the years 1811 and 1815, inclusively, and which are under the usual form of examination in the office of the First Comptroller of the Treasury. I beg leave to refer to the enclosed annual statement of moners paid into the Treasury.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.
Hon. T. H. Hubbard.

Statement exhibiting the revenue which accrued from postage on letters, newspapers, \$c. during the year 1810.


Abstract of payments made into the Treasury, by the Postmaster General, from 1809 to 1818, inclusive.

| 1809, | - | - | - | - | 1815, | - | - | - | \$135,000 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1810, | - | - | - |  | 1816, | - | - | - | 149,787 74 |
| 1811, | - | - | - | \$ 3770 | 1817, | - | - | - | 29,371 91 |
| 1812, | - | - | - | 85,03970 | 1818, | - | - | - | 20,070 00 |
| 1813, | - | - | - | 35,000 00 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1814, | - | - | - | 45,000 00 |  |  |  | Total, | \$499,307 15 |

From a comparison of the payments made into the Treasury by the Postmaster General, as above stated, with the statement thereof rendered to the committee from the General Post Office, there is a variation, which the following will explain:

In the years 1814 and 1815 both statements agree, but in 1816 and 1817 a variation appears of $\$ 11069$, thus:

The General Post Office, for 1816, is
158,852 03 20,418 31
$179,270 \quad 34$
The Treasury amount of 1816, as above, is -
\$149,787 74 29,371 91

179,159 65
$\$ 11069$

The difference of $\$ 11069$, although paid into the Treasury by the General Post Office, had not been covered by warrant, so as to come on the Treasury books.

Warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury on the Postmaster General.

| 1816. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { March 31. } \\ & \text { June } \\ & \text { Sept. } \\ & \text { So. } \end{aligned}$ | Warrant No. 2,560, Warrant No. 2,667, Warrant No. 2,713, | - | - | - | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 66,08774 \\ 67,00000 \\ 16,70000 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | \$149,78774 |
| 1817. | March 31. | Warrant No. 2,820, | - | - | - | \$19,999 50 |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { June } & 30 . \\ \text { Dec. } & 31 . \end{array}$ | Warrant No. 2,866, Warrant No. 2,950, | - | - | - | 9,272 41 |
|  |  |  | - | - | - | 10000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | \$29,371 91 |

E.

Treasury Department, Register's Office, February 9, 1819.
Sir:
I have now the honor to transmit you the statements referred to in my letter of the 3d instant, remarking that the accounts rendered by the General Post Office have been settled, in the office of the Fifth Auditor, to the 31st December, 1814. Those for the year 1815 are now in a course of settlement in that office.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register:
Hon. T. H. Hubbard, House of Representatives.

Statement exhibiting the revenue which accrued from postage on letters, newspapers, \&口c. during the years 1811, 1812, 1813, and 1814.

| Postmaster General. | Balances due on 1st January. | Gross amount of postage. | PAYMENTS FOR |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Transportation of the mail. | Contingent expenses of the General Post Office. | Compensation to Deputy Pastmasters, including incidental expenses. |
| Gideon Granger, 1811, | \$229,328 91 | \$587,266 73 | \$325,297 66 | \$ 9,343 50 | \$176,254 94 |
| Gideon Granger, 1812, | 213,637 21 | 649,152 89 | 336,000 86 | 14,961 42 | 195,690 75 |
| Gideon Granger, 1813, | 310,27787 | 703,22073 | 395,062 39 | 17,421 86 | 219,817 14 |
| Return J. Meigs, 1814, | 313,086 88 | 736,953 13 | 475,108 13 | 14,757 11 | 234,566 43 |

STATEMENT-Continued.

| Postmaster General. | Payments for |  |  | Payments made into the Treasury on warrants, included in the accounts of the Treasurer and Postmaster General. | Balance due at the end of each year. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Way and ship letters. | Total amount. | Nett amount of postage. |  |  |
| Gideon Granger, 1811, | \$7,025 56 | \$517,920 73 | \$69,346 00 | \$85,037 70 | \$213,637 21 |
| Gideon Granger, 1812, | 5,819 50 | 552,512 23 | 96,680 36 | 3970 | 310,277 87 |
| Gideon Granger, 1813, | 3,110 33 | 635,411 72 | 67,809 01 | 65,00000 | 313,086 88 |
| Return J. Meigs, 1814, | 1,943 19 | 726,374 86 | 19,964 66 | 15,000 00 | 302,665 15 |
| Nett revenue for the year 1814, as above, |  |  | - | \$19,96 | 466 |
| Deduct excess of expenditure |  | , | - | 15,38 | 639 |
| True nett revenue, |  | - | - | \$4,5\% | 827 |

Nore. The above exhibits the receipts and expenditures of the General Post Office, for the years above mentioned, as settled quarterly in this office, up to the 1stJanuary, 1815; the accounts for which year are now in hand, and are all that have been rendered to the 'Treasury Department from the General Post Office.

Treasury Department, Fifth Auditor's Office, February 5, 1819.
Stated by DAVID EASTON.
To Joseph Nourse, Esq., Register of the Treasury.

