

LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

FEBRUARY 16, 1874.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed, to accompany bill H. R. 2064.

Mr. GARFIELD, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT :

In preparing the bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government, for the year ending June 30, 1875, the Committee on Appropriations have made a careful examination of several of the leading elements of expenditure. Some portions of their work were considered of sufficient moment to be specially reported to the House.

The papers herewith submitted relate to the following topics embraced in the bill:

Appendix A contains the testimony of officers of the Treasury and officers of the Adams Express Company, in reference to the cost of transporting money and other securities of the United States, finished and unfinished. In connection with this appendix is also submitted a brief of the contract between the Treasury Department and Adams Express Company, regulating the rates to be paid for the transportation of the various kinds of securities, and also a statement showing the sums paid for such transportation during recent years.

This appendix also contains a statement of the Register of the Treasury in reference to the work done in his Office and the force there required, and also shows what portion of the expenses for clerical service in the Register's Office is paid out of the annual appropriations and what portion out of the permanent appropriations for expenses of the national loan.

Appendix B contains a series of tables showing the payments made under the permanent appropriation for expenses of the national loan. The payments during the last fiscal year are given in detail. The expenses of the national loan cover the following items.

FIRST. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing, including the cost of material and the payment for labor. The force employed in that Bureau averages not far from one thousand persons. The number is, at present, about twelve hundred. An estimate for the support of the Bureau for the next fiscal year is made a part of this appendix.

SECOND. The amounts paid to the several bank-note companies for that portion of the work of engraving and printing done by them.

THIRD. The amount paid for expressage for transporting finished and unfinished securities between Washington and New York.

FOURTH. The number of clerks employed in the offices of the Secre-

tary of the Treasury, the Treasurer, the Register, and the First Auditor.

On the first of January last this force consisted of five hundred and ninety-six persons, whose aggregate compensation amounted to \$625,733.95.

This appendix contains a table showing the aggregate amounts paid, under the head of expenses of the national loan, from 1862 to 1873, inclusive. The total expenditures on this account for the last fiscal year were \$2,806,863.94. This sum does not include the sum of \$54,726.83 for refunding the national debt, nor the \$181,654.84 expenses of national currency.

Appendix C exhibits the amounts expended under laws making permanent appropriations from 1860 to 1873. These expenditures are given by Departments and by years, with a separate table showing the amounts annually paid for interest and premium on the public debt. The summary of all payments under permanent appropriations shows that these payments reached their highest point in 1871.

Appendix D exhibits in detail the distribution by the Secretary of the Treasury of two appropriations, which have been made for several years past, for additional pay to certain clerks in the offices of the Secretary and of the Treasurer.

Appendix E is an abstract of the various statutes creating the several Executive Departments and the bureaus thereof, and of the various laws increasing the number and compensation of clerks and other employes.

These abstracts were prepared by the clerk of the Committee on Appropriations, and are followed by Appendix F, which exhibits by years the increase of force in the various bureaus and offices of the Executive Departments.

## APPENDIX A.

NOTES OF CONFERENCE WITH OFFICERS OF THE TREASURY AND  
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,  
*Washington, D. C., February 5, 1874.*

Mr. LEIPOLD, Chief of the Bureau of Independent Treasury, in the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, being asked by the chairman what branches of the Treasury sent money and other forms of obligation by express, mentioned the printing and engraving division, which has charge of transporting the incomplete currency between New York and Washington and the Treasurer's Office, which receives all the currency sent on for redemption, and ships the currency in return; besides, every collector of customs living at a distance from a United States depository forwards his collections to a depository by Adams Express. Collectors of internal revenue have also to send their deposits to depositories; besides, the Treasurer transfers, from time to time, the moneys which have accumulated in one depository to another depository, and from one part of the country to another, where it is needed.

Mr. STARKWEATHER. How many depositories are there in the country?

Mr. LEIPOLD. I think there are nineteen assistant treasurers and regular depositories, and I think there are about 150 national banks which are designated as depositories. The transportation of moneys which have accumulated in the national depositories to the Treasury proper is done

without cost to the Government. It is done through their correspondents in the different States; but the moneys transmitted to the national-bank depositaries by collectors are sent by Adams Express, at the expense of the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. Is all this money transported under a contract?

Mr. LEIPOLD. Yes. The contract has been modified at different times.

The CHAIRMAN. When was the contract originally made?

Mr. LEIPOLD. In 1866, I think.

The CHAIRMAN. When was the last modification made?

Mr. LEIPOLD. On the 28th of May, 1872, I think.

Mr. WHEELER. Are these modifications made in pursuance of a right reserved in the original contract?

Mr. LEIPOLD. No, sir; there was no particular right reserved; but at times it has been suggested that modifications might be made with justice to the Government, and the express company has been asked to consent to them. The matter is generally talked over.

Mr. TYNER. This contract is made with the Adams Express Company?

Mr. LEIPOLD. Yes.

Mr. TYNER. Are there any other express companies in the contract?

Mr. LEIPOLD. Yes, sir. The contract covers a great many other express companies; but the arrangement with them is made between them and the Adams Express Company, and without regard to the government.

Mr. HALE. Can the contract be terminated at any time?

Mr. LEIPOLD. Yes. By thirty days' notice in writing on either side.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you state the total amount of money paid by the Treasury during the last fiscal year for the expressage of moneys in various forms?

Mr. LEIPOLD. I cannot tell the exact amount, but I should say that \$225,000 would cover it.

The CHAIRMAN. The object of the committee in making these inquiries is to have a change made in the law, by which the expenses of the national loan shall be a matter for annual appropriation and shall be as detailed as possible. I have a table here showing the expenses of the national loan under the half per cent. appropriation clause, as borne on the books of the Treasury. One item is, "payment to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, \$1,365,000," and another item is, "Adams Express Company, \$253,834.64." That is for the fiscal year 1872-'73. What I want to know now is, whether the sum I have just named (\$253,834.64) includes the expressage of Mr. McCartee's Bureau.

Mr. LEIPOLD. I cannot definitely answer that, but it seems to me that the amount of \$253,834.64 paid for the national loan is excessive, and can only be accounted for by the fact that it may have included the transportation of the \$300,000,000 of the foreign loan.

The CHAIRMAN. This may be a reasonable sum, but we want to know whether we ought to appropriate so much, and, if so, why. We were led to inquire, because, on looking at the contract, and also on looking at Mr. McCartee's accounts, which were somewhat itemized, we find that the sum of 20 cents per \$1,000 was paid on unfinished bonds. For example, at one time a package of paper sheets was transported from New York, on the backs of which were printed the words "Fifty thousand dollars," and perhaps a little scroll-work, but the faces of the sheets were blank. For transporting one thousand of these sheets from New York to Washington the Government paid \$10,000, according to

the account rendered. In other words, the Government paid \$10 a sheet for bringing some sheets which had only some figures printed on the back. It seemed to the committee that that was an exorbitant sum to pay for that amount of work. I would state in the same connection that there was a group of papers, printed on one side in New York, the bill for the printing of which was \$450, and the bill for transporting of which by express was \$107,000. Now, without the slightest disposition to find fault, we are simply seeking to know what we ought to appropriate for expressage for the Treasury Department for the year. A telegram was received by the committee shortly after we commenced the examination of this subject, from Mr. Sanford, saying that he would like to be heard for the express company, and I telegraphed him that he should be heard. We sit this morning to hear not only from the Treasury Department, but also to hear what Mr. Sanford may deem proper to submit.

Mr. LEIPOLD. Before these fifty-thousand-dollar bonds were printed the question of transporting them came up, and the suggestion was made that the expenses of transportation on bonds of that kind would be immense. It was suggested at that time that the contract should be modified so as to pay the Adams Express Company one cent a sheet for all the sheets transported, and Mr. McCartee was directed to prepare a statement showing the number of sheets and the face-value of the unfinished currency and bonds that had been transported during the preceding year. The statement was prepared, and it showed twenty-four million of sheets bearing the face-value of \$220,000,000. The \$220,000,000 face value, at 20 cents a thousand dollars, would have amounted to \$44,000, whereas the twenty-four million sheets, at 1 cent a sheet, would have amounted to \$240,000. These fifty-thousand-dollar bonds were exceptions to the rule. There never were any of them issued before, and I do not think there ever will be again. In view of these facts, it was, of course, better to abide by the existing contract than to make a new one at 1 cent a sheet.

Mr. SANFORD, superintendent of Adams Express Company, said: With reference to the carriage of incomplete matter by express, Secretary Boutwell asked for a modification of our contract in 1871, not because he thought the whole contract was onerous upon the Government, but that he wished to proportion equitably among the different bureaus of the Treasury Department their proper share. There was a proposition at that time made to modify the terms for carriage of incomplete matter, and a computation was made what the business for several months past would have amounted to at the rate of one cent a sheet; but the Secretary, finding that it would amount to a great deal more than he had paid under the original contract, declined to settle with us at the rate of one cent a sheet. I recognized his right to do so, because we did not know what the thing would amount to when the arrangement was made. It was an experiment. He paid us at the rate of twenty cents per thousand dollars for carrying all the incomplete matter of the Government; and I think I can explain to you, and I think I can prove to you by the explanation, that that price has not been an extravagant one, and that, instead of the Treasury Department complaining of it, (although I do not understand that it has complained,) we are the parties who really have the right to complain as to the smallness of the compensation. We received from the Treasury Department in 1873 \$204,000 for the whole service that we performed for the Government. Two hundred and sixty thousand dollars is our account of the whole amount paid for expressage; but of that sum over fifty-five thousand

dollars was paid to other express companies, the American, the United States, and a hundred other express companies, who transported express matter in various States from California to Maine, and in the extreme Northwest; and even to stage-lines. The Adams Express Company received two hundred and four thousand dollars, and pretty much all the matter was transported through us.

The CHAIRMAN. When you state that the Adams Express Company has received two hundred and four thousand dollars, you mean that it has received that amount for its share of the work?

Mr. SANFORD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How much did you receive in gross?

Mr. SANFORD. Two hundred and sixty thousand dollars, by our figures. The money which we have paid to other express companies is paid by us to them before we present the bills to the Department, and it is on the vouchers which they render to us, and which we send to the Department, that the account is made up. We asked to be heard here, only from having heard certain reports that were calculated to leave a wrong impression on the public mind as to the character of our contract with the Treasury Department. We are very glad to be able to give all the facts, and I think I can shed, perhaps, some light upon the contract. It appears, from our books and papers, a compilation from which I have in my hand, that the Adams Express Company transported for the Government during the calendar year 1873 seven hundred and twenty-eight millions of dollars in actual money. That amount is made up, a small part of gold, a larger share of greenbacks, a part of it of revenue-stamps, and a very small part of it of coupon-bonds—I mean complete coupon-bonds. This money we have to carry in iron safes, under lock and key, and under guard. The price, as originally fixed in the contract made by Mr. Chase, and continued by Mr. McCulloch and revised by Mr. Boutwell, is twenty-five cents per thousand dollars, and we are held responsible as common carriers for every dollar of that money; and we recognize, every day of our lives, that we are assuming the responsibility that attaches to the carriage of that money.

The CHAIRMAN. To what extent are you responsible?

Mr. SANFORD. We are responsible without any limit, except the value of the money.

Mr. HALE. Are you any more responsible to the Government than you are to individuals for whom you transact business?

Mr. SANFORD. Yes, sir; our responsibility to individuals is modified. The only exception in our contract with the Treasury Department is that when the money belonging to the Government in our custody is burned up, or totally destroyed by fire or by water, and that fact can be proved, and that the loss has not occurred by our negligence, then the Government assumes the loss; in all other instances the Adams Express Company assumes the loss. Not only does the Adams Express Company by the terms of its contract assume the responsibility for all this money transported, (seven hundred and twenty-eight millions of dollars last year,) but it likewise takes the responsibility in reference to all this fractional currency coming from New York to Washington, which is not complete, and in reference to the national-bank notes going off partially printed, and without the signatures of the officers of the bank.

Mr. PARKER. To what extent does your responsibility extend as to incomplete notes?

Mr. SANFORD. We did not assume responsibility originally to the whole extent of incomplete money, but Mr. Secretary McCulloch made it a point that he wanted somebody to look to in case these green-

backs and currency-notes, which lacked the signatures of the officers or the red stamp, should be stolen from us, and should get into the possession of dishonest people.

Mr. PARKER. What do you understand to be the extent of your liability under the contract in case of the loss of incomplete money; what would be the rule of damages?

Mr. SANFORD. I suppose we recognize that the rule of damages would be the terms of the contract.

Mr. HALE. How would you interpret it?

Mr. SANFORD. That we are responsible for the whole face-value.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose the thousand sheets which I referred to a little while ago, of the fifty-thousand-dollar bonds, with the figures fifty thousand printed on the back, and nothing printed on the face, (not being an obligation that could be required to be paid,) had been stolen on the road from New York to Washington, do you understand that you are bound to the Government to the extent of the fifty million dollars in cash which those bonds were intended to represent?

Mr. SANFORD. No, sir. I was speaking just now about the incomplete currency-notes, not bond-backs, and not revenue-stamps.

Mr. STARKWEATHER. Suppose national-bank notes completed, except as to the signatures of the president and cashier, and as to the stamp, were lost to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, and got into the hands of parties who used them, would your company be liable for the amount?

Mr. SANFORD. We hold that we are liable in that case for the one hundred thousand dollars. In 1866 we were robbed on the New York and New Haven Railroad of a large amount of money—of nearly five hundred thousand dollars—that was in our safes. Of that five hundred thousand dollars over ninety thousand dollars was in that very kind of notes, that were going to the banks, and did not have the signatures of the officers of the banks. We prepared our check for that amount, and it was on its way to Washington when we recovered the identical money in a den in Division street, New York, and we stopped the check.

The CHAIRMAN. I see in this memorandum of contract, modified on the 11th of January, 1868, these words: "On the lines of the company, at the risk of the company, for one-tenth of their face value, twelve and a half cents per thousand dollars of their face-value."

Mr. SANFORD. That refers to canceled matter.

The CHAIRMAN. What per cent. would you have to pay in the way of damages for those incomplete bonds, if they were lost?

Mr. SANFORD. I suppose one-tenth per cent.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose the thousand sheets of fifty-thousand-dollar bonds had been stolen from your company, (representing fifty millions of dollars,) do I understand you to say that you would consider your company bound to pay the Government one-tenth of the amount—five millions of dollars?

Mr. SANFORD. If there is anything in the contract governing that, it would be one-tenth.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you suppose that any court in the world would say that, for a package of paper of no value to anybody, and which could not be used as money, you should be compelled to pay five millions of dollars?

Mr. SANFORD. I should hope not, because we should not have received any consideration for it.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, as a matter of fact, do you think unfinished

bonds ought to be included and paid for at twenty cents per thousand dollars of their face-value?

Mr. SANFORD. Not taken as an item by themselves—most certainly not. If the Treasury Department should come to us and want us to transport these bonds alone, disconnected with anything else, of course we should not think of charging such a price. We should say, "Take the risk, and we will carry them to New York at any reasonable price."

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any objection to such a modification of your contract?

Mr. SANFORD. We have sought modifications, and have offered at one time to carry these very sheets, or any other sheets, at five cents a sheet.

The CHAIRMAN. Leaving the rest of the contract unchanged?

Mr. SANFORD. No; I think we made some little modifications. We took our contract as a whole. We have carried tons and tons of this incomplete stuff from New York to Washington; it is very bulky and very heavy.

The CHAIRMAN. When the contract was made in the beginning, was it the habit of the Government to send these incomplete papers?

Mr. SANFORD. Yes; I think the bonds were nearly completed in the city of New York.

The CHAIRMAN. It occurred to me that possibly the contract might have been made without having in view a transaction of this sort, and that this came in subsequently and took the fate of the contract, without any special provision for it.

Mr. SANFORD. You are pretty nearly correct in that; these things were not contemplated in the making of the contract. The character of the service is changed from year to year. Originally the Government did not print anything here; all the bonds were printed in New York, by the bank-note companies, and were brought here nearly complete, with the exception of the signatures and the stamp, and of course much nearer the negotiable article than they are now. But we have, for the last several years, had a large increase of our transportation of the incomplete matter, as we call it. I speak of the greenbacks, national-bank notes, fractional currency, and internal-revenue stamps, incomplete, and the complete revenue stamps, which are sent from here and Philadelphia to all parts of the United States. All these items that I have named embrace a description of property which, although having the character of money, (having a value to it,) has another element which we have to take into account in regard to transportation. We might as well have fixed, we might better have fixed, so far as the results are concerned, to carry that matter by the ton; we should have got just as much for it as we get now.

Mr. HALE. You took the contract as a whole, and this large sum which you get for carrying incomplete bonds is balanced by the comparatively small sums you get in other directions. You charge as a whole at the rate of twenty cents per thousand dollars of representation in value. Now what do you charge to your private customers per thousand dollars for the transportation of the like money between New York and Washington?

Mr. SANFORD. We charge a dollar to the general public, and we charge the Government only twenty-five cents. The lowest contract price under which we carry millions between here and New York is sixty cents per thousand dollars.

Mr. HALE. Some statement has been made before the committee to the effect that you carry for twenty-five cents per thousand dollars

for the general public, and at twenty cents per thousand dollars for the Government?

Mr. SANFORD. Not at all. We charge the Government twenty-five cents per thousand dollars on all bonds and money to New York or to Saint Louis, (where we charge the general public a dollar and twenty-five cents per thousand dollars.) If you should want to send ten thousand dollars to Cincinnati, we should charge you ten dollars, and if you wanted to send a hundred thousand dollars we should charge you a hundred dollars. The lowest contract price from Washington to New York is sixty cents, but we carry millions for the Government at the rate of twenty-five cents.

The CHAIRMAN. What proportion of all this transportation has been between here and New York?

Mr. SANFORD. I cannot tell you.

The CHAIRMAN. Much the largest share of it, I suppose?

Mr. SANFORD. No; I do not think that. I think the largest share of the transportation has been probably between the large money centers, like Chicago, Cincinnati, New York, and Boston.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you carry the money for the bonds to be refunded in England?

Mr. SANFORD. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You are aware that we sent several hundred millions of bonds to England for the syndicate refunding.

Mr. SANFORD. None of them went through us, although the terms of the contract would require that they should be sent through us. Our reason for making it so low to the Government as 25 cents per \$1,000 was that they said they would make us the machinery by which all their business would be done. We felt that we could not make what you may call a wholesale price, unless we did a wholesale business; but the business for the Government has been falling off for the last two or three years.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you tell us how much business you have been doing for the Government for the last five or six years?

Mr. SANFORD. I can send the committee a statement when I go to New York.

The CHAIRMAN. Please do so.

Mr. SANFORD. For 1872 the gross receipts were less than for 1873.

Mr. HALE. It is worth something to your company to have a large wholesale customer like the Government; have you any other customers, either individuals or associations, from whom you receive anything like so large a sum as you do from the Government?

Mr. SANFORD. O, no.

Mr. HALE. What amount do you probably receive in a year from any other single customers?

Mr. SANFORD. I am unable to say what we do receive. We have, of course, customers who send millions and millions every year.

Mr. HALE. While the Government pays you \$250,000 a year, have you any other customer that pays you as much as \$10,000?

Mr. SANFORD. O, yes; the First National Bank of Washington paid us as much as \$100,000 a year, I should think.

Mr. HALE. What do you charge them on the average?

Mr. SANFORD. Seventy-five cents per \$1,000 between here and New York. We carried in one month for the First National Bank some four millions of dollars, and I suppose that we did as much every month of the year. Within a month past I have entered into a contract for transporting money between here and New York for banks at 75 cents per



\$1,000, while we are doing the same work for the Government at 25 cents. If we had performed the same service for the bankers of the country during the year 1873 that we performed for the Government, (in carrying \$728,000,000 of real money,) under the same conditions as to risk and responsibility, and with the same safeguards and precautions as to loss, we should have received something over \$460,000. We have asked the Treasury Department repeatedly to revise our contract and pay us more.

The CHAIRMAN. Tell the committee, if you can, how it is that so large a sum was transported by the Government last year. The total revenues last year were but little over three hundred million dollars, and the total expenditures about \$270,000,000. If you sum up all our revenues and all our expenditures, which would denote the inflow and outflow, it will not amount to more than six hundred millions; and how can the Government have transported considerably more than both receipts and expenditures?

Mr. SANFORD. I think I can attempt to explain it. During Mr. Boutwell's administration, he called in the whole of a certain issue of greenbacks, (the issue of 1869, I think,) in consequence of some counterfeiting, and I know that there was \$147,000,000 of the greenbacks of the country redeemed last year. In other words they were called in, and replaced. The same amount that comes in goes out, so that that item would make nearly \$300,000,000. Then the bank-note currency is constantly being renewed. I asked one of my own clerks yesterday afternoon how much mutilated fractional currency we were sending to the Treasury Department every day; and I found that from New York alone we were bringing to the Treasury Department in Washington half a million dollars a week in fractional currency.

The CHAIRMAN. I found, the other day, that the average life of a fractional currency note is very little more than a year. We have now about \$47,000,000 of fractional currency in existence, and we print about \$36,000,000 a year of it, showing that at the most a year and a quarter, or a year and a third, is the average life of a fractional-currency note. That helps to explain the matter.

Mr. SANFORD. If it were exactly ascertained how much the Government makes by the loss or total destruction of its greenbacks and fractional currency, I am inclined to think that it will turn out to be a great deal more than the Government pays us for expressage. I think I have called the attention of the committee to the disparity of the price paid us by the Government and the risk that we take. It is true that we have not lost much money, but it is not our business to lose money.

The CHAIRMAN. I think I have been told that you have never lost any money belonging to the Government.

Mr. SANFORD. The Government never lost anything by us; we have paid the Government. We are under obligation to pay the Government now for the partial burning of \$21,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you expect to come to Congress to be re-imbursed?

Mr. SANFORD. We have not done so yet. If I thought I could accomplish the re-imbursement without its costing me more than the amount, I might attempt it. We have not got, for carrying this 728 millions of money for the Government last year half what we should have charged the public for the same service. The total amount of money, complete and incomplete, which we carried for the Government last year, was 1,054 millions; three-fourths of that (728 millions) was actual money, and we have not been paid enough for the whole 1,054 millions, including stamps and fractional currency, to compensate us for the carrying

of that money, if we had lost any of it. Only \$48,000 of what we received last year goes to compensate us for carrying that 326 millions, represented by internal-revenue stamps, complete and perfect, the same as money, and the incomplete internal-revenue stamps partly printed. They are carried in iron safes. That represents also the fractional currency, partly printed and wholly printed, coming from New York. It represents also the partly printed greenbacks, coming from New York, and the partly printed bank-notes, coming from New York. For the transportation of all this we got \$48,000 last year.

Mr. HALE. Have you reckoned in those specifications the kind of paper which Mr. McCartee and Mr. Allison, the Register, told us about?

Mr. SANFORD. I think that is included in the \$48,000.

Mr. STARKWEATHER. Do you say that your responsibility to the Government is more extended in some respects than your responsibility to individuals?

Mr. SANFORD. Yes.

Mr. STARKWEATHER. Take, for instance, the time the train was stopped in Connecticut, and your safes burglarized, and when you were responsible for \$190,000, was your responsibility in that case any different from what it was to individuals?

Mr. SANFORD. A little different, because we except any risk from fire or water, or burning of the cars, or railroad accidents in our responsibility to the public generally.

Mr. STARKWEATHER. And in the case of the Government, you accept every possible risk?

Mr. SANFORD. Yes, sir. I was going on to say that we have ascertained what this stuff weighs irrespective of the iron safes in which it is carried. It weighs 835 tons in a year. I mean the revenue stamps complete and incomplete, the fractional currency, the gold, &c., weigh that.

Mr. HALE. Each shipment weighed but once?

Mr. SANFORD. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, eighty-three cars carrying ten tons each would be required to move it?

Mr. SANFORD. I did not suppose that you gentlemen had the slightest idea of the work done; we have never pointed out to the public that we were carrying these thousands of millions for the Government, because it would have been very impolitic for us to magnify it in the newspapers. And I wish to state, too, that this 835 tons is not all carried between New York and Washington. It is carried to and from Saint Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Memphis, Nashville, Boston, and all the remote parts of the country.

The CHAIRMAN. Does that include the transportation of gold bars?

Mr. SANFORD. I do not think we carried any. If you take that 835 tons and add to it a reasonable price for the iron safes in which we are compelled to carry the money, for our safety and the Government's safety, you will see that we do not get as much per ton for transporting this money for the Government as we get on common dry-goods, which we bring here by the hundred tons from New York, and which we can carry in an open car. I claim that we have only got less than one-half of what we should have for carrying the money of the Government, and that we have not got freight-rates for carrying the incomplete money; but we have always treated our contract as a whole. Mr. McCulloch did me the justice to say, on the eve of his departure, when I asked him to revise our contract, and instead of paying us 25 cents a thousand dollars for all of this money to pay us 50 cents or 35 cents,

" Mr. Sanford, I do not like to do it, as I am going out of office, because my successor might possibly say that I had a motive, but I will, at any time, put myself on paper to my successor and say that I think your contract as a whole altogether too low-priced." Mr. Secretary Boutwell has asked me several times to make a revision of our contract, and I have always expressed a willingness or rather a desire to modify the contract, because I maintain that we do not get pay enough; and I am not here to-day for the purpose of having the contract continued, for if it was abolished to-morrow the Government would have to pay us more for the work than we are now receiving. I do not believe that any other concern in the country can take the contract, except the Adams Express Company.

Mr. WHEELER. Have you a monopoly of the railroad lines between here and Boston?

Mr. SANFORD. No, sir. We have a close contract with them. You may say, by reason of our good name and our credit, and our success in transacting this kind of business, that we have a certain monopoly; but it is no more than any other successful business man has. I wish you, gentlemen, to understand me when I say that, for carrying all this incomplete stuff, including the fractional currency and the incomplete internal-revenue stamps, we do not get as much as we get for carrying ordinary merchandise.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE. Are you willing to say that you would carry it for the price paid for it?

Mr. SANFORD. I do not know that I would, unless the Government is going to pay us a productive price on some other parts of the contract. Every Secretary has said, "We think, Mr. Sanford, that, as a whole, we are doing as well, under the terms of the contract, as we could expect to do under any modification of it." When asked to reduce some specific items, it has been more for the purpose of equalizing the charges to the various bureaus than for anything else. I have repeatedly asked to be paid more than 25 cents per \$1,000 on internal-revenue stamps. It does not begin to pay us. That thousand dollars in revenue stamps weighs 14 pounds, and we carry that to Saint Louis for the Government for 25 cents. If we were carrying it for a merchant we should get \$1.25 for it. Therefore I say that, on the great mass of the internal-revenue matter, we do not get from the Government as much as we pay the railroad companies. Admitting that we have got twenty-odd thousand dollars for carrying these fifty-thousand-dollar bonds, that does not begin to compensate us on the whole of the business. It is but justice to to ourselves and to the Treasury Department that you should know all these facts.

The CHAIRMAN. What proportion of what you have carried for the past year has been unfinished bonds?

Mr. SANFORD. One hundred and sixty millions of them is put down to the account of incomplete bonds.

The CHAIRMAN. For which you received how much?

Mr. SANFORD. Thirty-two thousand two hundred and twenty dollars in gross. If you take that item by itself, I will admit that it is not a fair price.

The CHAIRMAN. In view of the fact that we desire to make this a matter of annual appropriation, would you not think it wise so to modify that phase of the contract as that that particular objection to it would not appear?

Mr. SANFORD. I have said so to Secretary Boutwell.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you not do that by some specific modification

which would not change the rest of the contract; and would it not be better to do so, than to keep up a phase of your contract which constantly makes it liable to be misrepresented and misunderstood?

Mr. SANFORD. Perhaps so; Secretary Boutwell asked me in 1873 if I would revise this contract, and I wrote him this answer:

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,  
OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,  
59 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,  
February 27, 1873.

SIR: In compliance with the recent request of your Department for a revision of the terms for the transportation of the public moneys, securities, and other property of the Government, I have the honor to submit the following proposition as a modification of the terms of the present contract, which, if accepted, may take effect on the first proximo or the first instant, as you may elect.

The Adams Express Company will hereafter transport from New York to Washington, and *vice versa*, incomplete United States notes, (legal tender,) incomplete fractional currency, incomplete internal-revenue stamps, stamp tints, and incomplete bond-backs of the funded loan for 1 cent for each sheet instead of 20 cents per thousand on the face-value as heretofore. This company to assume risk to the extent of the actual value of said property.

The Adams Express Company to be paid 75 cents per thousand on all complete internal-revenue stamps transported over its line.

Incomplete gold-notes and currency-certificates, when not in sheets, shall be carried for the same price as provided for incomplete national-bank notes.

All the other terms and conditions of the existing contract to remain in force as at present.

It is believed that the rate of 75 cents per thousand for the carriage of complete internal-revenue stamps will be deemed low, as packages of these stamps are of so bulky a character that the price heretofore received per thousand of their valuation has been wholly unremunerative, not having yielded us as much—particularly when said packages are carried over long routes—as we have had to pay the railroad companies for transporting the same at their regular weight rates.

In regard to the other rates of the contract for the carriage of the public moneys, we likewise think that they cannot but be considered reasonable, since they are less than one-half what we receive from bankers and the general public; and when it is considered that we have transported for your Department during the past year over a thousand millions of dollars, it will appear that the amount we have received for this business, though large in itself, is insignificant, in view of the extent and character of the service rendered.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY SANFORD,  
General Superintendent, A. T.

HON. GEO. S. BOUTWELL,  
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Mr. SANFORD also read the following:

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,  
OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,  
59 Broadway, New York, May 25, 1870.

SIR: The Adams Express Company respectfully submits the following as a modification of its present contract for the transportation of United States Government moneys and securities.

1st. The Adams Express Company shall receive 12½ cents per \$1,000—the same as for canceled securities—on the face valuation thereof for the transportation between New York and Washington cities of that description of incomplete national-currency notes the printing of which is only partially executed, instead of 20 cents per \$1,000, as provided in section 4 of the existing contract, the United States Government to assume the risks of loss and damage proportionate to this reduction in price.

2d. The Adams Express Company to receive for the transportation between any two points in its territory, and reached by it, of all the descriptions of property enumerated in sections 3 and 5 of the existing contract, 35 cents per \$1,000, instead of the price named in said sections, and for the transportation of gold coin and bullion, 50 cents per \$1,000 for each 100 miles for the first 500 miles carried, and 25 cents per \$1,000 for each 100 miles beyond 500 miles which the same may be carried; silver coin and bullion double the rates for gold coin and bullion.

3d. To receive for the transportation of registered bonds 25 cents per \$1,000, instead of 15 cents per \$1,000. The other provisions of the contract to remain unchanged.

Or, instead of the foregoing, the Adams Express Company will submit the following as a new and distinct proposition in lieu of all others, viz:

1st. The Adams Express Company will carry the canceled securities of the Government and the incomplete currency for 12½ cents per \$1,000, as specified in the foregoing, and coin and bullion upon the terms named in the above proposition.

They will carry all other descriptions of moneys and securities and stamps the Government may have to send at their lowest published tariff rates to bankers and brokers throughout the United States, and will, in settlement with the Government, deduct 50 per cent. from such tariff rates.

I shall be pleased, at any time you will designate, to make any explanations in regard to the foregoing that you may require.

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

HENRY SANFORD,  
*General Superintendent.*

Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL,  
*Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.*

Mr. SANFORD also presented and read to the committee letters received from the Secretary of the Treasury, as follows :

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2, 1873.

DEAR SIR: Respectfully referring to the Department letter of the 11th ultimo, relative to the transportation by your company of public moneys, &c., I have to inform you that for the present the Department prefers to continue such transportation at existing rates.

W. A. RICHARDSON,  
*Secretary.*

HENRY SANFORD,  
*General Superintendent Adams Express Company.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11, 1873.

SIR: The proposition for the transportation of incomplete United States notes, fractional currency, internal-revenue stamps, stamp-tints, and bond-backs of the funded loan, embodied in your communication of 27th ultimo, in the nature of a modification of the terms of the present contracts with the Adams Express Company, came duly to hand. As after careful examination it is found that the acceptance of this proposition would increase existing rates rather than decrease them, I am compelled to reject them.

Respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,  
*Secretary.*

Mr. SANFORD went on to say that the Adams Express Company was not going to ask the Government to pay extravagant price. It did not wish to have that reputation, and could not afford to have it. The company had always said that, as a whole, it did not receive sufficient compensation for the character of the service rendered, especially in view of the risks assumed. He was only too happy to come before the committee and prove to it that the company had not been doing anything wrong, and that the Treasury Department had not been extravagant.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE. Does the company lose any money on the whole contract ?

Mr. SANFORD. We do not assume that we do. The chief element in the transportation of money is the risk. If we do not lose any by theft, we are supposed to make a profit. But are we not entitled to consideration for having been prudent, and cautious, and careful ?

Mr. HALE. Are there any disputed claims between you and the Government as to losses that have occurred on your lines.

Mr. SANFORD. I think not. We have been rather fortunate.

The CHAIRMAN asked Mr. Leipold whether he had any reason to doubt the accuracy of Mr. Sanford's statements.

Mr. LEIPOLD replied in the negative, and said that there were three circumstances which probably increased the aggregate amount paid by the Treasury Department to the Adams Express Company within the last year. The first was the funding of the loan, which involved the transportation of the bond-backs from New York to Washington, including the fifty-thousand-dollar bonds. The second was the passage

of the coinage act, which involved the transportation of about forty millions of coin from the several sub-treasuries to the mint at Philadelphia for recoinage. Perhaps the third circumstance was the fact that those fifty-thousand-dollar bonds were an exception to the general rule. The Treasury had never issued fifty-thousand-dollar bonds except in this one case, and probably would never have to do so again. There had been a special arrangement, he understood, for issuing one thousand of those fifty-thousand-dollar bonds. The largest regular denomination of bonds was ten-thousand-dollar bonds. When the Adams Express Company had submitted its proposed modification, he had figured the matter up. The proposition had been to increase the rates for carrying internal-revenue stamps from twenty-five cents to seventy-five cents per thousand dollars of value, and to transport the incomplete currency and incomplete bonds at one cent a sheet. He had obtained a statement as to the actual transportation of sheets during the preceding year, and had found that there were twenty-four million sheets, the face-value of which was \$220,000,000. The transportation of these had been paid for at the rate of twenty cents per thousand dollars, which amounted to \$44,000; whereas, at one cent a sheet, the cost of transportation would have been \$240,000, and the ascertainment of that fact was the basis of the Secretary's reply declining the proposition.

Mr. STARKWEATHER. The old contract was better for the Government than the proposed one?

Mr. LEIPOLD. Yes, sir.

Mr. SANFORD. There was a contract made in 1871 at five cents a sheet. That was the proposition made by the Secretary, and we started out on it as an experiment. The Secretary said that the charges to the Bureau of Printing and Engraving were very large, and that he should like to have them cut down. He therefore made this arrangement, thinking it would be a more favorable one; but it was found, on the contrary, that instead of the Government paying us the small sum it did pay us, it would have, under the new arrangement, to pay a very much larger sum.

Mr. LEIPOLD. There were about twenty-four millions of sheets transported in 1872, representing \$220,000,000. The bulk of the incomplete matter which is transported regularly (excepting at times when there is funding business going on) is fractional currency.

Mr. SANFORD. A sheet on which a fifty-thousand-dollar bond is printed weighs just as much as one of those sheets on which fractional currency is printed; but when you take the sheets of one-cent stamps, they weigh at the rate of fourteen to a pound, and there, you see, the element of weight comes in.

Mr. LEIPOLD. Last summer, when the matter of a modification of the contract was under consideration, the Secretary proposed that if the Adams Express Company would agree to transport the incomplete currency at \$1.75 per hundred-weight of paper, he would like to have a modification made to that extent, leaving the balance of the contract unchanged. But the Adams Express Company refused to consent to that, unless a corresponding increase was made in the rates of transportation of internal-revenue stamps.

Mr. STARKWEATHER. Have you an idea that the contract as a whole is an inequitable and unfair one toward the Government?

Mr. LEIPOLD. No, sir; I think it is a low contract. In fact, every proposition for a modification of it which has been submitted, and which I have had anything to do with in the way of figuring up calculations, would have been more unfavorable to the Government, and would have resulted to the benefit of the company.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,  
OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,  
59 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,  
February 11, 1874.

DEAR SIR: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, which came to hand during my absence from the city.

Please state to your committee that the discrepancy referred to (assuming that Mr. Allison's figures are correct) is susceptible of explanation.

One item (for \$78,388.95) is for transportation performed by us in the year 1871, but not paid for until the next fiscal year. The remainder of the difference, I think, will be found to be for the transportation of various descriptions of Government property not embraced in the contract.

Another item of between \$30,000 and \$40,000 was for the transportation of bullion to the mint for coinage.

Owing to the difference between the fiscal year of the Treasury Department and the calendar year, upon which our statements were based, it will require a delay of several days before the exact figures can be extracted from our books and accounts, to show just what is desired.

Should any further explanation than what is given in this letter be required by your committee, please inform me if next week will answer.

Respectfully yours,

HENRY SANFORD,  
*General Superintendent.*

ROBERT J. STEVENS, Esq.,  
*Clerk Committee on Appropriations,  
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

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ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,  
OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,  
59 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,  
February 13, 1874.

SIR: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of yesterday; and, as requested, I herewith inclose a statement of the amounts paid to the Adams Express Company, during the last five years, for transportation performed under the contract made by Mr. Secretary Chase. This statement embraces all that appears upon our books and accounts as having been received by us for services performed under the contract referred to. Any further sums that may have been paid us by the Government during said period were for the transportation of matter, whether money or otherwise, not embraced in the contract.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY SANFORD,  
*General Superintendent.*

ROBERT J. STEVENS, Esq.,  
*Clerk of Committee on Appropriations,  
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

16 LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Amounts paid the Adams Express Company for transportation during the last five years, under the contract entered into with Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury.

Year.	Net amount to the Adams Express Company.	Amount paid other Express Companies.	Total.
1869.....	\$165,100 50	\$58,073 16	\$223,173 66
1870.....	226,128 21	58,271 53	284,399 74
1871.....	220,637 36	62,137 36	282,768 72
1872.....	262,746 08	61,970 22	324,716 30
1873.....	204,812 08	55,994 25	260,806 33
Total.....	1,079,424 23	296,446 52	1,375,870 75

Memoranda of charges for transportation of moneys, &c., under Government contract with Adams Express Company.

Gold coin and bullion to be paid in coin.

Date of contract.

12 May, 1866.

Section 3.

I.

For distances not over 500 miles  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent per mile for each \$1,000.  
 For distances over 500 miles  $\frac{1}{4}$  cent per mile for each \$1,000.

Silver coin and bullion to be paid in coin.

12 May, 1866.

II.

For distances not over 500 miles 1 cent per mile for each \$1,000.  
 For distances over 500 miles  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent per mile for each \$1,000.

Other moneys, &c.

12 May, 1866.

III.

United States notes, except (see below, "A.")  
 United States Treasury notes.  
 Bank notes, complete and incomplete, except (see below, "B.")  
 Fractional currency of the United States, except (see below, "C.")  
 Internal revenue moneys.  
 Revenue stamps, (incomplete stamps see last section,) as follows, viz:  
 Between any two points on line of the company, 25 cents per \$1,000.  
 Between any two points on line of the Southern Express Company, except in Texas and Arkansas, 35 cents per \$1,000.  
 Between any two points in Texas and Arkansas, reached by Southern Express Company, 50 cents per \$1,000.  
 Between any two points on same line but other than Adams and Southern Express Companies, 35 cents per \$1,000. (See "B.")  
 Between any two points, different lines, except in Texas and Arkansas, 60 cents per \$1,000.  
 Between any two points, one in Texas or Arkansas, the other in another State, 85 cents per \$1,000.

Exceptions to above section.

28 May, 1872.

"A."—The United States notes issued in exchange for redeemed mutilated notes, in packages not exceeding \$500, half the price of \$1,000.

12 May, 1866.

"B."—Incomplete bank currency en route from Department to banks, 25 cents per \$1,000, to be charged by each company transporting the same.

23 May, 1872.

"C."—Mutilated United States currency for redemption, in packages not over \$500 each, half the price of \$1,000.



*Incomplete national currency notes.*

12 May, 1866. IV. En route from New York to Treasury Department, 20 cents per \$1,000 face value.

*Certificates of indebtedness and coupon bonds.*

12 May, 1866. }  
 11 January, 1868. } V. On lines of the company 20 cents per \$1,000 face value.  
 12 May, 1866. } From a point on company's line to that of another company to be paid such other company for certificates 25 cents per \$1,000, for bonds 30 cents per \$1,000.

*Cancelled securities of the United States, including cancelled coin certificates.*

11 January, 1868. Over lines of the company at risk of company for  $\frac{1}{10}$  of their face value  $12\frac{1}{2}$  cents per \$1,000 face value.

*Gold certificates.*

28 May, 1872. Same rates as paid for United States notes, see section 3, but to be paid in coin.

*Registered bonds.*

12 May, 1866. VI. On lines of company 15 cents per \$1,000. From point on company's line to point on line of another company, to be paid such company 15 cents per \$1,000.

*Special mail pouches.*

12 May, 1866. VII. To and from Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, in size not greater than hitherto, free, if containing moneys, &c., at rates for such moneys, &c.

*Incomplete revenue-stamps.*

From Washington to New York do not come within the contract and are shipped as freight at \$1.75 per cwt. See letter of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to Secretary of Treasury, March 10, 1873.

For all shipments under this contract any fractional parts of \$1,000 will be treated as \$1,000, except the mutilated and new currency provided for in exceptions A and C.

*Paid Adams Express Company in fiscal year 1872-'73, on account of transportation.*

Incomplete bonds, expenses of national loan .....	\$29,601 00	
Incomplete currency, expenses of national loan .....	88,607 90	
Incomplete notes, expenses of national loan .....	11,066 20	
Complete bonds, expenses of national loan .....	853 30	
Complete notes, expenses of national loan .....	1,381 80	
Transfer of currency, notes, &c., expenses of national loan .....	122,324 44	
		\$253,834 64
Transfer of currency, notes, &c., expenses of national currency .....		2,852 80
Transfer of currency, &c., notes, plates, paper, dies, &c. ....		7,900 00
Transportation account, contingent expenses Treasury Department .....		7 10
Transfer of coin, gold, silver, and gold certificates, independent treasury .....	34,340 77	
Transportation account, independent treasury .....	109 05	
		34,449 82
Steamboat inspection service .....		78 90
Transportation, expenses of collecting the revenue from customs .....		1,076 91
Internal revenue, expenses of assessing and collecting internal revenue .....		89,657 21
Total .....		389,637 38

*Statement of Mr. Allison, Register of the Treasury.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 9, 1874.

Mr. ALLISON, Register of the Treasury, appeared before the committee and made the following statement:

In reference to the expressage paid by the Treasury Department for  
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money and bonds, I have had investigation made. I reported when I was last here that the money paid to Adams Express Company out of the loan was \$253,834.64. Probably I was understood as stating that that was paid for Mr. McCartee's Bureau. I have now a statement showing the items for which it was paid. The items were as follows:

Incomplete bonds.....	\$29,601 00
Currency.....	88,607 90
Notes.....	11,066 20
Complete bonds.....	853 30
Complete notes.....	1,381 80
Complete currency, notes, &c. ....	122,324 44

Making a total of..... 253 834 64

In addition to that there was paid for the transportation of gold and gold-certificates for the Independent Treasury, in the same year.....	\$34,340 77
For transportation.....	109 05
For the Internal Revenue.....	89,637 21

Making a total paid to Adams Express Co. last year of. . . 389,837 38

The CHAIRMAN. This includes Mr. McCartee's Bureau, does it?

Mr. ALLISON. I believe so.

The CHAIRMAN. Who has charge of this transportation for the Independent Treasury?

Mr. ALLISON. Mr. Leopold has charge of it; in the Secretary's office.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you keep all the accounts for the expressage?

Mr. ALLISON. I do.

The CHAIRMAN. So that you understand this \$389,837.38 to be all that the Treasury Department has paid for sending of money during the last fiscal year?

Mr. ALLISON. Yes; that is what I understand.

The CHAIRMAN. Is your account all represented as with the Adams Express Company?

Mr. ALLISON. I presume it is.

The CHAIRMAN. Has this expense for expressage been running at about the same figure for a series of years?

Mr. ALLISON. I presume there is not a very great difference between one year and another.

The CHAIRMAN. I find that in your Bureau proper you have forty-six clerks and eight copyists, and, in addition to them, one hundred and seventy-three clerks and copyists sent into your Bureau by the Secretary under the appropriation for the expense of the national loan. I wish to know whether the duties of your office are duplicated by any other organization in the Treasury?

Mr. ALLISON. I cannot answer that question in an intelligent manner so as to be satisfactory to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. What other Bureau does a part of your work?

Mr. ALLISON. There is similar work to ours done in the Secretary's office, but to what extent and in what divisions, I am not sufficiently informed to state. There is some of it, for instance, in the Fractional Currency Division. The Treasurer of the United States redeems the fractional currency and claims credit for it, and the vouchers are sent to the proper officers. He then divides the currency, cuts it in two, and has one-half of it sent to my office and the other half to the Secretary's office for verification before it is destroyed by the committee whose duty it is to destroy that currency. You will see at once that the

duplication of the work, as you would say, is necessary. They act as checks and balances to prevent anything like fraud or omission, and it is proper that there should be in different offices verifications of that kind made.

The CHAIRMAN. What does the so-called Bureau of Loans in the Secretary's office have to do, of which Mr. Bigelow and Mr. Baker are chiefs?

Mr. ALLISON. I make requisitions for bonds to supply transfers that are daily going on. This Bureau of Loans prepares the bonds and sends them to me, and they are then registered and issued. A part of the work is done in that office, and a part of it is done in my office; the registry is in my office; the outside accounts with different individuals are kept in my office. Since I was here last, I made an inquiry in reference to the number of accounts that we have opened on our books for registered bonds, and I find that the number is about fifty thousand, separate, distinct accounts with persons who own registered bonds.

Mr. STARKWEATHER. What proportion of those accounts would be changed in a year?

Mr. ALLISON. I do not recollect what number of changes were made last year, but my memory is that there were fifty-five thousand changes made the year before; 1872.

Mr. STARKWEATHER. So that nearly all those persons with whom you have open accounts are liable to change during the year?

Mr. ALLISON. They can do so.

Mr. STARKWEATHER. And, as a matter of fact, a very large proportion of them are changed?

Mr. ALLISON. Changes are constantly going on. I sign from one hundred and fifty to three or four hundred a day; sometimes the number runs up to seven hundred.

The CHAIRMAN. How was your office run before there was a Bureau of Loans in the Secretary's office?

Mr. ALLISON. I think the offices were established simultaneously.

The CHAIRMAN. Was there ever any collision between the two—any mixing up of accounts?

Mr. ALLISON. The Secretary's office of course assumes that that is the important office of the Government in that particular matter; but the work of both offices is a good deal alike.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the Bureau of Loans keep books?

Mr. ALLISON. O, yes; they keep an account as a check upon me.

The CHAIRMAN. Then it is a sort of inspector's bureau?

Mr. ALLISON. It is a check, and I think it is a wholesome check. It would not do to permit the issue of bonds without having more than one person to do it.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you issue bonds by direct authority of law, or by the order of the Secretary of the Treasury?

Mr. ALLISON. All the transfers are made in due course of business in every-day work.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have many new issues of bonds?

Mr. ALLISON. Not many now; that is pretty much done away with. Now, in relation to the operation of the Secretary's office, I have never given my attention to it. That was outside of my business and I never investigated it; I attended to my own office, which is as much as any one ought to do. I do not pretend to know where the two offices clash. It is possible that there is work done which might be dispensed with, but I have nothing to say on the subject; I am not sufficiently familiar with it to give you such information as would guide you.

The CHAIRMAN. If you must have the force reduced, where would you prefer to have the reductions made, on the list of clerks that come from the Secretary's office or on the list of those that you have regularly?

Mr. ALLISON. I have given a good deal of attention to that, and I have heard the testimony here of gentlemen whose judgment is as good as mine, and perhaps better, in regard to the proposed reduction, and I have prepared an estimate. I wish the committee to recollect that in June, 1869, there were 369 clerks in my office, and I believe that one of the reasons why I was selected for the office was that it was thought I could clear it out. My recollection is that I reduced the force in that year between 130 and 140. I cut it down quite as low as it ought to be cut, and we had some difficulty in making both ends meet by cutting it so closely. The thing had been much abused before. Those clerks were paid out of the loan, and it was a kind of pension-office, if I may use the expression, for a large force. There was a large force there that did nothing at all for a month or two before the administration of General Grant came into power. I was told that there was something like 65 persons who did very little more than receipt the books and take their pay. We reduced the force that year, as I say, between 130 and 140. I have tried to run the office at as little expense as possible, and I have made an estimate now. Taking the average estimate for four years, I find that the cost of the office has been \$258,560, including everything, and that for the year ending 30th of June, 1869, the expense of the office was \$379,380.33.

Now I will show you how this thing operates in one of the branches of my office. Mr. Neal has charge of the destruction of the fractional currency; he is one of the chiefs of divisions. He tells me that the number of pieces of fractional currency received in December, 1872, and January, 1873, for destruction, was twenty-seven millions two hundred thousand, and of United States notes two millions three hundred thousand. We burn about a quarter of a cord a day. This committee has no idea of the work unless it could see it. It is like a constant stream every day.

The CHAIRMAN. This amount was more than the average of other months was it not?

Mr. ALLISON. No. For the months of December, 1873, and January, 1874, the pieces of fractional currency received for destruction were thirty-four million four hundred thousand, and of United States notes three million eight hundred and sixty-seven thousand five hundred and sixty-six, making an increase in these two months, over the corresponding months of the preceding year, of eight million seven hundred and sixty-six thousand nine hundred and eight pieces. When I spoke to Mr. Neal about reducing the number of his clerks and counters, and urged upon him strongly that we should do so, he said to me, "Mr. Allison, I cannot do it; I have more fractional currency now in my office than I have had in a long time. It is increasing, for some reason that I cannot tell."

Mr. HALE. How much fractional currency is there in circulation?

Mr. ALLISON. Forty-seven millions of dollars.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE. How long does that currency last?

Mr. ALLISON. I cannot tell; it is a mere matter of supposition.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it your office that does all the burning of the fractional currency?

Mr. ALLISON. Yes; we destroy it. There is a committee from Mr.

Spinner's office and the Secretary's office and my office; and they verify the accounts and go together to see that the currency is burned.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you also burn what is called statistical paper?

Mr. ALLISON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In the redemption division of the Treasurer's office an account is kept of the bonds and currency that is sent back, and, among other things, there is what they call statistical currency. That is, if a sheet of bills of fractional currency should get blotted, or should turn out to be imperfect, the whole sheet is destroyed, and that is laid away and called statistical currency. They destroy what would be the face value of four hundred million dollars a year of statistical currency that is imperfect. Does that come to you?

Mr. ALLISON. It is all destroyed at the same place.

The CHAIRMAN. That has to be counted?

Mr. ALLISON. Oh, yes; it is counted and verified.

Mr. PARKER. Where do you burn this currency?

Mr. ALLISON. We have a building south of Pennsylvania avenue where we burn currency every day. We have a committee from the three offices who never lose sight of it.

Mr. PARKER. What record do you keep of this fractional currency before you burn it?

Mr. ALLISON. There is a regular record of the count by denominations, and it is verified by the Secretary's account before the destruction is ordered. They come in packages of one hundred pieces. The ladies in my office count them, and the count is verified by comparison with the count in the Secretary's office; and when the count agrees, then they are ordered to be destroyed.

Mr. PARKER. How do you burn them?

Mr. ALLISON. There is a furnace built on purpose in which they are burned.

Mr. PARKER. And a committee puts them in the furnace and sees them consumed before they leave the ground?

Mr. ALLISON. Yes, sir; they are very particular about it.

Mr. HALE. When these notes are brought in here from all parts of the country, where do they go first?

Mr. ALLISON. To the Treasurer's office. He redeems them and claims credit for the amount redeemed; then he goes to the Auditor and gets credit for that amount, and the account goes to the Comptroller, and he examines it and sees that it is correct, and he passes the account.

Mr. HALE. The notes themselves, in bulk, are first brought to the Treasurer's office and redeemed?

Mr. ALLISON. Yes, sir.

Mr. HALE. And he keeps a record of that?

Mr. ALLISON. Of course.

Mr. HALE. What does he then do with them?

Mr. ALLISON. He cuts them in two, and sends one-half to the Secretary and the other half to my office for counting and verification.

Mr. HALE. One-half of those that are severed go to the Currency Division of the Secretary's office?

Mr. ALLISON. Yes, sir.

Mr. HALE. They are counted there and a record kept of them, and the other half goes to your office?

Mr. ALLISON. Yes.

Mr. HALE. And you count them there and keep a record of them?

Mr. ALLISON. Yes.

Mr. HALE. When that is done you have got one-half of them and the Secretary has got the other half, and there has been one record kept at

the Treasurer's office, and another record kept in the Secretary's office, and another in your office; what is the next movement?

Mr. ALLISON. Then there is a committee appointed of one person from the Secretary's office, one from the Treasurer's office, and one from my office, to compare them and to order them to destruction; that is the last operation.

Mr. HALE. Is there another record kept, then?

Mr. ALLISON. Yes; they keep a record of the number of bundles of such and such denominations, and they prepare them and order them for destruction.

Mr. HALE. And then they are ready for the fire?

Mr. ALLISON. Yes, sir.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE. Do you often find mistakes made in the counting?

Mr. ALLISON. O, yes, we find mistakes.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE. And have to go through them again?

Mr. ALLISON. Yes, sir.

Mr. HALE. That is largely what the female counters are engaged at?

Mr. ALLISON. Yes, sir; that is their work.

Mr. O'NEILL. Can the work be as well done by males?

Mr. ALLISON. Not half as well.

Mr. TYNER. The national bank-notes come to you through the Comptroller's office?

Mr. ALLISON. Yes.

Mr. TYNER. And are burned after you have examined and counted them?

Mr. ALLISON. Yes.

Mr. TYNER. Do they go anywhere else after they come from the Comptroller's office?

Mr. ALLISON. The Treasurer's office would be the first place for them to go.

Mr. TYNER. Are they divided like the fractional currency?

Mr. ALLISON. Yes; and there is a verification just like the fractional currency. I do not think that money spent for the purpose of having checks is misapplied money; that is my judgment.

The CHAIRMAN. Now what do you say about dispensing with some clerks?

Mr. ALLISON. I have told you that I have cut down the expenses of my office from three hundred and seventy thousand to two hundred and fifty-eight thousand; and my chiefs of divisions all say that they cannot get along with fewer clerks than they now have. I made an estimate here, which is the judgment of my chief clerk and the chiefs of divisions; but I will take it upon myself, if you give me this organization as it is presented, to make a reduction in it, on the presumption that you will make the hours seven instead of six. If you are going to continue it at the six hours, I cannot truthfully say that I would make a reduction. This is the organization which we think, under present circumstances, is the lowest that can be made, and it is at the average of the last four years. But if you will give me that organization I will take it on myself to cut it down a little lower. I will take two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the expenses of the office, and will indicate to the committee what clerks might be taken off. I would take off one \$1,800 clerk, one \$1,600 clerk, one \$1,400 clerk, and six counters.

The CHAIRMAN. How many divisions are there in your office?

Mr. ALLISON. Five divisions. These divisions are large—much larger than the divisions in most other offices. We have six chiefs of divisions, at \$2,500 each. I think that one of them should perform the duties of

chief clerk, in addition to his having an oversight of the division; and I would leave off the appropriation of \$2,000 for a chief clerk. There is another division which has charge of the money, (called the money division.) One of the chiefs is the pay clerk; he pays all the employes. Then there is the tonnage division, and the fractional currency division, and the coupon division.

Mr. HALE. About increasing the hours of labor—state what the practice of the Department is as to giving clerks in the middle of the day any time for lunch.

Mr. ALLISON. I do not entertain the same opinion in regard to that matter which others do who have probably more experience than I have. I cannot see why we should not gain something by increasing the time to seven hours. When Mr. Boutwell reduced it to six hours there was to be no time given to lunch; it was to be six hours straight through. We found that that was impracticable; that the eyes of the ladies, who are looking all the time on coupons and fractional currency, needed some rest, and that it was better to give them a few minutes respite; and we accordingly gave them fifteen minutes. Now, probably, it amounts to twenty minutes or half an hour. Fifteen minutes is the understanding, but very often they take half an hour.

Mr. HALE. So that the imposition of another hour's labor need not be accompanied with any extra time for lunch?

Mr. ALLISON. No; but I should suggest, if you make an order on that subject, that you specify clearly what you want. If you mean seven hours and half an hour's intermission in the middle of the day, say so, and let it be authoritative.

Mr. HALE. You think that most of them now get fifteen minutes?

Mr. ALLISON. I think so. I have been informed that there was to be an effort made at this Congress to reduce all the salaries of bureau-officers to three thousand dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. We have no such proposition before us and probably will not have.

Mr. ALLISON. I think probably such a proposition will be sprung upon the House. I am the only register since the war who has received as low a salary as three thousand dollars. Every register prior to the time I got the office received a thousand dollars additional out of the loan fund. Mr. Colby got it and Mr. Jeffries got it; but Mr. Boutwell thought he had not the power to give it to me under the law prohibiting the increase of salaries, and I thought so too and have never asked for it.

The following is the estimate submitted by Mr. Allison:

*Estimate for the office of the Register of the Treasury for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875.*

One Register.....	\$4,000
One assistant register.....	2,000
Six chiefs of division at \$2,500, one of whom shall perform the duties of chief clerk.....	15,000
One custodian of reserve vault, Treasurer's office, and pay clerk.....	2,500
Twenty-two clerks of class four (\$1,800).....	39,600
Twenty-six clerks of class three (\$1,600).....	41,600
Ten clerks of class second (\$1,400).....	14,000
Ten clerks of class first (\$1,200).....	12,000
One hundred and twenty-four copyists and counters, at \$900.....	111,600
Seven messengers, at \$840.....	5,880
Eleven assistant messengers, at \$720.....	7,920
One female messenger.....	480
Three female messengers, at \$360.....	1,080
Three female messengers, at \$300.....	900
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>258,560</b>

## 24 LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Statement showing the number of notes received from the Treasurer's office for destruction, for the months of December, 1872, and January, 1873, and December, 1873, and January, 1874.

1872 and 1873.		1873 and 1874.	Excess 1873 and 1874.
Fractional currency .....	27,200,000	34,400,000	7,200,000
United States notes .....	2,300,648	3,867,556	1,566,908
Total .....			8,766,908

### APPENDIX B.

#### EXPENSES OF THE NATIONAL LOAN.

1.—Statement showing the amounts paid for clerical force in the office of the Register of the Treasury from annual appropriations and from expenses of national loan.

	Paid under annual appropriations.	Paid as expenses national loan.	Total.
1869 .....	\$81,039 79	\$298,840 54	\$379,880 33
1870 .....	64,476 38	197,078 07	261,554 45
1871 .....	62,286 03	194,221 08	256,507 11
1872 .....	71,431 31	189,576 88	261,008 19
1873 .....	72,123 60	179,444 14	251,567 74

2.—Statement of the number of persons employed, and the rate of compensation paid out of the appropriation for expenses of the national loan on the 31st day of December, 1873.

[This does not include those employed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.]

Office.	No. of persons.	Rate of compensation paid.	Total.
Secretary's .....	2	\$3,000 00 per annum .....	\$6,000 00
	2	2,400 00 per annum .....	4,800 00
	23	1,800 00 per annum .....	41,400 00
	10	1,600 00 per annum .....	16,000 00
	7	1,400 00 per annum .....	9,800 00
	4	1,200 00 per annum .....	4,800 00
	56	900 00 per annum .....	50,400 00
	8	840 00 per annum .....	6,720 00
	21	720 00 per annum .....	15,120 00
	1	480 00 per annum .....	480 00
	1	360 00 per annum .....	360 00
	1	240 00 per annum .....	240 00
	3	180 00 per annum .....	540 00
	1	3 25 per diem .....	1,017 25
	1	2 40 per diem .....	751 20
	22	2 25 per diem .....	15,493 50
	4	2 00 per diem .....	2,504 00
Total .....	167		176,425 95



LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATIONS. 25

Statement of the number of persons employed, and the rate of compensation, &c.—Continued.

Office.	No. of persons.	Rate of compensation paid.	Total.
Treasurer's.....	1	\$2,500 00 per annum.....	\$2,500 00
	27	1,800 00 per annum.....	48,600 00
	4	1,600 00 per annum.....	6,400 00
	5	1,400 00 per annum.....	7,000 00
	9	1,200 00 per annum.....	10,800 00
	10	1,000 00 per annum.....	10,000 00
	1	960 00 per annum.....	960 00
	137	900 00 per annum.....	123,300 00
	4	840 00 per annum.....	3,360 00
	25	720 00 per annum.....	18,000 00
	3	600 00 per annum.....	1,800 00
	14	36 00 per month.....	6,048 00
Total.....	240		238,768 00
Register's.....	7	\$2,500 00 per annum.....	17,500 00
	14	1,800 00 per annum.....	25,200 00
	15	1,600 00 per annum.....	24,000 00
	5	1,200 00 per annum.....	6,000 00
	111	900 00 per annum.....	99,900 00
	8	840 00 per annum.....	6,720 00
	6	720 00 per annum.....	4,320 00
	1	480 00 per annum.....	480 00
	3	360 00 per annum.....	1,080 00
	3	300 00 per annum.....	900 00
Total.....	173		186,100 00
First Auditor's.....	6	\$1,800 00 per annum.....	10,800 00
	3	1,600 00 per annum.....	4,800 00
	4	1,400 00 per annum.....	5,600 00
	2	1,200 00 per annum.....	2,400 00
	1	840 00 per annum.....	840 00
Total.....	16		24,440 00

RECAPITULATION.

	No. of persons.	Amount.
Office Secretary.....	167	\$176,425 95
Office Treasurer United States.....	240	238,768 00
Office Register.....	173	186,100 00
Office First Auditor.....	16	24,440 00
Total.....	596	625,733 95

3.—Expenses national loan for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873.

To B. Birch.....		\$640,000 00
To T. J. Hobbs, Bureau of Engraving and Printing.....		1,365,000 00
To American Bank-Note Company.....		301,484 29
To Adams Express Company.....		253,834 64
To Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.....		886 09
To George Bruce's Son & Company.....		3,755 86
To Colorado National Bank.....		24 50
To City National Bank, Denver.....		6 50
To Colorado National Bank Note Company.....		2 25
To Central Pacific Railroad Company.....		1,762 00
To George W. Casilear.....		1,500 00
To George Eyster.....	\$600 00	
Deduct repayment.....	68 60	
		531 40
To T. Hillhouse.....		2,650 00
To F. Haven, jr.....		94 10

26 LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

To Kansas and Pacific Railroad Company.....		\$332 00	
To National Bank Note Company.....		259,364 37	
To First National Bank, Helena, Mont.....		169 50	
To New York Demokrat.....		25 50	
To First National Bank, Galveston.....		16 00	
To Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and Saint Louis Railroad Com- pany.....		188 40	
To E. H. Rollins.....		1,032 00	
To San Antonio National Bank.....		900 00	
To Texas Express Company.....		25 00	
To Union Pacific Railroad Company.....		2,064 00	
To Wells, Fargo and Company's Express Company.....		54 85	
To Treasury Department.....	2,667 73		2,835,703 25
By Treasury Department.....	19,016 57		
Excess of repayment.....		\$16,348 84	
By Bureau Engraving and Printing.....		11,198 82	
By T. W. Dimon.....		128 00	
By C. P. Huntington.....		1,032 00	
By W. A. Richardson.....		18 20	
By F. E. Spinner.....		113 45	28,839 31
Total net expenditures.....			2,806,863 94

4.—Statement showing amount annually expended out of appropriations for expenses of the national loan.

Amount expended in 1862.....		\$507,318 67
“ “ “ 1863.....		1,782,456 99
“ “ “ 1864.....		2,040,127 97
“ “ “ 1865.....		6,588,641 81
“ “ “ 1866.....		2,909,036 00
“ “ “ 1867.....		1,786,568 56
“ “ “ 1868.....		2,017,822 43
“ “ “ 1869.....		1,851,314 11
“ “ “ 1870.....		1,542,465 12
“ “ “ 1871.....		2,897,856 92
“ “ “ 1872.....		2,490,912 26
“ “ “ 1873.....		2,806,863 94
Total for the eleven years.....		29,323,384 78

5.—Estimates for Bureau of Engraving and Printing for 1874-75.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,  
January 29, 1874.

SIR: Herewith I have the honor to hand you the estimate for this Bureau for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1875, as requested.

Very respectfully, &c.,

GEO. B. McCARTEE,  
Chief of Bureau.

LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATIONS. 27

Estimate of appropriation required for printing United States notes and fractional currency for fiscal year ending June 30, 1875.

For paper, including mill expenses, boxing, and transportation :			
Fractional currency paper .....	\$157,175 00		
United States note paper .....	35,744 00		
			\$192,919 00
For printing notes in part by bank-note companies :			
Fractional currency .....	600,350 00		
United States notes .....	174,625 00		
			774,975 00
For expressage on unfinished money, at contract price :			
Fractional currency .....	7,580 00		
United States notes .....	7,000 00		
			14,580 00
			\$982,474 00
For pay of employes in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, as follows, viz :			
Chief of Bureau .....	5,000 00		
2 assistants, at \$8.50 per diem .....	5,200 00		
1 chief clerk, at \$8 per diem .....	2,500 00		
1 chief accountant, at \$8 per diem .....	2,500 00		
1 clerk, at \$6 per diem; 2, at \$5 per diem; 6, at \$4.25 per diem; 5, at \$3 per diem; 5 messengers, at \$3 per diem; 2, at \$2 per diem .....	23,600 00		
1 superintendent engraving and transferring, and custodian of dies, rolls, &c .....	5,000 00		
1 geometrical lathe-cutter .....	4,500 00		
10 engravers, averaging \$3.000 .....	30,000 00		
6 transferers, at \$7.25 per diem .....	12,000 00		
10 transferers and cleaners, at \$6 per diem .....	18,000 00		
2 proofers, at \$7 per diem .....	4,000 00		
3 modelers, at \$3 per diem .....	2,700 00		
2 vault keepers, at \$7 per diem .....	4,000 00		
2 assistants, at \$3 per diem .....	1,800 00		
4 division superintendents, at \$7 per diem .....	8,800 00		
9 division superintendents, at \$4.50 per diem .....	12,600 00		
14 assistant superintendents, at \$3.25 per diem .....	14,000 00		
30 watchmen, at \$2.25 per diem, (or \$721 per annum) .....	21,600 00		
40 money-box carriers, at \$2.25 per diem .....	28,000 00		
3 superintendents of plate-printing, at \$9 per diem .....	8,400 00		
160 plate-printers, on piece-work, at trade rates, averaging \$8 per diem .....	384,000 00		
100 press girls, cleaners, &c., at \$1.25 per diem .....	39,000 00		
6 surface-color printers, at \$6 per diem .....	10,800 00		
2 apprentices, at \$5 per diem .....	3,000 00		
8 apprentices, at \$3.50 per diem .....	8,000 00		
100 counters and examiners, on piece-work, averaging \$1.75 per diem .....	54,500 00		
75 numberers, on piece-work, averaging \$1.75 per diem .....	40,875 00		
150 needlers and trimmers, on piece-work, averaging \$1.75 per diem .....	81,750 00		
75 separators and packers on piece-work, averaging \$1.75 per diem .....	40,875 00		
75 perforators and stitchers on piece-work, averaging \$1.75 per diem .....	40,875 00		
1 foreman-binder, letterer, and ruler, at \$6.50 per diem .....	2,000 00		
4 binders, at \$4.50, trade rates .....	5,600 00		
1 box maker, at \$3.50, trade rates .....	1,100 00		
3 machinists, at \$5; 2, at \$4.50; 4, at \$4; 13, at \$3.50; 3, at \$3.25; and 4, at \$3 .....	32,100 00		
8 engineers, at \$3; and 8 firemen, at \$2.50 .....	13,440 00		
4 Sheildan cutters, at \$4 per diem .....	4,800 00		
			976,915 00
For material required in printing, &c. :			
Inks, colors, chemicals, &c .....	130,000 00		
Oils, varnishes, patent dryers, potash, &c .....	10,000 00		
Rollers, press feltings, rubber-blanketing, cotton-drilling, printers' cloths, &c .....	29,600 00		
Binders' stock .....	10,000 00		
Iron, steel, brass, belting, machine oils, files, nails, screws, sand and emery papers, lumber, and coal .....	21,100 00		
Miscellaneous items .....	6,500 00		
			207,200 00
For purchase of engravers' tools, dies, rolls, and plates, and new stock .....	50,000 00		
For purchase of new machinery .....	20,000 00		
			1,254,115 00
			<u>2,236,589 00</u>

In estimating pay of employes as above, no time is allowed for leaves of absence or absence by sickness, as has been the practice heretofore in this Bureau.

## APPENDIX C.

EXPENDITURES MADE IN PURSUANCE OF PERMANENT AND INDEFINITE APPROPRIATIONS EACH YEAR FROM 1860 TO 1873, BOTH INCLUSIVE, BY DEPARTMENTS.

1.—*Treasury Department appropriations.*

Fiscal year.	Indefinite.	Relief acts.	Total.
1860	\$1,506,695 20	\$210,675 01	\$1,717,370 21
1861	1,550,694 40	294,327 87	1,845,022 27
1862	857,488 90	23,185 06	880,673 96
1863	255,517 16	32,532 20	288,049 36
1864	1,619,224 23	96,426 38	1,715,650 61
1865	7,054,014 47	69,012 61	7,123,027 08
1866	5,222,455 75	102,897 49	5,325,353 24
1867	3,658,109 28	337,699 02	3,995,808 30
1868	4,984,174 92	328,224 48	5,312,399 40
1869	2,111,840 45	468,059 95	2,579,900 40
1870	2,214,982 00	736,821 53	2,951,803 53
1871	5,655,330 39	201,605 51	5,856,935 90
1872	4,621,608 25	114,051 35	4,735,659 60
1873	7,423,036 62	165,929 35	7,588,965 97
Totals	48,735,172 02	3,181,447 81	51,916,619 83

2.—*Public debt appropriations, interest.\**

1860		\$3,177,775 71
1861		4,000,139 66
1862		13,190,320 55
1863		24,729,846 61
1864		53,685,421 69
1865		77,399,750 87
1866, interest and premium		133,125,988 70
1867, interest and premium		154,595,570 08
1868, interest and premium		147,425,185 93
1869, interest and premium		132,368,922 85
1870, interest and premium		145,231,997 82
1871, interest and premium		153,505,060 21
1872, interest and premium		124,308,595 56
1873, interest and premium		109,856,608 43
Total		1,276,601,184 67

3.—*Customs (indefinite and relief) appropriations from 1860 to 1873, inclusive.*

Fiscal year.	Indefinite.	Relief.	Total.
1860	\$5,373,050 62	\$43,006 43	\$5,416,057 05
1861	5,239,632 42	26,103 09	5,265,735 51
1862	6,096,414 76	474 96	6,096,889 72
1863	7,036,448 43	549 60	7,036,998 03
1864	7,937,202 37		7,937,202 37
1865	11,823,586 54		11,823,586 54
1866	9,244,957 81		9,244,957 81
1867	9,091,639 94	9,544 74	9,101,184 68
1868	11,570,152 65	135 00	11,570,287 65
1869	8,876,414 19		8,876,414 19
1870	9,623,275 80	25,377 75	9,648,653 55
1871	10,922,932 62		10,922,932 62
1872	10,528,499 32		10,528,499 32
1873	13,046,924 81	49,631 40	13,096,556 21
Total	126,411,132 28	154,822 97	126,565,955 25

\* Excluding the "sinking fund" account.

LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATIONS. 29

4.—War (indefinite and relief) appropriations from 1860 to 1873, inclusive.

Fiscal year.	Indefinite.	Relief.	Total.
1860	\$216,917 31	\$42,415 32	\$259,332 63
1861	215,497 74	20,806 00	236,303 74
1862	202,186 09	22,383 73	224,569 82
1863	200,383 03	178,710 22	379,093 25
1864	200,000 00	235 00	200,235 00
1865	200,044 00	5,202 99	205,246 99
1866	867,074 35	5,009 80	872,084 15
1867	855,241 99	101,224 42	956,466 41
1868	4,921,014 33	16,689 00	4,937,703 33
1869	21,801,766 68	4,018 92	21,805,785 60
1870	20,492,995 53	82,262 53	20,575,258 06
1871	13,519,064 77	153,789 05	13,672,853 82
1872	5,139,178 08	56,899 11	5,196,077 19
1873	11,727,619 26	1,162,340 62	12,889,959 88
Total	80,558,983 16	1,851,986 71	82,410,969 87

5.—Navy Department appropriations.

Fiscal year.	Indefinite.	Relief.	Total.
1860	\$12,271 28	\$2,042 20	\$14,313 48
1861	17,574 39	2,418 76	19,993 15
1862	817 63	36,511 79	37,329 42
1863		24,188 67	24,188 67
1864		12,636 28	12,636 28
1865		52,066 52	52,066 52
1866		104,493 18	104,493 18
1867	122,552 79	24,453 65	153,006 44
1868	41,724 15	1,008 00	42,732 15
1869	27,589 65	2,573 24	30,162 89
1870	5,982 95	9,224 54	15,207 49
1871	23,546 88	49,931 97	73,478 85
1872	5,916 38	86,867 75	92,784 13
1873	143,291 15	225,626 16	368,917 31
Total	407,267 25	634,042 71	1,041,309 96

6.—Interior Department (Indian and pension) appropriations.

Fiscal year.	Indefinite.	Relief.	Total.
1860	\$149,784 02	\$136,321 49	\$286,105 51
1861	162,314 51	1,355 42	163,669 93
1862	20,654 80	1,984 80	22,639 60
1863	23,901 39		23,901 39
1864	22,638 37	820 00	23,458 37
1865	26,892 16	8,897 30	35,789 46
1866	55,711 18	47 79	55,758 97
1867	71,500 43	5,967 10	77,467 53
1868	78,240 02	8,000 00	86,240 02
1869	79,498 65		79,498 65
1870	10,000 00		10,000 00
1871	10,000 00		10,000 00
1872	14,745 55	42,740 73	57,486 28
1873	10,000 00	4,645 35	14,645 35
Total	735,881 08	210,779 98	946,661 06

30 LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

7.—Interior Department (civil) appropriations.

Fiscal year.	Indefinite.	Relief.	Total.
1860	\$863, 873 64	\$300 00	\$863, 173 64
1861	442, 053 70	7, 448 58	449, 502 29
1862	351, 316 46		351, 316 46
1863	378, 140 23		378, 140 23
1864	815, 360 00		815, 360 00
1865	1, 199, 787 87	3, 133 50	1, 202, 921 37
1866	819, 104 35		819, 104 35
1867	1, 602, 183 74		1, 602, 183 74
1868	1, 087, 426 76		1, 087, 426 76
1869	2, 011, 306 16		2, 011, 306 16
1870	1, 080, 904 66		1, 080, 904 66
1871	125, 449 55	463 74	125, 913 29
1872	257, 005 87	20, 614 70	277, 620 57
1873	412, 631 58	14, 774 07	427, 405 65
Total	11, 445, 544 57	46, 734 59	11, 492, 279 16

8.—Internal revenue indefinite and relief appropriations from 1863 to 1873, inclusive.

Fiscal year.	Indefinite.	Relief.	Total.
1863	\$632, 507 27		\$632, 507 27
1864	713, 987 78		713, 987 78
1865	679, 428 51		679, 428 51
1866	7, 140, 809 20		7, 140, 809 20
1867	1, 980, 557 25	\$171 45	1, 980, 728 70
1868	2, 077, 722 61	1, 250 00	2, 078, 972 61
1869	1, 092, 956 41		1, 092, 956 41
1870	730, 749 00		730, 749 00
1871	1, 117, 529 29	4, 018 00	1, 121, 545 29
1872	1, 262, 335 36	20, 071 25	1, 282, 406 61
1873	984, 539 16	5, 988 98	990, 528 14
Total	18, 413, 119 84	31, 499 68	18, 444, 619 52

9.—Totals of expenditure under permanent appropriation.

1860	11, 734, 128 33
1861	11, 980, 366 54
1862	20, 803, 739 53
1863	33, 492, 724 61
1864	65, 103, 952 10
1865	98, 521, 817 34
1866	156, 688, 549 60
1867	172, 462, 415 88
1868	172, 540, 497 85
1869	168, 844, 947 15
1870	180, 244, 574 11
1871	185, 288, 719 98
1872	146, 479, 129 26
1873	145, 233, 586 94
Total for 14 years	1, 569, 419, 599 3

APPENDIX D.

STATEMENT OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF SUMS ANNUALLY APPROPRIATED AS ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION TO CLERKS.

1.—Statement showing the number and grades of persons in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury who received additional compensation during the year ending, June 30, 1873, and the amount paid each.

Chief clerk .....	\$1,000 00
Chief of Appointment Bureau .....	1,200 00
Chief of Warrant Bureau .....	1,200 00
Chief of Independent Treasury Bureau .....	1,200 00
Chief of Customs Bureau .....	1,200 00
Chief of Navigation Bureau .....	1,200 00
Chief of Revenue Marine Bureau .....	1,200 00
Chief of Internal Revenue Bureau .....	1,200 00
Chief of Stationery Bureau .....	1,200 00
Chief of Records and Files Bureau .....	1,200 00
Disbursing clerk .....	800 00
Disbursing clerk .....	800 00
Chief clerk Supervising Architect's Office .....	800 00
Chief clerk Bureau Statistics .....	500 00
Assistant chief of Appointment Bureau .....	128 82
Assistant chief of Appointment Bureau .....	471 18
Assistant chief of Customs Bureau .....	600 00
Assistant chief of Navigation Bureau .....	600 00
Assistant chief of Internal Revenue Bureau .....	600 00
Assistant chief of Stationery Bureau .....	600 00
Chief of Mail Bureau .....	600 00
Assistant chief of Warrant Bureau .....	600 00
Assistant chief of Revenue Marine Bureau .....	600 00
Assistant chief of Independent Treasury Bureau .....	600 00
Clerk to Secretary .....	600 00
Law clerk with Assistant Secretary .....	600 00
Assistant to chief clerk in charge of captured and abandoned property .....	600 00
Assistant to chief clerk in Superintendent's Branch .....	300 72
Assistant to Special Agents' Branch .....	99 99
Assistant to chief of Stationery and Printing Bureau .....	38 59
Disbursing clerk .....	160 70
Total .....	22,500 00

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,  
Washington, February 8, 1874.

2.—The \$8,500 appropriated (17 Statutes, 494) as additional compensation in Treasurer's Office is distributed as follows:

Assistant treasurer .....	\$1,000
Cashier .....	1,000
Assistant cashier .....	1,000
Chief of Division of Issues .....	500
Chief of Division of Redemption .....	500
Chief of Division of Loans .....	500
Chief of Division of Accounts .....	500
Chief of Division of National Banks .....	500
Principal book-keeper .....	400
Principal book-keeper .....	300
Teller .....	500
Teller .....	400
Assistant teller .....	350
Assistant teller .....	350
Chief clerk .....	700
	8,500

The Secretary of the Treasury has made the above distribution for several years.

## APPENDIX E.

## ABSTRACT OF LAWS REGULATING CLERICAL FORCE IN EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

An abstract made from the 17 volumes of the Statutes at Large with a view to present a tabular statement showing the present actual legally authorized clerical force of the Executive Departments of the Government at Washington, its origin, increase, and augmented compensation from time to time, with the periods of said increase, both as to numbers and compensation, and the proper classification of the same, has been rendered difficult to give in an accurate manner because of the ambiguity of said laws; as, for instance, the term "necessary clerks" not infrequently occurring, makes it impossible to state the number, classification, and compensation legally established by such phrase. Again, the sum in gross, only "for clerks" is given, rendering it impossible to fix the number, classification, and compensation to each. Other obstacles of the same nature are also not infrequent. The following, however, is deemed the most practicable and useful statement possible under these difficulties; this is summarized and then condensed for each Department under their respective heads, to-wit:

Volume 1, page 28, act of July 27, 1789, establishes Department of Foreign Affairs, with principal officer called "Secretary of Foreign Affairs;" also a chief clerk.

Volume 1, page 49, act of August 7, 1789, establishes Department of War, with principal officer called "Secretary of War;" also a chief clerk.

Volume 1, page 65, act of September 2, 1789, establishes the Treasury Department, authorizing the following officers: A Secretary, to be deemed head of the Department, Comptroller, Auditor, Treasurer, Register, and assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury. Said assistant shall be appointed by the Secretary.

Volume 1, page 67, act of September 11, 1789, establishes the salaries of the following officers, viz: Secretary of the Treasury, and Secretary of State, \$3,500 each; Secretary of War, \$3,000; Comptroller and Treasurer of the Treasury Department, \$2,000 each; Auditor, \$1,500; Register, \$1,250; and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, \$1,500; chief clerk, State Department, \$800; chief clerk War Department, \$600. Also authorizes Secretary of State, Secretary of War, and Secretary of the Treasury to appoint such clerks as they shall find necessary, and their salary shall not exceed the rate of \$500 each per annum, and also principal clerks; to the Comptroller, \$800; Auditor, \$600, and Treasurer, \$600.

Volume 1, page 72, act of September 23, 1793, establishes salaries of Chief Justice, \$4,000; associate justices, \$3,500, and Attorney-General, \$1,500.

Volume 1, page 72, act of September 24, 1789, establishes the salary of the President at \$25,000, and Vice-President, \$5,000.

Volume 1, page 126, act of June 11, 1790, authorizes additional clerks to the Secretary of State, at a salary of \$800 per annum.

Volume 1, page 215, act of March 3, 1791, section 3, provides that it may be lawful for the principal in any of the offices in the United States, who is authorized by law to appoint clerks under him, to allow to each



clerk such compensation for his services as he shall, in the opinion of such officer, deserve for the same; provided that the whole sum to be expended in any such office, (except the chief clerks,) shall not exceed \$500 per annum for each; and section 4 provides that there shall be allowed, for one year after the passage of this act, to the Register \$250, and to the Auditor, the Comptroller of the Treasury, and the Attorney-General, \$400 each in addition to their respective salaries.

Volume 1, page 235, act of February 20, 1792, establishes General Post-Office, authorizes one Postmaster-General, at \$2,000, with power to appoint one assistant, with salary of \$1,000, and deputy postmaster at all such places as shall be found necessary.

Volume 1, page 281, act of May 8, 1792, section 10, provides that in addition to the compensation allowed to the Comptroller, Auditor, Treasurer, and Register of the Treasury, and to the Attorney-General, by previous acts, the said officers respectively shall be allowed the following yearly sums, viz: Comptroller, \$400; Auditor, \$400; Treasurer, \$400; Register, \$500, and to the Attorney-General \$400; and section 11, of same act, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to have two principal clerks, at a salary of \$800 each, and provides that the salary of the chief clerk of the War Department shall be \$800.

Volume 1, page 354, act of May 8, 1794, section 8, increases the compensation of Postmaster-General to \$2,400, and his assistant's to \$1,200, and allows him four clerks, whose salaries shall not exceed \$2,000 in all.

Volume 1, page 486, act of May 30, 1796, authorizes the Secretaries of the Treasury, State, and War to vary, for the present year, the compensations heretofore established of clerks in their respective Departments in such a manner, for the services performed, as shall in their judgments require.

Volume 1, page 553, act of April 27, 1798, establishes Department of the Navy, with a chief officer, to be called the Secretary of the Navy, at a salary of \$3,000, with power to appoint a principal clerk, and such other clerks as he shall deem necessary; the clerks to receive the same compensation as provided for similar duties in the Treasury Department.

Volume 1, page 610, act of July 16, 1798. Accountant of the Navy, \$1,600. (Obsolete.)

Volume 1, page 729, act of March 2, 1799, fixes the salaries of the following officers: Secretary of State, \$5,000 per annum; Secretary of War, \$4,500 per annum; Secretary of the Treasury, \$5,000 per annum; Secretary of the Navy, \$4,500 per annum; the Attorney-General, \$3,000 per annum; Comptroller of the Treasury, \$3,500 per annum; the Treasurer of the Treasury, \$3,000 per annum; the Auditor of the Treasury, \$3,000 per annum; Commissioner of the Revenue, \$3,000 per annum; Register of the Treasury, \$2,400 per annum; accountant of the War Department, \$2,000 per annum; accountant of the Navy Department, \$2,000 per annum; Postmaster-General, \$3,000 per annum, and Assistant Postmaster-Generals, \$1,700 per annum.

Volume 2, page 62, act of May 7, 1800, an act making appropriations for the year 1800.

Volume 2, page 152, act of April 14, 1802, continues in force the act of March 2, 1799, (to augment the salaries of officers,) for two years, from January 1, 1802.

Volume 2, page 250, act of February 20, 1804, continuing for a limited time the salaries of the officers of the Government. Section 3, of same act, declares that this act shall continue in force for three years

from and until the end of the next session of Congress thereafter and no longer.

Volume 2, page 396, act of April 21, 1806, regulates and fixes the compensations of clerks by allotting a gross sum for each of the Departments, and limiting the same, leaving it discretionary with the heads to apportion the compensation of clerks. Section 2 authorizes the Postmaster-General to appoint such number of clerks, and to apportion their salaries, as he shall deem expedient. Section 8, of same act, appropriates for the year 1806 the sum of \$28,000 for compensation of clerks, and repeals the act of March 2, 1799.

Volume 2, page 456, act of January 27, 1808, continues in force the act of February 20, 1804.

Volume 2, page 535, act of March 3, 1809, to amend the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments, prescribes the modes of keeping accounts and making payments.

Volume 2, page 593, act of April 30, 1810, authorizes the Postmaster-General to appoint two assistants and such clerks as may be necessary for performing the business in his office.

Volume 2, page 615, act of January 17, 1811, authorizes the salary of the additional Postmaster-General to be fixed at \$1,600.

Volume 2, page 713, act of April 24, 1812, continues in force for the term of three years, and to the end of the next session of Congress thereafter, and no longer, the act of February 20, 1804, "continuing a limited time the salaries of officers of the Government therein mentioned."

Volume 3, page 309, act of April 27, 1816, continues salaries to certain officers of Government the same as an act of 20th February, 1804.

Volume 3, page 333, act of April 30, 1816, increases the salary of the Register of the Treasury to \$3,000, commencing January 1, 1816.

Volume 3, page 368, section 15, act of March 3, 1817, creates the office of Second Comptroller and four additional Auditors of the Treasury, at salaries of \$3,000 each per annum.

Volume 3, page 445, act of April 20, 1818, as fully set forth in the synoptical summary, fixes force in Treasury, State, War, Navy, and other Departments.

Volume 4, page 11, act of March 24, 1824, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to employ in the General Land-Office one assistant draughtsman and two colorers, for a term not exceeding twelve months.

Volume 4, page 41, act of May 26, 1824, authorizes the employment of additional clerks and certain messengers and assistants in the several Departments, viz:

In the Treasury Department, one clerk, at a salary of \$1,150 per annum.

In the office of the Treasurer, one clerk at \$800, and one assistant to chief clerk at \$400 per annum.

Fifth Auditor's office, one clerk at \$1,400 per annum, and two clerks at \$1,150 each.

In the Navy Department, one clerk at \$1,000.

In the office of the Navy Commissioners, three clerks and one draughtsman, at \$1,000 each per annum.

Postmaster-General's office, four clerks at \$1,000 each, and two clerks at \$800 each per annum.

Commissary-General of Subsistence's office, two clerks, whose combined salaries shall be \$2,150 per annum.

In the Engineer Department, two clerks, whose combined salaries shall be \$2,150 per annum.

In the Surgeon-General's office, one clerk at \$1,150 per annum.

In the Commissary-General of Purchases' office, three clerks, whose combined salaries shall be \$3,500 per annum.

Section second of same act, page 42, authorizes the employment of messengers, assistants, and other persons, in the several Departments, as follows:

In the office of the Secretary of State, one messenger and assistant, at \$1,050 per annum.

In the Patent-Office, one machinist at \$700, and one messenger at \$400 per annum.

In the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, one messenger and assistant, whose combined compensation shall be \$1,050 per annum.

In the office of the First Comptroller, one messenger and assistant, whose combined compensation shall be \$1,050 per annum.

In the office of the Second Comptroller, one messenger at \$700 per annum.

In the First Auditor's office, one messenger at \$700 per annum.

In the office of the Second Auditor, one messenger at \$700 per annum.

In the office of the Third Auditor, one messenger and assistant, whose combined compensation shall be \$1,050 per annum.

In the office of the Fourth Auditor, one messenger at \$700 per annum.

In the office of the Fifth Auditor, one messenger at \$700 per annum.

In the office of the Treasurer, one messenger at \$700 per annum.

In the office of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, one messenger and laborer, whose combined compensation shall be \$1,050 per annum.

In the office of the Register of the Treasury, one messenger and assistant, whose combined compensation shall be \$1,050 per annum.

In the office of the Secretary of War, one messenger and assistant, whose combined compensation shall be \$1,050 per annum.

In the office of the Paymaster-General, one messenger at \$700 per annum.

In the office of the Commissary-General of Purchases, one messenger at 700 per annum.

In the office of the Secretary of the Navy, one messenger and assistant, whose combined compensation shall be \$1,050 per annum.

In the office of the Commissioners of the Navy, one messenger, at \$700 per annum.

In the office of the Postmaster-General, one messenger and assistant, whose combined compensation shall be \$1,050 per annum.

Volume 4, page 102, act of March 3, 1825, establishes a general Post-Office at the seat of Government; authorizes Postmaster-General and two assistants, and such clerks as may be necessary for the performance of the business in his office.

Volume 4, page 233, act of March 2, 1827, authorizes the Secretary of State to employ one additional clerk at \$1,600, two additional clerks at \$1,000 each, and one additional clerk for the Patent-Office at \$800.

Section 2 of same act authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to employ in the Treasury Department one additional clerk at \$1,400; in the office of the Fourth Auditor, two additional clerks, at \$1,000 each.

Section 3 of same act authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to employ one additional clerk at \$1,000.

Section 4 of same act authorizes the Secretary of War to employ one additional clerk for the office of the Chief of Engineers, one

additional clerk for the Adjutant-General's office, and one additional clerk for the office of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, the compensation of each of the above to be \$800.

Section 5 of same act, authorizes the Postmaster-General to employ five additional clerks at \$1,000, and one additional clerk at \$1,400.

Section 6 of same act, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to allow four clerks in the office of the Register, one clerk in the office of the Navy Commissioners, one clerk in the Fifth Auditor's office, and one clerk in the First Comptroller's office, who now receive \$800, \$1,000 each per annum.

Section 7 of same act provides for the employment of one additional clerk in the Bureau of Indian Affairs, to be applied under the direction of the Secretary of War, at \$1,000 per annum.

Section 8 of same act provides that from and after the 31st of March, 1827, so much of the second section of the act to fix the compensation of the clerks in the different offices, passed on the 20th of April, 1818, as relates to the clerks authorized to be employed in the office of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, be repealed, and that there be employed, from and after that period, in said office, one clerk at \$1,700, ten clerks at \$1,150 each, and six clerks at \$1,000.

Volume 4, page 414, act of May 29, 1830, establishes the office of the the Solicitor of the Treasury.

Section 9 of same act authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer one of the clerks employed in the office of the Fifth Auditor to the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, and said clerk shall continue to receive the same salary as at present.

Section 10 of same act provides for the addition of \$500 per annum to the salary already received by the Attorney-General.

Section 11 of same act fixes the salary of the Solicitor of the Treasury at \$3,500 per annum, and authorizes the employment of a clerk, at \$1,150 per annum, and one messenger, at a salary of \$500 per annum.

Volume 4, page 564, act of July 9, 1832, establishes a Commissioner of Indian Affairs, at a salary of \$3,000. Necessary clerks to be transferred by Secretary of War.

Volume 4, page 605, resolution of June 28, 1832, transfers duties relating to pensions from the Treasury to the War Department.

Volume 4, page 779, act of March 3, 1835, continues the office of the Commissioner of Pensions for the term of two years from and after the 4th day of March next, and no longer.

Section 2 of the same act provides for the appointment of Commissioner of Pensions.

Section 3 of same act fixes salary of said Commissioner at \$2,500 per annum.

Volume 4, page 780, act of March 3, 1835, fixes the compensation of the principal clerk in the office of the Commissary-General of Subsistence at \$1,600 per annum; also fixes the salary of one clerk at \$1,200 per annum, and one clerk at \$1,000 per annum.

Volume 5, page 26, act of May 9, 1836, provides that the translator of foreign languages and the librarian in the Department of State shall receive a salary of \$1,600, and the disbursing agent in the same Department \$1,450.

Authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to employ 2 additional clerks, one at \$1,150 and the other at \$1,000.

Authorizes the Secretary of War to employ one clerk at \$1,600, to be employed in the Indian business for 4 years; and 3 clerks in the Pension-Office at \$1,000 each for 1 year. And in the Quartermaster-Gen-

eral's Office 1 clerk at \$1,600, 1 at \$1,200, 4 at \$1,000 each, and 1 messenger at \$500.

In the Adjutant-General's Office, one clerk at \$1,200, and three at \$1,000 each.

In the Engineer Office, one clerk at \$1,000.

In the Commanding-General's Office, one clerk at \$1,000.

In the Emigrating Indian Bureau, one clerk at \$1,600, one at \$1,400, one at \$1,200, three at \$1,000 each, and one messenger at \$500.

Volume 5, page 84, act of July 2, 1836, section 20, authorizes a Third Assistant Postmaster-General, and fixes, in lieu of the clerks now employed in the Department, the force at 1 chief clerk, 3 principal clerks, 33 other clerks, 1 messenger, 3 assistant messengers, and 2 watchmen.

And by section 21 authorizes in the office of the Sixth Auditor 1 chief clerk, 4 principal clerks, 38 other clerks, 1 messenger, and 1 assistant messenger. Also 3 clerks at \$1,400, 1 at \$1,200, and 1 at \$1,000 in the office of the Treasurer of the United States, in lieu of the same number of clerks now employed in the office of the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury.

And by section 43 salaries of the Assistant Postmasters-General are fixed at \$2,500 each per annum; the chief clerk's at \$2,000; the three principal clerks at \$1,600; ten clerks at \$1,400 each; fifteen at \$1,200 each; eight at \$1,000 each; of the messenger at \$750; of the three assistant messengers, each \$350, and of the two watchman at \$300 each.

And by section 44 annual salaries are fixed as follows:

Of the Auditor of the Post-Office Department, \$3,000; of the chief clerk, \$2,000; of the four principal clerks at \$1,600 each; of ten clerks at \$1,400 each; of twenty clerks at \$1,200 each; of eight clerks at \$1,000 each; of the messenger at \$750, and the assistant messenger at \$350.

Volume 5, page 117, act of July 4, 1836, establishes (in the Department of State) the Patent-Office; authorizes a Commissioner of Patents at \$3,000, with a chief clerk at \$1,700, and an examining clerk at \$1,500, 2 clerks at \$1,200 each, and 1 clerk at \$1,000, a machinist at \$1,250, and a messenger at \$700.

Volume 5, page 194, act of March 3, 1837, section 11, authorizes additional examiner at \$1,500, and clerk at \$800; and the appointment of as many temporary clerks as may be necessary, the latter to be paid at the rate of 7 cents per page of 100 words.

Volume 5, page 498, act of July 30, 1842, authorizes in the Post-Office Department a topographer at a salary of \$1,600, and eight additional clerks, three at \$1,400 each, four at \$1,200 each, and one at \$1,000. Also, eleven additional clerks heretofore temporarily employed at rates heretofore allowed for their services respectively.

Volume 5, page 597, act of January 20, 1843, authorizes a Commissioner of Pensions with duties under direction of the Secretaries of War and Navy, at a salary of \$2,500.

In the Ordnance Office, 1 clerk at \$1,200, and 4 at \$1,000 each.

Volume 5, page 650, act March 3, 1843, authorizes one additional clerk in the Second Auditor's Office at \$1,000, until June 30, 1844.

Volume 5, page 719, joint resolution June 15, 1844, authorizes Secretary of the Treasury to transfer three or more clerks to collect, arrange, and classify statistical information.

Volume 5, page 764, act of March 3, 1845, (Sec. 5,) enacts that it shall be lawful for the respective heads of Departments to continue in service during the next fiscal year, the officers and persons and at the compensation authorized in act of August 26, 1842, and also the clerks authorized by act of June 17, 1844, to be employed in the office of the First

Comptroller of the Treasury, and also the copying clerk authorized by the same act, in the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, and the clerk in the office of the Second Auditor.

Section 6 of the same act directs the number of clerks in the General Land-Office to be reduced to 60, and applies any excess of appropriations for the payment of salaries in the General Land-Office to the payment of any additional clerks that may be required in other offices of the Treasury Department.

Volume 9, page 3, act of January 14, 1846, provides that the "Act to continue the office of Commissioner of Pensions" be extended to March 4, 1849, and no longer.

Volume 9, page 284, act of August 12, 1848, provides for an examiner of claims for State Department, at a salary of \$2,000 per annum.

Volume 9, page 341, act of January 19, 1849, continues the same office (Commissioner of Pensions) until further legislation by Congress, and continues the same rate of salary, \$3,000.

Volume 9, page 355, act of March 3, 1849, provides for a clerk in the office of the Register of the Treasury, at a salary of \$1,400 per annum.

Volume 9, page 369, act of March 3, 1849, (civil and diplomatic,) section 2, continues in force for succeeding year third section of same act of preceding year.

Volume 9, page 395, act of March 3, 1849, establishes "a new Executive Department of the Government of the United States, to be called the Department of the Interior." The head of which Department shall have the same salary as the heads of the other Executive Departments, and shall perform all the acts of supervision and appeal in regard to the office of Commissioner of Patents, now exercised by the Secretary of State, and sign all requisitions for payment of money on estimates or accounts, subject to the same adjustment or control now exercised on the same by the First or Fifth Auditor and First Comptroller of the Treasury, and all duties in relation to the General Land-Office now discharged by the Secretary of the Treasury, and sign all requisitions for the payment of money on estimates or accounts approved or certified by the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, subject to the same control now exercised by the First Comptroller of the Treasury, and shall exercise the same supervisory power over the accounts of the marshals, clerks, and other officers of all the courts of the United States now exercised by the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall sign all requisitions for payment of money on estimates or accounts, subject to the same control now exercised on the same by the First Auditor and the First Comptroller of the Treasury. Also the supervisory and appellate powers now exercised by the Secretary of War in relation to all the acts of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the accounts of the same, subject to the same adjustment or control as now exercised on the same by the Second Auditor and Second Comptroller of the Treasury, and that he (the Secretary of the Interior) shall also exercise the supervisory and appellate powers now exercised by the Secretaries of War and of the Navy in relation to all the acts of the Commissioner of Pensions, subject to the same adjustment or control now exercised on his accounts by the Third or Fourth Auditors and Second Comptroller of the Treasury; and he shall exercise all the supervisory and appellate powers now exercised by the Secretary of State in relation to marshals and others in taking and returning the census of the United States, subject to the same adjustment or control of their accounts, &c., now exercised over the same by the Fifth Auditor and First Comptroller of the Treasury. Also the same supervisory

and appellate powers now exercised by the Secretary of the Treasury, subject to the same adjustment or control of accounts now exercised by the Second Auditor and Second Comptroller of the Treasury, and the same powers now exercised by the President of the United States over the Commissioner of Public Buildings, subject to the same adjustment or control of accounts now exercised by the First Auditor and First Comptroller of the Treasury. And the same power over the board of inspectors and warden of the penitentiary of the District of Columbia, subject to the same adjustment of accounts now exercised by the First Auditor and First Comptroller of the Treasury.

Section 11 of same act authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to appoint a chief clerk at a salary of \$2,000 per annum, and authorizes the President of the United States, on the recommendation of the said Secretary of the Interior, to transfer from the Treasury Department such clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury as perform the duties over which the supervision and control are given by this act to the Secretary of the Interior, and makes them hereafter subject to the appointing and removing power of the said Secretary.

Volume 9, page 396, act of March 3, 1849, (section 12,) creates the office of "Commissioner of Customs, who shall perform all the acts and exercise all the powers now devolved by law on the First Comptroller of the Treasury, relating to the receipts from customs and the accounts of collectors and other officers of customs, or connected therewith, who shall hold his office by the same tenure and receive the same salary, (\$3,000,) payable in the same manner as the First Auditor of the Treasury;" and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to "transfer from the office of the First Comptroller such clerks as may be necessary to the Bureau of the Commissioner of Customs;" and authorizes the appointment of a chief clerk at a salary of \$1,700.

Section 13 of same act authorizes appointment of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, payable in the same manner as that of the Secretary, at a salary of \$3,000, with a clerk at \$1,700, both appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Section 14 of same act authorizes transfer of one messenger from the office of the First Comptroller to the office of Commissioner of Customs, and also such portion of the contingent fund from the office of the former as may be required in that of the latter in consequence of the transfer of clerks and messenger; and the transfer from the office of the Secretary of the Treasury to that of the Secretary of the Interior of one messenger, as also such portion of the contingent fund of the office of the former as may be required in the office of the latter in consequence of the transfer of clerks.

Volume 9, page 428, act of May 23, 1850, section 24, fixes number of Representatives at 233, to be apportioned according to the following section.

Volume 9, page 544, section 4, of the act of September 30, 1850, continues third section for succeeding year of the same act for preceding year.

Volume 9, page 586, act of February 27, 1851, equalizes the salary of the chief clerk of the Indian Bureau with that of the chief clerk of any other bureau, and authorizes the appointment of four additional clerks; two at \$1,600, one at \$1,400, and one at \$1,200; and discontinues payment of the \$1,400 clerk out of the Chickasaw fund, and provides that it shall hereafter be paid out of the Treasury of the United States, and forbids further payment out of said fund to any clerks in any of the executive offices.

Volume 9, page 600, act of March 3, 1851, provides for two principal clerks in the Department of State, at a salary not exceeding \$2,000 each, and one at a salary not exceeding \$1,400 per annum.

Volume 9, page 601, act of March 3, 1851, increases pay of one of the clerks in the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, authorized by act of June 17, 1844, to \$1,000.

Volume 9, page 603, act of March 3, 1851, provides that temporary clerks of the Pension-Office will not be allowed more than \$3.33 $\frac{1}{3}$  per day.

Volume 9, page 617, act of March 3, 1851, section 3, reviews and continues the third section of the act (civil and diplomatic) of the year ending June 30, 1847, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1852.

Section 2, of the act of March 3, 1851, provides for 2 principal examiners and 2 assistant examiners [additional] of patents, to be paid in a manner now provided by law.

Volume 10, page 97, act of August 31, 1852, section 2, provides for an increased compensation of 20 per cent. upon the annual salary of all clerks, messengers, watchmen, and laborers, or those employed in temporary positions in the executive and legislative departments in the city of Washington whose annual compensation does not exceed \$1,200, and 10 per cent. to those whose compensation is more than \$1,200 and less than \$1,600: *Provided*, That no salary shall be increased to more than \$1,600 by the per cent. thus provided for said increase not to extend beyond the present fiscal year without further legislation.

Volume 10, page 98, section 10, provides when unexpended appropriations shall be carried to the surplus fund.

Volume 10, page 209, act of March 3, 1853, section 3, provides that from and after the 30th of June, 1853, the clerks in the Departments of the Treasury, War, Navy, Interior, and the Post-Office, shall be arranged into four classes, at the following annual salaries: Class one, \$900; class two, \$1,200; class three, \$1,500; class four, \$1,800.

In the office of the Secretary of the Treasury: Four clerks of class one, six clerks of class two, six clerks of class three, five clerks of class four.

In the office of the Solicitor: One clerk of class one, two clerks of class two, three clerks of class three, and one clerk of class four.

In the office of the First Comptroller: Two clerks of class one, five clerks of class two, and seven clerks of class three.

In the office of the Second Comptroller: three clerks of class one, four clerks of class two, and seven clerks of class three.

In the office of the First Auditor: Three clerks of class one, six clerks of class two, and nine clerks of class three.

In the office of the Second Auditor: Two clerks of class one, six clerks of class two, and eleven clerks of class three.

In the office of the Third Auditor: Three clerks of class one, forty-one clerks of class two, and eight clerks of class three.

In the office of the Fourth Auditor: One clerk of class one, four clerks of class two, and nine clerks of class three.

In the office of the Fifth Auditor: Two clerks of class one, three clerks of class two, and two clerks of class three.

In the office of the Sixth Auditor: Twenty clerks of class one, fifty clerks of class two, twenty-six clerks of class three, and five clerks of class four.

In the office of the Register: Five clerks of class one, eighteen clerks of class two, and four clerks of class three.

In the office of the Commissioner of Customs: Three clerks of class one, four clerks of class two, and three clerks of class three.



In the office of the Treasurer: Two clerks of class one, five clerks of class two, and five clerks of class three.

In the office of the Light-House Board: One clerk of class one, one clerk of class two, and two clerks of class three.

In the office of the Secretary of War: One clerk of class one, two clerks of class two, two clerks of class three, and one clerk of class four.

In the office of the General of the Army: One clerk of class two.

In the office of the Adjutant-General: Two clerks of class one, five clerks of class two, one clerk of class three, and one clerk of class four.

In the office of the Quartermaster-General: Three clerks of class one, five clerks of class two, two clerks of class three, and one clerk of class four.

In the office of the Paymaster-General: Two clerks of class one, three clerks of class two, two clerks of class three, and one clerk of class four.

In the office of the Commissary-General: Two clerks of class one, two clerks of class two, one clerk of class three, and one clerk of class four.

In the office of the Surgeon-General: One clerk of class one, one clerk of class two, and one clerk of class four.

In the office of Engineers: Two clerks of class one, four clerks of class two, two clerks of class three, and two clerks of class four.

In the office of Ordnance: Two clerks of class one, four clerks of class two, one clerk of class three, and one clerk of class four.

In the office of the Secretary of the Navy: Four clerks of class two, six clerks of class three, and one clerk of class four.

In the Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repair: One clerk of class one, seven clerks of class two, and one clerk of class four.

In the Bureau of Yards and Docks: One clerk of class one, four clerks of class two, and one clerk of class four.

In the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing: Four clerks of class two and one clerk of class four.

In the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography: Four clerks of class two and one clerk of class four.

In the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery: Two clerks of class two and one clerk of class four.

In the office of the Secretary of the Interior: Four clerks of class two, three clerks of class three, and three clerks of class four.

In the office of the Commissioner of Pensions: Ten clerks of class one, thirty clerks of class two, five clerks of class three, and four clerks of class four.

In the General Land-Office: Forty clerks of class one, forty clerks of class two, twenty-three clerks of class three, and three clerks of class four.

In the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs: Six clerks of class two, six clerks of class three, and three clerks of class four.

In the office of the Commissioner of Patents: Eight clerks of class two, twelve clerks of class three, and one clerk of class four.

In the office of the Postmaster-General: Ten clerks of class one, thirty-three clerks of class two, twenty-nine clerks of class three, and six clerks of class four.

Volume 10, page 211, act of March 3, 1853, authorizes chief clerks for each of the offices of the Solicitor, First and Second Comptrollers, First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Auditors of the Treasury, Register Commissioner of Customs, Treasurer, Light-House Board, and for the offices of Commissioners of Pensions, Patents, Indian Affairs, and the General Land-Office, at \$2,000 per annum, respectively; also, for the Departments of the Treasury, War, Navy, Interior, and General Post-

Office, at an annual compensation of \$2,200 each. And provides that "no clerk shall be appointed in either of the four classes until after he has been examined and found qualified by a board to consist of three examiners, one of them to be the chief of the Bureau or Office into which he is to be appointed, and the two others to be selected by the head of the Department to which the said clerk is to be assigned." And provides further that "there shall be a disbursing clerk for each of the Departments of War, Navy, and the Post-Office, not more than three for the Treasury Department and not more than three for the Department of the Interior, said clerks to be appointed from class four, with an additional compensation of \$200." And "it shall be their further duty, when designated by the head of the Department, to superintend the buildings, and they shall give bonds as required by the independent treasury act."

Section 4 of the same act provides "that hereafter the annual compensation of the Vice-President, Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, Navy, and Interior, and the Postmaster and Attorney-General, shall be \$8,000 each.

Section 6 of the same act provides for the appointment of an officer to be called the Assistant Secretary of State, at a salary of \$3,000 per annum.

Volume 10, page 276, act April 22, 1854, re-classifies pay of clerks. Those of the first class, at \$1,200; those of the second class, at \$1,400; those of the third class, at \$1,600. And all clerks performing similar duties with any of said classes shall receive the same pay as is allowed such class. And the clerks in the Census Bureau for the same year shall be paid as second class.

Section 3 provides the salaries of the Assistant Postmasters-General and Superintendent of the Census shall be the same as that paid the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Volume 10, page 298, act of May 31, 1854, section 5, authorizes three clerks of class three (additional) in the office of the Register of the Treasury, and five clerks of class two, and fifteen clerks of class three (additional) in the office of the Commissioner of Pensions, to be paid according to the provisions of the third section of the act of March 3, 1853, until the 30th of June, 1854.

Volume 10, page 572, act of August 4, 1854, section 6, provides that all laborers employed in the Executive Departments of the Government in the city of Washington shall receive an annual salary of \$480 each, and that the Postmaster-General shall be allowed three clerks of class two and two clerks of class three additional, and that the Attorney-General be allowed one clerk of class one, two of class two, and one of class three additional, and that the Secretary of the Treasury be allowed in the First Auditor's office two clerks of class one additional, in the Sixth Auditor's office seven clerks of class one additional, and allows the Secretary of State two additional clerks of class one, and one additional of class two, and one additional of class three.

Section 7 of the same act fixes salary of the Librarian of Congress at \$1,800; of the Assistant Librarians \$1,500 each; and the compensation of the messenger at \$1,200 per annum.

Section 12 of same act fixes salaries of chaplains to Congress at \$750.

Volume 10, page 655, act of March 3, 1855, fixes the salary of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at \$6,500; of the Associate Justices at \$6,000.

Volume 10, page 669, act of March 3, 1855, reorganizes clerical force in the State Department, limiting it to three clerks of class one, two of class two, eight of class three, eight of class four, and one chief clerk; one of

the clerks of class four to be disbursing clerk, at an increase of \$200 per annum.

Volume 11, page 30, act of August 6, 1856, authorizes an assistant solicitor for the Court of Claims, at \$3,500; and a deputy, at \$2,500; and fixes the salary of clerk at \$3,000, and assistant clerk at \$2,000.

Volume 11, page 90, act of August 18, 1856, section 4, authorizes, additionally, in the Department of the Postmaster-General four clerks of class one, and by section 7, of same act, such reasonable compensation for additional clerical services as the Secretary of the Interior may deem just and proper. Section 9, of the same act, authorizes additionally in the Patent-Office two principal examiners and two assistant examiners of patents.

Volume 11, page 118, act of August 18, 1856, section 3. Secretary of War allowed to employ, additionally, one clerk of class four in the office of Engineers; to promote one clerk of class two to the fourth-class in his office; and the Secretary of the Interior to employ, additionally, one clerk of class two in his office, as census-clerk; and the Secretary of the Treasury to employ, additionally, one clerk of class three in the office of the Fifth Auditor, and to promote one clerk of class two to the third class in the office of the First Comptroller, and to promote one clerk of class three to the fourth class in the office of the Register.

Volume 11, page 145, joint resolution of August 18, 1856, allows one principal messenger in each of the offices of the Secretaries of State, Treasury, Interior, War, Navy, Postmaster-General, and Attorney-General, at an annual salary of \$900; and one messenger in each of the bureaus of the said Executive Departments, at \$840 each; and all other messengers or assistant messengers at \$700 each; and all laborers at \$600 each.

Volume 11, page 220, act of March 3, 1857, section 4, authorizes, additionally, in the office of the Secretary of State one clerk of class two; in the office of the Sixth Auditor five clerks of class two.

Volume 11, page 228, act of March 3, 1857, section 2, authorizes the President to appoint, in his official household, one private secretary, at a salary of \$2,500; one steward, at \$1,200; and one messenger, at \$900, and allows \$750 for contingent expenses of the Executive Office.

Volume 11, page 325, act of June 12, 1858, section 4, authorizes, additionally, in the office of the Register of the Treasury, and that of the Treasurer of the United States, to each a clerk of class three.

Volume 11, page 420, act of March 3, 1859, authorizes the Attorney-General, in lieu of six clerks now employed, to appoint one assistant in his office, learned in the law, at a salary of \$3,000, and two clerks of class three, and one clerk of class two; also to employ temporary clerks: *Provided*, That the pay of such temporary clerks in no one year shall exceed \$1,000.

Volume 12, page 14, act of May 5, 1860, authorizes in the Census-Office one chief clerk and, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, such other clerks of the first class as the service may demand, of whom the Secretary may advance from time to time, not more than ten to the second class, nine to the third class, and six to the fourth class.

Volume 12, page 18, act of May 24, 1860, provides for compensation of draughtsman and clerks employed on land-maps in the House of Representatives, and discontinues their employment after the 30th June, 1860.

Volume 12, page 93, act of June 23, 1860, limits the number of clerks to the Superintendent of Public Printing to three.

Volume 12, page 117, joint resolution of June 23, 1860, establishes a foreman of printing at \$1,800, and a foreman of binding at \$1,500.

Volume 12, page 168, act of February 27, 1861, authorizes a messenger in each of the offices of the three Assistant Postmasters-General, at a salary of \$840.

Volume 12, page 246, act of March 2, 1861, authorizes the appointment of three examiners-in-chief, at a salary of \$3,000 each, in the Patent-Office.

Volume 12, page 247, act of March 2, 1861, section 4, establishes the salary of the Commissioner of Patents from date of the act at \$4,500. And that of the chief clerk of the Patent-Office at \$2,500; and that of the librarian of said office at \$1,800.

Section 7, of same act, authorizes the Commissioner to appoint, from time to time, such additional principal, first assistant, and second assistant examiners as may be required: *Provided*, That the whole number of additional examiners shall not exceed four of each class, and that the total annual expenses of the Patent-Office shall not exceed the annual receipts.

Volume 12, page 277, act of July 27, 1861, authorizes temporarily, in the office of the Secretary of War, one clerk of class one; two of class two; two of class three, and one of class four, and two assistant messengers additional.

And in the Quartermaster's Department, five clerks of class one, two of class two, two of class three, and one of class four, and two assistant messengers additional. In the office of the Commissary-General, three of class one and two of class two. In the office of the Surgeon-General, one of class three. In the office of the Paymaster-General, three of class two, and three of class three. In the office of Engineers, two of class three. In the office of Ordnance, two of class one.

Volume 12, page 283, act of July 31, 1861, authorizes the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of the Navy at a salary of \$4,000; also eight additional clerks of class one.

Volume 12, page 284, act of July 31, 1861. Commission to examine and report as to the compensation of all officers of the Government, and for other purposes.

Volume 12, page 286, act of August 2, 1861, section 3, authorizes the appointment of two additional clerks of class two in the Attorney-General's Office.

Volume 12, page 287, act of August 3, 1861, authorizes an Assistant Secretary of War at a salary of \$3,000.

Volume 12, page 312, act of August 5, 1861, authorizes the Commissioner of Taxes, at a salary of \$3,000, "and the Secretary of the Treasury may assign the necessary clerks to the office of said commissioner, whose aggregate salary shall not exceed \$6,000 per annum.

Volume 12, page 320, act of August 6, 1861, establishing Metropolitan police.

Volume 12, page 332, act of January 21, 1862, authorizes not to exceed twenty-five additional clerks in the dead-letter office, to be employed by the Postmaster-General, at salaries not to exceed \$800 per annum.

Volume 12, page 332, act of January 22, 1862, authorizes for one year two additional Secretaries of War, at a salary of \$3,000.

Volume 12, page 333, act of January 27, 1862, authorizes the following additional force in the office of the Secretary of War: four clerks of class one; in the office of the Adjutant-General, eighteen clerks of class one, and two messengers; in the office of the Quartermaster-General, ten clerks of class one, and one messenger; in the office of the Surgeon-General, two clerks of class one, and one laborer; in the office of the

Paymaster-General, eight clerks of class one, and one messenger; in the office of the Chief of Engineers, one clerk of class one; in the office of the Chief of Ordnance, three clerks of class one; in the office of the Commissary-General, three clerks of class one, and one laborer. And the Adjutant-General is authorized to employ in his office not exceeding ten of non-commissioned officers, to be selected by him from the Army. And by section 2 of the same act, four additional clerks of class one, authorized to be employed in the Navy Department.

Volume 12, page 355, act of March 14, 1862. In caption of Legislative, &c., law: "but nothing herein contained shall be construed as in any manner impairing the right to reduce the compensation of any officer of the Government or to abolish any existing office."

Volume 12, page 369, act of March 14, 1862, authorizes an assistant Secretary of the Interior, at a salary of \$3,000.

Volume 12, page 432, act of July 1, 1862, authorizes Commissioner of Internal Revenue at a salary of \$4,000, and such clerks as he may deem necessary to be assigned him by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Volume 12, page 509, act of July 5, 1862, section 5, authorizes additional force in the Surgeon-General's office: one clerk of class one, and one clerk of class two; in the Paymaster-General's office, twenty clerks of class two, and twenty clerks of class one. In the Adjutant-General's office, four clerks of class two, and six of class one, and ten other clerks, at \$60 a month each. And the Adjutant-General may detail ten more non-commissioned officers as clerks in his office.

Volume 12, page 510, act of July 5, 1862, reorganizes the Navy Department, establishing the following bureaus:

- A Bureau of Yards and Docks,
- A Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting,
- A Bureau of Navigation,
- A Bureau of Ordnance,
- A Bureau of Construction and Repair,
- A Bureau of Steam-Engineering,
- A Bureau of Provisions and Clothing,
- A Bureau of Medicine and Surgery,

With the following civil force:

In the office of the Secretary of the Navy: a chief clerk at a salary of \$2,200; one disbursing clerk at \$2,000; five clerks of class three; three of class two; four of class one; one messenger at \$900, and one assistant at \$700, and two laborers at \$600 each.

In the Bureau of Yards and Docks: one civil engineer at \$2,000; one chief clerk at \$1,800; one clerk of class three; three of class two; one of class one; and one draughtsman at \$1,400; one messenger at \$840; and two laborers at \$600 each.

In the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting: one chief clerk at \$1,800; two clerks of class two; one of class one, and one messenger.

In the Bureau of Navigation: one chief clerk at \$1,800; one clerk of class two; one of class one; and one messenger.

In the Bureau of Ordnance: one draughtsman at \$1,400; one clerk of class two; one messenger, and one laborer, and one laborer at \$480.

In the Bureau of Construction and Repair: one chief clerk, at \$1,800; one draughtsman, at \$1,400; five clerks of class two; one of class one; one messenger, and one laborer.

In the Bureau of Steam-Engineering: one chief clerk, at \$1,800; one draughtsman, at \$1,400; one clerk of class two; one assistant draughtsman, at \$1,200; one messenger, and one laborer.

In the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing: one chief clerk, at \$1,800;

four clerks of class two; one of class one; one messenger, and one laborer.

In the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery: two clerks of class two; and one messenger.

And for the protection of the buildings occupied by the Department and care thereof, one day and two night watchmen, and two laborers.

And repeals all inconsistent provisions of law.

Volume 12, page 535, act of July 11, 1862, authorizes fifteen clerks of class one, and five clerks of class two in the office of Commissioner of Pensions.

Volume 12, page 582, act of July 16, 1862, fixes the salary of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury the same as that of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, \$4,000.

Volume 12, page 641, act of February 7, 1863, authorizes in the office of the Quartermaster-General four clerks of class four and ninety of class one, thirty copyists and six laborers additional.

Volume 12, page 656, act of February 20, 1863, authorizes Assistant Register of the Treasury, at a salary of \$2,000; also Solicitor of the War Department, at a salary of \$2,500.

Volume 12, page 665, act of February 25, 1863, establishes office of Comptroller of the Currency, at a salary of \$5,000, and allows a deputy at a salary of \$2,500, "and the necessary clerks to discharge the duties of the office, who shall be appointed and classified by the Secretary of the Treasury in the manner now provided by law."

Volume 12, page 686, act of February 25, 1863, appropriates \$200,000 for temporary clerks in the Treasury Department, the Secretary of the Treasury to classify and assign them in his discretion, at a compensation not exceeding clerks of the first class.

Volume 12, page 694, act of February 25, 1863, authorizes additional clerks as follows: In the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, five clerks of class four; in that of the Second Auditor of the Treasury, three clerks of class four, eight clerks of class three, twelve clerks of class two, one assistant messenger, and one laborer; in that of the Third Auditor, six clerks of class four, seven clerks of class three, nine clerks of class two, and eighteen clerks of class one, and ten copyists, at not exceeding \$50 per month. In that of the Fifth Auditor, one clerk of class four, two clerks of class three, four clerks of class two, thirteen clerks of class one, and six copying-clerks, at an annual salary of \$600 each.

Volume 12, page 695, act of February 25, 1863, authorizes the following additional force in the Pension-Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864: Eight clerks of class four, ten of class three, twelve of class two, twenty-five of class one, two assistant messengers, and two laborers.

Volume 12, page 725, act of March 3, 1863, section 19, appoints Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, at a salary of \$2,500.

Volume 12, page 739, act of March 3, 1863, authorizes three additional clerks in the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury.

Volume 12, page 752, act of March 3, 1863, sec. 8, authorizes additionally in the office of the Second Comptroller, four clerks of class four; four of class three; and ten of class two; and one assistant messenger, only during the rebellion, and for one year after its close.

Volume 12, page 753, act of March 3, 1863, section 19, authorizes two clerks of class two in the office of the Signal-Officer.

Volume 12, page 761, act of March 3, 1863, authorizes an Assistant Treasurer of the United States, at a salary of \$2,500; also, in addition to the clerks now authorized by law, in the office of the Treasurer of the

United States, a cashier, at an annual salary of \$2,400; an assistant cashier, at an annual salary of \$2,000; four chiefs of division, at a salary of 1,800 each; a messenger, assistant messenger, and two laborers, at the compensation now authorized by law; also, increases the salary of the Treasurer of the United States to \$5,000 per annum.

Volume 12, page 763, act of March 30, 1863, establishes supreme court of the District of Columbia, with four justices, one of whom shall be denominated chief justice, at salaries of \$3,000 each.

Volume 12, page 766, act of March 3, 1863, authorizes two additional judges for the Court of Claims.

Section 6 authorizes Solicitor, Assistant Solicitor, and Deputy Solicitor of the Court of Claims to be hereafter appointed by the President.

Section 4 authorizes the appointment of a bailiff, at a salary of \$1,000.

Volume 12, page 387, act of May 15, 1862, establishes the Department of Agriculture, and authorizes a Commissioner at a salary of \$3,000, and a chief clerk at a salary of \$2,000; and as Congress may from time to time provide, and as their services may be needed, other persons may be employed who are skilled in the natural sciences pertaining to agriculture, such as chemists, botanists, entomologists, &c.

Volume 12, page 796, act of March 3, 1863, section 2, restores compensation of examiners and clerks in Patent-Office whenever the revenue of the office will justify it, to the rate of compensation paid on, and previous to, the 1st day of August, 1861.

Volume 13, page 1, act of January 19, 1864, authorizes a Second Assistant Secretary of War, for one year, at a salary of \$3,000.

Volume 13, page 26, act of March 14, 1864, section 3, authorizes an additional Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, at a salary of \$3,000.

Volume 13, page 27, act of March 14, 1864, enacts as follows:

Section 6. That in addition to the clerical force now authorized by law, the following are hereby authorized, to continue during the rebellion and for one year after its close:

In the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, one clerk of class four, one clerk of class three, eight clerks of class two, and fourteen clerks of class one.

In the construction branch of the Treasury, one superintending architect, one assistant, two clerks of class four, four clerks of class three, two clerks of class one, and one messenger, at an annual salary of \$600.

First Comptroller's Office: Five clerks of class four and one clerk of class four in lieu of one of class one.

Second Comptroller's Office: Five clerks of class four, six clerks of class three, ten clerks of class two, and fifteen clerks of class one.

First Auditor's Office: Two clerks of class four and one clerk of class two.

Second Auditor's Office: Fifteen clerks of class three, fifty clerks of class two, and one hundred and forty clerks of class one, and one clerk at \$900 per annum.

Third Auditor's Office: Two clerks of class four, two clerks of class three, five clerks of class two, twenty-four clerks of class one, and one messenger, at a salary of \$700 per annum, and two laborers, at an annual salary of \$600 each.

Fourth Auditor's Office: Five clerks of class four, nine clerks of class three, nine clerks of class two, thirty-five clerks of class one, and one laborer, at \$600 per annum.

Fifth Auditor's Office: One clerk of class four, in lieu of one clerk of class three.

Treasurer's Office : Four clerks of class four, two clerks of class three seventeen clerks of class two, and six clerks of class one.

Register's Office : Four clerks of class four, six clerks of class three, six clerks of class two, eight clerks of class one, and one messenger, at \$700 per annum.

Commissioner of Customs : One clerk of class three, three clerks of class two, four clerks of class one.

Secretary of the Navy : Two clerks of class four.

Adjutant-General : Two clerks of class four, eight clerks of class three, nineteen clerks of class two, and seventy-four clerks of class one.

Office of the Quartermaster-General : Fifteen clerks of class three, thirty-five clerks of class two, one hundred and ten clerks of class one, and six laborers, at \$600 each per annum.

Paymaster-General's Office : Nine clerks of class three, twenty-six clerks of class two, seventy-five clerks of class one; three messengers, at annual salary of \$340 each, and four watchmen, at an annual salary of \$600 each.

Commissary-General's Office : Ten clerks of class two, thirty clerks of class one.

Office of Chief of Ordnance : Two clerks of class four, seven clerks of class three, eleven clerks of class two, seventy-four clerks of class one; and nine laborers, at an annual salary of \$600 each.

Office of the Chief of Engineers : One clerk of class four, and one clerk of class two.

And the several clerks and employes authorized by this section shall be appointed by the heads of the Departments to which they are severally attached, and the amount necessary to pay their salaries from the time of their appointment to the 30th of June, 1864, is hereby appropriated therefor. And the heads of the said several Departments are hereby authorized to employ females, instead of any of the clerks hereinbefore designated, at an annual compensation not exceeding \$600 per year, whenever, in their opinion, the same can be done consistently with the interest of the public service: *Provided, however,* That the clerks hereby authorized in the Treasury Department and its bureaus shall not be in addition to the temporary clerks now employed therein, under former appropriations for that purpose, but shall include the same.

SECTION 7. That so much of the act of February 20, 1863, as limits the office of the Assistant Register of the Treasury to a term of one year is hereby repealed.

Volume 13, p. 79. An act, May 17, 1864, to appoint certain officers of the Navy.

Volume 13, p. 99, act of June 3, 1864. An act to provide a national currency, creates a Currency Bureau, with a chief officer, to be called Comptroller of the Currency, at a salary of \$5,000 per annum. He shall have a competent deputy, appointed by the Secretary, at a salary of \$2,500, and who shall possess the power and perform the duties attached by law to the office of Comptroller during a vacancy in such office, and during his absence or inability; he shall employ from time to time the necessary clerks to discharge such duties as he shall direct, which clerks shall be appointed and classified by the Secretary of the Treasury, in the manner now provided by law.

Volume 13, p. 159. An act, June 25, 1864, making appropriations for expenses of Government, and for other purposes, enacts as follows:

SECTION 2. That the office of the Treasurer of the United States be reorganized under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, so as to authorize the employment of the officers and clerks, and with the annual salaries, hereinafter specified:



One assistant treasurer, with a salary of \$2,800.

One cashier, with a salary of \$2,800.

One assistant cashier, with a salary of \$2,500.

One chief of the division of issues, with a salary of \$2,200.

One chief of the division of redemption, with a salary of \$2,200.

One chief of the division of loans, with a salary of \$2,200.

One chief of the division of accounts, with a salary of \$2,200.

One chief of the division of national banks, with a salary of \$2,200.

Two principal book-keepers, each with a salary of \$2,200.

Two tellers, each with a salary of \$2,200.

Two assistant tellers, each with a salary of \$2,000.

One chief clerk, with a salary of \$2,000.

Fifteen clerks of class four; fifteen clerks of class three; eleven clerks of class two; nine clerks of class one; one messenger in charge of mails, with a salary of \$1,000; nine messengers with a salary of \$900 each; five messengers with a salary of \$700 each; sixty female clerks, with a salary of \$600 each; five laborers, with a salary of \$600 each, and seven female laborers at a salary of \$240 each. And the officers, clerks, and employés hereby authorized shall be in lieu of all the force now employed in the said office. And the amount necessary to pay the salaries of said officers, clerks, and employés, in addition to the amount heretofore provided for the present fiscal year, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SECTION 3. That 20 per cent. be added to the compensation of the females, and of the messengers, watchmen, and laborers employed in the several Departments and under the Commissioner of Public Buildings and the Commissioner of Agriculture, and at the Capitol, to commence on the 1st day of June, 1864, and to terminate at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, but to be calculated only upon the amount of compensation accruing after the 1st day of June, 1864: *Provided, however,* That no salary be increased hereby so as to exceed the sum of \$1,000. And the sums necessary to pay the additional compensation herein specified, for the present and next fiscal years, are hereby appropriated.

SECTION 5. That in addition to the clerical force now authorized by law, the following clerks are hereby authorized in the Office of the Commissioner of Customs, to be employed and continued only during the rebellion and for one year after its close, viz: Two clerks of class four; two clerks of class three; two clerks of class two.

Volume 13, page 161, act of June 25, 1864, section 11, promotes five clerks of class one to third-class clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, and transfers [section 8] from the office of the Paymaster-General to the office of the Third Auditor of the Treasury, twelve clerks of class two, and twenty-five of class one.

Volume 13, page 431, act of February 20, 1865, authorizes a Second Assistant Secretary of War, for the term of one year.

Volume 13, page 449, act of March 2, 1865, authorizes clerical increase as follows:

In office of Second Comptroller: Three of class four, three of class three, three of class two, three of class one, and twelve clerks at an annual salary of \$720 each, and one laborer at an annual salary of \$720.

In office of the Second Auditor: Three clerks of class four, twenty of class three, forty of class two, seventy of class one, one assistant messenger, and three laborers.

In office of the Third Auditor: Five clerks of class four, fifteen of class three, thirty of class two, and fifty of class one.

And also for compensation to temporary clerks and for additional compensation to clerks in the Treasury Department, \$250,000; and provides that they may be classified and compensated, at the discretion of the Secretary, as may be deemed just and with the best regard for the public service. And forbids him awarding any such additional compensation to such clerks after July 1, 1866.

Section 4 of same act provides for the increase of salary of each of the Assistant Secretaries of the Executive Departments, the Assistant Attorney-General, and the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, to commence July 1, 1865, to \$3 500 each per annum.

Volume 13, page 468, act of March 2, 1865, authorizes during the rebellion and for one year thereafter, a Solicitor and Naval Judge-Advocate-General, at a salary of \$3,000.

Volume 14, page 3, act of February 16, 1866, authorizes the Postmaster-General to employ additional clerks as follows: Four of class one, seven of class two, fourteen of class three, four of class four.

Volume 14, page 54, act of May 26, 1866, authorizes the President to appoint an Assistant Secretary of the Navy for six months.

Volume 14, page 55, act of June 1, 1866, establishes the salary of the chief justice and associate justices of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, as follows: Chief justice, \$4,500, and each of the associate justices, \$4,000 each.

Volume 14, page 170, act of July 13, 1866, reorganizes the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue; also authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint the following additional officers and clerks, at salaries hereinafter specified: Two deputy commissioners, at a salary of \$3,000 each; one solicitor, at \$4,000; seven heads of divisions, at a salary of \$2,500 each; thirty-four clerks of class four, forty-five clerks of class three, fifty clerks of class two, thirty-seven clerks of class one, fifty-five female clerks, and five messengers, three assistant messengers, and fifteen laborers.

Volume 14, page 199, act of July 23, 1866, establishes the pay of chief clerk in the office of the Paymaster-General; also reduces the number of clerks of class three to three, and promotes three clerks of class three to the fourth class. Section 2 fixes the salary of the Treasurer of the United States at \$6,500. Section 3 fixes the salary of Commissioner of Public Buildings at \$2,500. Section 4 authorizes the President to appoint a private secretary, at \$3,500; an assistant secretary, at \$2,500; a short-hand writer, at \$2,500; clerk of pardons, at \$2,000, and three clerks of the fourth class, and a steward, at \$2,000. Section 5 authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint an assistant solicitor, at a salary of \$3,000, and also authorizes the Attorney-General to appoint a law-clerk, at a salary of \$2,500. Section 6 increases the salary of female clerks in the several departments, from \$720 to \$900 per annum. Section 7 provides for the addition of 20 per cent. to the compensation of the females, not otherwise provided for by section 3 of act of June 25, 1864, messengers, watchmen, and laborers employed in the several Departments, and under the Commissioners of Public Buildings and Agriculture, and at the Capitol. Section 8 authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to appoint, in the several Bureaus of his Department, in addition to their chief clerks and in lieu of the clerical force now authorized, clerks as follows: Bureau of Yards and Docks, one clerk of class four, two clerks of class three, two clerks of class two, and one clerk of class one. In the Bureau of Navigation, one clerk of class four, one clerk of class two. In the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, one clerk of class four, two clerks of class three, two clerks of class two, and

three of class one. In the Bureau of Ordnance, one clerk of class four, two clerks of class three, and two clerks of class two. In the Bureau of Construction and Repair, one clerk of class four, two clerks of class three, two clerks of class two, and one clerk of class one. In the Bureau of Steam-Engineering, one clerk of class three. In the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, one clerk of class four, three clerks of class three, six clerks of class two, and three clerks of class one. In the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, one clerk of class four, and one clerk of class three.

Volume 14, page 226, section 2, authorizes the President to appoint a Second Assistant Secretary of State, at a salary of \$3,500 per annum, and also an examiner of claims for State Department, at \$3,000 per annum.

Volume 14, page 323, sections 17 and 18, 20 per cent. to Senators, Representatives, and employés of Congress.

Volume 14, page 325, act of July 28, 1866, authorizes 20 per cent. additional compensation to the messenger of the Court of Claims. Also, makes salary of temporary clerks in office of Quartermaster-General same as clerks of class one.

Volume 14, page 330, act of July 28, 1866, establishes Bureau of Statistics, and authorizes Secretary of Treasury to appoint a director, at \$3,500.

Volume 14, page 464, act of March 2, 1867, establishes salary of Superintendent of Government Hospital for the Insane. Section 12 authorizes Secretary of Interior to appoint in office Commissioner of Pensions (page 471) twenty-eight clerks of class one, twenty-four clerks of class two, eighteen clerks of class three, and ten clerks of class four; said clerkships to expire at the end of two years.

Volume 14, page 569, act of February 28, 1867, joint resolution giving additional compensation of 20 per cent. to certain employés in the civil service of the Government at Washington.

Volume 15, page 10, act of March 28, 1867, authorizes Commissioner of Patents to appoint such a number of principal first and second assistant examiners as may be required to transact the current business of the Office: *Provided*, That the whole number of such additional examiners shall not exceed four of each class.

Volume 15, page 43, act of March 19, 1868, authorizes Secretary of Treasury to employ fifty additional clerks in Second Auditor's Office for not more than one year.

Volume 15, page 75, act of June 25, 1868, section 5, abolishes offices of Solicitor, Assistant and Deputy Solicitor, and Assistant Attorney-General, now provided for by law; also authorizes Attorney-General to appoint two clerks of class four, and one clerk at a salary not exceeding \$2,000. Also creates two Assistant Attorney Generals for four years, at \$4,000 each.

Volume 15, page 95, act of July 20, 1868, increases compensation of females employed in Government Printing Office 20 per cent.

Volume 15, page 96, act July 20, 1868, abolishes pardon clerk; also abolishes office of examiner of claims for Department of State, after June 30, 1869; also continues the officers, clerks, and messengers appointed March 14, 1864, in construction branch of Treasury Department, until July 1, 1869, and no longer. Also (page 99) directs Special Commissioner of Revenue to act as Director of Bureau of Statistics; also (page 100) continues in the Office of Commissioner of Pensions the eight clerks of class four, ten of class three, twelve of class two, and twenty-five of class one, authorized by act of February 25, 1863, until

June 30, 1869, and no longer; also (page 102) continues three of class three, authorized by act of February 25, 1863, in Office of Paymaster-General, until the 30th of June, 1869, and no longer; also (page 103) continues the office of Solicitor and Naval Judge-Advocate until March 4, 1869, and no longer; also (page 106) abolishes the Department of Education, and establishes the Office of Education, the chief officer of which shall be called the Commissioner of Education, at a salary of \$3,000.

Section 5 increases the salaries of night-watchmen in Treasury Department from and after the 1st day of July, 1868, to \$900 per annum.

Volume 15, page 196, act of July 27, 1868, section 8, authorizes the Postmaster-General to appoint a superintendent of foreign mails, at a salary of \$3,000, and also one clerk of class four, two of class three, and fixes the salary of superintendent of money-order system at \$3,000. Section 9 authorizes the Postmaster-General to appoint a chief of division for the dead-letter office, at \$2,500.

Volume 15, page 287, act of March 3, 1869, establishes pay of permanent messengers at \$840 and assistant messengers at \$700; laborers, \$720; watchmen, \$720.

Volume 16, page 11, act of April 10, 1869, section 2, establishes salary of the Comptroller of the Treasury at \$5,000 per annum, from July 1, 1869; also, provides that all clerks employed in Office of Paymaster-General, transferred by act of March 3, 1869, from his office to that of the Second Auditor of the Treasury, shall not be continued after May 1, 1869. Section 7 of same act establishes superintendent of the Interior Department at same salary paid superintendent of the Treasury building. Section 8 of same act provides that the two clerks of class one in the Office of the Bureau of Education shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Volume 16, page 44, act of April 10, 1869, provides for an additional associate justice for the Supreme Court of the United States. Section 2 of same act provides for the appointment of nine circuit judges, at a salary of \$5,000 each.

Volume 16, page 148, act of June 7, 1870, increases pay of the bailiff of Court of Claims to \$1,500.

Volume 16, page 161, act of June 21, 1870, section 2, provides that hereafter the supreme court of the District of Columbia shall consist of a chief justice and four associates, at a salary of \$4,500 for the chief, and \$4,000 each for the associates.

Volume 16, page 162, act of June 22, 1870, establishes Department of Justice, of which the Attorney-General shall be the head. Section 2 provides for a Solicitor-General, at a salary of \$7,500; also, two assistants of the Attorney-General, at salaries of \$5,000 each, and transfers [section 3] to the Department of Justice the Solicitor and Naval Judge-Advocate-General, and the Solicitor of the Treasury and his assistants, the Solicitor of Internal Revenue, and the clerks, messengers, and laborers employed in the Office of the Attorney-General, offices of the Solicitor of the Treasury, Naval Solicitor, and Solicitor of Internal Revenue, and the law-officer of the Department of State, now designated as the examiner of claims in said Department. Section 10 fixes the salary of the Solicitor of the Internal Revenue at \$5,000, and allows the Attorney-General a stenographic clerk, at \$2,000, and three additional clerks of the fourth class.

Volume 16, page 198, act of July 8, 1870, attaches the Patent-Office to the Department of the Interior. Section 2 provides that the officers and employés of the Patent-Office shall continue to be one Commissioner of Patents, at \$4,500; one assistant commissioner and three examiners-in-chief, at \$3,000 each; one chief clerk, one examiner in charge of

interferences, and twenty-two principal examiners, at \$2,500 each; twenty-two first assistant examiners, at \$1,800 each; twenty-two second assistant examiners, at \$1,600 each; one librarian, at \$1,800; one machinist, at \$1,600; five clerks of class four, six of class three, fifty of class two, forty-five of class one, and one messenger and purchasing-clerk, at \$1,000. Section three further provides that the Secretary of the Interior may also appoint such additional clerks of classes two and one of lower grades, copyists of drawings, female copyists, skilled laborers, laborers and watchmen, as may be from time to time appropriated for by Congress.

Volume 16, page 243, act of July 12, 1870, abolishes office of superintendent of the Interior Department. Section 2 provides that female clerks, if competent, may be appointed to any of the grades of clerkships known to the law. Section 3 provides that the compensation of all messengers provided for in this act (legislative, executive, and judicial) shall be \$840 per annum; and for all assistant laborers, messengers and watchmen, \$720 per annum. "And after the passage of this act no moneys herein or otherwise appropriated for contingent, incidental or miscellaneous purposes shall be expended or paid for official or clerical compensation; and it shall be the duty of the accounting officers to reject and disallow all such payments as illegal."

Volume 16, page 378, joint resolution, May 27, 1870, authorizes an examiner of claims for the State Department at a salary of \$3,500. And section 2 of the same authorizes additionally 2 clerks of class 4 and 1 of class 3 in said department.

Volume 16, page 432, act of February 25, 1871, authorizes an additional Assistant Attorney-General.

Volume 16, page 482, act of March 3, 1871, authorizes Secretary of the Treasury to employ 3 additional clerks of class 4, and 8 female clerks at \$900, in lieu of 9 clerks of class 2 in the Register's Office.

Volume 16, page 485, act of March 3, 1871, abolishes offices of chief coiner, assistant coiner, assistant assayer, and assistant melter and refiner at the Carson Mint.

Volume 17, page 8, act of April 20, 1871, section 4, authorizes the Secretary of the Interior, in addition to the clerkships authorized by act of May 5, 1860, to promote from the clerks of class one employed in the Census Office, three to be clerks of class four, seven of class three, and fifteen of class two: Provided, that no increase in the total number of clerks employed in said bureau shall be deemed to be authorized hereby: Provided further, that the authority for such additional clerkships of the second, third, and fourth class shall terminate one year from date.

Volume 17, page 85, act of May 8, 1872, establishes salaries of Second Comptroller, Register, and Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department at \$4,000 per annum, and also the judges of the Court of Claims at \$4,500 per annum.

Volume 17, page 130, act of May 18, 1872, authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to employ for one year 6 clerks of class 1, and 6 of class 2.

Volume 17, page 145, act of May 22, 1872, fixes salary of chief clerk of State Department, at \$2,500.

Volume 17, page 284, act of June 8, 1872, revises, consolidates, and amends statutes relating to Post-Office Department, leaving salaries the same.

## APPENDIX F.

## SUMMARY BY DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

## PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

1789: Establishes the salary of the President at \$25,000, and that of the Vice-President at \$5,000.

1853: Vice-President's salary fixed at \$8,000.

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

1789: Secretary, at \$3,500 per annum; chief clerk, at \$—— per annum; an assistant secretary, at \$1,500 per annum; and such clerks as Secretary may find necessary, at an annual pay of \$500.

1792: Adds two principal clerks, at \$800 each.

1796: Secretary authorized to vary, for the present year, compensation of clerks in his Department in such manner as, in his judgment, their services shall require.

1799: Secretary's salary fixed at \$5,000 per annum.

1802: Augmented salary continued for two years.

1804: Continued for three years, and no longer.

1808: Continues the same indefinitely.

1812: Continues the same three years and until the end of the next session of Congress thereafter.

1816: Further continues the provisions of the act of February 20, 1804.

1818: Adds one chief clerk at \$2,000, and two clerks at \$1,600 each; three clerks, at \$1,400 each; and one, at \$1,000.

1824: Adds one messenger and one assistant, whose total pay shall be \$1,050; adds one clerk, at \$1,150.

1827: Adds one clerk, at \$1,400.

1836: Adds two additional clerks, one at \$1,150, and one at \$1,000.

1849: Adds an assistant secretary, at \$3,000 per annum; also his clerk, at \$1,700.

1853: Arranges, in all the Departments, the clerks into classes 1, 2, 3, and 4, at salaries, respectively, of \$900, \$1,200, \$1,500, and \$1,800; and fixes the complement at four clerks of class 1, six of class 2, six of class 3, and five of class 4; and three disbursing clerks, at \$2,000, to be appointed from the clerks of class 4, the same being in lieu of former force; fixes salary of chief clerk at \$2,200; fixes salary of Secretary at \$8,000.

1854: Re-adjusts pay of clerks as follows: Of the 1st class, \$1,200; of the 2d class, \$1,400; of the 3d class, \$1,600.

1862: Assistant Secretary of the Treasury the same as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, \$4,000.

1863: Adds five clerks of class 4.

1864: Adds an assistant secretary, at \$3,000; adds, during the rebellion and for one year after its close, one clerk of class 4, one of class 3, eight of class 2, and fourteen of class 1; and promotes five clerks of class 1 to class 3.

1865: Fixes the salaries of the assistant secretaries at \$3,500.

1868: Increases salaries of night-watchmen in Treasury Department to \$900.

## OFFICE OF THE FIRST AUDITOR.

1789: First Auditor at a salary of \$1,500 per annum. Adds principal clerk at \$600.

1791: Auditor's salary augmented \$400.

1792: Augments salary of the Auditor \$400.

1799: Fixes salary of the Auditor at \$3,000.

1818: Adds one chief clerk at \$1,700, two clerks at \$1,400, six clerks at \$1,150, three clerks at \$1,000, and one clerk at \$800.

1824: Adds one messenger at \$700.

1853: Authorizes chief clerk and augments his salary to \$2,000, and substitutes in lieu of former force three clerks of class one, six clerks of class two, and nine clerks of class three.

1854: Adds two clerks of class one.\*

1864: Adds, for the rebellion and for one year after its close, two clerks of class four, and one clerk of class two.

## OFFICE OF THE SECOND AUDITOR.

1817: Fixes salary of Second Auditor at \$3,000.

1818: Adds one chief clerk at \$1,700, two clerks at \$1,400, six clerks at \$1,150, five clerks at \$1,000, and one clerk at \$800.

1824: Adds one messenger at \$700.

1843: Adds one clerk at \$1,000 for one year.

1853: Authorizes chief clerk and augments his salary to \$2,000, and substitutes in lieu of former force two clerks of class one, six clerks of class two, and eleven clerks of class three.

1863: Adds three clerks of class four, eight clerks of class three, twelve clerks of class two, one assistant messenger, and one laborer.

1864: Adds, during the rebellion and for one year after its close, fifteen clerks of class three, fifty clerks of class two, one hundred and forty clerks of class one, and one clerk at \$900.

1865: Adds three clerks of class four, twenty clerks of class three, forty clerks of class two, seventy clerks of class one, one assistant messenger, and three laborers.

1868: Adds fifty clerks for one year.

## OFFICE OF THE THIRD AUDITOR.

1817: Fixes salary of the Third Auditor at \$3,000.

1818: Adds one chief clerk at \$1,700, five clerks at \$1,400, ten clerks at \$1,150, six clerks at \$1,000, and three clerks at \$800; and, until January 1, 1820, six clerks at \$1,000, and three clerks at \$800.

1824: Adds one messenger and one assistant, whose total pay shall be \$1,050.

1827: Adds two clerks at \$1,000.

1853: Authorizes chief clerk, and augments his salary to \$2,000; and substitutes in lieu of the former force, three clerks of class one, forty-one clerks of class two, and eight clerks of class three.

1863: Adds six clerks of class four, seven clerks of class three, nine clerks of two, class eighteen clerks of class one, and ten copyists, at \$50 per month.

1864: Transferred from the Paymaster-General twelve clerks of class two, and twenty-five clerks of class one.

1864: Adds, during the rebellion and for one year after its close, two clerks of class four, two clerks of class three, five clerks of class two, twenty-four clerks of class one, one messenger and two laborers.

1865: Adds five clerks of class four, fifteen clerks of class three, and thirty clerks of class two.

## OFFICE OF THE FOURTH AUDITOR.

1817: Fixes salary of the Fourth Auditor at \$3,000.

1818: Adds one chief clerk at \$1,700, two clerks at \$1,400, five clerks at \$1,150, four clerks at \$1,000, and one clerk at \$800.

1824: Adds one messenger at \$700.

1853: Authorizes chief clerk, and augments his salary to \$2,000; and substitutes, in lieu of the former force, one clerk of class one, four clerks of class two, and nine clerks of class three.

1864: Adds, during the rebellion and for one year after its close, five clerks of class four, nine clerks of class three, nine clerks of class two, thirty-five clerks of class one, and one laborer.

## OFFICE OF THE FIFTH AUDITOR.

1817: Fixes the salary of the Fifth Auditor at \$3,000.

1818: Adds one chief clerk, at \$1,700; one clerk, at \$1,400; four, at \$1,150; two, at \$1,000, and one, at \$800.

1828: Adds one clerk, at \$1,400; two, at \$1,150, and one messenger, at \$700.

1853: Authorizes chief clerk, and augments his salary to \$2,000, and substitutes, in lieu of the former force, two clerks of class one, three of class two, and two of class three.

1856: Adds one clerk of class three.

1863: Adds one clerk of class four; two, of class three; four, of class two; thirteen, of class one, and six copyists at \$50 per month.

1864: Adds, during the rebellion and for one year after its close, one clerk of class four in lieu of one of three.

## OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY FOR THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, (SIXTH AUDITOR.)

1836: Auditor, at a salary of \$3,000 per annum; one chief clerk, at \$2,000; four principal clerks, at \$1,600; ten, at \$1,400; twenty, at \$1,200; eight, at \$1,000; one messenger, at \$750; one assistant messenger, at \$350; also three clerks, at \$1,400; one, at \$1,200, and one, at \$1,000.

1853: Authorizes chief clerk, and augments his salary to \$2,000, and substitutes, in lieu of the former force, twenty clerks of class one; fifty, of class two; twenty-six, of class three, and five, of class four.

1854: Adds seven clerks of class one.

1857: Adds five clerks of class two.

## COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

1863: Establishes office of Comptroller of the Currency, at a salary of \$5,000; a deputy, at \$2,500, (and the necessary clerks.)

1869: Establishes salary of Comptroller at \$5,000.

## OFFICE OF SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.

1830: Solicitor, at a salary of \$3,500 per annum, and one clerk at \$1,150, and one messenger at \$500, and transfers one clerk from the Fifth Auditor's Office.

1841: Copying clerk authorized.

1851: Augments pay of one clerk, authorized by act of June 17, 1844, to \$1,000.



1853: Authorizes chief clerk, and augments his salary to \$2,000, and substitutes, in lieu of former force, one clerk of class one, two of class two, three of class three, and one of class four.

1863: Adds three additional clerks.

1866: Assistant Solicitor at \$3,000.

1868: Abolishes office of Solicitor, Assistant Solicitor, and Deputy Solicitor.

OFFICE OF THE FIRST COMPTROLLER.

1789: Comptroller, at a salary of \$2,000 per annum. Adds principal clerk at \$800 per annum.

1791: Comptroller's salary augmented \$400.

1792: Augments salary of the Comptroller \$400.

1799: Fixes salary of the Comptroller at \$3,500.

1818: Adds chief clerk at \$1,700, four clerks at \$1,400, five at \$1,150, four at \$1,000, and one at \$800.

1824: Adds one messenger and one assistant, whose total pay shall be \$1,050.

1853: Authorizes chief clerk, and augments his salary to \$2,000, and substitutes in lieu of former force, two clerks of class one, five of class two, and seven of class three.

1864: Adds, for the rebellion and for one year after its close, five clerks of class four, and one of class four in lieu of one of class one.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND COMPTROLLER.

1817: Fixes salary of Second Comptroller at \$3,000.

1818: Adds one chief clerk at \$1,700, two clerks at \$1,400, three at \$1,150, one at \$1,000, and one at \$800; and until January 1, 1820, two at \$1,000, and one at \$800.

1824: Adds one messenger at \$700.

1853: Authorizes chief clerk, and augments his salary to \$2,000; and substitutes, in lieu of former force, three clerks of class one, four of class two, and seven of class three.

1863: Adds four clerks of class four, four of class three, ten of class two, and one assistant messenger, during the rebellion, and for one year after its close.

1864: Adds for the rebellion, and for one year after its close, five clerks of class four, six of class three, ten of class two, and fifteen of class one.

1865: Adds three clerks of class four, three of class three, three of class two, three of class one, and twelve at \$720 each, and one laborer at \$720.

1872: Fixes salary of Second Comptroller at \$4,000.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS.

1849: Commissioner at a salary of \$3,000 per annum, chief clerk at \$1,700; also transfers from the office of the First Comptroller one messenger.

1853: Substitutes, in lieu of former force, three clerks of class one, four of class two, and three of class three.

1864: Adds during the rebellion, and for one year after its close, two clerks of class four, two of class three, five of class two, and four of class one.

## OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD.

1853: Fixes force at one clerk of class one, one of class two, and two of class three.

## OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES.

1789: Treasurer, at a salary of \$2,000 per annum. Adds principal clerk at \$600 per annum.

1792: Augments salary of the Treasurer \$400.

1799: Fixes salary of the Treasurer at \$3,000.

1818: Adds one chief clerk at \$1,700, one clerk at \$1,400, one clerk at \$1,150, and one clerk at \$1,000.

1824: Adds one clerk at \$800, one assistant to chief clerk at \$400, and one messenger at \$700.

1853: Authorizes chief clerk, and augments his salary to \$2,000, and substitutes, in lieu of former force, two clerks of class one, five of class two, and five of class three.

1858: Adds one clerk of class three.

1863: Adds an Assistant Treasurer at \$2,500, a cashier at \$2,400, an assistant cashier at \$2,000, four chiefs of division at \$1,800, a messenger, assistant messenger, and two laborers, and increases salary of Treasurer to \$5,000.

1864: Adds during the rebellion, and for one year after its close, four clerks of class four, two of class three, seventeen of class two, and six of class one.

1864: Reorganizes the office of the Treasurer of the United States as follows: One Assistant Treasurer, at \$2,800; one cashier, at \$2,800; one assistant cashier, at \$2,500; one chief of the division of issues, at \$2,200; one chief of the division of redemption, at \$2,200; one chief of the division of loans, at \$2,200; one chief of the division of accounts, at \$2,200; one chief of the division of national banks, at \$2,200; two principal book-keepers and two tellers, at \$2,200 each; two assistant tellers and one chief clerk, at \$2,000 each; fifteen clerks of class four; fifteen of class three; eleven of class two; nine of class one; one mail-messenger, at \$1,000; nine messengers, at \$900; five messengers, at \$700 each; sixty female clerks, at \$600 each; five laborers, at \$600 each; seven female laborers, at \$240 each; and the force aforementioned shall be in lieu of all the force now employed in said Office.

1866: Salary of Treasurer increased to \$6,500.

## OFFICE OF THE REGISTER OF THE TREASURY.

1789: Register, at a salary of \$1,250 per annum.

1791: Register's salary augmented \$250.

1792: Augments salary of the Register \$500.

1799: Fixes salary of the Register at \$2,400.

1816: Fixes salary of the Register at \$3,000.

1818: Adds one chief clerk at \$1,700, four clerks at \$1,400, three at \$1,150, six at \$1,000, and seven at \$800 each.

1824: Adds one messenger and one assistant, whose total pay shall be \$1,150.

1849: Adds one clerk at \$1,400.

1853: Authorizes chief clerk, and augments his salary to \$2,000; and substitutes, in lieu of the former force, five clerks of class one, eighteen of class two, and four of class three.

- 1854: Adds three clerks of class three, five of class two.  
 1858: Adds one clerk of class three.  
 1863: Assistant Register authorized at \$2,000.  
 1863: Clause limiting office of Assistant Register to one year repealed.  
 1864: Adds during the rebellion, and for one year after its close, four clerks of class four, six of class three, six of class two, eight of class one, and one messenger.  
 1871: Adds three clerks of class four, and eight female clerks at \$900 each, in lieu of nine clerks of class two.  
 1872: Fixes salary of Register at \$4,000.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

- 1862: Commissioner at \$4,000, and such clerks as he may deem necessary.  
 1863: Deputy Commissioner at \$2,500.  
 1866: Reorganizes office, and adds two Deputy Commissioners, at \$3,000 each; one Solicitor, at \$4,000; seven heads of divisions, at \$2,500 each; thirty-four clerks of class four, forty-five of class three, fifty of class two, thirty-seven of class one, fifty-five females, five messengers, three assistant messengers, and fifteen laborers.  
 1870: Salary of the Solicitor increased to \$5,000.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

- 1866: Director, at \$3,500.  
 1868: Authorizes special commissioner of revenue to act as director of statistics.

GENERAL LAND-OFFICE.

- 1812: Establishes in the Treasury Department the General Land-Office, with a head called the Commissioner, at a salary of \$3,000, who may employ a sufficient number of clerks, whose total annual pay shall not exceed \$7,000.  
 1818: Adds one chief clerk at \$1,700; two clerks at \$1,400; three at \$1,150; five at \$1,000; and twelve at \$800.  
 1824: Adds one assistant draughtsman and two colorers for one year. Also one messenger and one laborer, whose total pay shall be \$1,150.  
 1827: Repeals the former acts, and limits force to one clerk at \$1,700; ten at \$1,150; six at \$1,000.  
 1845: Reduces number of clerks to sixty.  
 1853: Authorizes chief clerk, and augments his salary to \$2,000, and substitutes, in lieu of former force, forty clerks of class one, forty of class two, twenty-three of class three, and three of class four.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

- 1789: Secretary of War, \$3,000. Authorized to appoint chief clerk at an annual pay of \$600, and such other clerks as he may find necessary, their annual pay not to exceed \$500 per annum each.  
 1792: Accountant authorized, at an annual pay of \$1,200.  
 1792: Annual pay of chief clerk increased to \$800.  
 1799: Salary of Secretary of War increased to \$4,500.  
 1799: Fixes salary of accountant of War Department at \$2,000.  
 1818: Fixes the force in the War Department at one chief clerk, at

\$2,000; three clerks at \$1,600 each, five at \$1,400 each, eight at \$1,000 each, and five at \$800.

In the Office of the Paymaster-General: One chief clerk, at \$1,700; one clerk at \$1,400, two at \$1,150 each, three at \$1,000 each, and one at \$800.

In the Office of the Adjutant and Inspector General: One clerk at \$1,150, and one at \$1,000.

In the Office of the Ordnance Department: One clerk at \$1,150, one at \$1,000, and one at \$800.

In the Office of Superintendent of Indian Trade: One clerk at \$1,150, one at \$1,000, and one at \$800. And repeals all provisions of law inconsistent with this act, the same being act of April 20, 1818, section three.

1824: In the Office of the Secretary: One messenger and one assistant, whose total pay shall be \$1,150.

In the Office of the Commissary-General: Two clerks, whose total pay shall be \$2,150, and one messenger at \$700.

In the Office of Engineers: Two clerks, whose total pay shall be \$2,150 per annum.

In the Office of the Paymaster-General: One messenger, at \$700.

In the Office of the Quartermaster-General: Ten clerks of class one and one messenger.

In the Office of the Surveyor-General: Two clerks of class one and one laborer.

In the Office of the Paymaster-General: Eight clerks of class one and one messenger.

In the Office of Engineers: One clerk of class one.

In the Office of the Chief of Ordnance: Three clerks of class one.

In the Office of the Commissary-General: Three clerks of class one and one laborer.

Adds in the Surgeon-General's Office, one clerk of class one and one of class two.

In the Paymaster-General's Office: Twenty clerks of class two and twenty clerks of class one.

In the Adjutant-General's Office: Four clerks of class two, six of class one, and ten at \$60 per month.

1827: In the Office of the Engineers: Adds one clerk at \$800.

In the Office of the Adjutant-General: One clerk at \$800.

In the Office of the Commissary-General: One clerk at \$800.

In the Office of the Indian Bureau: One clerk at \$1,000.

1835: In the Office of the Commissary-General: The principal clerk, salary fixed at \$1,600; also, of one clerk at \$1,200 and one of \$1,000.

1836: Clerk in the Indian Office, authorized for four years, at \$1,600 per year; and three clerks in the Pension-Office, for one year, at \$1,000 each.

In the Quartermaster-General's Office: One clerk at \$1,600, one at \$1,200, four at \$1,000 each, and one messenger at \$500.

In the Ordnance-Office: One clerk at \$1,200, and four at \$1,000 each.

In the Adjutant-General's Office: One clerk at \$1,200, and three at \$1,000 each.

In the Engineers Office: One clerk at \$1,000.

In the Commanding-General's Office: One clerk at \$1,000.

In the Indian Office: One clerk at \$1,600, one at \$1,400, one at \$1,200, three at \$1,000 each, and one messenger at \$500.

1853: Fixes salary of Secretary at \$8,000.

1853: Fixes salary of chief clerk at \$2,200.

Authorizes one disbursing clerk at \$2,000.

1853: Substitutes, in lieu of the former force:

In the Office of the Secretary of War: One clerk of class one, two of class two, two of class three, and one of class four.

In the Office of the General-in-Chief: One clerk of class two.

In the Office of the Adjutant-General: Two clerks of class one, five of class two, one of class three, and one of class four.

In the Office of the Quartermaster-General: Three clerks of class one, five of class two, two of class three, and one of class four.

In the Office of the Paymaster-General: Two clerks of class one, three of class two, two of class three, and one of class four.

In the Office of the Commissary-General: Two clerks of class one, two of class two, one of class three, and one of class four.

In the Office of the Surgeon-General: One clerk of class one, one of class two, and one of class four.

In the Office of Engineers: Two clerks of class one, four of class two, two of class three, and two of class four.

In the Ordnance Office: Two clerks of class one, four of class two, one of class three, and one of class four.

1856: In the Office of Engineers: One clerk of class four, and promotes one clerk of class two to the fourth class.

1863: Continues, until June 30, 1869, and no longer, in the Office of the Paymaster-General, three clerks of class three.

1861: Adds temporarily in the Office of the Secretary of War, one clerk of class one, two of class two, two of class three, one of class four, and two assistant messengers.

In the Quartermaster's Department: Five clerks of class one, two of class two, two of class three, one of class four, and two assistant messengers.

In the Office of the Commissary-General: Three clerks of class one and two of class two.

In the Office of the Surgeon-General: One clerk of class three.

In the Office of the Paymaster-General: Three clerks of class two and three of class three.

In the Office of Engineers: Two clerks of class three.

In the Ordnance Office: Two clerks of class one.

1861: Authorizes an Assistant Secretary of War at a salary of \$3,000.

1862: Adds in the Office of the Secretary, four clerks of class one.

In that of the Adjutant General, eighteen clerks of class one and two messengers.

In the Office of the Quartermaster-General: Fifteen clerks of class three, thirty-five of class two, one hundred and ten of class one, and six laborers.

In the Office of the Paymaster-General: Nine clerks of class three, twenty-six of class two, seventy-five of class one, three messengers, and four watchmen, and transfers to the Office of the Third Auditor of the Treasury twelve of class two and twenty-five of class one.

In the Office of the Commissary-General: Ten clerks of class two and thirty of class one.

In the Ordnance Office: Two clerks of class four, seven of class three, eleven of class two, seventy-four of class one, and nine laborers.

In the Engineer Office: One clerk of class four and one of class two.

1862: Authorizes for one year two additional Secretaries of War at \$3,000.

For the rebellion, and for one year thereafter:

1863: Adds in the Office of the Quartermaster-General: Four clerks of class four, ninety of class one, thirty copyists, and six laborers.

Adds in the Signal-Office, two clerks of class two.

Authorizes a Solicitor of the War Department, at a salary of \$2,500.

1864: Authorizes the Second Assistant Secretary of War, for one year, at \$3,000.

1864: In the Office of the Adjutant-General: Two clerks of class four, eight of class three, nineteen of class two, and seventy-four of class one.

In the Office of the Surgeon-General: One clerk at \$1,150 per annum.

In the Office of the Commissary-General: Three clerks, whose total pay shall be \$3,500.

1865: Continues the Second Assistant Secretary of War for one year.

1866: Increases pay of chief clerk in the office of Paymaster-General to \$2,000.

Promotes three clerks of class three to fourth-class clerkships.

### NAVY DEPARTMENT.

1798: Establishes Department of the Navy, with a Secretary of the Navy, at a salary of \$3,000. Authorized to appoint a principal clerk and such other clerks as he may find necessary, at such compensation as provided by law for similar offices in the Treasury Department.

1799: Fixes salary of the Secretary of the Navy at \$4,500.

Fixes salary of accountant of the Navy Department at \$2,000.

1818: Fixes force and pay in the Navy Department at one clerk at \$1,600, two at \$1,400, one at \$1,000, and one at \$800, each; and one at \$1,600, one at \$1,150, and one at \$800, each, for the commissioners in the Navy.

1824. Adds one clerk, at \$1,000.

In the office of the Navy Commissioners: Three clerks and one draughtsman, at \$1,000 each.

In the office of the Secretary; One messenger and one assistant, whose total pay shall be \$1,050.

1827. Adds one clerk, at \$1,000. Increases the pay of one clerk in the office of the Naval Commissioners from \$800 to \$1,000.

1853: Fixes salary of chief clerk at \$2,200. Authorizes a disbursing clerk, at \$2,000.

1853. Fixes salary of Secretary at \$8,000.

Substitutes, in lieu of former force:

In the office of the Secretary: Four clerks of class two, six clerks of class three, and one clerk of class four.

In the Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repairs: One clerk of class one, seven clerks of class two, and one of clerk class four.

In the Bureau of Yards and Docks: One clerk of class one, four clerks of class two, and one clerk of class four.

In the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing: Four clerks of class two and one clerk of class four.

In the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography: Four clerks of class two and one clerk of class four.

In the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery: Two clerks of class two and one clerk of class four.

1861: Authorizes an Assistant Secretary of the Navy, at a salary of \$4,000, and eight clerks of class one.

1862: Adds four clerks of class one.

1862. Adds, in the office of the Secretary, four clerks of class one, a chief clerk, at \$2,200; a disbursing clerk, at \$2,000; five clerks of class three, three clerks of class two, four clerks of class one, and one messenger, one assistant messenger, and two laborers.

In the Bureau of Yards and Docks: One civil engineer, at \$2,000; one chief clerk, at \$1,800; one clerk of class three, three clerks of class two, one clerk of class one, and one draughtsman, at \$1,400, and one messenger and two laborers.

In the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting: One chief clerk, at \$1,800, two clerks of class two, one of class one, and one messenger.

In the Bureau of Navigation: One chief clerk, at \$1,800, one clerk of class two, one clerk of class one, and one messenger.

In the Bureau of Ordnance: One draughtsman, at \$1,400, one clerk of class two, one messenger, and two laborers.

In the Bureau of Construction and Repair: One chief clerk, at \$1,800; one draughtsman, at \$1,400; five clerks of class two, one clerk of class one, one messenger, and one laborer.

In the Bureau of Steam-Engineering: One chief clerk, at \$1,800; one draughtsman, at \$1,400; one assistant draughtsman, at \$1,200; one clerk of class two, one messenger, and one laborer.

In the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing: One chief clerk, at \$1,800, four clerks of class two, one clerk of class one, one messenger, and one laborer.

In the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery: Two clerks of class two and one messenger.

1864: In the Office of the Secretary, during the rebellion and for one year after its close, two clerks of class four.

1865: Authorizes the Solicitor and Naval Judge-Advocate during the rebellion and for one year thereafter, at \$3,000 per annum.

1866: Adds an Assistant Secretary of the Navy for six months from May 26, 1866. Reorganizes Bureau of Navy Department as follows, in addition to their chief clerks, and in lieu of the force now authorized:

In the Bureau of Yards and Docks: One clerk of class four; two of class three; two of class two; and one of class one.

In the Bureau of Navigation: One clerk of class four, and one of class two.

In the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting: One clerk of class four; two of class three; two of class two; and three of class one.

In the Bureau of Ordnance: One clerk of class four; two of class three; and two of class two.

In the Bureau of Construction and Repair: One clerk of class four; two of class three; two of class two; and one of class one.

In the Bureau of Steam-Engineering: One clerk of class three.

In the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing: One clerk of class four; three of class three; six of class two; and three of class one.

In the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery: One clerk of class four, and one of class three.

1868. Continues until March 4, 1869, and no longer, the office of Solicitor and Naval Judge-Advocate.

#### STATE DEPARTMENT.

1789. Secretary of Foreign Affairs, at a salary of \$3,500; authorized to appoint a chief clerk, at an annual pay of \$800, and such other clerks as he may find necessary, their annual pay not to exceed \$500 per annum each.

Additional clerk authorized, at an annual pay of \$800.

1799: Fixes salary of Secretary of State at \$5,000.

1818: Fixes the force to be employed in the Department of State at one chief clerk, at \$2,000; two clerks, at \$1,600 each; four, at \$1,400

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each; one, at \$1,000; two, at \$800 each; one superintendent of the Patent-Office, at \$1,500, and one clerk in the same, at \$1,000, and repeals all inconsistent provisions of law.

1824: Adds one messenger and one assistant, whose total pay shall be \$1,150.

1827: Adds one additional clerk at \$1,600; two, at \$1,000 each, and one for the Patent-Office, at \$800.

1836: Pay of translator of foreign languages and the librarian fixed at \$1,600, and that of the disbursing agent at \$1,450.

1848: Provides for an examiner of claims, at a salary of \$2,000.

1851: Authorizes two additional clerks in the Department of State, at \$2,000, and one at \$1,400.

1853: Creates the office of Assistant Secretary of State, at a salary of \$3,000; fixes salary of the Secretary at \$8,000, and of the Assistant Secretary at \$3,000.

1854: Adds two clerks of class one, one clerk of class two, and one of class three.

1854: Reorganizes and limits force as follows: Three clerks of class one, two clerks of class two, eight clerks of class three, eight clerks of class four, one chief clerk, and a disbursing clerk from class four, at an increase of \$200 per annum.

1857: Provides for an additional clerk of class two.

1866: Authorizes a Second Assistant Secretary of State, at \$3,500 per annum, and an examiner of claims, at \$3,000 per annum.

1868: Abolishes office of examiner of claims after June 30, 1869.

1870: Re-establishes office of examiner of claims, at a salary of \$3,500.

Also, adds two clerks of class four and one of class three.

1872: Fixes salary of chief clerk at \$2,500.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

1849: Creates Department of the Interior, with the following force: Secretary of the Interior, at a salary of \_\_\_\_\_; Assistant Secretary, at a salary of \_\_\_\_\_; one chief clerk, at \$2,000; and authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer the appropriate clerks from the Treasury Department.

1853: Fixes salary of the Secretary at \$8,000.

1853: Fixes salary of the chief clerk at \$2,200.

1853: Authorizes three disbursing clerks, at \$2,000.

1853: And substitutes, in lieu of former force, four clerks of class two, three of class three, and three of class four.

1862: Authorizes an Assistant Secretary of the Interior, at \$3,000.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

1863: Commissioner, at \$3,000; chief clerk, at \$2,000.

## PATENT-OFFICE.

1824: Adds one machinist, at \$700, and messenger, at \$400.

1836: Creates Patent-Office, (in the Department of State), with Commissioner, at \$3,000; chief clerk, at \$1,700; examiner, at \$1,500; two clerks, at \$1,200; one, at \$1,000; a machinist, at \$1,250, and messenger, at \$700.

1837: Authorizes an additional examiner, at \$1,500; one clerk, at \$800; and the necessary temporary clerks.



1851: Provides for two principal examiners and two assistant examiners (additional) of patents.

1853: Authorizes chief clerk, and augments his salary to \$2,000.

1856: Provides for two principal examiners and two assistant examiners.

1861: Establishes the salary of the Commissioner of Patents at \$4,500, that of the chief clerk at \$2,500, and that of the librarian at \$1,800; and the Commissioner may appoint from time to time such principal, first-assistant, and second assistant examiners as may be required, not to exceed four of each class, and forbids annual expenses to exceed the annual receipts.

1861: Adds three examiners-in-chief, at \$3,000 each.

1867: Authorizes such number of principal first and second assistant examiners, not to exceed four of each class, as may be required to transact the current business of the office.

1870: Attaches the Patent-Office to the Department of the Interior, and continues the force as follows: One Commissioner of Patents, at \$4,500; one Assistant Commissioner and three examiners-in-chief, at \$3,000 each; one chief clerk, one examiner in charge of interferences, and twenty-two principal examiners, at \$2,500 each; twenty-two first assistant examiners, at \$1,800 each; twenty-two second assistant examiners, at \$1,600 each; one librarian, at \$1,800; one machinist, at \$1,600; five clerks of class four, six of class three, fifty of class two, forty-five of class one, and one messenger and purchasing clerk, at \$1,000.

#### PENSION-OFFICE.

1835: Continues the office of Commissioner of Pensions for two years and no longer. [Supposed to be under a former arrangement.—COMPILED.]

Section 2 of same act provides for the appointment of Commissioner, and section 3 fixes his salary at \$42,500.

1843: Authorizes Commissioner of Pensions, at \$2,500.

1846: Office of Commissioner continued until March 4, 1849.

1849: Office of Commissioner continued until further legislation.

1853: Authorizes chief clerk, and augments his salary to \$2,000; and substitutes in lieu of former force, ten clerks of class one, thirty of class two, five of class three, and four of class four.

1854: Authorizes in the office of the Commissioner of Pensions five clerks of class two and fifteen clerks of class three.

1854: Adds fifteen clerks of class three.

1862: Adds in the Pension-Office fifteen clerks of class one and five clerks of class two.

1863: Adds for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, eight clerks of class four, ten of class three, twelve of class two, twenty-five of class one, two assistant messengers, and two laborers.

1867: Adds twenty-eight clerks of class one, twenty-four of class two, eighteen of class three, and ten of class four; said clerkships to expire at the end of two years.

1868: Continues until June 30, 1869, and no longer, the eight clerks of class four, ten of class three, twelve of class two, twenty-five of class one, authorized by act of February 25, 1863.

1872: Adds six clerks of class two and six clerks of class one, for one year and no longer.

## INDIAN OFFICE.

1831: Commissioner of Indian Affairs, at a salary of \$3,000 per annum authorizes the necessary clerks to be transferred by the Secretary of War.

1851: Authorizes, additionally, two clerks at \$1,600, one at \$1,400, and one at \$1,200.

1853: Authorizes chief clerk and augments his salary to \$2,000, and substitutes, in lieu of former force, six clerks of class two, six of class three, and three of class four.

## POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

1792: General Post-Office established. Authorizing Postmaster-General, at a salary of \$2,000, with power to appoint an assistant at an annual pay of \$1,000.

1794: Increases compensation of Postmaster-General to \$2,400, and that of his assistant to \$1,200, and allows him four clerks at an aggregate salary of \$2,000.

1799: Fixed salary of Postmaster-General at \$3,000, and of Assistant Postmaster-General at \$1,700.

1806: Postmaster-General authorized to appoint such number of clerks and apportion their pay as he may deem proper; limiting the whole amount of annual pay for clerks to \$9,345.

1810: Postmaster-General allowed two assistants and such clerks as may be necessary to perform the business of his office.

1811: Fixes salary of additional Assistant Postmaster-General at \$1,600.

1818: Postmaster-General is authorized to employ one chief clerk at \$1,700, two clerks at \$1,400, five at \$1,200, nine at \$1,000, and four at \$800 each.

1824: In the office of the Postmaster-General adds four clerks, at \$1,000, and two clerks, at \$800 each, one messenger and one assistant messenger, whose total pay shall be \$ ,050.

1825: "Establishes at the seat of Government a General Post-Office, under the direction of a Postmaster-General, who may appoint two assistants, and such clerks as may be necessary."

1827: Adds five additional clerks at \$1,000, and one at \$1,400.

1836: Creates Third Assistant Postmaster-General, at a salary of \$2,500, and fixes the force authorized in the Department at one chief clerk, at \$2,000; three principal clerks, at \$1,600; ten clerks, at \$1,400; fifteen clerks, at \$1,200; eight, at \$1,000; one messenger, at \$750; three assistants, at \$350, and two watchmen, at \$300 each.

1842: Authorizes a topographer, at \$1,600, and eight additional clerks, three of them at \$1,400 each, four at \$1,200 each; also continues eleven additional clerks, heretofore temporary.

1853: Fixes salary of the Postmaster-General at \$8,000.

1853: Fixes salary of the chief clerk at \$2,200.

1853: Authorizes a disbursing clerk at \$2,000.

1854: Adds three clerks of class two, and two of class three.

1856: Allows four clerks of class one.

1861: Adds three messengers, one for each Assistant Postmaster-General.

1862: Adds twenty-five dead-letter clerks, at \$800 each per annum.

1866: Adds four clerks of class one, seven of class two, fourteen of class three, and four of class four.

1868: Authorizes a superintendent of foreign mails, at a salary of

\$3,000, and one clerk of class four and two of class three, and fixes the salary of the superintendent of the money-order system at \$3,000, and authorizes a chief of division in the dead-letter office, at a salary of \$2,500.

#### ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

- 1789: Authorized at a salary of \$1,500.  
 1791: Salary increased \$400.  
 1792: Salary additionally increased \$400.  
 1799: Fixes salary of Attorney General at \$3,000.  
 1818: Attorney-General allowed one clerk at \$1,000.  
 1830: Salary of Attorney-General increased \$500.  
 1853: Fixes salary of the Attorney-General at \$8,000.  
 1854: Adds one clerk of class one; two of class two, and one of class three.  
 1859: Authorizes the Attorney-General, in lieu of six clerks now employed, to appoint one assistant at a salary \$3,000, and two clerks of class three, and one clerk of class two.  
 1861: Adds two clerks of class two.  
 1866: Authorizes a law-clerk at \$2,500.  
 1868: Authorizes two Assistant Attorneys-General, at a salary of \$4,000 each, in lieu of the solicitor, assistant solicitor, and deputy solicitor of the Court of Claims, and abolishes those offices. And authorizes two additional clerks of the fourth class, and one at \$2,000.  
 1870: Adds stenographic clerk at \$2,000, and three clerks of class four.  
 1870: Authorizes Department of Justice, with Attorney-General for head; provides for a solicitor-general, at \$7,500; also two assistants of the Attorney-General, at salaries of \$5,000. And transfers to the Department of Justice the solicitor and naval judge-advocate-general, and the Solicitor of the Treasury and his assistants, the solicitor of internal revenue, and the clerks, messengers, and laborers employed in the office of the Attorney-General, offices of the Solicitor of the Treasury, naval solicitor, and solicitor of the internal revenue, and the law-officer of the Department of State, now designated as the examiner of claims in said Department.  
 1871: Authorizes an additional Assistant Attorney-General.

#### SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

- 1789: Salaries of Chief Justice, \$4,000. Associate justices, \$4,500 each.  
 1855: Increases salaries of Chief Justice \$6,500. Associate justices at \$6,000.  
 1869: Adds an associate justice of the Supreme Court, and provides for the appointment of nine circuit judges at a salary of \$5,000 each. And provides that the supreme court of the District of Columbia shall consist of a chief justice and four associates, at a salary of \$4,500 for the chief and \$4,000 each for the associates.  
 1872: Fixes the salaries of the judges of the Court of Claims at \$4,500 per annum.

#### COURT OF CLAIMS.

- 1856: Authorizes an assistant solicitor at \$3,500; a deputy at \$2,500; clerk at \$3,000, and an assistant clerk at \$2,000.

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1863: Two additional judges, solicitor, assistant solicitor, and deputy solicitor, also a bailiff, at \$1,000.

1870: Salary of bailiff increased to \$1,500.

1872: Salaries of judges fixed at \$4,500.

RECAPITULATION.

It appears from the foregoing summary that the following is the clerical force now authorized by law in the various Executive Departments of the Government :

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Secretary, Assistant Secretary, chief clerk, four clerks of class one, six clerks of class two, six clerks of class three, ten clerks of class four, three of whom are to be disbursing clerks. One messenger and one assistant messenger.

FIRST AUDITOR.

Auditor, chief clerk, five clerks of class one, six of class two, and nine of class three. One messenger.

FIRST COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

Comptroller, chief clerk, two clerks of class one, five of class two, and seven of class three, one messenger, and one assistant messenger.

SECOND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

Comptroller, chief clerk, six clerks of class one, seven of class two, ten of class three, three of class four, twelve at \$720, one messenger, one laborer.

SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Auditor, chief clerk, seventy-four clerks of class one, fifty-eight of class two, thirty-nine of class three, six of class four, and one at \$900, one messenger, two assistant messengers, and four laborers.

THIRD AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Auditor, chief clerk, forty-six clerks of class one, ninety-two of class two, thirty of class three, eleven of class four, and ten copyists, one messenger, and one assistant messenger.

See transfer of clerks from Quartermaster-General's Office.

Office of Solicitor abolished, 1868. Salary of Solicitor increased in 1870.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

See printed extract from postal code of 1871 or 1872.

Supreme Court, Court of Claims, and supreme court of District of Columbia omitted.

FOURTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Auditor, chief clerk, one clerk of class one, four of class two, nine of class three, and one messenger.

FIFTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Auditor, chief clerk, fifteen clerks of class one, seven of class two, five of class three, one of class four, six copyists, and one messenger.

SIXTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Auditor, chief clerk, twenty-seven clerks of class one, fifty-five of class two, twenty-six of class three, and five of class four, one messenger, and one assistant messenger.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

Comptroller, Deputy Comptroller, "necessary clerks."

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS.

Commissioner, chief clerk, three clerk of class one, four of class two, and three of class three, one messenger, transferred from office of First Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD.

One clerk of class one, one of class two, and two of class three.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES.

Treasurer, assistant treasurer, one cashier, one assistant cashier, five chiefs of division, two principal book-keepers, two tellers, two assistant tellers, one chief clerk, fifteen clerks of class four, fifteen of class three, eleven of class two, nine of class one, sixty female clerks at \$600, one mail messenger, nine messengers at \$900, five messengers at \$700, five laborers at \$600, and seven female laborers at \$240 each.

OFFICE OF THE REGISTER.

Register, assistant register, chief clerk, five clerks of class one, twenty-three of class two, and eight of class three, one messenger, and one assistant messenger.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

Commissioner, two Deputy Commissioners, one Solicitor, seven heads of divisions, thirty-four clerks of class four, forty-five of class three, fifty of class two, thirty-seven of class one, fifty-five females, five messengers, three assistant messengers, and fifteen laborers.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

Director.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

Secretary, chief clerk, five clerks of class one, two of class two, two of class three, one of class four, one messenger and one assistant messenger.

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OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

One chief clerk, ninety-four clerks of class one, twenty-four of class two, nine of class three, three of class four, and two messengers.

OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

One chief clerk, two hundred and three clerks of class one, forty of class two, seventeen of class three, five of class four, thirty copyists, and six laborers.

OFFICE OF THE PAYMASTER-GENERAL.

One chief clerk, seventy-seven clerks of class one, twenty-nine of class two, eight of class three, four of class four, and four watchmen.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL.

One chief clerk; three clerks, at \$1,150 each; thirty-two clerks of class one, twelve of class two, one of class three, and one of class four.

OFFICE OF THE SURGEON-GENERAL.

One chief clerk; one clerk, at \$1,150; one of class one, one of class two, and one of class four.

OFFICE OF ENGINEERS.

One chief clerk; two clerks, of class one, four of class two, two of class three, and five of class four.

ORDNANCE OFFICE.

One chief clerk; seventy-six clerks of class one, fifteen of class two, eight of class three, three of class four, and nine laborers.

SIGNAL-OFFICE.

Two clerks of class two.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL-IN-CHIEF.

One clerk of class two.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

IN THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

Secretary; one chief clerk; one disbursing clerk; twelve clerks of class one, four of class two, six of class three, and one of class four.

OFFICE OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

One chief clerk; one clerk of class one, two of class two, two of class three, and one of class four.

OFFICE OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

One chief clerk; one clerk of class one, two of class two, two of class three, and one of class four.

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

One chief clerk; three clerks of class one, six of class two, three of class three, and one of class four.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE AND HYDROGRAPHY.

One chief clerk; two clerks of class two, two of class three, and one of class four.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

One chief clerk; one clerk of class three, and one of class four.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

lerk; one clerk of class two, and one of class four.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

One chief clerk; three clerks of class one, three of class two, two of class three, and one of class four.

BUREAU OF STEAM-ENGINEERING.

One chief clerk, and one clerk of class three.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

Secretary; First and Second Assistant Secretary; one chief clerk; one disbursing clerk to be appointed from class four; five clerks of class one, four of class two, nine of class three, and eight of class four.  
(Translator of foreign languages and librarian.)

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Secretary; Assistant Secretary; chief clerk; four clerks of class two, three of class three, and three of class four.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Commissioner, and chief clerk.

PATENT-OFFICE.

Commissioner; one Assistant Commissioner; three examiners-in-chief; one chief clerk; one examiner in charge of interferences; twenty-two principal examiners, twenty-two first assistant examiners; twenty-two second examiners; one librarian; one machinist; five clerks of class four, six of class three, fifty of class two, forty-five of class one, and one messenger and purchasing clerk.

PENSION-OFFICE.

Commissioner; chief clerk; twenty-five clerks of class one, forty of class two, thirty-five of class three, and four of class four.

INDIAN-OFFICE.

Commissioner; chief clerk; six clerks of class two, five of class three, and three of class four.

LAND-OFFICE.

Commissioner; chief clerk; forty clerks of class one, forty of class two, twenty-three of class three, and three of class four.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Attorney-General; one assistant; one law-clerk; two clerks of class three, and three clerks of class two.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Attorney-General; Solicitor-General, three Assistant Attorneys-General; one stenographic clerk, and three clerks of class four; and receives, by transfer, the Solicitor and Naval Judge-Advocate-General; the Solicitor of the Treasury and his assistants; the Solicitor of Internal Revenue; and the clerks, messengers, and laborers employed in the office of the Attorney-General; Solicitor of the Treasury; Naval Solicitor; and Solicitor of the Internal Revenue; and the law-officer of the Department of State, now designated as the examiner of claims in said Department.