

THE PAPERS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON



From Albert Gallatin

DEAR SIR

Monday [11 July 1803]

I enclose a letter from the Collector of Philada respecting a new modification of mr Bond's complaint

a letter from a gentleman in Providence respecting a New Bank

a letter from the Superint. of mil. stores

recommendations in favr. of Mr Nicholas & Mr Garrard which I had forgotten to enclose

a list of officers of the external revenues and some corrections of your own list

Be good enough to look at them & I will call tomorrow to explain some parts & to have some conversation on those several subjects as well as on Louisiana.

With respectful attachment Your obedt. Servt.

ALBERT GALLATIN

RC (DLC); partially dated; endorsed by TJ as received from the Treasury Department on 11 July and "Bond's complt. republican bank. Superintendt. mily. stores" and so recorded in SJL. Enclosures: (1) Peter Muhlenberg to Gallatin, Philadelphia, 8 July 1803, noting that Phineas Bond was giving "a different turn" to his concern over vessels clearing the port with articles of contraband on board; Bond now charges that two vessels, the schooners *Nancy* and *Adventure*, are owned by Frenchmen and armed as privateers; Muhlenberg assures Gallatin that the two vessels "are not own'd by Frenchmen, but by Citizens of the United States" and there is no evidence "the vessels were intended for Cruizers"; the *Nancy* cleared for Cap-Français, Saint-Domingue, on 5 July, with neither guns nor military stores on board; the *Adven-*

ture cleared on 7 July, with a cargo of flour, soap, and nankeens, and armed with four mounted gun carriages and ammunition for defense of the vessel; the owner of the *Adventure* is French-born, but Alexander J. Dallas, the district attorney, reports that he is a naturalized U.S. citizen and "A Merchant of great respectability and generally esteem'd"; the owner produced his papers along with instructions to the captain to proceed to Jamaica in case of a blockade at Cap-Français (Tr in DNA: RG 59, NL). (2) Seth Wheaton and Henry Smith to Gallatin, Providence, Rhode Island, 1 July 1803, informing the Treasury secretary that Providence Republicans are considering the establishment of a bank "supported entirely by Individuals who are warmly attached to the present Administration"; the Providence Bank, where U.S. Treasury funds

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are now deposited, is controlled by Federalists, who favor others of their party and influence “the political conduct of their more dependant fellow citizens,” indicating the need for another bank; assurances that Gallatin will transfer public deposits to the new bank “will greatly promote the undertaking,” gratify the Republican “monied Interest” in Providence, and “advance the public welfare” (RC in NHi: Gallatin Papers; endorsed: “Henry Smith on Establishing a Bank”). (3) List of Officers of the External Revenue, 4 Mch. 1801-16 June 1803, organized by states and territories with seven columns labeled “Districts,” “Ports,” “Offices,” “Officers on the 4th of March 1801,” “Remarks,” “Successors,” and “date of first Commission”; the “Offices” column includes that of collector, naval officer, and surveyor at the various ports, with many districts in Massachusetts having ports with collectors only and those in North Carolina with surveyors only; the “Remarks” column gives reasons for a new appointment, with comments including “dead,” “misbehaviour,” “resigned,” “vacant,” “abolished,” and “erected” or “organized,” with the date for newly established offices; there is no entry under “Remarks” for many changes in officers; the “Successors” column names TJ’s appointees, including collectors at 35 out of a total of 90 ports, naval officers at 4 out of 13, and surveyors at 20 out of 65 (MS in DNA: RG 59, Appointment Papers; in a clerk’s hand). (4) For Gallatin’s corrections of a list by TJ, see Document vi of the group of documents on the party

affiliation of federal officeholders, at 11 July. For other enclosures, see below.

BOND’S COMPLAINT: see Enclosure No. 1, above, and Enclosure No. 2, described at Gallatin to TJ, 12 July (second letter).

The Roger Williams Bank in PROVIDENCE received a charter from the Rhode Island General Assembly in late 1803. Seth Wheaton and Sylvanus Martin, bankruptcy commissioners at Providence, Jonathan Russell, collector at Bristol, Samuel Thurber, Jr., and Henry Smith were among the Republican directors of the NEW BANK. In the next three years, the Roger Williams Bank received over \$500,000 in public deposits (*The Charter of the Roger Williams Bank, in Providence* [Providence, 1803; Shaw-Shoemaker, No. 4990], 12; ASP, *Finance*, 2:216-17; Vol. 33:187-8; Vol. 37:602-3).

SUPERINT. OF MIL. STORES: William Irvine (Vol. 38:93n). The correspondence has not been found.

TJ may have given Gallatin the recommendations he had received for Robert C. NICHOLAS and William GARRARD, as TJ and his secretary of the Treasury were deciding on the appointment of a commissioner to serve along with Ephraim Kirby in the district East of Pearl River (see TJ to Gallatin, [9 July 1803], second letter, and Gallatin to TJ, 9 July). Gallatin had evidently FORGOTTEN to return them in his letter of the 9th. For the recommendations, see John Brown to TJ, 5 Dec. 1802, and Wilson Cary Nicholas to TJ, 31 May 1803.

From Albert Gallatin

SIR,

Treasury Department July 11th. 1803.

I had the honor, on the 5th. october 1802, to communicate the opinion of the Collector of Boston, that another mate should be added to the revenue cutter. Since which similar applications have been made from almost every collector who has a Cutter under his direction. Upon mature deliberation I think that the measure will be conducive to the safety of the revenue; and that it will be also proper to authorize an encrease in the crew, of two men or boys. It appears

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certain that the cutters cannot always man their boats for the purpose of boarding vessels, and leave a sufficient number of hands to manage the cutter; and the want of an additional mate, often prevents the master leaving an officer on board foreign vessels, even when suspicious circumstances recommend this cautionary measure. Some symptoms of an inclination to smuggle, have lately appeared, which, as they render it necessary for the cutters to be more at sea, than had been usual, induce me to submit, at present, this alteration in the establishment, to your decision.

I have the honor to be very respectfully Sir, your obed. Servt.

ALBERT GALLATIN

RC (DLC); in a clerk's hand, signed by Gallatin; at foot of text: "The President of the United States"; endorsed by TJ as received from the Treasury Depart-

ment on 11 July and "revenue cutters" and so recorded in SJL.

Benjamin Lincoln's 1802 OPINION has not been found, but see Vol. 38:445-6.

Memorandum from Albert Gallatin, with Jefferson's Note

[ca. 11 July 1803]

Officers of the external revenue

The sea shore from St. Croix to St. Mary's, the northern frontier from Lake Champlain to Lake Superior both inclusive, the Mississippi, & the Ohio below the Pennsylvania line are divided into Districts. In each District there is one Port of entry; and in several districts, there are, besides the port of entry, one or more Ports of delivery only. Every port of entry is also a port of delivery. All goods imported in a district must be entered at the port of entry, whether they are intended to be landed there or at any port of delivery in the district; and goods must be landed at the port of entry or at one of the ports of delivery. For each District there is one Collector whose authority extends over the whole district & who must reside at the Port of entry. There are, at present Districts & Collectors. In of the districts there is a Naval Officer residing at the Port of entry. In , including the last mentioned, there is also for the Port of entry a Surveyor residing there. In the other districts the duties of Surveyor devolve on the Collector. There is a number of Districts having subordinate ports of delivery, where the powers of the officers residing at the port of entry extend in every instance over all the ports of delivery; but in several

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extensive Districts, although the powers of the Collector extend over the whole district, there is a Surveyor attached to each port of delivery. In every port, whether of entry or delivery, where there is a Surveyor, he receives also a commission of Inspector of the revenue for the port: that commission, in ports of entry where there is no Survey[or,] is given to the Collector.

[*Note by TJ:*]

duty of Collectors.

1799. Mar. 2. Surveyors

c. 128. § 21. Naval officers

Inspectors

MS (DLC: TJ Papers, 133:22992); in Gallatin's hand, with TJ's note in left margin; undated; frayed at margin; endorsed by TJ as received from the Treasury Department in July 1803 and "organization of [...]."

Gallatin may have sent TJ this memorandum on revenue DISTRICTS about the same time he enclosed the List of Officers of the External Revenue, 4 Mch. 1801-16 June 1803 (see Enclosure No. 3, described at Gallatin to TJ, [11 July 1803], first letter). The list included the COLLECTOR for each district and the NAVAL OFFICER and SURVEYOR, where applicable, all officers appointed by the president. Here Gallatin notes that if a surveyor is appointed, he receives the COMMISSION

OF INSPECTOR as well. The collector receives the commission only if the district has no surveyor. In several instances, TJ had to issue separate commissions for inspector, because they were not included with the original appointment (see Vol. 37:324-5; Vol. 38:680, 682n; Vol. 39:130-3). In his note, TJ referred to the 2 Mch. 1799 "Act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," which names the port of entry and ports of delivery for each collection district. For instance, the state of New Hampshire had one district, with Portsmouth being the sole port of entry and New Castle, Dover, and Exeter named ports of delivery. Section 21 of the act describes the duties of the revenue officers (U.S. Statutes at Large, 1:627, 642-4).

To Horatio Gates

DEAR GENERAL

Washington July 11. 03.

I accept with pleasure, and with pleasure reciprocate your congratulations on the acquisition of Louisiana: for it is a subject of mutual congratulation as it interests every man of the nation. the territory acquired, as it includes all the waters of the Missouri & Missisipi, has more than doubled the area¹ of the US. and the new part is not inferior to the old in soil, climate, productions, & important communications. if our legislature dispose of it with the wisdom we have a right to expect, they may make it the means of tempting all our² Indians on the East side of the Missipi to remove to the West, and of condensing instead of scattering our population. I find our opposition is very will-

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ing to pluck feathers from Munroe, although not fond of sticking them into Livingston's coat. the truth is, both have a just portion of merit, & were it necessary or proper it could be shewn that each has rendered peculiar services, & of important value. these grumblers too are very uneasy lest the administration should share some little credit for the acquisition, the whole of which they ascribe to the accident of war. they would be cruelly mortified could they see our files from May 1801, the first organisation of the administration, but more especially from April 1802. they would see that, tho' we could not say when war would arise, yet we said with energy what would take place when it should arise. we did not, by our intrigues, produce the war: but we availed ourselves of it when it happened. the other party saw the case now existing on which our representations were predicated, and the wisdom of timely sacrifice. but when these people make the war give us every thing, they authorise us to ask what the war gave us in their day? they had a war. what did they make it bring us? instead of making our neutrality the grounds of gain to their country, they were for plunging into the war. and if they were now in place, they would now be at war against the Atheists & disorganisers of France. they were for making their country an appendage to England. we are friendly, cordially & conscientiously friendly to England. but we are not hostile to France. we will be rigorously just, and sincerely friendly to both. I do not believe we shall have as much to swallow from them as our predecessors had.

With respect to the territory acquired, I do not think it will be a separate government as you imagine. I presume the island of N. Orleans and the settled country on the opposite bank, will be annexed to the Missipi territory. we shall certainly endeavor to introduce the American laws there, & that cannot be done but by amalgamating the people with such a body of Americans as may take the lead in legislation & government. of course they will be under the Governor of Missisipi. the rest of the territory will probably be locked up from American settlement, and under the self³ government of the native occupants.

You know that every sentence from me is put on the rack by our opponents to be tortured into something they can make use of. no caution therefore I am sure is necessary against letting my letter go out of your own hands. I am always happy to hear from you, and to know that you preserve your health. present me respectfully to mrs Gates, and accept yourself my affectionate salutations and assurances of great respect & esteem.

TH: JEFFERSON

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RC (NN); at foot of first page: "General Gates." PrC (DLC); with Gates's name at foot of first page overwritten in ink.

¹Word interlined in place of "compass."

²Word interlined in place of "the."

³Word interlined.

From Benjamin Hawkins

Creek agency 11 July 1803

I had the pleasure to receive your favour by Mr. Hill at a time when my mind was greatly agitated with the state of affairs in my agency. The opposition with us joined by the Simanolie seemed determined to usurp the direction of affairs, to place a chief of their own choice over the nation, and to disturb the peace of the agency. In their progress, meeting but little opposition publicly, they believed that to be true which they wished to be true, organized their body, formed an imaginary union of the four nations under one leader, and began to fulminate edicts of death against their opponents. The plan to counteract them was devised in november, steadily persued and executed with dignity, at the time, when the opposition had brought their plan, to that awful crisis, which crowns with success or annihilates both project and projectors. And we have been so singularly fortunate hitherto as to do this without bloodshed.

Occupied as I have been I have had but little time to devote to my friends or to that crisis in our affairs which threatened the dissolution of our government. I was surprised at what I heard, but never dispaired, as I firmly believed the elective system had the proper corrective and would place us right and keep us so. The bitterness with which the Federal sect tincture every thing opposed to their hopes and persuits shews their disappointment and their deadly hatred to those who administer the government. Possessing, and avowing this hatred, they must have expected to be placed in a situation to contemplate on their own conduct and contrast it with that of their successors. As the change has taken place, and peace economy and a government bot-tomed on popular election is the order of the day, there is no doubt the United States will be consolidated in their antient principles.

It has afforded me and those with whom I am placed much satisfaction to understand from yourself your personal dispositions and opinions respecting the Indians, we feel ourselves worthy of the trust confided to us and shall act accordingly. The business of hunting has already as you suggest become insufficient to furnish cloathing and subsistence to the Creeks. Stock raising, agriculture and household manufactures are essential to their preservation and must be resorted

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to. I have encouraged them by all the means in my power as well private as public. They begin to be the general theme of conversation, have taken deep root and success finally is no longer doubtful. I intend next year to introduce letters. By turning their minds to things useful, and by teaching them to rely upon their own exertions and resources for support, they will become honest and peaceable neighbours, they will first seek the necessaries, then the Luxuries of life, and in this way they can and will spare their superfluous land.

The idea of incorporating them with us is not a novel one. It was first suggested in a conference of the commissioners of the United States appointed to treat with the southern Indians at Keowee in the year 1785. It was carried so far then by some of the commissions as to admit them into Congress as a state. but instead of this it was provided in the treaty with the Cherokees that they might send a deputy of their choice to Congress. The Creeks are less mixed with white people than any other indians and adhere rigidly to their antient customs in most things. They are excessively jealous and the women have invariably the habit of governing absolutely in all cases when connected with a white man. The husband is a tenant at will only so far as the occupancy of the *premises* of the woman but permanently bound in his property if he has children. Towards a white man a woman can commit no crime, if she is adulterous, it is a subject of laughter whereas if her husband was red she would forfeit her ears. Men of spirit fly from this; tame and base ones submit, and such people have given¹ a taint to the opinion formed of us by the red people. I witnessed myself the degradation of the white man, and the rude insatiable conduct of their wives and families in several instances. I came in favour of the idea of forming amorous connexions with the women, had it in contemplation to set the example myself and order all my assistants to follow; commenced it with the Blacksmiths, was myself at the expense of an experiment under my own eye, and in my own yard, and found it would not do. The wife and family first took directions of the provisions, then the house and pay and finally the absolute government of every thing at the agency whether connected with the Smith or not. The Smiths and their wives parted, and I published an order against such connexion in future, and prohibited all amorous intercourse between red and white people at the agency. My young men were permitted to go to town after girls, and to have white girls, who, if they were clean neat and usefully instructive to the indian women were permitted to reside at the agency and to be at my table. Indian women were invited to dine at the agency, treated with the most friendly attention, and on the footing of daughters of

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the house. This banished jealousy and gives a considerable degree of influence over them and their connexions. A perseverance in this line has brought the Indian women to reflect on and form proper ideas on the subject. They have recently made propositions to me to submit themselves and children to be governed by white men if I will rescind the order; I have some young girls of good families raised under my own roof to usefulness, with whom I shall begin the experiment a new, with the smiths and strikers in the public service, or such young men as I can get to marry them, and settle out on farms at such places as I shall direct.

If we succeed in bringing the Indian mind to accommodate Georgia to Ocmulgee we shall have gained much as that boundary will satisfy Georgia for the present and may remain for ten or twenty years, which will give the time as well as the means to perfect our plan of civilization. I need no stimulus from you on this head, and my journal to the proper officer will shew you the course I have pursued and am pursuing to attain it. The issue is doubtful.

The suspicions excited in Georgia are for local and private² purposes and by speculative characters. The plan has some affinity to assassination, as I reside 200 miles from the frontiers, they combined their measures so as to succeed before a scrutiny could be had. It was first tried with the grand juries of some courts and failed, and then by the Legislature of which the members are already ashamed. I was apprised at the Treaty of F. Wilkinson of an attempt to oust the agent for Indian affairs, and witnessed myself, some of the cunning, and blunderbuss language, of the person sealing the office, but it excited in me contempt only towards those concerned, and I did not think it worth while to report it to the Secretary of War. In truth, I have been so much occupied with the divisions among the Indians, the projects of Bowles, the helpless situation of my neighbours of Spain, the plan of civilization and the diffusing generally a spirit of peace and good will to all men, that I have but little time to devote to myself.

Accept for your present and future prosperity the sincere wishes of My dear Sir, your friend and obedient Servant,

BENJAMIN HAWKINS

RC (DLC); at foot of first page: "Mr. Jefferson"; endorsed by TJ as received 10 Aug. and so recorded in SJL.

YOUR FAVOUR BY MR HILL: TJ to Hawkins, 18 Feb. 1803, which had been carried by Hawkins's assistant, William Hill (Vol. 39:334, 546-9).

THE OPPOSITION WITH US: Hawkins had come under increased pressure by both American and Spanish authorities to apprehend British adventurer William Augustus Bowles, the self-proclaimed "Director General of Muscogee," whose activities in East Florida were blamed for strengthening Creek resolve against fur-

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ther land cessions to the United States. Hawkins used a gathering of Creeks, Cherokees, Choctaws, and Chickasaws planned for May 1803 at the Hickory Grove (near present-day Montgomery, Alabama) to lure Bowles into United States territory, believing that Bowles would use the opportunity to reassert his influence among the southern Indians and have himself declared “a king of the four nations.” Arriving at the council with a band of Seminole followers, Bowles was seized by a party of Upper Creeks, handcuffed, and carried away to be turned over to Spanish authorities in West Florida. He was eventually imprisoned at Havana, where he died in 1805 (Florette Henri, *The Southern Indians and Benjamin Hawkins, 1796-1816* [Norman, Okla., 1986], 233-8; J. Leitch Wright, Jr., *William Augustus Bowles: Director General of the Creek Nation* [Athens, Ga., 1967], 162-7, 171; Madison, *Papers, Sec. of State Ser.*, 5:14-15, 44, 49, 161-3; Vol. 32:52n; Vol. 36:154-7n; Vol. 37:8n).

THAT CRISIS IN OUR AFFAIRS: in his 18 Feb. letter, TJ remarked on Hawkins’s long absence “from this part of the world” and the “great change in social intercourse” that had occurred in the interim. In particular, TJ emphasized the schism over the Jay Treaty that “went on widening and rankling till the years 98. 99. when a final dissolution of all bonds civil & social appeared imminent.” Since then, however, the people had awakened from the “phrenzy,” returned to their “sober & antient principles,” and united overwhelmingly behind a sentiment of “peace, economy, and a government bottomed on popular election in it’s legislative & Executive branches” (Vol. 39:546).

For the SUSPICIONS EXCITED IN GEORGIA that accused Hawkins of favoring Creek interests over those of the United States, see Vol. 39:518-23, 548.

¹Word interlined.

²Preceding two words interlined.

To Meriwether Lewis

TH: JEFFERSON TO CAPT. LEWIS

Washington July 11. 03

I inclose you your pocket book left here. if the dirk will appear passable by post, that shall also be sent, when recieved. your bridle, left by the inattention of Joseph in packing your saddle, is too bulky to go in that way. we have not recieved a word from Europe since you left us. be so good as to keep me always advised how to direct to you. accept my affectionate salutations & assurances of constant esteem.

PrC (DLC); endorsed by TJ in ink on verso.

JOSEPH: Joseph Dougherty.

Party Affiliation of Federal Officeholders

- I. MEMORANDUM FROM HENRY DEARBORN, [CA. MAY 1803]
- II. TABLE ON PARTY AFFILIATION OF FEDERAL OFFICEHOLDERS
IN THE STATES, [BEFORE 11 JULY 1803]
- III. TABLE OF FEDERAL OFFICEHOLDERS IN THE STATES, [CA. 11 JULY 1803]
- IV. TABLE OF OFFICEHOLDERS IN THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT;
[CA. 11 JULY 1803]
- V. NOTES ON REPUBLICAN APPOINTMENTS, [CA. 11 JULY 1803]
- VI. ALBERT GALLATIN'S COMMENTS, [CA. 11 JULY 1803]

E D I T O R I A L N O T E

Spurred by dissension in Republican ranks in Philadelphia over Federalists who remained in lucrative offices, Jefferson decided to study the party affiliation of those who had received presidential appointments. Writing Peter Freneau on 20 May, he reviewed his administration's patronage policy, noting that when he took office the Federalists "possessed all." By removing those Federalists who took "an active & bitter part against the order of things established by the public will" and through delinquencies, resignations, and deaths, Republicans now had "our full proportion of offices in all the states except Massachusetts." To support this assertion, Jefferson collected and evaluated evidence during the weeks before he left for Monticello. Writing William Duane on 24 July in response to the Address of the Philadelphia Ward Committees, the president contended that of the 316 offices "subject to appointment & removal by me 130. only are held by federalists." The documents printed below provide insight into how he arrived at those numbers. In Document III, Jefferson calculated that 158 officers, exactly half of his total, were Republicans.

Of the 316 offices, 109 were in the "general" government composed of the executive officers in Washington; holders of diplomatic and consular posts; officers of the U.S. Mint in Philadelphia; and officers of the territorial governments, including land office receivers and registers (see Document IV). The 207 federal offices held at the state level were the collectors, naval officers, and surveyors appointed by the president to collect external revenues; the marshals and district attorneys appointed as officers of the federal courts; and loan commissioners (see Document II). All of these appointments required Senate approval. Jefferson excluded judicial and military appointees from the count, arguing that they were not removable "but by established process." He excluded internal revenue officers because their offices were discontinued through repeal of the direct taxes. He left out postmasters because they were "solely within the gift & removal of the Post Mast. Genl. the President & Senate having nothing to do with them" (Vol. 40:466). Government clerks, who were appointed by the department heads and did not require Senate approval, were also excluded. With the passage of the April 1802 amendment of the Judiciary Act, the president became responsible for the naming of bankruptcy

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commissioners. Jefferson paid careful attention to these nominees and entered their names on several lists, including the chronological one he kept throughout his presidency (Vol. 37:697-711). The Senate did not confirm these appointments, however, and Jefferson, realizing the Bankruptcy Act would be repealed during the next session of Congress, did not include the bankruptcy commissioners in his study. The president was undecided over incorporating the officers of revenue cutters, perhaps because they were part of the custom house establishment. Their appointments did not require Senate confirmation and their names usually did not appear on his list. In the end, Jefferson excluded them in Document II, but not before he had entered them at several states in Document III, where he calculated the total number of officers.

The president received input from at least two members of his cabinet. Henry Dearborn's memorandum (Document I) provides the party affiliation of government clerks and of army, navy, and marine corps officers. If these categories had remained in Jefferson's calculations, Federalists would have outnumbered Republicans by more than two to one. On 11 July, Gallatin sent the president an updated list of the collectors, naval officers, and surveyors at each port, that is, all customs officers appointed by the president and confirmed by the Senate. The manuscript had separate columns for those selected after Jefferson took office and the reason for the change. The list included the latest nominations: Thomas Durfee, surveyor at Tiverton, Rhode Island; Charles Gibson, surveyor at Easton, Maryland; and Brian Hellen, collector at Beaufort, North Carolina. All of them had been appointed to newly created posts in June 1803 (see Enclosure No. 3, listed and described at Gallatin to TJ, [11 July], first letter). Assuming that only Federalists were appointed before 3 Mch. 1801 and only Republicans after that date, the schedule enabled the president to determine the affiliation of external revenue officers. Jefferson also turned to the roll of civil, military, and naval officers in the United States, which Gallatin compiled in 1801 and published in early 1802. The roll provided the names of all employees in charge of collecting the revenues, including weighers, gaugers, and masters and mates of the revenue cutters. The president sent the Treasury secretary at least one of his compilations, upon which Gallatin made extensive comments (see Document VI). Gallatin noted the names of several revenue officers who, although appointed during previous administrations, were Republican. Jefferson prepared his own list of Republicans in office, perhaps in response to Gallatin. Jefferson emended Document II to reflect Gallatin's comments.

Documents III, IV, and V are all on one, undated, sheet. It would be difficult to determine the state officeholders included in Document III, if it were not for Jefferson's data from Document II. There he noted the number of Republican, nonpartisan, and Federalist collectors, surveyors, naval officers, revenue cutter officers, marshals, U.S. attorneys, and loan commissioners by state. By adding the figures in the three columns for each state, he obtained the totals he needed for Document III. However, the results in Document II often vary with those in Document III. The decision to exclude officers of revenue cutters and other emendations Jefferson made to Document II are not reflected in Document III, the table that he used to derive his totals when he added the results from Document IV to it.

Jefferson singled out Massachusetts as the state where Republicans did not yet have a fair share of offices. Republicans in Rhode Island complained that

PARTY AFFILIATION OF FEDERAL OFFICEHOLDERS

Federalists still controlled the lucrative offices in their state (Joseph Stanton and Samuel Potter to TJ, 14 Dec. 1803). Jefferson's emended table (Document 11) supports the complaint. In New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, and the western states, Republicans held almost all of the offices. Pennsylvania was evenly divided. But in Maryland and the southern states, including Virginia, Federalists significantly outnumbered Republicans. Only Georgia was evenly divided. As Nathaniel Macon wrote Jefferson from North Carolina on 3 Sep., "during the present administration, not a single person has been dismissed from office in this state, although with one exception I believe they were all federal."

I. Memorandum from Henry Dearborn

	[ca. May 1803]	
	Republican.	Fedl.
Heads of Departments—	6.	0
including the Post M. G.		
secondery officers in the	2	5
above Departments—		
Clerks in said deptmnts.	19	77
Foreign Ministers	3	0
Judges	8	25
District Attorneys	17	2
Marshalls	16	3
Territorial Officers	4	6
Surveyors Genl.	1	1
Collectors of the customs	23	41
others officers in the customs who	25	50
receive considerable pay		
Loan officers	4	9
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>
Officers of the Army	128	219
Do—of the Navy	38	140
Marine Corps	7	70
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>
	0	29
	176 ¹	458
Indian Agents	6	4

MS (DLC: TJ Papers, 235:42199); in Henry Dearborn's hand; undated, but see below.

The absence of a Federalist at Dearborn's entry for FOREIGN MINISTERS indicates that he compiled this list after Rufus King had officially left his position

as U.S. minister to Great Britain in May 1803. In June, Monroe proceeded to London as the new U.S. minister, carrying a commission dated 18 Apr. (Vol. 39:66; Vol. 40:229-30).

SURVEYORS GENL.: on 7 Apr. 1803, TJ appointed Isaac Briggs to the newly established office of surveyor general of lands

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south of the state of Tennessee and, on 21 May, asked Jared Mansfield to replace Federalist Rufus Putnam as surveyor general of lands north and west of the Ohio River. Mansfield traveled to Washington in early June to converse with Albert Gallatin and obtain more information on the office, but it is not clear when Dearborn knew of the proposed change. At the time Dearborn prepared his list, the Republican Briggs had taken office and Putnam remained the surveyor general (Vol. 40:12, 410-12, 497, 717).

COLLECTORS OF THE CUSTOMS: not all are included in Dearborn's count of 64. Seventy-eight collectorships were listed in the 1802 roll of government officers. Using the up-to-date list of external revenue officers provided by Gallatin, TJ tabulated (Document 11) 85 collectors—35 Republicans, 47 Federalists, and 3 who were neutral (ASP, *Miscellaneous*, 1:261-

80; Enclosure No. 3, listed at Gallatin to TJ, [11 July 1803], first letter).

Although the president sent promotions for OFFICERS OF THE ARMY to the Senate for confirmation, he left the recommendations up to Dearborn and did not include the nominations in his chronological list (Vol. 40:717-18). Because of the established process for handling military promotions, the officers were overwhelmingly Federalist (Vol. 39:551-2, 614-15; TJ to William Duane, 24 July). TJ followed the same procedure with Robert Smith for NAVY and MARINE CORPS appointments (Vol. 39:600, 614-15; Vol. 40:10; Robert Smith to TJ, 27 Mch. 1804). Early in the process, TJ decided not to include military appointments in his tabulations.

¹Thus in MS. The actual sum is "173."