

FROM THE AURORA.

PUBLIC PLUNDER.

We have at length so far succeeded as to possess ourselves of a long and black series of abuse and waste of the public money.

The investigation has not been made, and we now hold ourselves bound to state facts, that the public may see and think how their money has been employed.

We had some time ago stated, that Timothy Pickering had drawn on the 15th of April last, the sum of fifty thousand dollars from the public treasury.

We now repeat the fact, and that at the time he drew that enormous sum, he had in his hands, unaccounted for, the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, and more, on the same account—that is to say, under the head of accounts with the Barbary powers.

We assert that, upon such an authority as is not to be questioned, and we dare Mr. Pickering, or any of his satellites, to dispute the fact.

We shall go further—we shall say that he holds unaccounted for a sum nearly equal to double these sums.

And we further assert, that it is but a few days since, that an account of Mr. Pickering, wherein large sums of the public money were or ought to be employed, was returned to him, he nor living furnished vouchers to justify his charges.

For this time we shall dismiss Mr. Pickering, because we have about forty other friends of regular government to bring into review, and to account for themselves before the public, whom they have so long disgracefully flattered, while they betrayed.

Judge Chase has laid down a doctrine which will cover him with infamy as durable as the history of the man and the transaction. He held up the doctrine that public records were not to be brought forward in a court of justice, although they were alleged to entertain traits which would benefit the country.

We are therefore determined to face the doctrine and this arbitrary judge, and to stand upon the ground of justice and the decision of that people who have the power of depriving these men of power, who have abused, or proved incompetent to the discharge of their trust.

We hope the day is not far off when Judge Chase will be impeached for this and other arbitrary acts of his.

We now assert that we can point out the book and the page of the book, say we can enumerate the enormous sums and dates upon which they were drawn, which are now unaccounted for to the public, by its servants, although there are officers whose duty it is to control and prevent the misapplication, retention, or abuse of the public money.

In passing over the balances due to the United States, of only fourteen of the mass of extraordinary accounts, and without referring to a method or selection in taking them up, the accounts at large in our hands, we find in these fourteen an unaccounted for balance of eight millions of dollars.

We shall give the names of the holders of these unaccounted millions in a future paper—premising generally that the greater number of the holders of the public money live northward of the Potomac—and some of the most conspicuous in Massachusetts and Connecticut.

The public may rest assured of these facts, and that the whole shall be developed—be the jury of the resentment of the the culprits what it may.

A DEVELOPEMENT OF THE ANGLO FEDERAL SYSTEM.

Abuses to a vast amount may be carried on in the war and navy departments, as well as in the State. But with an able and vigilant secretary at the head of the public treasures would be at least preserved for its proper uses according to law.

A secretary of the treasury negligent, incompetent, or corrupt, may suffer or cause the public to be robbed to an immense amount. And pretexis may be found under which a cunning or abandoned officer may cover a waste of the public money.

with the appearance of discharging his duty—and he may even continue under specious forms and the complexity of official accounts not only to spread corruption through all parts of the country, but to employ the money of the public, to the public injury, and to aggrandize those who may barter their oaths and their trust for the obligations which they may lie under to a secretary of the treasury.

For example, a public servant whose salary may be 2000 dollars a year, and who has to disburse a sum of from 6 to 10,000 more on the public service, draws on the treasury for the full sum of 12,000 which he has to disburse and pay himself. If so happens that at the end of the year he has not expended more than 4,000 dollars, therefore there remains in his hands unexpended 8,000 dollars.—Notwithstanding, at the end of the year, he draws for 10,000 dollars more, without accounting for the previous year's expenditure, but promising it. Here he possesses 16,000 dollars, and thus he progresses with an accumulating balance for several years.

This balance in the hands of the public servant undoubtedly the officer is accountable for. But let us state a fact. On the 24th of February 1800, the accounts of the estate of the late SHARP DELANY, collector of the customs for this port, were settled at the treasury, when it appeared on the books that there remained due to the U. States a balance of 86,322 dollars and 80 cents.

The question then arises, how is the public to obtain this balance? The estate may be solvent, and probably it is, as we go no farther than to say, that such a balance appeared.

Suppose then that Timothy Pickering should die, with a balance of half a million of dollars unaccounted for. He says himself that he is poor—very poor indeed,—and we shall suppose an impracticable case but a possible one, that he should take the benefit of the bankrupt law passed at the late session of Congress.—“Oh that is impossible,” says some keen anglo-Jud, “he is not a trader.”—To which it might be replied, that is a matter to be discussed hereafter. If Mr. Pickering were to die, perhaps, his son might, like another person's son, say his father kept his accounts in a very loose manner.

It will be urged perhaps, this is not coming to the point—and we promised to lay before the public Jonathan Dayton's account; we shall now do it—but let us once for all conjure every man who feels a disposition to be honest, to consider these developments seriously, and as they ought, as matter interesting to every member of the community. It is not to be expected that the public money has been withheld from the public coffers, while immense sums have been borrowed at enormous interest—if it shall appear

that those who have held those public monies have been calculating in princely estates while they possessed those public monies, then if they can say; these things ought to be so—or it is wrong to punish them; then shall we confess that we have mistaken the true meaning of *salus*, of public obligations, of the intent of laws, of the nature of our republican government.

On the other hand, if it shall appear that the very men who have held these public monies are the authors and supporters of the most violent measures of every species which the country has witnessed and deplored for years past, but particularly since Mr. Adams became president—then we shall commit it to honest men, real Americans, devoted to liberty, virtue, and national independence, whether any confidence can be placed in such men, their adherents, or supporters.

We some time since stated that a report was in circulation, that Mr. Dayton was considerably indebted to the United States. We now refer to the treasury department, for the particulars of Mr. Dayton's account, as agent for paying members of Congress, & that we should be more particular, we refer to the files in the office of JOSEPH NORRIS, Esq. register of that department; for the following details faithfully taken down.

Mr. Dayton's account settled in the month of July, 1799, is as follows: To former balance of an account settled 31 March, 1797. 2611 60 To Warrants drawn by Oliver Wolcott, secretary of the treasury on the treasurer of the United States in favour of said Dayton:

Table with columns: No., Date, Amount. Includes entries for 7212 dated May 16, 97 for 15,000; 7297 June 13, 15,000; 7404 July 3, 31,000; 7721 Nov. 16, 15,000; 7787 Dec. 14, 15,000; 7899 Jan. 12, 1798 15,000; 7948 Feb. 7, 15,000; 8059 March 12, 15,000; 8182 April 10, 15,000; 8219 May 3, 15,000; 8289 26, 15,000; 8362 June 20, 15,000; 8391 July 12, 15,000; 8517 16, 33,000; 8583 Dec. 7, 15,000; 9243 Jan. 8, 1799. 15,000; 9220 Feb. 8, 15,000; 9315 27, 29,000. Total 318,000.

Dols 320,611 60

And on this account he was credited as follows:

Payment of a Warrant, No. 277, drawn on him in favour of the secretary of the treasury, 2,000 00

The amount of payments to the members chaplain of the house of representatives for their compensation & his own, ascertainable to law, at a session from the 15th May, to the 10th of July, 1797. 53,598 63

By amount of payments made to the same, at the session from the 13th Nov. 1797, and ending the 10th July, 1798. 164,485 23

Leaving a balance due from the said Jonathan Dayton, to the United States on this account of 93,527 12

Dols. 320,611 60

On the 22d of January, 1800, Mr. Dayton's accounts as agent for paying compensations for members of congress, &c. underwent a further settlement, the statement of which is as follows, viz:

To balance due from Jonathan Dayton to

the United States, of his account settled at the treasury department, in July 1799, the statement, Dols. 90,917 52 He is credited on this account as follows:

The amount of payments made by him to the members of the house of representatives for their travel to and from the seat of government, and for their compensation at a session from the 3d Dec. 1798 to the 30th March, 1799, including the compensation of himself, the serjeant at arms and the Chaplain, 23,775

Finally having a balance due from Jonathan Dayton, to the United States of 18,142 52

Dols. 90,917 52

Thus Jonathan Dayton held in his hands a balance of dollars, 9,631 60 from the 3d March, 1797 to the month of July following, and he held in his hands the small balance of dollars 90,917 52 from the month of July, 1799, to the 22d January, 1800, and so far as his accounts are settled at the treasury department, he appears still to hold in his hands the sum of dollars 18,142 and 52 cents.

The public will discuss this account for a few days, and we shall then bring out something better still.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS. At the Treasury of the U. States. From the supervisors of the Revenue. From the commencement of the present government, to the close of the year, 1799.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE. Sums received in 1793 383 73 1794 2,000 0 1795 1,216 89 1796 4,343 44 1797 4,000 0 1798 77 54 1799 11,475 91

MASSACHUSETTS. Received in 1792 134,500 0 1793 184,712 77 1794 134,235 90 1795 83,858 84 1796 119,276 51 1797 189,326 50 1798 149,290 87 1799 153,977 32

RHODE-ISLAND. Received in 1792 30,515 22 1793 49,935 35 1794 38,284 0 1795 30,051 3 1796 38,331 0 1797 30,412 69 1798 29,599 69 1799 34,990 0

CONNECTICUT. Received in 1792 4,720 0 1793 9,670 22 1794 10,708 61 1795 14,427 79 1796 17,775 74 1797 19,357 8 1798 17,350 31 1799 21,132 96

VERMONT. Received in 1796 974 0 1797 757 25 1798 1,068 48 1799 967 50

NEW-YORK. Received in 1792 16,405 1 1793 21,913 3 1794 22,827 43 1795 24,020 0 1796 64,623 47 1797 50,097 31 1798 75,799 26 1799 66,475 50

NEW-JERSEY. Received in 1792 1,000 0 1793 7,400 60 1794 5,795 0 1795 12,403 70 1796 5,128 52 1797 10,652 10 1798 9,462 24 1799 85,020 41

PENNSYLVANIA. Received in 1792 1,591 55 1793 6,000 0 1794 500 0

1795 61,882 85 1796 85,556 60 1797 203,025 27 1798 123,528 2

DELEWARE. Received in 1792 7000 0 1793 6000 0 1794 2000 0 1795 1,265 0 1796 4,524 0 1797 3,377 15 1798 4,600 0 1799 5,753 76

MARYLAND. Received in 1792 5,583 93 1793 17,041 67 1794 15,418 31 1795 24,404 22 1796 53,823 55 1797 45,834 15 1798 65,054 54 1799 99,654 9

VIRGINIA. Received in 1792 13,823 70 1793 39,878 33 1794 33,705 13 1795 67,826 73 1796 61,290 06 1797 68,197 10 1798 114,528 42 1799 120,994 24

KENTUCKY. Received in 1798 3,176 0 1799 8,109 0

TENNESSEE. Received in 1797 3,148 08 1798 3,736 69 1799 7,180 43

NORTH-CAROLINA. Received in 1794 500 0 1795 7,800 0 1796 6,499 7 1797 26,243 89 1798 14,068 44 1799 9,977 71

SOUTH-CAROLINA. Received in 1794 8,715 22 1795 8,298 13 1796 11,183 57 1797 17,553 69 1798 30,137 57 1799 29,635 15

GEORGIA. Received in 1798 1,500 0 1799 9,048 52

Recapitulation of Annual Receipts. Received in 1792 208,942 70 1793 357,705 20 1794 274,089 62 1795 537,755 36 1796 475,289 62 1797 575,497 45 1798 644,357 95 1799 779,136 44

Total Receipts from Supervisors of the Revenue, 3,632,768 93 Treasury Department, 28th April, 1800. Extracted from the records, in the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury. BASIL WOOD.

From the AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Blindly prejudiced in favour of the British system of government, the anti-republicans of this country have faithfully imitated the measures of the British administration—our financial system is modelled after the form of the British—the same in both countries—the taxes, the loans, the army establishment, & the sedition law, are humble imitations of British measures. Tatter, the governing principle of monarchy—it has been attempted to establish in the place of that virtuous attachment which flows from a just confidence in the constituted authorities. The moment of our rupture with the French republic was seized with avidity by the anglo federalists, to carry their nefarious measures.

The most indecent and arbitrary attempts are made to insinuate the public sentiment. The stories in all parts of the Union emerged from their political dormancy, and stepped forward as the violent and rancorous champions of federalism. The black cockade was adopted as the badge of patriotism, and whoever refused to wear it, was viewed with a jealous eye. Nightly parades of the friends of order, bawling "Hail Columbia, happy land!" assailed the ears and disturbed the repose of the citizens, and frequently insulted some of our most virtuous revolutionary characters. The chief magistracy of the Union by his answer to addressers as well as by his official conduct, the distribution of offices, tried to increase the flame. The abolition of the sedition law, & the arrest of all engines of terror, a