

# The Carolina Watchman.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY HAMILTON C. JONES, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

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SALISBURY, FEBRUARY 16, 1839.

WHOLE NO. 341.

## NEW TERMS

**Carolina Watchman,**  
The Watchman may hereafter be had for Dollars and Fifty Cents per year. Advance the whole sum at one payment, or the paper for one year at Two Dollars, and as long as the same class shall continue, the same terms shall continue. Dollars the same terms shall continue, and they will be charged as other subscribers who do not pay during the year charged three Dollars in all cases. Subscription will be received for less than the year.

All letters to the Editor must be post paid, otherwise they will certainly not be attended to.  
**Terms of Advertising:**  
One Dollar per square for the first insertion. Twenty-five Cents per square for each in subsequent insertions.  
Court Notices will be charged 25 per cent, more than the above rates. A deduction of 50 per cent from the regular prices will be made for those who advertise by the year. No advertisement will be inserted for less than one Dollar.  
Advertisements will be continued until orders are received to stop them, where no directions are previously given.

SALISBURY.	
Cents.	Cents.
94 a 10	Molasses, 55 a 60
94 a 70	Nails, 8 a 9
85 a 90	Oats, 25 a 30
10 a 12	Pork, \$6
10 a 12	Sugar, br. 10 a 12
10 a 12	leaf, 18 a 20
14 a 17	Salt, \$1 62 1/2
30 a 37	Tallow, 10 a 12 1/2
35 a 60	Tobacco, 8 a 20
\$0 a \$00	Tow-linen, 16 a 20
75	Wheat, (bushel) \$1
6 6 1/2	Whiskey, 45 a 50
51 1/2	Wool, (clean) 40

FAYETTEVILLE.	
Cents.	Cents.
1 00	Molasses, 35 a 42
80	Nails, cut, 74
11 a 12	Sugar brown, 8 a 12
25	Lump, 16
12 a 13 1/2	Leaf, 18 a 20
10 a 11	Salt, 85 a 90
50 a 50	Sack, \$3
75 a 80	Tobacco leaf 6 a 7
18 20	Cotton bag, 16 a 20
\$1 50 a \$1 60	Bale rope, 8 a 12 1/2
64 a 74	Wheat 135 a 140
45	Whiskey 00 a 60
5 a 6	Wool, 20 a 25

CHERAW.	
Cents.	Cents.
14 a 15	Wrought 16 a 18
15 a 25	Oats bushel 40 a 50
20 a 22	Oil gal 75 a \$1
18 a 23	Lamp \$1 25
10 a 12 1/2	linseed 110 a 125
12 a 14	Pork 100 lbs 6 a 8
85 a 12 1/2	Rice 100 lbs \$5 1/2 a \$6 1/2
75 a 100	Sugar lb 10 a 12 1/2
\$61 a \$8	Salt sack \$3 a \$3 1/2
40 a 45	bush \$1 a \$1 1/2
30 a 32	Steel Amer. 10 a 12 1/2
12 a 22	English 12 a 14
45 a 50	German 12 a 14
10 a 12	Tea impe. \$1 a \$1 3/4

## RUNAWAY.

**\$50 REWARD.**  
ABSCONDED about the last of October, from the subscriber, at that time residing in Stokes County, N. Carolina, my Negro man

## COLLEMAN,

aged 28 years of age, and of a very bright complexion. He is a Shoemaker by trade, has a bushy head of hair, a thin visage, is about 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs from 135 to 140 pounds, has a very large ear on one of his legs, the middle, believed to be on the right leg, near each arm just below the elbow or shoulder, has left ears upon them. Coleman wears a (free woman) near Blakely, Virginia, and it is probable that he may be in that vicinity, although many persons believe he was decoyed off by a white man, named Coleman, who left the neighborhood about the time for Indiana. I will give a reward of Fifty Dollars to any one who will deliver him to me near Brook Neal in Campbell County, Va. or who will confine him in jail, I get here in my possession.  
RICHARD OVERSTEET,  
New Campbell City, Va. 1838

## BRINGTON

**COTTON YARNS.**  
Subscribers agents for these Yarns, and for sale any quantity of them from 10 to 12 1/2 at wholesale prices. As for the quality of this Yarn, we will warrant it to be the same time, we are willing to leave it to the subscribers to decide for themselves.

## RECEIVED AND FOR SALE

**\$50 WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.**  
Burlap, The Iron, 14 to 2 inches wide, 50 bars round & square do all sizes, New Scotia grind stones, Kegs Nails all sizes, Brown Spanish Indigo, Brown Spanish Avails, do Flax, Blue superfine Flax, do German Turkey red Cotton, do Mosses and Salt.  
J. & W. MURPHY.  
Feb 16, 1839—1725

## TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

### THIRD SESSION.

#### CONTINUATION OF THE SPEECH OF MR. WISE, ON THE SUBJECT OF THE LATE DEFALCATIONS.

Is there not moral turpitude in some others as well as in Swartwout in this transaction? I believe that the Secretary down to Phillips are as criminal as the defaulter. They will never allow Swartwout and Price to return, or this would fully appear, as I believe, before my country.

Sir, let us now inquire further, whether this defalcation might not have been prevented altogether, if the Secretary had done his duty? After the defalcation was known, the Secretary then woke up; he wrote the following letters:

**TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 9 1838.**

Sir: In consequence of the report made in part by the Solicitor of the Treasury, on the examination by him and yourself into the accounts of the late collector at New York, I wish now to call your immediate attention to a few considerations:

1st. I think a circular should be issued by you to all naval officers, calling their prompt and careful attention to their official duties, in check of any error or wrong by collectors.

2d. That an examination be made in every case of any considerable balance reported as unadjusted or due, to see if the bonds and money purporting to be on hand, or which ought to be on hand, are so in point of fact. This can be done by letters to the collectors, stating that recent events have rendered the inquiry proper; and that the naval officers, or district attorneys in cases where there are no naval officers, will make the scrutiny, and certify on the subject, both as to the bonds and money.

3d. I wish increased attention given to the examination on settlements here of the bond accounts of collectors; and in your office, as well as in the Auditor's, all necessary force employed to make the present legal checks as efficient as possible.

Please to adopt any additional step which has occurred to you for discovering any errors, and for securing the Public against losses.

Respectfully,  
your obedient servant,  
**LEVI WOODBURY,**  
Secretary of the Treasury

**J. N. BARKER, Esq.,**  
Comptroller of the Treasury.

**TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 19, 1838.**

Sir: The recent development of the great defalcation of the late collector at New York renders it essential that it should be ascertained, if practicable, why it was so long undiscovered; I therefore request you to inform me of the causes why it was not in the power of your office to report his defalcation when it first commenced, or at the different settlements afterwards, before his term of office expired. If, under the present system of adjusting the accounts of collectors, it may be impracticable to ascertain defaults like these immediately after they occur, I will thank you to report to me such modifications and improvements as may suggest themselves to you, in order that all defalcations hereafter may be immediately known, if possible; and, in case you should consider that further legislation may be necessary to attain this object, I wish you to point out the defects that should be provided for, and also such additional checks as might be imposed to prevent the embezzlement of the public funds received by the collectors and receivers of the public revenue.

This report I should be glad to receive soon, that a communication on the subject may be made to Congress at the commencement of the ensuing session.

I am, very respectfully,  
your obedient servant,  
**LEVI WOODBURY,**  
Secretary of the Treasury.

**J. N. BARKER, Esq.,**  
Comptroller of the Treasury.

This letter of the 9th shows exactly the duties which the Secretary had before neglected:

1st. The naval officers under him had not been made to do their duty

2d. The examination of balances had not been attended to.

3d. Sufficient attention had not been bestowed by him on settlements here of the bond accounts of collectors.

In addition to these letters, he sent a circular to the Comptrollers and Auditors of the Treasury. He is terrible for circulars! They are his Col. Pluck spurs, by which he makes the nation believe that he is constantly rowling the sides of his official steeds, and keeping them full up to their mottles! Ah! no man knows better how to run with the bare and hold with the hounds! This circular itself shows, too what had been neglected. But, to proceed—

Gilpin and Barker, in their report from New York, Nov. 15, say:

These defects readily suggest the following remedies:

1. That the system for the collection of the revenue from customs should resemble that adopted in regard to the revenue from land; that the officer who ascertains the amount due to the Government, admits vessels to entry, and performs the various functions connected with those parts of a collector's duty, should be distinct from, and independent of, the officer who receives and is accountable for the moneys accruing on those duties. Each making his separate reports, and held to a separate responsibility, would prove a complete check upon the other, and lead to an immediate detection of error, neglect, or defalcation.

2. That all sums of money should be paid into the Treasury; that no officer should be permitted to retain funds, under any pretext, or make payments, except on estimate previously made to the Treasury, or on accounts properly submitted and examined. There would be no difficulty in so arranging this plan as to give quite as much facility as exists at present in the payment of debentures, and all other charges now deducted from the accruing revenue, while it would obviate the disadvantages that are inseparable from the present mode.

3. That actual inspections by competent officers from the Treasury Department should be made from time to time, at every principal custom house. Had such inspections been made at New York, this defalcation could have been easily detected before it had long existed, or reached any very considerable amount.

4. That the use of the public money by any officer intrusted with its collection, safe-keeping, or disbursement, should be made a criminal offence, severely punishable.

We are, very respectfully yours,  
**H. D. GILPIN,**  
**J. N. BARKER.**

**Hon. Levi Woodbury,**  
Secretary of the Treasury.

Now, sir, could not all this have been done? Did it require a law? None. Why, was it not done? Mr Secretary does not inform us.

Again: the First Auditor, in reply to Woodbury's letter, reported as follows:

[Here Mr W. referred to the whole of the answer of the First Auditor, by Mr Mahon, Chief Clerk in that office, to the queries of Mr Woodbury under date of Nov. 19, which we are obliged to omit here, in order to be able to bring this Speech to a close in this number, but which we shall publish in our next, that the reader may have the whole case before him.—EDITORS Nat. Int.]

From the report, sir, we learn—

1st. That one reason for not detecting this defalcation is, that the Secretary extended the time to the collector at New York for making up and rendering his accounts for adjustment.

2d. The accounting clerks in the First Auditor's office have not been made, since 1822, to ascertain that the balance of the bond account of the collector was correctly brought forward, that the additions were correct, and the balance, as retained, properly stated.

3d. Bonds from New York have not been recorded. Never in time to accompany accounts of the Comptroller. This duty has been wholly neglected during Mr Woodbury's term of office, since the second quarter of 1834.

4th. The account of Swartwout was not received at the office of the First Auditor until the 10th of November, 1833, long after his neglect to forward the account in due time had been reported to the Comptroller.

5th. That the collector had not been required to render an account of all outstanding bonds.

6th. That the Collector at New York had not been required to return, with his quarterly account of the customs, a copy of his 'suspense accounts,' showing what items compose that part of the balance not consisting of bonds or cash on hand.

7th. That deposits for duties have not been regarded as cash at N. York, whilst at Philadelphia they have been so regarded—and the Secretary himself had control of this—unaccountable to Auditor, but the 'remedy obvious.'

8th. The naval officer had not been made to do his duty, and, if he had done his whole duty, this defalcation could not have occurred.

9th. That the weekly and monthly returns of moneys received and paid at the custom-house, the 'return of debentures,' 'abstracts of bonds put in suit,' 'summary statement of duties collected,' 'schedule of bonds taken and liquidated,' required for the Secretary's office, have not been properly arranged and compared with each other, and with the quarterly account current of the customs by the Secretary of the Treasury himself.

Such, sir is the expose by this able and masterly and independent report of the ability and integrity with which your Treasury Department has been conducted, and by which this million of public money has been abstracted! Sir, this report must have been gall and wormwood to Woodbury. I understand that the manly clerk by whom it was made is already under the ban of his displeasure. It is a biting sarcasm, it is a sneer throughout, upon Mr Secretary's unblushing effrontery in his inquiry into the causes of this defalcation. He knew, a-bove all men, how it happened. Sir, if ever a Whig President be elected, and I have a title of influence with his councils, this man Mahon, shall be remembered by me as a firm and faithful public servant. I

know him not, but this report is a voucher to me of his character. But, sir, I forget! I am doing a good and true man an injury by daring here to commend his worth. It may remove him. Oh! the tyranny of proscription! This man lets the cat out of the bag—he tells you that the meal-tray was left uncovered—wholly neglected, and the rats have been permitted, at will to go in & come out with full license from the Secretary. It shows that every check has been abandoned and neglected by the Secretary—the naval officer—the Comptroller—not to say by the First Auditor. Sir, if a party spirit like a fiend, did not befriended and sustain this Secretary—pardon and white-wash his hideous deformities and delinquencies—blight all moral sensibility here in this Hall and at the White-house, he would be removed from office instantly, or be impeached. Go where you will—trace him any where, and you will find him dull, stupid, incompetent, neglectful, faithless, and corrupt. I mind no terms—let no responsibility: If he had the sensitivities of a man, he would demand a trial. Give me an honest jury, and I will, upon these papers, convict him!

Sir, the report of the First Comptroller confirms the report of the First Auditor. [Here Mr Wise read from the report of J. N. Barker some extracts, also necessarily deferred.]

Now, sir, be it remembered that this Administration and the preceding are both alike distinguished for the doctrine that the Executive was a unit—that it was the President's duty to take care that the laws be faithfully executed? Why has not this duty, so strenuously insisted on with the view of maintaining Executive prerogative, been performed in discharge of Executive obligation and responsibility?

I am now done with the review of these cases. And, after what I have laid before you, let me ask—What use would there be in humbling ourselves to become spies and censors to report defalcations and crimes to this Executive, with a view to a prompt removal from office? Why pass laws to enact that 'the application of public money by an officer of Government to private uses shall be a felony?' Will reports or statutes avail any thing? Vain and idle! they would the more cloak and conceal and protect these plunderers! The President, if he will, may say, as the Duke of Vienna, disguised as a friar in his own capital that he might overlook the actions of his people:

"My business in this State Made me a looker on, here, in Vienna: Where I have seen corruption build and bubble Till it o'erran the stew. Laws for all faults But faults so countenanced, that the strong statutes Stand like bristles in a barber's shop, As much in mock as mark!"

Pass any pains and penalties, adopt any system of laws you please—United States Bank, pet bank system, sub-Treasury—and let me ask if either could be expected to work well in the hands of such men who 'countenance' such 'faults?' Sir, we are told by that philosopher in government, Wm. Penn, that the best system will be as the worst if badly administered by bad men; and that the worst system will be as the best, if righteously administered by good men. Yes, sir, a change of men is wanted—a general turn out of all faithless trustees and servants.

I must bring my remarks to a close—I am aching from my head to my lips! But, sir, did I tell the truth or a falsehood in 1836? Have the Executive Departments been conducted with ability and integrity? Let every honest man answer. Add the defalcations of Swartwout, Price, Gratiot, Reckless, Boyd, Harris, Linn—the whole list, and tell me how much was stolen in 1836? But, sir, it is all to be thrown upon the poor banks! How much in default have the banks been?—The Secretary's annual report says:

"First. A list of the banks still indebted to the United States for defaults previous to the close of 1834, none of which are believed to have given originally any collateral security, is annexed, [M.] The whole amount now due, without computing interest, equals 1,000,076 dollars; and a great part of this must be regarded as a total loss.

"Secondly. Another list of indebted banks is annexed, most of which gave collateral security. [N.] The remaining dues from them to the Treasury, on defaults accruing between 1834 and October, 1837, though at first very large, have been reduced to about 2,400,000; and most if not all, of these debts, with some others, owing to public disbursing officers for money on deposit, it is confidently expected will in the end be paid.

"The first instalment due from those which have since executed other bonds and given new security, under the act of October, 1837, has been promptly met, and portions of the second have already been advanced by some of them. Suits are pending against only two, on account of their liabilities."

According to this, nothing has been lost since 1834 by banks. How much by sub-Treasurers!—The same report says:

"Thirdly. The eventual losses sustained from receivers and collectors, while, as a part of the bank deposit system, they were collecting the public funds, to be afterwards placed for safe-keeping to banks, were, at the last session, estimated at a

sum ranging from \$900,000 to \$1,200,000.

"Collateral security had generally been taken of these officers; but, in former times, it was not always in so large amounts, and with so great care as of late, and consequently most of the foregoing losses happened many years ago.

"A list of all those officers who, on the 12th of October, 1837, the time designated in the resolution of the House of Representatives, stood on the books of the Treasury as having neglected to settle their accounts in season, may— with the amount charged to each, in the printed report made on the 15th of January last, (Doc. N. 111.) But several of these were not then actually indebted to the U. States, though, having neglected to adjust their accounts at the Treasury, they came within the express words of the resolution, and consequently were included."

Here, sir, you may judge of the truth & justice of this officer's report. He reports losses by receivers and collectors at from \$900,000 to \$1,200,000 only when we know that the defalcations of Swartwout alone exceed the largest sum! Sir, the banks are to be blamed whether they lost or embezzled the public money or not, but the only sin of sub-treasurers is in being caught! They may pick and steal at pleasure, but they are especially to beware of detection! The Administration says to them: "Better let it be!" Phillips even intimates that it is all owing to the banks! Sir, the last inquiry is, what are to be the consequences and effects of these defalcations?

I have nothing to say now, as to the public morals or public credit. They are subject above these times. No, sir, no. I learn what is to be the effect here—here only—by listening to the Administration's shout of those old, worn-out, humbug watchwords "Economy! Retrenchment! Reform!" After the President and Secretary have permitted all the public money to be stolen! and after they have stimulated and encouraged the Government and the People to the utmost extravagance; after raising expenditures to 40,000,000, and creating another public debt, they now, from necessity, prudently recommend to our patience and self-denial a becoming economy! economy!—that is the word.

The fact is, they most starve and be disgraced unless they reduce expenditures. They turn, now, from electioneering with the public money, after it is all spent, and electioneer in turn with the watchword, economy! economy! And upon what is this economy to fall? What objects are to be made the victims of defalcations and financial bankruptcy?

Sir, we are told by Mr Secretary that some of the most beneficial appropriations are to be arrested. The States were led to expect that they would receive the fourth instalment of your distribution act—an act, by the bye, for which I never voted, but would now execute to the letter. Why? Because you, by your own voluntary legislation, led them to expect the facilities which the act afforded, for the promotion of their systems of internal improvement and education, and that they have been led to legislate on the faith of your action here. Now, we are told, their hopes must be disappointed, their systems of moral and physical improvement arrested, and the ordinary appropriations here to like objects must be stopped, and why? Because the office-holders have squandered and run off with the public treasures!

And, sir, the system of light-houses is to be destroyed, in conformity with the policy and interest of this Administration—to put out the lights! The eyes of commerce are to be put out or blinded, to support the extravagance and profligacy and frauds of office-holders! Sir, during the past disastrous fall season on the Atlantic coast, the shores of my district have been literally strewn with wrecks from the raging deep. A few days before I left home, \$150,000 worth, at least, of dry goods, was floating on the sand beaches of Northampton county, Virginia, from the wreck of a single brig. For years I had been endeavoring to have a light house put near the very spot where this vessel bilged upon the bar. A large cargo of cotton, and several other wrecks, came a shore, to remind us daily of the improvements necessary on our coast to protect life and property. A star of the ocean is needed on almost every promontory, as much as the north star in the vault of the sky; they are all to be dimmed, and never to give light to the sea-beaten mariner, because Swartwout and Price and Gratiot, et id omne genus, have carried off the means of buying the lamps!

This is not all. The widows and orphans of your Revolutionary heroes and patriots are to be deprived of their bread earned by patriotic toil. All pensions are to be stopped for the sake of parasites and public plunderers. The People are to be denied all the blessings and boons of their Government—and for what? To pamper your Praetorian bands, your legions, with means of good living and display, to tempt the Swiss corps who long for their portion of the spoils—to furnish your renegade democrats with millions to sport their fraternity of defaulters in the splendor of Europe—to endow your Boyds with principalities of the public domain and mints of public money, to bribe and buy up e-

nough of the mercenary and vile in the land, to retain for you the power which you are flagrant abused, and the places which you have faithfully filled & shamefully dishonored!

This is but an epitome of the history of your outrages upon the morals, the law, and liberty of a still glorious country, which you are degrading to the bondage of a money power, which you profess to abhor—a country which you are ruining by an absolute Executive, which you do profess to worship! If the Fathers of the country could now rise from their tombs and enter their Temple—"which should be called of all nations the house of?" Liberty—what would they say? What was said to the money-changers in the Temple at Jerusalem—"But ye have made it a den of thieves!" And, sir, what think you would your chief priests and scribes say, even to them? What they have said to me: "By what authority doest thou these things?" But, sir, I cannot say of your priests and scribes as is said in Holy Writ of the Jewish—They feared the people! No, sir, your arrogance has surpassed all fear, all bounds of caution. If the People do not soon make you fear them, you will be past the remedy of reform by their power.

Why not make your economy fall upon the salaries of your "trained bands"—your office-holders? Go for a reduction of salaries; in that I will support you. Sir, the other day, when the Globe published the debate in the Senate upon economy—economy echoed by your party there—it contained, in almost immediate juxtaposition, an advertisement of poor Gratiot's furniture. Here it is; the Globe, you know, as General Jackson says, never lies! Here it is:

"Extensive Sale of Rich and Fashionable Furniture.—Will be sold on Wednesday, the 20th day of December instant, commencing at half past 10 o'clock A. M. at the residence of General Gratiot, P. near 21st street, if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter, his splendid furniture, consisting of very superior Saxony Imperial Carpets, elegant Grecian Mahogany Chairs, Sofa and Ottoman, covered with crimson silk plush, large French Mantel-pier Mirrors, rich Mantel Lamps, elegant Consol Table, with Egyptian marble top, Centre Table with marble-top, fine-wound Chickering Piano, Stool and Music Stand, with various other articles of Drawing-room Furniture, very handsome, Berlin Iron Grates. Also, very superior bed-room Furniture, consisting of elegant Dressing Bureau, with fine Mirrors and marble tops, Enclosed Washstands with marble tops, Mahogany Bedsteads, fine Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds and Palliasses, Imperial three-ply Carpets, Mahogany Wardrobes, &c. The whole of the above furniture was made to order in the very best style; a large part has been in use but a short time, and was made in Philadelphia.

"Also, the very elegant Table furniture, consisting of a large dinner service of Plated Ware, two sets of Dinner Porcelain, one very rich Dessert Service, Tea Set to match the whole, imported from Paris, a white and gold Tea Set, one India Dinner Set, together with a quantity of rich Cut Glass.

"A large assortment of Kitchen Furniture, Stoves, &c with furniture for servants.

"A small stock of choice Wines and Liquors, viz. Madeira, various kinds in bottles, very old French Brandy in bottles, choice Whiskey, Rhuax Oil of Rye, Bottles and Demijohns, &c. &c. &c.

"Tenus of sale: All sums of and under \$50 cash; over \$50, and not exceeding \$200, a credit of sixty days; over \$200, a credit of ninety days; approved endorsed negotiable notes will be required. The house will be open for the examination of the Furniture, &c. on Monday, the 24th instant, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

EDWARD DYER.

How many poor (unwashed and unclothed) children in your district and in mine, sir, would this costly furniture of a splendid defaulter educate? How many sons of unworthy wives would it raise, elevate in virtue above the price of a Price? Sir, the substance of the people; their education; their commerce; their systems of improvement; their tons of honor and gratitude, are all to be sacrificed to the appetites of corrupt partisan harpies! Such, sir, are the consequences of your great and glorious, immaculate economy, retrenchment, and reform Administration!

Sir, 'in piping times of peace,' the great service a Representative can render is to save the public money. I have faithfully endeavored to discharge this duty; to save the public money from wicked rulers, and to preserve the purity and virtue of both the People and their servants from the temptations of a splendid Government and a wicked Administration. If I have done nothing towards this end, it is not my fault. The task has been a hard one. I have had to labor at the oar, against wind and tide—against a most powerful and popular President and party—against you, sir, your committee and this House. But the blaze of glorification is upon us. Thank God, the day star dawns from on high. There is now hope of salvation; an hour of retributive justice is coming; Truth, though slow, is coming gradually along with her tortoise; I have been waiting for her long, but never without hope. I have had to carry my life itself in my hand—the harness of deer-skin and cold steel and iron has often galled my shoulders—they are dangerous when there are such rich spoils; but I have escaped unscathed, thank God! through my slender deriders and persecutors and revilers who deride the world below that my war upon corruption has not been bloodless.

I am not for those aspirations—they pass me as the idle wind. Much less have I regarded