The Carolina Watchman.

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

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NEW TERMS
OF THE
Carolina Watchman,

Watchman may hereafter be had for Dollars and Fifty Cents per year.

To all such new subscribers who will advance the whole sum at one payment, the paper for one year at Two Dollars; and as long as the same class shall continue to pay in advance the sum of Dollars the same terms shall continue, otherwise they will be charged as other subscribers who do not pay during the year exchange three Dollars in all cases.

No subscription will be received for less than year.

No paper will be discontinued but at the option of the Editor, unless all arrearges are paid

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 insertion afterwards.

Short Notices will be charged 25 per cent, more than the above rates. A deduction of per cent from the regular prices will be made to those that advertise by the year.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than ONE DOLLAR.

Advertisements will be continued until orders received to stop them, where no directions were previously given.

SALISBURY,

	Cents.		Cents.
Bacon,	9½ a 10	Molasses,	55 a 60
Family, ap.	65 a 70	Nails,	8 a 9
Peach,	85 a 90	Oats,	25 a 30
Butter,	10 a 12½	Pork,	$6
Cotton in seed	none	Sugar, br.	10 a 12
clean,	7 a 9	loaf,	18 a 20
Coffee,	14 a 17	Salt,	$1 62½
Corn,	a 50	Tallow,	10 a 12½
Feathers,	35 a 37½	Tobacco,	8 a 20
Flour,	$6 a $00	Tow-linen,	16 a 20
Flaxseed,	75	Wheat, (bushel)	$1
Iron, per lb.	6 6½		
Linseed Oil, pr. gal.	$1 12½	Whiskey,	45 a 50
		Wool, (clean)	40

FAYETTEVILLE.

Brandy, peach	a 1 00	Molasses,	35 a 42
Apple	80	Nails, cut,	7½
Bacon,	11 a 12	Sugar brown,	8 a 12
Beeswax,	25	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	10 a 11	Salt,	85 a 90
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 30	Sack,	$3
Feathers,	75 a 80	Tobacco leaf	6 a 7
Flour, F. F.	18 20	Cotton bag.	16 a 20
Flaxseed	$1 50 a $1 60	Bale rope,	8 a 12½
Iron,	$6¼ a 7½	Wheat	1 35 a 1 40
Feathers,	45	Whiskey	00 a 60
Lead,	5½ a 6	Wool,	20 a 25

CHERAW.

Bacon	4 a 6	Nails cut assor	7¾ a 9
Iron	10 a 14	wrought	16 a 18
Lead	15 a 20	Oats bushel	a 50
Beeswax	20 a 22	Oil gal	75 a $1
Cotton yd	18 a 23	lamp	$125
Rope lb	10 a 12½	linseed	110 a 125
Coffee lb	13½ a 16	Pork 100lbs	6 a 8
Corn	12 a 15	Rice 100lbs	$5½ a $6¼
Corn bush	75 a 1 00	Sugar lb	10 a 12½
Flour bbl	$6½ a $8	Salt sack	$3¼ a $3½
Feathers	40 a 45	bush	$1 a $1¼
Flaxseed	5½ a 6½	Steel Amer.	10 a 12½
Hides	22 a 25	English	14
Molasses	45 a 50	German	12 a 14
Nails	10 a 12	Tea impe.	$1 a $1 37½

RUNAWAY.
$50 REWARD.

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

COLEMAN,

aged 27 or 28 years of age, and of a very bright complexion. He is a Shoemaker by trade, has a very bushy head of hair, a thin visage, is well built and weighs from 135 to 140 pounds. He has a very large scar on one of his legs from injury, which is believed to be on the right leg, and a scar on each arm just below the elbow occasioned by a burn. His heels have been frosted, and injury has left scars upon them. Coleman has a wife (a free woman) near Blakely, Northampton, Carolina, and it is probable that he may be lurking in that direction, although many persons believe he was decoyed off by a white man, named Young, who left the neighborhood about the same time for Indiana. I will give a reward of Fifty Dollars to any one who will deliver Coleman to me near Brook Neal in Campbell County Va. or who will confine him in jail, so that I get him in my possession.

RICHARD OVERSTEET.

Brook Neal, Campbell cty, Va December 21, 1838 } 1f23

LEXINGTON
COTTON YARNS.

THE Subscribers as agents for these Yarns, offer for sale any quantity of them from No. 6 to 14, at wholesale prices. As for the superior quality of this Yarn, we will warrant it, at the same time, we are willing to leave it with purchasers to decide for themselves.

—ALSO—

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

250 Bars Tire Iron, 1¼ to 2 inches wide,
50 bars round & square do all sizes,
75 Nova Scotia grind stones,
40 Keg Nails all sizes,
1 Cask German Spanish Indigo,
12 Blacksmiths Anvils,
10 do Vices,
15 Bbls superfine Flour,
100 lbs best German Turkey red Cotton,
Sugar, Coffee, Molasses and Salt.

J. & W. MURPHY.

Salisbury, Jan 19, 1839—1f25

TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.
THIRD SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SPEECH OF MR PRENTISS,

On the Defalcations of the Government.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1838.

The House being in Committee of the Whole upon the President's Message, Mr. PRENTISS (of Mississippi) spoke as follows:

Mr CHAIRMAN: I had intended upon a former occasion, to have expressed my views upon some of the topics embraced in the President's Message, more especially the recent defalcations. I am, however, so unfortunate as to be viewed by the official eye of this House through an inverted telescope, and it is not often that I can obtain the floor With much pleasure therefore, I avail myself of the opportunity at present afforded me That portion of the message to which I shall principally turn my attention, to wit, the defalcations of the public officers, has been already ably considered by my friend from Virginia, (Mr WISE,) as well as by the distinguished member from Tennessee, (Mr BELL.) But it is a subject which cannot be too often or too thoroughly discussed. Its examination will, I am confident, eviscerate more of the principles upon which this Government has for some years been administered, and furnished us more valuable lessons for future guidance, than any other matter that can occupy our deliberations I am sorry to observe a rapidly increasing hostility upon this floor to the discussion of great political principles. One would suppose, in listening to some gentlemen, that Congress was constituted, like a county court, for the trial of petty individual claims, instead of being the great political tribunal of the nation, whose province and duty it is, not only to notice all important events in the action of the Government, but to investigate the causes from which they have resulted.

Defalcations of the most alarming character, and for an immense amount, carried on and concealed, for a series of years, by the collector of the principal commercial city of the Union, have been recently developed. The President has seen fit to call our particular attention to this case, and to make, in connexion therewith, divers suggestions as to the best mode of preventing similar occurrences hereafter.

'It seems proper (says the President) that, by an early enactment, similar to that of other countries, the application of public money, by an officer of the Government, to private uses, *should be made a felony, and visited with severe and ignominious punishment*'

He further recommends that a committee of Congress be appointed to watch the officers who have the custody of the public moneys, and that they should 'report to the Executive such defalcations as were found to exist, with a view to a prompt removal from office, unless the default was satisfactorily accounted for'

The Secretary of the Treasury has also given us a report upon this subject, in which he expresses his astonishment that such an occurrence should have happened without his knowledge; exhibits, like the President, a most holy horror at the enormity of the offence; and recommends the appointment of an additional tribe of officers to watch over those already in power, as the best mode of avoiding similar mishaps in future.

To listen to the well-assumed astonishment of the President and Secretary at the discovery of Swartwout's peculations, one would readily suppose that defalcation, under the present Administration, like parricide among the ancients, had heretofore been a crime unknown, and consequently unprovided for by justice. Hearken to the philosophical musings of the President on this point:

'The Government it must be admitted, has been from its commencement comparatively fortunate in this respect. But the appointing power cannot always be well advised in its selections, and the experience in every country has shown that public officers are not at all times proof against temptation.'

Wonderful sagacity! Unparalleled discovery! Who will now deny the title of 'magician' to the man who has developed the astounding fact 'that public officers are not at all times proof against temptation?'

The embezzlement of Swartwout have caused this truth to flash upon the sagacious mind of the Chief Magistrate, and with philanthropic eagerness he recommends that we put a stop to this new sort of wickedness by making it a penitentiary offence.

Mr Chairman, if I should tell you that all this is sheer hypocrisy—gross and miserable pretence—a tub thrown out to amuse the popular whale, and divert his attention from the miserable and leaky canoe which bears the fortunes of this Administration: if I should tell you that, during the last five or six years, a hundred cases of defalcation have occurred, more outrageous in principle, more profligate in character, than the one we are recommended to investigate; that the President has continued defaulters in office, knowing of their violation of duty, knowing of the appropriation of the public moneys to private uses; that the Secretary of the Treasury has, during that whole period, habitually connived at these defalcations, and extended over them the mantle of his protection; if I should tell you that these delfalcations constitute a portion of the '*spoils system*'—that system which has been to this Administration what his flowing locks were to Samson—the secret of its strength; if I should tell you all this, I should tell you no more than I conscientiously believe; no more than I shall attempt to prove before this House and the country. These defalcations I shall trace to their origin, and not stop to inquire so much into their amounts, as into the causes which have led to them. It is not the question, Where is the money? but Where is the guilt? that I wish to investigate. The recent developements to which our attention is invited are but some of the bubbles that are every day breaking upon the surface of the still and mantling pool shall not stop to measure their relative size or color, but will, unpleasant as the task may be, dredge for the corrupt cause which lies at the bottom. These cases are but the windfalls from that tree of Sodom—Executive patronage Heretofore, the Representatives of the People have in vain urged an examination into the character of its fruit; but it has been guarded with more vigilance than were the golden apples of the Hesperides. Now, our attention is solicited to it by the President. Is he in earnest? Let him but give us a chance to shake this tree, and he will find his rotten pippins falling from every limb and branch.

But our attention is called, particularly, to the case of Swartwout. The Administration has delivered him over to our tender mercies; they have dropped him, as the bear, when hotly pursued, drops one of her cubs, for the purpose of distracting the attention of the hunter, and so escaping with the rest of her young. I, for one, shall not be thus diverted from my purpose, but will follow the dam to her den, and there, if possible, crush at once the whole brood.

Swartwout has been found out This is the unpardonable sin with the present party in power. Their morality is the Spartan morality not the *theft*, but the *discovery*, constitutes the crime Sir, if every office-holder's mantle were thrown aside, how many, think you, would be found without a stolen fox fastened to the girdle?

Mr Chairman, I have no confidence that the President has recommended this investigation in good faith, or that his partisans here intend to permit it. They dare not do it. They are not yet sufficiently madened, scorpion-like, to dart the sting into their own desperate brain. No, sir, it is a mere *ruse*. Regardless of the maxim that 'there is honor among thieves,' the rest of the office-holders are very willing to turn State's evidence against Swartwout, to gain immunity for themselves, and favor with the commonwealth. Let the Administration give us a fair committee, favorable to investigation, not packed by the Speaker; throw open to us the doors of your Departments—those whited sepulchres, within whose secret vaults corruption has so long rioted and revelled; let your insolent subalterns be taught that they owe some allegiance to the laws, compel them to submit their official conduct to a rigid examination by this House: then, and not till then, will I believe them in earnest; then, and not till then, shall I expect any good to come of investigation. But, sir, though little is to be expected from the action of this House, I anticipate much good from the discussion This Hall is the ear of the nation; what is said here touches the auditory nerve of the whole country. Before this mighty audience do I impeach both the President and the Secretary—not before the Senate—no, sir; but before the People—before fifteen millions of freemen.

I charge them with knowingly appointing and continuing in office public defaulters—men who had appropriated the public moneys to private use; who had committed in office acts of as great moral turpitude, and deserving of as much odium, as attaches to the case of Swartwout; acts which the President now professes to think are deserving of the penitentiary. I charge the Secretary, directly, with having caused by negligence, and *knowing, wilful connivance*, some of the most important defalcations which have occurred I charge him specifically with having, in one case, literally watched a defalcation through a period of more than two years, and seen it gradually swell, during that time, to upwards of $100,000! I charge him with having permitted, in numberless instances, the repeated and continued neglect and violation of what he himself asserts to be the *paramount duty*, without removing from office, or even reprimanding the delinquents. I charge him with having, in his official capacity, received, and favorably considered, correspondence degrading to his high office, insulting to him as an honest man, and of a corrupt and profligate character.

Sir, the Secretary can only escape by the plea of '*non compos mentis*' Out of his own mouth I will convict him; I will but let loose upon him the documents he himself has furnished, and, like the hapless Acteon, he will be torn to pieces by his own hounds!

Mr Chairman, the cases which I am about to examine in support of my positions, have been selected at random from the reports of the Secretary himself, and I present them merely as specimens; scores of the same sort—the phosphorescent glimmerings of corruption—break through the darkness, and illuminate the path of the Secretary from the very moment he came into office. Should I treat of them all, the 4th of March would find me here, and the chronicles of the defaulters still unfinished.

The first case to which I will call attention is that of Colonel John Spencer, receiver of public moneys at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and which commenced in 1836. The report of the whole case is found in document 142 of the second session of the twenty-fourth Congress. I shall extract such portions as are in point.

Under date of the 25th of April, 1836, the Secretary writes to Colonel Spencer, among other things, as follows:

"As these statements for January and February last have not been received at the Department, I must claim your attention to the omission, and insist on their transmission, in future, immediately after the close of each month. At the same time, I would also claim your strict attention to the regulations of the Department in respect to the periodical deposites of the public money, and to the duty of transmitting the usual evidences of such deposites to the Secretary of the Treasury, as the instructions require.'

Immediately afterwards, the Secretary writes again to the following effect:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 23, 1836

SIR: Since the date of my letter to you of the 25th ultimo, your returns for the month of April have been received, from which I perceive that the public moneys in your hands on the 30th ultimo amounted to the sum of $247,251 64, which amount is the accumulated receipts of your office since the first of January last You cannot be aware that the retention of the public moneys in your hands, beyond the period of one month, unless the receipts of such month be less than $10,000, is a violation of your instructions. The object of this letter is, 1st. To require that the whole balance on hand at the time of the receipt of this letter shall be immediately deposited, and a certificate of such deposite transmitted to the Department without delay 2d To inform you that the Department cannot overlook the omission to do so, or your future neglect to deposite monthly, and to transmit your monthly returns, accompanied by the evidence of your deposite, in time to be received at this office within the month next preceding that for which the return is rendered. 3d. That any neglect or inattention to these requirements, unless satisfactorily accounted for, will require of me, from a sense of official duty, that you be reported to the President, with a recommendation that you be removed from office.

I am, very respectfully, &c.
LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Col. Spencer.

On the 8th of July, the Secretary directed that Mr West (who, it seems, was a sort of rotary portion of the Department, called an examiner) should proceed in person 'to make special inquiry into the matter, and report to the Department the result.'

Accordingly, Mr West proceeded to Fort Wayne, to examine into the delinquency of the receiver; and having accomplished his task, made a report to the Department. From this report it appears that he met Col Spencer, who was on his way to Richmond to raise money to make up his deficit to the Government. The following is an extract from the report, in relation to a charge of 'shaving' upon the public moneys:

'Upon the subject of using the money of the United States, I beg leave to state, that I find it universally stated and believed, and it is conceded to *as a fact* by the clerks in the receiver's office, that both he and his relative, Dawson, have been much in the habit, *in the office*, of shaving money, i. e. exchanging the money which could not be received for public lands; the rate of exchange or discount vary from three to five per cent I find in the case of Isaiah Wells of Marion county, Ohio, that so recently as the 6th instant he paid into the hands of the receiver, in his office, eight dollars for exchanging two hundred and forty dollars of Ohio bank notes of five dollars each. To what extent this 'shaving' business has been carried on in the office, of course I do not know, *but am satisfied it has been to a very considerable extent*; and that the Government money paid in by one person has been handed out by the receiver in exchange for uncurrent (or not land office) money—he receiving for his own private use the discount as agreed upon; and that the same Government money again is passed in the land office, to be again used for the like purpose, in pay for the public lands.

"That the receiver has taken in bank notes of five dollars, contrary to orders, the schedule prepared at his office, herewith enclosed, will prove; that he received a bonus for taking the same is, I think almost beyond a doubt."

In a postscript to his report he says:

"Mr. Spencer has just come in, having been as far as Richmond, where, by obtaining a discount upon some drafts due in September, originally taken here for land, he was enabled to swell his deposite there to $52,831 34, which together with the money taken with him from here, the silver in the bank here, *and some other money*, enabled him to deposite," &c.

The following is the supplemental report of Mr West:

MIAMI COUNTY, (IA.) AUG. 23, 1836.

SIR: I hasten to correct an oversight in my statement of Mr Spencer's account, in the postscript of my letter from Fort Wayne. I wrote the postscript just upon the point of starting; and Mr Spencer being present, requesting me to give the assurance of his good intention for the future, must be my excuse for the oversight.

It consists in passing either the *whole* amount of his deposite at Indianapolis, in which is included a certificate of deposite of $25,000 of silver at Fort Wayne; or, as the gold was left in the bank at Fort Wayne as collateral, to make up a deficiency of $2,000, silver, I should not have passed all the gold to his credit.

His account, as corrected, should stand thus:

THE RECEIVER—Dr.

June 30.	To balance	$100,599 32
	Received in July ($355,897 75)	356,155 95
	Received in August, up to 11th at 3 P M	29,774 64
		$486,529 91

CONTRA—Cr.

June 30.	To cash deposited at Indianapolis	$455,906 00
	Gold in bank at Fort Wayne, $5,322 37, less $2,000, its liability for the deficiency of silver of $2,000	3,322 37
	Bank notes, &c., in office	17,350 50
	Gold in office	357 00
	Silver in office	1,874 00
	Script	2,433 00
	Forfeited land stock	78 20
	Balance due United States	5,206 84
		$486,529 91

It is also proper for me to state that I am quite satisfied Mr Spencer, by his visit to Richmond, was enabled to increase his available fund there $94,064 92, (he having drawn in favor of the Indianapolis branch for that much more,) *by obtaining a discount there*; and upon drafts received by him at Fort Wayne for public lands, before the 1st of June last, which drafts were not due till September: and, of course, in order to reduce the same *now* to cash, he made a deduction Whether the deduction for the yet remaining time was equal to what was allowed him in May last, of course I do not know; but the difference of time would seem to place it beyond a doubt that it was, much less.

The latter view, in part applies to the discount upon uncurrent (or not land office) paper, which he deposited at Indianapolis; a certificate of the loss upon which I enclosed at his request.

Very, &c.
NATHANIEL WEST.

To ETHAN A. BROWN, Esq.

By this document it appears that the receiver had turned his office into a "shaving shop" for himself and his friends. It further appears that he had not merely failed to deposite the public moneys according to law, but had *used them*; for, when he came to make a settlement with Mr West, after having scraped together all the means within his reach; after selling drafts, obtaining *a private discount at Richmond*, bringing forward all the public money in his hands, and, in the language of Mr West, *some other money*," still he falls short $5,206 84, which he does not profess to account for in any way. In other words, by this report Colonel Spencer stood before the Secretary and President an acknowledged, confessed, and convicted peculator and embezzler of public moneys to the amount of $5,206 84, without a shadow of excuse or defence

And what think you was done with this defaulter by the moral, upright, sin-hating Secretary? And what has been done by the President, who thinks this offence ought to be made felony and punished with the penitentiary? Before I answer this question, I will read you a letter from a then Senator of the United States, which will perhaps throw some light upon the subject. It will be percieved this letter was written during the examination of the office by Mr West and was doubtless intended to obviate the effect of the report.

MADISON, Aug 31, 1836.

SIR: I am informed that some things are stated recently to the prejudice of Colonel John Spencer, receiver at Fort Wayne, *and I am requested to write you*. In doing, so, I can only say that I have been gratified in learning that his deposites have been made to your satisfaction; and, if so, I hope that minor matters, if mere irregularities will be overlooked H is reputed to be an honest and honorable man, and I do not believe that he has intentionally either done wrong or violated his instructions. *It would to some extent produce excitement if he were removed, for he has many warm & influential friends both at Fort Wayne and in Dearborn county, from which he removed to his present residence. Better let it be.*

With much respect,
WM. HENDRICKS.

Hon. LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

"With much respect," ha! I doubt it. The honorable Senator could not have had much respect for the honorable Secretary, or he would never have dared to write him such a letter. Those two last sentences, like a lady's postscript, contain the whole substance: "It would produce excitement," forsooth, to remove the defaulter; "he has influencial friends" "*Better let it be*" Sir, in these few words you may behold the morality, the policy, and the strength of the party in power. Like the flash language of the London swells, they open, to those who understand the true meaning, the whole secret of political roguery. Being interpeted, the honorable Mr. Hendricks's letter would read: "Dear Levi: I am told Colonel Spencer is a defaulter, and you are going to turn him out. Levi, you're a fool; you must do no such thing; it would injure the party to turn him out; he's a strong politician, and has got a great deal of influence; he isn't cheating us, it's only the People If you know which side your bread is buttered, keep him in office."

And what says honest Levi to all this? Listen; here is his answer:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept 7, 1836.

SIR: Your letter of the 31st ultimo is received, and I am happy to inform you that Mr. Spencer's explanation have been such that he will probably continue in office.

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

Hon. WILLIAM HENDRICKS, *Madison Ind.*

which being interpreted, reads: "Dear Billy: Who's a fool? I never intended to turn him out. I only talked about it to gull the People and make them think I was honest. He shall be retained." Ay, and he was retained, and soon rendered such good service to his master as well approved the sagacity which refused to part with him.

He had been continued in office by Mr. Van Buren, & is now receiver at Fort Wayne. There is one more circumstance developed by this document, to which I invite attention The Secretary, in his letter of the 23d of May to Col. Spencer, tells him "that any neglect or inattention to these requirements, [that is to deposite monthly the money on hand, and make monthly returns thereof,] unless satisfactorily accounted for, will require of me, from a sense of official duty, that you be reported to the President, with a recommendation that you be removed from office"

Now, in connexion with this extract, read the following letter from Col. Spencer written just upon the eve of the Presidential election, and about six weeks after the correspondence between Hendricks and the Secretary!

RECEIVER'S OFFICE,
FORT WAYNE, Oct 27, 1836.

SIR: This is to inform you that I have forwarded to the deposite bank one hundred and four thousand dollars, in silver there to remain *until I arrive with the gold and paper money*

My democratic friends think that I ought not to leave until after we hold our election for President, on the 7th November, which I have concluded to await, and shall leave on that evening or the next morning, to deposite, with all the funds on hand up to that time I shall write you again before I leave The sales are rapid; mostly paid in gold and silver. My quarterly report will be forwarded by next mail, for last quarter, which ought to have been done sooner, only for the want of help in the office. Hereafter, I think I can get my reports off, without much delay, after the close of the month and quarter. I am &c

JOHN SPENCER, *Receiver.*

Hon. LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of Treasury.

What think you of this? The repeated injunction of the Secretary had been, that at the end of each month he should deposite the public money in hand; and if he failed to do so, *without good excuse*, he should be removed from office. Well, sir, he fails to make his deposite in October, not by accident or necessity, but voluntarily; and sends, in advance, his excuse to the Secretary. What is that excuse? It is, that his *democratic friends thought he ought not to leave until after the election for President*; in other words, that his duty to *the party* was paramount to his official duty; that his obligations to Mr. Van Buren (the candidate for the Presidency) were greater than his obligations to the country, in whose service he was at least nominally employed

Accordingly, he neglected his most important duties for many days, that he might use in the election that political influence of which the honorable Mr. Hendricks speaks with so much unction

The Secretary receives this excuse; recognises its sufficiency, by not recommending his removal from office, as he had promised to do, in case the reason should not be satisfactory; and has thus convicted himself of entertaining & practising the profligate doctrine that interference in elections by an office holder is not only justifiable but involves a higher degree of obligation than the mere performance of official duty. It was not merely to exercise his elective franchise as a citizen that Spencer violated the injunction of the Department; this right he could have exercised where his duty called him, as well as at Fort Wayne. But that would not do; he had influence at the latter place, which it was important to the party he should exercise. Having thus violated his solemn official obligations, for the purpose of assisting Mr Van Buren into the presidential chair, it was of course no more than fair that the President should return the favor. He did return it. He continued Col. Spencer in office; and thus, at the same time, exhibited his gratitude, violated his duty, and prostituted his high station. This, Mr Chairman, is but a specimen of that corrupt reciprocity of service which constitutes the ligature that