je Earolina Tetatchman.

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

VOL. VII.--NO. 31.

SALISBURY, MARCH 1, 1839.

WHOLE NO. 343.

NEW TERMS OF THE

carolina Watchman, Warchinan may hereafter be had for Dollars and Fifty Cents per year. Class of Four new subscribers who wil in a vance the whole sum at one payment, have the paper for one year at Two Dor-es each, and as long as the same class shall catione thus to pay in advance the sum of

fight Dollars the same terms shall continue, Specificate who do not pay during the year be charged three Dollars in all cases. No subscription will be received for less than

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

All letters to the Editor must be post and; otherwise they will certainly not be at-

Terms of Advertising. One Dollar per square for the first insertio

Twenty-five Ceuls per square for each in Bourt Natices will be charged 25 per cent ther than the above rates. A deduction of

the per cent from the regular prices will be ele to those that advertise by the year. No advertisement will be inserted for less in ONE DOLLAR.

trectisements willbe continued until orders rejectived to stop them, where no directions s a previously given.

SALIS	BURY,	
Cents.		Cents.
Mon, 91 a 10	Molasses,	55 a 6
Brandy, ap. 65 a 70		8 a 9
peach, 85 a 90	Oats,	25 a 3
Bouer, 10 a 12}	Pork, \$6	
Jaure in seed hone	Sugar, br.	O Company of the Comp
clean, 7 a 9		18 a 2
Coffee, 14 a 17	Salt,	
Corn, a 50	Tallow,	
Pathers, 35 a 37½	Tobacco,	
Finar, \$6 a \$00	Tow-linen	
Faxseed, 75	Wheat, (bu	
iron, per 16. 8 61	LA TOMAN	
Inseed Oil, pr.	Whiskey.	45 a 5
gal 61 101		

gal. 51 122 | Wool, (clean) TAYETTEVILLE. a 1 00 Molasses. 80 Nails, cut, 11 a 12 Sugar brown, Lump. 121 a 131 Loaf, 10 a 11 Salt. dion Yarn, 1 20 a 30 | Sack

75 a 80 Tobacco teaf 18 20 Cotton bag. 16 s 20 61 50 a \$1 60 Bale rope. \$64 a 74 Wheat 135 a 1 40 45 Whiskey 00 a 60 54 a 6 Wool, 20 a 25

CHERAW. 4 a 6 Nails cut assor. 73 a 9 10 a 14 wrought 16 a 18 15 a 20 Oats bushel 20 a 22 Oil gal 75 a \$1 18 a 23 lamp \$125

erope b 10 a 121 linseed 110 a 125 the lb. 12% a 16 Pork 100lbs 12 a 15 Rice 100lbs \$5 a \$6 m bush 75 a 1 00 Sugar Ib 10a 12 m bri \$61 a \$8 Salt sack \$31 a \$3 40 a 45 bush 100|bs 51 a 61 Steel Amer. 10 a 121 22 4 25 English German 12 a 14

RUNAWAY.

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

10 a 12 Tea impe. \$1 a \$1 37

17 or 28 years of age, and of a very bright exion. He is a Stoemaker by trade, has bushy head of hair, a thin visage, is built and weighs from 135 to 140 pounds. has a very large scar on one of his legs at the ankle, believed to be on the right leg. scar on each arm just below the elbow ocmed by a burn. His heels have been frosted, injury has left sears upon them. Colehas a wife (a free woman) near Blakely, atolina, and it is probable that he may be direction, although many persons believe was decoyed off by a white man, named loung, who left the neighborhood about me time for Indiana. I will give a reof Fifty Dollars to any one who will de-Coleman to me near Brook Neal in Camp-County Va or who will confine him in jail tall get him in my possession. RICHARD OVERSTEET.

thek Neal, Campbell cty, Va 3 1623 December 21, 1838 LEXINGTON

COTTON YARNS. Ne Subscribers as agents for these Yarns,

der for sale any quantity of them from to 12 at miliolesale prices. As for the suquality of this Yarn, we will warrant it. the same time, we are willing to leave it whates to decide for themselves.

ST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. 50 Bars Tire fron, 14 to 2 inches wide, 50 hars round & square do all sizes Nera Senia grind stones,
Negs Nails all sizes, Ceroon Spanish Indigo,

Bals superfine Flour,

Bals Superfine Flour, J & W. MURPHY. 77 Jan 19, 1889—1825

TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS. THIRD SESSION.

House or Representatives. SPEECH OF MR PRENTISS.

On the Defalcations of the Government. Concluded;

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1838.

But to our task. The next defaulter whom I shall mention was Boyd, the successor of Harris, a 'follower in the footsteps.' In little better than six months after he had been in office, we find the following accout of his fidelity. It is extrac- here by the early part of September. ted from the report of one V. M. Garesche, who was sent out by the Secretary to exam-

ine the condition of the land offices. It is dated 14th June, 1837. In relation to Boyd,

'The account of the receiver, which I have made out and transmit herewith, presents against him a balance of \$55,965, 54 His own account makes it \$53.272 73; it is also annexed. His assets, of which I also send you the list, amount to \$61,549 98, rating the land at \$1.25 only, but might probably realize double the amount. The man seems really penitent; and I am enclined to think, in common with his friends, that he is honest, and has been led away from his duty by the example of his predecessor, and a certain looseness in the code of morality which here does not move in so limited a circle as it does with us at home Another receiver would probably follow in the footsteps of the two You will not, therefore, be surprised if I recommend his being retained, in preference to another appointment; for he has his hands full now, and will not be disposed to speculate any more. He will have his bond signed by the same sureties, and forwarded in a few days to Washington; this speaks favorably. He has, moreover, pledged his word, that, if retain-40 nothing but specie in payment for lands. He tells me that he is about selling a great portion of his lands; that and some other negotiation will enable him to discharge a

large portion of his debt to the United States before the expiration of the present quarter. Lenity towards him, therefore, might stimulate him to exertions which severity might paralyze. I have, in the mean time, enjoined the closing of the land office until the bond is completed and returned

have written the above? Who but a political bawd could have received it without indignation and contempt?

his being retained; 'for he has his hands full

No; I presume the Secretary was not surprised, though any honest man would have been, at the corrupt and wicked pro-

The licentious familiarity of this, as well as other of the reports and letters to the Secretary cannot fail of arousing in the breast of every pure-minded man sentiments of scorn and disgust.

But, says this polypus feeler of Levi Woodbury, the man seems really penitent; and I am inclined to think, in common with his friends, that he is honest, and has been led away from his duty by the example of his predecessor, and a certain looseness in the code of morality which here does not move in so limited a circle as it does with us at home.' Now, sir, a more infamous slander was never promulgated against an intelligent and moral community; for a more upright, intelligent, and moral community cannot be found in the Republic than that which is the subject of this vile libel. Why, sir, I do not believe there is a citizen of that community, who would not spurn, with honest and indignant scorn, the profigate sentiments of this self constituted

No, sir; it was that looseness of political morality which marks the party in power, which more especially illustrates the of- attention to the subject of my former let- site admonitions of honest ' Peggy' to ' Leetle ficial conduct of the Secretary of the Trea- ters, in reference to the deposite of the pub- Paul. sury, that induced Boyd to embezzle the lie money, and to inform you that, if by re-

\$50,000 or \$60,000 in money. But it was a more solendid robbery than this : it was of some 28,000 acres of the public domain, recommend your removal from office. which, by virtue of his office, he transferred to himself, without even paying for it a single dollar. Sir, this was a bold operation; most of the appropriators of other people's property prefer personal chattelssomething which can be concealed, and if necessary, taken across the waters. But "there be land rats as well as water rats:" and Boyd, it seems, was a land rat. What cleved, and your resignation is accepted by a huge slice he cut from the public loaf !-28,000 acres of land! Why it is more than ance stands unadjusted in your hands, and a German principality. The Norman robber, when he divided out the broad lands of with the Bank of Missouri will, without demerry England, gave not his haughty barons lay, be forwarded here. such wide extent of wood and field. Who would not be the feudatory of this Administration, when the tenu:e is so easy, and the reward would constitute materials for a dukedom?

for this case alone. Why has he not pro- punished with the penitentiary, when they

had a shadow of right to them. Yet his allowed to resign and retire a defaulter for the best argument was the pistol, and the only the whole institutions of the country, are law was club law. It was the time when Hurthus prostituted to the uses of party. portions of the land are now being sold by

erty of the delinquent. After this extensive land-piracy, what does the Secretary do? Does he, with virtuous indignation, turn him out of office? No. sir. He permits him to resign at his lessure. Two months after Garesche's report, he writes him as follows:

Treasury Department, Aug. 8, 1837.

Sir: I am happy to hear of the frank and bonorable course proposed in your letter of the 24th ultimo. It would be convenient to have the bond and resignation arrive

I am. &c: LEVI WOODBURY, Secretary of the Treasurh.

G. D Boyd, Esq. Receiver of Public Money, Columbus, Mi. Yes, sir; according to the morality of the Secretary, resigning, after robbing the Government of 20,000 or 30,000 acres of land.

is very 'frank and honorable,' I will give you one case more, and then am done. It is the case of Linn, receiver of public money at Vandalia

As early as June 23, 1834, Mr Taney wrote to him, admonishing him of his neglect in depositing the public money, and warning him of the indispensable duty of

bury writes him on the subject; calls to his Now, when the bear was ate up, the lion tor, judge, and Governor, advanced her this duty, and tells him that if he fails any longer in its performance, it will be my painful duty to submit the case for the ac tion of the Executive, and to recommend the appointment of another person as your

Again, under date of December 4th the Secretary renews the complaint of neglect in the deposite, and non-compliance with ed, he will strictly obey the law, and receive the positive directions of the Department

Instead, however, of being removed for his continued contumacy, Line receives the following letter from the Secretary:

Treasury Department, Feb. 12, 1835. Sir: Although it has pleased the President, under the explanations given, not withstanding your past neglect in some cases to law and the instructions of the Department, to renominate you for the office of receiver No land has been sold since the 29th ulti. of public money at Vandalia, and your nomination has been confirmed, yet it is not Sir, who but a profligate pander could to be inferred, from this evidence of his regard, that any future omission in this respect can be overlooked. Once for all, then, I would inform you that a strict observance 'You will not be surprised, if I recommend of the regulations of the Department, for the periodical deposite of the public money. and the transmission of your accounts and returns, are paramount duties, the neglect of which will be reported for the action of the

> I am. &c LEVI WOODBURY. Secretary of the Treasury.

WILLIAM LINN, Esq.

Executive.

Receiver of Public Money, Vandalia Ill.

But it seems Mr Lann thought differently: and came to the conclusion that, from this evidence of the President's regard,' future omissions' would be overlooked. And it seems his opinion on the subject turned out to be more correct than that of the Secretary: for under date of July 25, 1836, we find the indefatigable Mr Wood mry still complaining of Linn's failure to deposite the moneys on hand; yet he does not have him

September 2, 1836, he tells him, with as much gravity as if it were for the first time: The Department trusts your deposites will hereafter be promptly made, and that no exchanges whatever of money wil take place, on any terms, as they open a door to improper practices and unfounded

December, 8, 1837, he says: Again it becomes my duty to call your turn of mail evidence is not received of And he did it with a vengeance. His ac- your having complied with the requisition counts exhibit his defaication as of some of my letters of 16th August and 3d November, it will be my unpleasant duty to report your neglect to the President, and to

> Well, sir, instead of being removed, he is permitted, like Boyd and Harris, to retire with honor, upon his own voluntary resignation, as appears by the following and last more and risks less than they as robs' letter of the infamous series :

Treasury Department Jan. 26, 1838.

Sin: Your letter of the 7th instant is rethe President. I regret that so large a baltrust certificates of deposite for the amount

I am, &c. LEVI WOODBURY. Wm. Lian, Esq. Vandallia.

Now, how dare the President and Secre Sir, the Secretary deserves impeachment tary to say that defalcation deserves to be

But the Secretary says he was not bound the officers of the Government, as the prop- to notice these defalcations; that it was impossible for him to scent them out. After reading the foregoing letters and extractselegant extracts' they may be called - Ilam inclined to think Mr Secretary Woodbury hes taken his one in this matter from the following fable, which, if my friend from Virginia (Mr Wise) will do me the favor to read, will afford a moment's relief both to the House and myself. Here Mr Wise read, with much humor, from a paper hand

ed him Me P .:] 'And how did it happen, Pat, that Misther Van Buren always kept in with the ould gineral, as he did?"

'Why, I'm thinking, Murphy, it was because he always had such a bad could jist! 'And what had his having a could to do with the matter at all, at all?

Why did ye never hear, Murphy, my boy, of the fox that had a could? Then I'll tell ve. Once there was a lion that wanted to know how poite all the bastes were. So he made a great smell in his den with brimstone, or something else-I don't mind what jist-but it smelt enough to knock you down entrely; and then be called in the bear, and says he, 'Good morning Mr Bear. and what d'yethink of the smell here this morning? and says the bear, says he, 'Why, it smells bad. 'What's that you say?' says the lion; 'take that,' says he, (ating him up of Mississippi is illustrated by his name, altogether!) 'take that, and see it will tache from its very commencement. He served On the 20th of October, 1834, Mr Wood- ye politeness, ye unmannerly son of a cub!' her in all her departments; and as legislamind his continued neglect and violation of called in the monkey, asked him the same question precisely. Now, the monkey see- he was as Senator you all know. He stood ing the hear that the lion had swallowed, proudly among the proud, and lofty among lying dead in the corner, says he, 'May it please yer majesty,' (says he,) 'nt's just the Chamber contained the garnered talent of most delightful smell I ever smelt in all my life, at all, at all.' Si it is, said the lion, (patting bum on the head, easy like, so as to bate the breath clane out of his body.) 'so it is,' (said he,) and now you'll not tell another lie soon, I'm thinking'

. Now, when the lion had kil't the bear and he monkey, he called in the fox to him, and sars he, (looking very savage, and ready to ate him up, if he should make the laste fox pow at all) ' Good morning, Fox,' says he, ' how does my parlor smell to day? And says the fox, (wiping his nose with the brush of his tail, and pulling down his eye-lid with his paw, as much as to say, 'D'ye see any green there, my hodeposite the public moneys as required by ney?') ' Faith,' says he, ' may it please your majesty, I've a very bad could this morning, and i's me that can't smell at all, at all!' So the lion laughed, and tould the fox he was a very clever baste, and that he might tread in his foot steps if he could straddle wide enough, and that all the other bastes should mind him, or he would ate them up as he had done the bear.'

Mr P. resumed. The Secretary, though in ther respects he resembles a much larger and ess cunning animal, yet, in this matter, has certainly taken a lesson from the fox. 'He's had a very bad could, and 'could'nt smell at all, at all. No, sir; the stench of corruption, which has been so steaming up from his Depart ment, has not, it seems, yet offended his olfacto ries. Besides all this, his friends excuse him by saying that the Government will, probably, not ultimately lose any thing by these defalcations that the money will be recovered back, either from the defaulters or their sureties.

Sir, if a thief is detected, and compelled disgorge the subject of his farceny, does it relieve the rigge and his accomplice from guilt? does it extinguish the crime? Upon the answer to this question depends the validity of the Se cretary's ex. use.

It is also urged in his favor, that defalcations have occurred under other Administrations : that the public money has been stolen before. This plea I feel compelled to allow to its whole extent. Brave men lived before Ayamemnon, and great rogues before Levi Woodbury. In justice to the Secretary, I cannot deny that his pets are not the first thieves on regord; and I give him joy of the able defence which his friends have extracted from this remarkable circumstance.

And now, Mr Chairman, what do you think of this Secretary of the Treasury? of his epis tolary talent? of his capacity and fitness for the station he occupies? He resembles much, both in manner and morality, that worthy old lady who lived at 'The Mug, in Bulwer's " Paul Clifford,' and rejoiced in the name of " Mrs Margery Lobkins,' more familiarly called ! Peg-

His correspondence with his subalterns can not fail of calling to your recollection the exqui

Thus moralized, not Levi, but the kind-hearted dame:

" Mind thy kittychism, child, and reverence old age. Never steal! - specially when any one be in the way. Be modest, Paul, and stick to your sitivation in life. Read your bible and talk like a pious'un. People goes by your words more than your actions. If you wants what is not your own, try and do without it; and, if you cannot do without it, take it away by insin ivation, not bluster. They as swindles does

Yes, sir; ' people goes more by your words than by your actions." Well has the President studied this maxim, and conningly did he practise upon it when he recommended that defalcation should be made a penitentiary offence. Peggy Lob placed in leetle Paul's hand the sum of bowstring round the neck of the messenfive half pence and one farthing. 'There, boy,' ger who presented it. quoth she, and she stroked his head fundly when she spoke, (just as Levi caresses his subordinates,) ' you does right not to play nothing, it's loss of time ! but play with those as be less than yourself, and then you can go for to beat 'em if they says you go for to chest."

Ay, and it has not been long since this was the doctrine of those in power; and 'to go for to beat those who say you go for to cheat,' became the watchword of the party. I recollect well, and my honorable friend who sits near me ceeded to set aside the illegal and false ti- did not consider it deserving even of remo- days of terror, when he had to legislate, as he tles to these lands? The receiver never val from office in the case of Linn, who was told us the other day, with harness on , when

rah for Jackson' constituted the 'Open Sesame' of power, which gained at once admittance into the robber's cave, and participation in the plun-

Then Gen. Jackson had but to whistle, and "Instant from copse and heath arose Bonnets, and spears, and bended bows."

His followers, like those of Roderick Dhu, started up in every direction, ready and eager to perform his bidding. He had but to point his finger, and his fierce bloodhounds buried their muzzles in the unfortunate victim of his wrath.

Then were the saturnalia of the officerolders; and like the locusts of Egypt, they plagued the land. Few dared to whisper of corruptions and defalcations; and a bold man was he who proposed to investigate them, for it was sure to bring down upon his head the rage which never relented, and the anger which nothing but furious persecution could assuage.

There was one man, however, who blenched not before Gen. Jackson's frown, and who dared to propose an investigation into frauds and corruptions which had become so palpable and gross as to be an offence in the nostrils of the community. He occupied, at that time, a seat in the other end of this building, as Senator from my own State; a State upon whose laws and institutions his talents and genins are idelibly impressed The political history prosperity, added to her character. What the loftiest, at a time when the Senate the country; when its intellectual giants shook the whole nation with their mighty strife; when, sir, it enclosed within its walls the most transcendent deliberative body that ever was assembled upon this earth. The floor of that body was his proper arena. To a correctness of judgment, which would have given him reputation even without the capicity of expression, he joined a power of debate which, for parliamentary strength and effect, was unsurpassed. To all this was added a stern, unvielding attachment to his political principles, and an indomitable boldness in expressing and sustaining them.

Do you not recollect, sir, when General Jackson, like Charles I, strode to the legislative chamber, and thrust among the Seaators a despotic edict, more insulting than if he had cast at their fest a naked sword? It was that herce message which commenced with breaking down the independence and character of the Senate, and finally resulted in that worse than felon act, the desecration of its records. But the mandate passed not unopposed or unrebuked.

When it burst, like a wild beast from his lair, upon the astonished body whose degradation it contemplated, and in the end accomplished, most of the distinguished Senators were absent; but he of whom I speak was at his post. Single-handed, and alone,like Cocles at the head of the bridge. he held at bay the Executive squadrons, and for a whole day drove back the Mamelukes of power, till at the sound of his vaice, as at the sound of a trumpet, his gallant compeers, the champions of freedom, the knights-not of the black lines, but of the Constitution-came flocking to the rescue. Sir, it was a noble scene, and worthy of the best times of the Roman republic. A Senator of the United States, in bold and manly pride, trampling under foot Executive insult, and protecting, at the same time, the honor of his country and a moral chivalry about it, far above heroism of the field. Even now; the contemplation of it makes the blood thrill through the veins, and flush the forehead to the ve-I need not tell that man's name was

George Poindexter; a name that will long and honorably live among the lovers of independence and haters of tyranny he dared to propose an investigation into the frauds and corruptions of the Govern- of the money in the hands of the officer, which ment, and from that moment his doom was sealed. The deep, turpid, and resistless corrent of Jacksonism swep; him from the State in whose service the best of his life

had been expended; and, ostracized from her councils, he became an exile in other Sir, the office-holders in this country

form an oligarchy too powerful to be resisted. Why was not Spencer removed? Why was not Harris? Why not Linn and ter.

Boyd? I will tell you The Administration did not dare to remove them, even had it wished to do so; like pachas, they had become too powerful for the Sultan. & would not have besitated in twisting the

and barbarian motto, that "to the victors belong the spoils," office, which was intended for the use and benefit of the People, has become but the plunder of the party. Patronage is waved like a huge magnet over the land, and demagogues, like iron filings, attracted by a law of their nature, gather and cluster around its poles Never yet lived the demagogue who would bed of temptation and crime. They teach that not take office.

The whole frame of our Government, to individual custody.

thus prostituted to the uses of party. express my candid opinion when I aver that I do not believe a single office of importance within the control of the Executive has, for the last five years, been filled with any other view, or upon any other consideration, than that of party effect: & if good appointments have in any instances been made, and benefit accrued to the country, it has been an accidental, and not a voluntary result. Office is conferred as the reward of partisan service; and what is the consequence? Why, the office-holders are not content with the pitiful salaries which afford only small compensation for present labors, but do not, in their estimation, constitute any adequate reward for their previous political services. This reward, they persuade themselves, it is perfeetly right to retain from whatever passes through their hands. Being taught that all money in their possession belong not to the People, but to the party, it requires but small exertion of casustry to bring them to the conclusion that they have a right to retain what they may conceive to be the value of their political services; just as a lawyer holds back his commissions. The Administration countenances all this; winks at it as long as possible; and when public exposure is inevitable, generally gives the bloated plunderer full warning and time to escape with his spoils

Do you not see the eagerness with which even Governors, Senators, and Representatives in Congress, grasp at the most trivial appointments-the most insignificant emoluments? Well do these sons of the horse-leech know that there is more blood in the body than what mantles in the cheek, are more profit in an office than is exhibited by the salary.

Sir, I have given you but three or four cases of defalcations; would time permit, I could give you a hundred. Like the fair Sultana, of the Oriental legends, I could go on for a thousand and one nights; and even as in those Eastern stories, so in the chronicles of the office-holders, the tale would ever be of heaps of gold, mansive ingots, uncounted riches. Why, sir, Aladdin's lamp was nothing to it. They seem to possess the identical cap of Fortunatus; some wish for \$50,000, some for \$100,000, some for a million; and behold ithlies in glittering heaps before them. Not even

"The gorgeous east, with richest hand, Showers on her kings barbaric pearl and gold. n such lavish abundance as does this Ad tration upon its followers. Pizaro held not forth more dazzling lures to his robber band when he led them to the conquest of the Children of the

And now, Mr. Chairman, have I not redeemed my promise? Have I not shown that the President is but a hypocrite in his pretended horror at defalcation; that the Secretary is much worse -a conniver, a weak, imbecile particens criminis? Let his defenders reconcile his conduct in the case of Harris with his official duty-with the dictates of common honesty, if they can; dare them to the trial. Let them reconcile his licentious correspondence with Spencer, Hendricks, and more especially Garesche, with the

principles of common decency. Mr Chairman, it is not my intention to examine minutely the case of Swartwoot. I know not why the President should have selected it out of so many as the subject of special communication. There is, however, one curious matter connected with this subject, which I shall notice. The President, the Secretary, and the party all profess to unite in the belief that the defalcations of Swartwout, Price, and others afford the best possible argument in favor of the sub Treasury scheme. Most of these defalcations, say they, occurred under the deposite system ; and, therefore, to that system ; these loss es are attributable. Now, sir, if you will look over this document 297, you will find that, out of the 265 letters to receivers and collectors, the dignity of his high station. There was nearly 200 contain complaints that the public money had not been deposited in bank, but retained in the hands of the officer. If you will look into the cases of Harris and Boyd, you will see their defalcations could not have taken place had the Secretary not indulged them in a continued and habitual violation of this duty of periodical deposites. But the propsition itself is grossly absurd. It amounts to this-that the running away of sub-treasurers with large amounts of the public money is proof of the safety of the sub-Treasury system; in other words, stealing is proof of honesty. It is the holdin produces the temptation to speculate. By having it in custody, by continual viewing and counting, he comes, at length, to look upon and use it

> The system is corrupt in its tendency; all experience says so. The first sub-treasurer, since the Christian era, was Judas Iscariot; he carried the bag; and it was doubtless as much by his disposition to appropriate its contents to his own private uses as by the thirty pieces of silver, that he was tempted to betray his Mae-

But I understand the Executive goes still further; and, pointing to those very defalcations, demands an additional band of officers to watch the rest, and prevent them from walking in the footsteps of their predecessors. So Pisistratus gashed himself with unseemly wounds, and, telling the people they had been inflicted by his enemies, asked for an additional guard to Since the avowal of that unprincipled protect him. His request was granted; fifty men were given him, with whom be immediately seized upon the citadel, and became tyrant of Athens Let the lesson not be lost, when you are asked to increase the number of the office-

> No, sir; these defalcations teach another lesson, and one well worth the cost, if we will but profit by its admonitions. They teach that the sub-Treasury system is but the hotthe public treasure cannot be safely confided