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FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 29, 1876.

The Democratic Record-Darc the Nation Trust Such a Party !

When a political party goes before the people with a claim for their suffrage and the control of their Government and public affairs, the first and most natural impulse of the public mind is to know something of the past public record of the claimants. In order to developed a condition of affairs utterly the distribution and management of the aid in this very proper and necessary investigation the following facts and figures have been drawn from the official records and published. They are presented without note or comment. The reader will draw his own conclusions, and at his leisure answer from his own convictions the question: Dare the nation trust such a party?

JACKSON AND HIS TIMES-"TO THE VIC-TORS," ETC.

On March 4, 1829, Andrew Jackson, the United States.

Proclaiming the maxim that "to the all for cause. In the preceding FORTY in the gennine spirit of a Democratic estimated, 1,500 officials-in one year private contract without authority of his predecessors from the beginning of the Government. The officers removed private parties. An instance is given were experienced, capable, and trusty. in which an agreement, drawn by an of-The character of those who filled their ficer of the Government and adopted at places-"Slamm, Bang & Co."-is at- his pressing instance, with the sanction

GRABS.

rands distinguished the period. Gen. Lew's Case, Secretary of War, who handsome loans never repaid—generpocketed illegally, as extra allowances, ously relieved the Posmaster General of the sum of \$68,000, united with Martin his debts, and enabled the chief clerk to Van Buren, Secretary of State, Benja- speculate largely in real estate in Washmin F. Butler, Attorney General, and others, in a land Credit Mobiler for of both with the most choice wines! speculation in public lands-tor specu- With shrewd business foresight the lation in sales by the Government, of which they were members. Amos Ken- partment when thretened with collapse, dall, the Fourth Auditor, and subse- and the Department responded by quently Postmaster General, in like pledging its funds for the benefit of manner united with a Beston land company, for a fee of \$50,000, in the whole. sale rubbery of certain Indians in Mississippi of their lands-all swindling enterprises in contemptuous violation of partment-not its "contingent expenses." Twenty-fourth Congress.)

THE GALPHIN SWINDLE. In 1834 John Forsyth, of Georgia, succeeded Lewis McLane, of Delaware, \$88,000! It was principally the newsas Secretary of State, in Jackson's paper fund. After deducting the sup-Cabinet. In 1850 the payment of the port of traveling partisan emissaries, notorious "Galphin swindle" scandaliz- under the title of "postal agents," it ed the nation. By the Democracy it was the fund out of which the numerwas denounced as "infamous"—as ous party presses were permitted to "without a precedent"—as "a clear and richly share the plunder. So the unmitigated swindle!" Their memo- Greenes, of the Boston Statesman, the ries were bad. In 1837, before the elder Greene (Nathaniel) being post-Wise committee, John Ross, the Chero- master at Boston, and certifying the ackee chief, testified that in 1835, in the counts which were for "printed blanks, Cherokee treaty of that year, an article twine, etc." So the Hills, of the New covering the "Galphin" was inserted Hampshire Patriot, the Shadrach Penns, directly through the influence of "Mr of the Louisville Public Advertizer, Forsyth, Secretary of State," that it the Albany Argus, New York Courier was urged, in the negotiations of the and Enquirer, the Washington Globe, treaty, that Mr. Forsyth had great in- the national organ, etc. The prices paid finence with the President; that "Mr. to F. P. Blair of the Globe were "enor-Forsyth could and would induce the mons," Of the \$22,957 08 of "inci-President to grant a sum sufficient to dental expenses" during the Presicover the Galphin additional to the dential election of 1832, \$13,673 31 sum stipulated in the treaty if the were paid to the editors of newspapers. Cherokees would sanction a treaty upon Ot that Blair reveived \$8.386 50! Dursuch terms." The article was conse- ing the election he received from this quently inserted. Mr. Forsyth admitted secret fund alone about \$116 daily for that he "advised" its insertion, as also every day his paper was issued. The his personal interest in the payment of details are disgusting. Maladminstra-both principal and interest. He had tion, corruption, and fraud run riot. applied to both Secretaries of War, The aggregate excess of expenditures in law and neglect of official duty by the Raton and Cass; as Secretary of State four years, as compared with the prehad certified the papers from the Deceding four years, under Adams, was partment of State to the Secretary of "\$3,336,8591" The amount of funds continuance of the use of banks of de-Wasson, Cairns and Ives-of Hoyt's War, Gen, Cass had told him that the actually "sunk" by the Department claim was just; and when the treaty since 1829 was "\$1,032,933;" and the was pending before the Senate had aggregate of its "indebtedness" April 11, 1834, was \$1,123 600 !" To avoid ratification; but pleads that, to them, immediate exposure by the col'apse and | failure of the Secretary of the Treasury | \$1,767 33 over and above the legal his "appeals" were "founded solely on closing of his Department, the Post-the justice of the claim"—"the hard-ship of the condition of the claimants." In a word, by the abandough to discharge his duty as the head of the master General was forced, besides his loans from contractors, to unlawfully ment in New York and Washington of allowed to employ, for his private bene-Hence, lobbied in 1835 by Forsyth,
Jacks in Secretary of State, approved by Gen. Cass, his Secretary of War,
and justified in 1837 by the Democratic majority of the Wise committee,
by another distinguished Democratic
by Gen. Cass, his Secretary of War,
and justified in 1837 by the Democratic majority of the Wise committee,
by another distinguished Democratic
by another distinguished Democratic
by Gen. Cass, his Secretary of War,
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by another distinguished Democratic
by Gen. Cass, his Secretary of War,
and justified in 1837 by the Democratic majority of the Wise committee,
by another distinguished Democratic
by Gen. Cass, his Secretary of War,
and justified and paid by the Govthe banks. There was no evading the
collection of the revenue. [41. R. 318,
the Philadelphia Argus, the Washington
collection of the revenue and in the
session Twenty-fifth Congress.]
Twenty-third Congress.] At the next
session the report of the Democratic
by another distinguished under
committee, command and in the
collection of the revenue. [41. R. 318,
the remaining nine mouths ucclaimed in
the sales of goods
cratic majority of the Wise committee,
committee and paid by the Govtorles-and covernors of Territorles-and covernors of the
the banks. The leaks thrown by law around the
collection of the treatment of the Philadelphia Argus, the Washington
to the Couracture,
the Philadelphia Argus, the Washington
to the banks. The Ind

Polk, the question of interest was only reserved and its liquidation by Polk only defeated for want of time.

VENT" UNDER DEMOCRATIC RULE.

In 1834, after a hard battle, (from 1830,) Senators Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, and John M. Clayton, of Delaware, torced an inquiry by the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads into the condition of the Post Office Department. It found the Department "insolvent," a helpless prey to maladministration, corruption, robbery, and fraud. In the preceding administration, under John Q. Adams, the Department had been not only self-sustain-103,063 to the revenues of the nation, But now, in a few brief years, under Democratic reform, it was bankrupt, a burden upon the Treasury. (S. R. 422, first session Twenty-third Con-

Mr. Felix-Grundy, of Tennessee, the Democratic chairman of the committee. was opposed to the investigation.

Postmaster General Barry refused to recognize its authority. He declared that he was responsible, not to the Senhim to the people. He refused to furn. moval in all its bearings. ish the committee the information it requested, and it was forced to prosecuta s labors under the greatest difficulties, among mutilated records and fabricated accounts in the greatest confusion, But even under such disadvantages it without a parallel in all our previous

THE "EXTRA-ALLOWANCE" FRAUDS IN DEMOCRATIC TIMES.

One of the greatest abuses of the Department was in its extra allowances, aggregating handreds of thousands annually, frequently given without an increase of duty or service, without the authority of law, and in many cases where there was an increase of service, "unreasonable, extravagant, and out of all proportion with such increase.' These extra allowances actually exhausted the whole postal revenues of pledged to retrenchment, economy, and | States, and were granted practically as reform, was inaugurate! President of pensions to party favorites. This favoritism took a handred shapes. Certain contractors were compelled to surrender their contracts for the benefit of victors belong the spoil," Jackson let others. Contracts were granted on bids slip the "Furies of the Guillotine" in a different from advertisement, and others wholesale proscription of the old and were altered or changed in material respects after they had been accepted. tried officials of tormer Administrations. Proposals for carrying the mail were John Q. Adams, in the preceding four withheld from advertisement. The years, had made but twelve changes- contracts, as in the case of the route from Chicago to Green Bay, actually given to clerks in the Department unyears, all his predecessors together had der other men's names, and the compenmade only 132 changes-of these Jef- sation on bids raised without an increase ferson had removed 62; but Jackson, of service. Mail lines were authorized. "at a heavy expense," to run more than once daily without benefit to the public. reformer, in one year removed, it was and steamboat lines were established, by nearly twelve times as many as by all law, at an enormous expense. Oppressive monopolies were actually established by the Department for the benefit of of the Postmaster General, and was entested by the reform which followed. tered into between two companies of HE GUEAT PUBLIC AND INDIAN LAND mail contractors to put down all opposition lines of cosches-all competition A rage of speculation in the public of passengers on their respective mail

The conractors, in turn, divided by ington. They also furnished the table contractors lent their credit to the De-

THE DEMOCRATIC SPECIAL-SERVICE PLUMS. The "identikal expenses" of the de-

the law, of which they were the admin- which were separate, distinct, and adistrators. (H. R. 194, second session ditional, but its "secret-service fund," in a single year, (1829,) mcreased to \$56,471, "exceeding that of any former year." but in 1832, during the Presidential election, it suddenly swelled to

motion to the commission to Spain, with its lucrative outfits and infits.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY "PET BANK"

ROBBERIES About this time the affairs of the old States army, was for \$50,000. branches began to wane. By the law Government revenues, and in consequence was the Treasury of the nation. In 1834, by a daring act of usurpation, President Jackson remove 1 the depos-He transferred them to certain "pet" State banks of the Democratic reformer, who claimed the revenues of the nation as the "spotls" of "THE ing, but had contributed annually \$1 .- | PARTY!" The destruction of the Bank and the subsequent explosion of the "Pet Banks" involved the loss of millions, the destruction and ruin of thousands of the business men and the business of the country-of \$500,000,000 of private capital-and the consequent suffering and want of tens of thousands THE RECEIVER'S OFFICE MADE A BROKERS' of all ranks and classes throughout the Union, The Democratic reformers, nevertheless applauded. They laughed at the misery and ruin they had caused, and belittled their magnitude, ate, but to the President, and through and maintained and justified the re-

INVESTIGATIONS AND EXPOSURES. In 1837 the Garland committee published the "Wool-clip" correspondence between Secretary Woodbury and the deposit banks, exposed the criminal partisan favoritism of the Treasury in deposits or revenues of the nation as the 'spoils" of "THE PARTY," and prepared the country for the disastrous explosion of the "Pet Banks" which folowed. (H. R. 193, second session Twenty-fourth Congress.)

The Wise committee unearthed "Forsyth's Nankeen;" exposed the complicity of the high-toned Georgia Secretary of State in the "infamous Galphin swindle;" exposed Postmaster General Kendall's complicity, with "a \$50,000 fee," in the Boston scheme for the wholesale robbery of the Mississippi Indians of their lands; and developed Secretary Cass's corrupt favoritism in the dispensation of his patronage. (H. R. 194, second session Twenty-fourth Congress.)

FORGERY. ABSENTEEISM. EMBEZZLEMENT, AND EXTORTION.

One T. B. Waterman was a protege -a copying clerk in the Pension Office, appointed by the General. Waterman forged the initials of Secretary Cass to an account: Waterman confesed the torgery, and the General paid the ac-(H. R. 194, second session Twenty-fourth Congress.)

D. Azro A. Buck was a model reformer. He was appointed a clerk by Secretary Cass, July 8, 1835. About the same time Buck was also elected a member of the Vermont Legislature. Harris, \$109,178 98." [H. R. 313, Hence he did not report at the War third session Twenty-fifth Congress.] Department for duty until December. FIFTY "HONEST" DEMOCRATIC OFFICIALS. In January, 1836, General Cass paid him for five months' service, when Buck | footsteps of his illustrious predices or. had rendered but one. (H R. 194, In June, 1837, Mr. Garesche reports the second session Twenty-fourth Con- Colonel as a defaulter to the amount of

terested themselves in their payment, his being retained," So it was decreed Twenty-fourth Congress.)

at Perth Amboy, N.J., and subsequently United States Senator from New Jersey, a distinguished Democratic reformer, assessed his modest tees for his influence with the Administration, [H. R. 104, second session Twenty-tourth Congress.

In 1839 resistence to investigation was no longer possible, "No more packed committees," was the fiat of the nation-no more committees appointed by James K. Polk; and accordingly the House, by ballot, elected the celebrated Har an committee. Now the proofs were overwhelm-

THE SWARTWOUT SWINDLES. collector of the port of New York. He the lowest bidder, no contract at stipuedge of the authorities at Washington session Twenty-seventh Congress.] -for years (from 1834 to 1837) without bonds required by law to the Gov-ernment for the safe keeping of the cartage at the public stores—two privmillions in his hands. [H. R. 313, neged carts, for the use and labor of

The causes of his default, as the Har- as storekeeper, Hoyt paid Wasson unsponsibility in pecuniary character when appointed; the culpable disregard of

and the principal paid by James K. the Senate, Postmaster General Barry by William M. Price, the District At- coal for his private use; in a word, to was compelled to resign-to accept pro- torney for the southern district of New | indulge in "a multitude of illegal prac-Swartwout, a defaulter in the sum of the goods, the luxuries, the salaries he \$72,124 06. The default of General absorbed from outside parties interested

Bank of the United States and its CORRUPTION AND FRUAD REIGN SUPREME. In every bureau of the New York the bank was the depository of the customs maladministration, corruption, and fraud reigned supreme, and here, with the origin of Democratic reform, began the "tyranny" of assessments for party purposes, levied for national and local elections upon the customs officers and in the navy yard at New York, as throughout the country and in the executive departments at Washington,

The maladministration and corruption in the collection of the revenue from the sales of the public lands were as flagitions as in the customs. Out of sixty-odd receivers of public moneys fitty defaulted. A few instances wil illustrate the whole:

John Spencer was receiver at Fort Wayne, Ind. In May, 1836, the recretary complained to Spencer that his accounts were in arrears, and appointed Nat. West, jr., of Indianapolis, as examiner, to investigate the office at Fort Wayne. Mr. West reports the office a brokers' den for speculation and shaving. Spencer was about to be removed. Hon. Wm. Hendricks rushes to the rescue. and arges that Colonel Spencer is "an honest and honorable man; that his removal "would, to some extent, produce excitement," "for he has many warm and influential friends, both at cluded to "let it be." To Mr. Hendricks he writes: "I am happy to inform you that Mr. Spencer's explanations have been such that he will probably continue in office." Mr. Spencer's explanations were: "My Democratic friends think I ought not to leave until after we hold our election for President," "which I have concluded to wait." [H. R. 313, third session, Twenty-fifth Congress.]

Columbus, Miss. "General Harris" wa indorsed by his Democratic representative in Congress, as " ne of the main pillars of Democracy," as of "diffused and deserved popularity," and as "one of the earliest and most distinguished friends of the [Jackson's] Administration in Mississippi." In March, 1824, Secretary Roger B. Taney complained of his conduct, and after fifteen warnings, extending through two years, from Secretary Woodbury, "General Harris" was permitted to resign and to nominate and secure the appointment of his successor, "Colonel Gordon D. Boyd, of Attala county." Whereupon the Secretary quietly entered on the books of the Treasury : "Balance due from Mr.

Colonel Boyd tell early into the R, 659, second session Twenty-seventh Congress. As it was, they dared not risk \$50,000, but adds: "All concede that Lieutenant Thomas Johnson, a dis- his intemperance has been his greatest bursing officer, lost, in gambling, two crime." "The man seems really peni-United States drafts for \$1,000 and \$1, tent, and I am inclined to think, in com-500, respectively. These drafts were mon with his friends, that he is honest, protested by a deposit bank—the Union Bank of Louisiana, at New Orleans— of his predecessor and a certain lo seand an appeal for their payment was ness in the code of morali.y which here made to the War Department. The does not move in so limited a circle as Price's successor as United States District facts were all known. The Hon. Ambrose H. Sevier, of Arkansas, and the Hon Richard M. Johnson, of Kenfootsteps of the two. You will not, tucky (model Democratic reformers), in therefore, be surprised if I recommend Butler, and the "triumvirate"-Wasson,

the pious Attorney General (B. F. But- In October, Boyd was allowed to reler uttered a tavorable opinion, and sign, and the Secretary entered against Secretary Cass drew a warrant for their his name: "Indebted \$50,000, as per payment even after Woodbury had de- last statement." And so with the reclined. (II. R. 194, second session mainder-Linn, Lewis, Alsbury, Dickson, Skinner, Hays, Simpson-fifty in At the same time Garret D. Wall, all; making an aggregate default of then United States District Attorney \$825,678 28. [H. R. 813, third session Twenty-fifth Congress.]

JESSE HOYT'S SYSTEMATIC ROBBERIES. In 1841-'42 the Pondexter commission investigated the maladministration of Swartwout's successor, Jesse Hoyt, the special protege of Martin Van Buren, who was appointed in March, 1838. At the date of his appointment, Hoyt, like Swartwout and Price, was notoriously impecunious, irresponsible financially, largely in debt, and a reckless speculator in stocks. His maladministration and systematic robberies of the Government and the importers amounted to piracy. Even in the incidental expenses of the customs-in the matter of stationery, printing, and the like-In April, 1829, Samuel Swartwort the pillage amounted to tens of thouwas appointed by President Jackson sands annually. No advertisement for was notoriously impecunious, a reckless lated prices for their supply, but ordered gambler in stocks, largely in debt, al- extravagantly and in the loosest manner, ways in want of money, and wholly with no evidence required of the deliviresponsible financially. His default ery of the article, they were paid for on began within a year from the date of demand, at prices ranging from 100 to his appointment, and continued during 200 per cent. greater than the current eight years-for years with the knowl- New York rates. [H. R. 669, second

George A. Wasson, "a sort of facto. third session Twenty-fifth Congress.] which, in three years, Hoyt paid him His default was for \$1,225,705 69. \$94,430 62. In addition to his salary which, in three years, Hoyt paid him lan committee declare, were his irre- lawfully, as deputy collector, \$1,500 per amum. [H. R. 666, second session Twenty-seventh Congress.]

In the seizure of goods under Hoyt's naval officer at New York, by the First rapacious system of reappraisement, posit; the consequent accumulation of standing witnesses in the courts. This vast sums in the hands of a stock gam--Wasson, Cairns and Ives-of Hoyt's bler so improvident and reckless as plunder. In a single instance in 1840 Swartwont; and the negligence and livyt paid Wasson, without vouchers,

York, a confederate in crime, and, like | tices and petty frauds" in addition to C. Gratiot, Chief Eegineer United in the rain of importers. [H. R. 669, second session Twenty-seventh Congress.

Cairns and Ives, in like manner, equally shared in the plunder.

In January, 1840, a fire destroyed the ront street store. The goods saved were emoved by the custom-house attaches— baced in an open lot—all entrance to which vas refused to the importers for the purose of identifying and recovering their roperty; but the goods practically siezed, re made up into piles or lors in which the vilest frauds were practiced to deceive purchasers-struck off at nominal sums to orivileged purchasers in colinsion with the officials, and the proceeds, after deducting fees, etc., pocketed by the collector. Thus the owners were robbed of goods aggregating in value \$1,000,000, the Government of \$400,000 as duties, and Hoyt pockeded about \$30,000 which should have been deposited in the Treasury for the benefit of

Hoyt also unlawfully rented five stores r the safe-keeping of goods entered at the the Government of \$30,000; or, in three years, in violation of law, but with the sauction of S-cretary Woodbury, Hoyt, brough these stores, pocketed \$30,000, at a cost to the nation of \$90.000! (H.R. 669. econd session Twenty-seventh Congress.) These are but characteristic instances in instration of Hoyt's maladministration. Their magnitude and extent were astoundng. His criminal rapacity attained its ocking results in his system of fraudulent eappraisement. Goods regularly invoiced. and upon which all demands at the custom house had been paid after examination and appraisement by the lawful appraisers of customs, were followed by Fort Wayne and in Dearborn county. Cairns, and Ives to Baltimore. Philadelphia. Better let it be," Mr. Woodbury con- and other cities, again examined, reappraised, condemned, seized, and held for trial. At the trials the trained "triumvirate" were standing witnesses. Nevertheless, "in nearly all these cases"—"thirtytwo out of thirty-three"-tried in the United States district court for the southern listrict of New York, "the verdicts of the ries were in favor" of the importers. A lke result attended the suits elsewhere. But in every case, whether f vorable to the porter or not, the result to him was mally disastrons-absolute rain to many rough the unlawful seizure, supported by he systematic perjury of a trio trained in Willey P. Harris was receiver at the service of Hoyt, with the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury. (H. R. 369, second session Twenty-seventh Con-

A single instance will illustrate a multitade of similar cases. Mr. Bottomly swears in 1841; "Mr. Hoyt has taken from me e principal part of all the property I possessed." "In less than two years" Hoyt's rapacity had mulcied Mr. B. in costs aggregating \$200,000. "One-third" of all the English importers were rained. Their ended to meet their liabilities to the forgn manufacturer), seized and locked up an indefinite period, their failure was the inevitable result; and their bankruptcy carried with it the ruln of "a large numer of English manufacturers." comly had recently been in England, where goods were unusually cheap, and swears: I could have procured assignments to the unount of \$1,000,000 for the season (1841). and even more, it I could have assured the after they had passed the custom-house, and the duties thereon had been paid. (II. r goods within Hoyt's piratical jurisdiction.

HOTT, BUTLER, AND THE "TRIUMVIRATE." In all this rapacious villainy, systematic ally pursued under the forms of law, under the grandest protestations of "patriotism" and "reform," again and again repeated, President Van Buren's old law partner, the plous and prayerful president of the defunct bogus Washington and Warren Bank" of Sandy Hid, and subsequently Attorney for the southern district of New York, was Hoyt's adviser and active condjutator. Through it all the Government bore all the enormous expenses. Hoyt, Calrus, and Ives-absorbed all the profits. Besides the immease sums accruing as lees in all the cases of seizure under reappraise ment, Hoyt's practice of retaining in his own hands, with the sanction of Secretary Woodbury, the amount of duties in such cases enabled him for indefinite periods of time-for years-to use the vast sums thus held for his private profit in loans to banks and brokers and in speculations of all kinds -in bolstering, by heavy deposits of the Government funds, such rotten institutions as the "North American Frust and Bank ing Company," in the stock of which he was a heavy gambler. By his own statement Hoyt thus constantly held of the Government funds, free of interest, an average of \$350,000, at a time in New York when money was demanding 5 per cent, per month. The sum thus held was shown to be much larger, probably not less than half a million, and "it was understood" and believed that his deposits in rotten "banks | crime. were made under the sauction of the Secretary of the Treasury," at a time when Woodbury was "borrowing" for the Government "on Treasury notes bearing in-

The exact aggregate of Hoyt's plunder is not known. The aggregate of his default was not less that \$500,000. His unlawful income-the aggregate of his pillage of importers and merchants—cannot be exactly estimated; it was known to be prodigious; but his annihilation of the ierce of the country, and the consequent heavy loss to the Government in its revenues, while immensely increasing the cost of collecting the customs at New York, can be approximated. In one year, in 1840, as compared with 1839, the falling off of imports was \$40,232,763, involving, besides the heavy loss to the traffic of the nation, a loss to the Government, in its revenues, of \$7,651,760 53. As compared with IS25, the first year of Adams' Administration, the falling off in the aggregate of imports and exports in 1840 was \$2,975,142, while the cost of collection had increased in a corresponding ratio. In 1825 the amount of duties received at the New York custom-house was \$15,754 827 54, at an expense of collection of \$211,571 87; that is, at the rate of 1.34 per cent. In 1848 the amount received by Jesse Hoyt was \$7.591.760 95, at an expense of collection of \$503,829 39; that is, at the rate of 7.42 per cent. From 1825 to 1828, inclusive, under Adams, the average cost of collection was 1.43 per cent.; from 1838 to 1840, inclusive, under Hoyt, the average cost was 5.20 per cent., while the estimated on "five hundred and fifty

A SAMPLE OF DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION. So in all departments of the Government -maladministration and corruption rioted unrestrained. Contractors, commissioners,

pended \$500,000,000; in the Seminole war alone, in seven years, \$50,000,000 in gold —an average in gold of \$7,000,000. Thus, Indian claims were the fattest of rotten perquisites. Their name was legion! The robberies attending the removal alone of robberies attending the removal alone of the Cherokees and Choetaws, under the treaties, of 1835 and 1846, are estimated upon official data, at \$7,358,064 60. In these even Colonel Richard M. Johnson, Van Buren's Vice President, indulged the dominant propensities, and assessed \$18,000 fees for franchulent collections.

Newsparity in every branch of the ser-

Necessarily, in every branch of the service, the expenditures increased enormous-ly, while the revenues decreased. Under Adams, the heaviest annual current expenditures amounted to \$13,296,041 45; under Jackson's reform they suddenly swelled to \$29,621,807 82; under Van Bureu's to \$31,793,587 24. The aggregate of the current expenditures of Adams' Administration was \$50,501.9:4 31. Under Jackson the aggregate of his first term was \$55,270,480 62; of his second term, \$88,275,930 46; total \$143,380,307. Under Van Buren's single term, \$112.188,692 16. POLK'S ADMINISTRATION AND FRAUDS ON THE INDIANS.

Under Polk the Indian frauds were enornous. These are embraced in a settlement by Commissioner Medill, and covered in a a the safe-keeping of goods emercular as the safe-keeping of goods emercular as tou-house. These stores yielded him a war, dated May 20, 1848, to congress route, per annum, of \$10,000, at a cost to Under the treaties of 1835 and 1846 the Cherokees were entitled to \$5,000,000, less to the purchase of lands to report by William L. Marcy, Secretary of War, dated May 20, 1848, to Congress. \$1,000,000. for the purchase of lands to which they were to emigrate, and the creation of a national fund for the tribe, leaving due the Cherokees \$4,000,000, which should have been paid them. Against that sum, at the settlement, as per Wm. L. Marcy, frandulent charges, by the agents and others, were audied, amounting to \$3.815.000, leaving for the Indians only \$184,071 28 for their \$4,000,000 under the treaties. Of course the Indians demurred. An appropriation was subsequently made of \$1,250,500 27; and the agents were instructed to demand from the Indians recripts in full before the payment of even that sum. The Indians were companied. Thus, in the removal The Indians were compelled to Cherokees, under the treaties of 1835 and 1846, as per Wm. L. Marcy's settlement, ons were deliberately robbeed of \$2,743,499 27

Under the same treaties, at the same time, the Government was muleted in a like sum. The amount paid by the Government in the transportation of the Indians was \$2,915,141 58. An offer was made to transport and subsist the Indians at \$40 per head. Even the Indians proposed to transport and subsist themselves at the same rate-\$40 per head-which for 13,-149 Indian-(the number charged tor) would amount to \$525,960 showing a swindle, as compared with the amount actually paid by the Government, of \$2,389,181 58. The by the Government, of \$2,389,181 58. records of the Indian office show that the contractors charged for 1,633 more than were actually removed, which, at \$40 per head amounted to \$65,320. The original contractors were compelled by the Government agents to transfer their contracts to second parties, and to the original con-tractors were awarded as damages the sum of \$227,062 52. The records also show that the Cherokee find was detrauded by a citizen agent of \$68,155 64, and by two army officers of \$76,976 54, making the total fraud against the Government \$2,-827,000 28. In like manner the Choctaws were swindled of \$1,787,565 05.

To recapitulate: Aggregate fraud against Gov-

ernment under treaties of

Aggregate fraud against Choctaws..... 1,787,505 05 THE MEXICAN WAR AND DEMOCRATIC

CORRUPTION. The Mexican War exacted an expenditure of buildreds of millions and the lives of 25,000 of our citizens. Corruption in the Government stalked unrestrained. The Eli Moores, the Purdys, the Morrises the Patrick Collinses, the Beards, the Scotts, the Kennerlica the Denbys, and the Wetnores-a host of pillagers-Indian agents, sub-Indian agents, Contractors, disbursing officers of the army and navy, navy agents. pension agents, marshals, receivers of pubic moneys, commercial agents, surveyors, uspectors, and collectors of the customs,

Indered their million.

Under Pierce Washington "ring" rejoiced in mammoth fraud in the building of the Capitol wings and in the extension of the Treasury building, and were encouraged in their pillage by Pierce's "outlaws of the The actual and proposed plunder was immense. The aggregate amount of spoils proposed in the first Congress under Pierce was estimated at \$300,000,000!— \$120,000,000 in obedience to the decree of the Ostend conference for the purchase of Cuba; \$20,000,000 for the Gadsden purchase, and so in like acts-all for the aggrandizement of slavery. THE POSTMASTER GENERAL SWINDLES THE

GOVERNMENT. The maladministration of the Post Office Department under Campbell, Pierce' Postmaster General, rivated that under Barry and Kendall. Even tibe sale of letters and papers was made an item of revenue."
"Bank-bills, checks, and insurance policies were seld in piles," and a Connecticut mill, buying 2,000 of these, exposed the

PRECEDENTS FOR ROBESON. Secretaries of the Navy anticipated Mr. Robeson in fransactions now denounced as crimes by the Democracy. Hundreds of thousands of the national funds were in-trusted to rotton banking institutions like Fitch & Co.'s. But Judge Mason, styled by the Union—the Washington organ of Democratic reform—as "the accomplished and excellent Secretary of the Navy." re formed even upon that. Nathanial Denby was the agent of the Navy Department at Marseilles, France. Osborne was a Rich-mond merchant. They defaulted for the sum of \$159.433 67. At a time when Denby had an unexpended onlance on hand of nearly \$60,000, with no demands for its use, Judge Mason deposited with the Richmond merchant (Osborne) \$100.000 for the use of Denby. Denby had no use for the money. He even, from his prison under Fillmore, urged in externation of his default that he had had no "advices" of this deposit with Oshorne. But Osborne says;

deposit with Osborne. But Osborne says;

"These moneys (\$100,000) I received as

[Mr. Denby's] agent, paying interest for
them, and consequently, as would be inferred from this circumstance, and also by
express understanding, had the use of the
finds until called for. All these fundswere in the hands of various European any
American houses; and in consequence of American houses; and in consequence of their failures my losses were so great as to involve my whole estate in ruin and leave me destitute." THE CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING FRAUDS AND

Under Buchanan, as under Jackson and Van Buren, the revenue and the offices were again the "spoils" of "The Party." Loyalty to the Administration, allegiance to slavery, were the conditions of a division. The profits of the Congressional printing were great. The bills of the Printer improvements of the Everntive were great. The bills of the Printer immense. But the profits of the Executive printing and binding and the printing of the postal blanks were enormous. Out of these profits—the newspaper corruption fund, disbursed by the notorious Cornelius Wendell—presses like the Pennsylvanian, the Philadelphia Argus, the Washington Union, &c., received a subsidy as a condition of slavishly supporting the administration. Papers like the Cleveland National Democrat were established under the parronage of the Government by office-holders

ruffianism, Lecompton, and sectional strill The navy-yards, custom-houses, and Po dering to Government no service, we borne upon their rolls, drawing pay—I Baker, of the Pennsylvanian, and the no Theophilus Fisk, of the Argus, at Philad phia; Wm. M. Brown, of the Journal Commerce, at New York; Harry Scoval, phia; Wm. M. Brown, of the Journal of Commerce, at New York; Harry Scoval, of the Free Press, at Detroit, and the Henry J. Alvords in other, sections—men like Cummings, at Philadelphia, pocketing pay in the name of subordinates for which ne services were rendered; like Clements, as the Philadelphia navy-yard, anable to write, but useful as a politician, appointed and drawing pay as clerk while working a's bricklayer; like the infamous Michael C. Murphy, a foreman in the New York yard, and the principal in a \$30,000 jewel-C. Murphy, a foreman in the New York yard, and the principal in a \$30,000 jewelry robbery, setained as party strikers. Fealty to party covered all crimes. Swindling contracts, like the notorious liveoak contracts to Swift, were awarded to party favorites in payment of party services. Thousands of dollars were regularly assessed for party purposes, even three times in the same year, upon the Departments at Washington, upon the payy-yards, customs Washington, upon the Departments at Washington, upon the navy-yards, customy houses, and post offices throughout the country; even assessments, in the form contributions, for the support of the organ; the Constitution. Woe to the unfortunate wight who rebelled; his independence was instantly rewarded by decapitation. Office holders were organized into mercenary corps for the control of National and State politics; and by wholesale frauds at elections—by frauds upon the registry—by State politics; and by wholesale trauds at elections—by frauds upon the registry—by the issue and distribution of trandplent naturalization papers—by ballot-box stuffing and frauds in counting votes, embled corrupt minorities to dominate for years the intelligent majorities of the great States of Pennsylvania and New York-Defaults like Isaac V. Fowler's, the post-master at New York, for \$75,000, were but becatelles countaried with Thompson's Defaults like Isaac V. Fowler's, the post-master at New York, for \$75,000, were but bagatelles compared with Thompson's and Floyd's grander system of pillage. The abstraction by Floyd's nephew, Godard Balley, in 18c0, from the Interior, Department, under Jacob Thompson, of \$870,000 of Indian trust bonds, and their transfer to Russell, Majors & Wandell, up-on Secretary Floyd's fraudulent accenton Secretary Floyd's fraudulent accept-ances, under a contract of that firm with the War Department, and similar traudthe war peparenent, and submar trans-ulent acceptances by Floyd, as shown by the records of the War Department to the amount of \$5,339,335, aggregated a fraud-of \$6,137,395, to be borne either by the Government or the holder.

THE INDIAN BONDS THEFT.

Under the numerous Indian treaties, up o 1861, with the Cherokees, Chickasaws, Chocaws, Creeks and others, funds in larger amounts (held under the solemn pledges of the nation in trust for those tribes) had accumulated in the hands of the Secretaries of War. Treasury, and Interior. These were invested by Secretaries Woodbury and Thompson in nearly valueless Souther stocks and State bonds. Even the Smith socian trust fund (\$538,000) was sunk with the rest. By Woodbury \$1.744.168 66' were thus invested, upon which the Gov-ernment has paid as interest \$1,571,708. Of this fund, under Buchanan, Secretary Thompson in like stocks and State bonds \$1,970,800, apon which the Government has paid as interest \$1,575,435, all in viointion of law, and causing a total loss to the nation of \$6,872,109 66

Hence, under Buchanan, under Demoratic reform, the loss to the Government by defaults and trand was \$3 81 in \$1,000 collected and disbursed : under Linoln, but \$0 76; under Grant, only \$0 34. Under Euchanan five times greater than under Lincoln. Under Buchanan, over eleven times greater than under Grant.
Such is the brief history of Democratic men-not of one period only, but of its every period, from its origin under Jeffer-son to its chess, in 1861, under Buchangh. Maladministration, malfeasance, spolia-tion, corruption, and fraud-every vile administrative crime-dominated and ecutive usurpation and military tyras apported by laws outraging every human

THE DEMOCRACY OF TO-DAY.

Turning from the past terrible record of the party, the question naturally arises? "Has the Democracy, as a party, improved?" "Is it the author of a single proved ?" good act in the last quarter of a century ! This question has been asked before, but never as swered. Take, for example, the never as swered. Take, for example, and nomination of Samuel J. Tiklen for the Presidency: It is fair to conclude that as as the man of their choice so is the party. he represents. One illustration of his character for vernelty is sufficient. Take the following F

following:

On December 26, 1883. In his answer to the Mr. Tilden swore to a compiaint in the Cirretorn, under eath, in cult Court of the United which he said:

States in the suit of the "Hereby certify that St. Louis, Alton and the following is a true Terre Haute Railroad and faltiful statement Company against himsof the gains, profits, or self and others, which incomes of Samuel J. answer was filed recentified, of the city of ly, Mr. Tilden swore New York, and county under oath as follows: and State of New York, "That for such seryimbether derived from ces the defondar, Timpy kind of property, den, made a charge of rents, interests, divi-\$18,000 against and seodends, salary, or from ond morigage bondany profession, trade, holders, and the mail employment, or voca-charge was paid by or tion, or from any other on behalf of said second source whatever, from more transported from the form and source whatever, from more transported from the first transported from the

Is Mr. Tilden a willful perjurer? And if so, is he a fit person to be President of the United States?

Dare the nation again trust such a party? In what have Republicans forf-ited the confidence of the Republic? Shall Belknap's single crime—his sale of a post-tradership to the Democratic Marsh—the only offense of which it has been convicted—an accident, not the rule of the administration—blot out its record of magnificent achievements—its triumphant restoration of the Union against the marderous afform of the Democracy to destroy it; is standy development and careful imbandry of the grand resources of the Nation, have sing framensely the wealth and happiness and comforts of the people? Even admitting Belknap's Republicanism—a mosted question—into what illiputhan proportions, in character and degree does his single crime DARE THE NATION TRUST SUCH A PARTY? dwarf before the greater an villainy of the Democracy of its highest officials—its to of its highest officials—its true brities in office; its Richard Vice President of the Unite Martin Van Buren and John I retaries of State; its Levi Waretary of the Treasnry; its Levi John B. Floyd, Secretaries John Y. Mason, Secretary of its Jacob Thompson, Secretary terior; its William T. Barr Kendall, Postmaster General Harris, and Royd, when Harris , and Boyd, w