The Sun.

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THE NATION THROTTLED.

THE ALARMING CONDITION OF THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.

Facts Clearly Stated—Why President Johnson was Impeached—An ex-Government Official's Disclosures—Actions of Men who are Deeply Concerned in the Election of Garfield—Astounding Robberies Under Grant's Administration—Hancock's Election will Lay Bare and Put an End to Them.

TO MY FELLOW CITIZENS: It is with extreme reluctance, and only because strongly impelled by a sense of duty, and urged by the solicitations of numerous friends throughout the East, that I come forward at this juncture to bear a part in public affairs. I have been asked to give to the country the history of the great irregularities which were brought to light during my investigations of the United States Treasury. This history begins with the year 1865.

THE CIVIL SERVICE REFORM OF 1865.

When the war terminated, the civil affairs of our Government were found to be in great disorder. The relations of the Government to the insurrectionary States, the condition of the freedmen, the relations of the Federal to the State tax systems, the customs service, the internal revenue service, the paper money system, the national bank system, the immigrant passenger acts, the shipping acts, the warehouse system, the funding system, the pension system, and a host of other institutions and laws demanded the immediate attention of the Administration. Some of these were new, and had to be put in force for the first time; others had to be extended over the Southern States, where they had been temporarily supplanted by Confederate States laws; while others had yielded to the exigencies of war or the pressure of military necessity and fallen into neglect or disuse.

The condition of the civil service at this period can be judged from the fact that the soldiers quartered in the Treasury building were in the habit of lighting their pipes with its invaluable records [Note 1], and the Secretary of the Treasury had to inquire of A. T. Stewart's brother-in-law in New York what decisions the previous Secretary of the Treasury in Washington had made in reference to the duties on certain classes of imported goods.

Lincoln and Johnson were well aware of this state of affairs, and had determined that so soon as the war closed the entire energies of the Government should be devoted to their reformation. Upon Mr. Johnson's accession to the Presidential office he at once applied himself to the task of reform, and in order the more successfully to accomplish this object he resolved to make no changes in any of Mr. Lincoln's plans, whether of reconstruction in the South or reform in the North.

To assist him in this important work he summoned a number of professional and business men from all parts of the Eastern, Middle, and Western States, and it was my good fortune and distinction to be included among them.

UNACCOUNTABLE OPPOSITION TO REFORM.

The Administration had hardly begun to organize and make the necessary preparations for reform when an attack was made upon it and all its details, which, for fury, bitterness, and indecency, has never been equalled in the history of constitutional Governments.

The attack was begun in the press, whence it was carried into Congress, and finally supported by an entire party. In this manner it was made to appear a popular and patriotic movement; whereas, as was afterward discovered, it was merely the device of a band of plunderers engaged in robbing the Treasury to shield themselves from observation.

Unfortunately, Mr. Johnson had no party behind him to lend him support, and he was exposed to the whole fury of the attack. His reconstruction policy—that of Abraham Lincoln—was denounced as treason; his reforms were laughed to scorn; his offices were alienated from him either by terror, seduction, or the odious Tenure-of-office law; he was assailed as a drunkard, an obstructionist, and a traitor, and he was finally impeached upon frivolous grounds, and, though acquitted, driven from office with curses.

And yet few men have filled his place who were wiser, purer, firmer, or more patriotic than Andrew Johnson of Tennessee.

These events occupied several years. The attacks made upon the Administration were incessant and of such a character that it could not disregard them. The mere consideration of the vast mass of hostile, deceptive, and corrupt legislation passed by Congress was alone sufficient to occupy a great portion of the time at the disposal of Government officers. There was no peace, there was no rest, there was no time for anything except defence.

Under these circumstances reforms in the civil service made little progress; and it was only toward the end of Mr. Johnson's term that enough headway was made to afford a clue to the furious and criminal attack made upon his Administration.

MOTIVE OF THE ATTACK—A COVER FOR ROBBERY.

In 1866, before the onslaught had become so powerful as to divert the entire attention of Government from the work of reform, it was discovered that many of the Treasury accounts had been tampered with and others destroyed; that some of the books had been scored with erasures and interlineations, and that many cart loads of others had been sold as refuse to a paper mill in Georgetown. [Note 2.]

This discovery led to others, until the conviction became unavoidable that the Treasury had been and was still the theatre of robberies so systematic and extensive as to reduce the vast embezzlements of Bowring, Hume, and Sadlier in England, Hall in Holland, and, I may now add, Tweed in New York and the Shepherd Ring in Washington, to the rank of petit larcenies.

Here, then, was a possible motive for the unaccountable opposition to Mr. Johnson's measures of government. Whether this motive was sufficient to account for the bitterness and widespread character of this opposition must be judged from the nature and extent of the robberies and the number and importance of the persons who shared their fruits.

HOW COMMITTED—CHIEFLY IN SALES OF WAR MATERIAL.

During the fiscal years 1861 to 1864, inclusive, there were expended in the War and Navy Departments upward of $1,909,000,000. This sum does not include material and ships which were bought or constructed and not paid for during the war. Payments on account of some of these items were made during the ensuing years 1865 to 1870, inclusive, when the expenditures in these departments aggregated more than $1,934,000,000. [Note 3.] No comprehensive account is taken of the stock of material and other property in the hands of the Government from time to time. Some of the subordinate offices of the War and Navy Departments keep lists of stores on hand, but they form no part of the Treasury accounts, and are not brought together in any general system. It is, therefore, impossible to ascertain how much material there is or there ought to be on hand at any given time. The amount left on hand at the close of the war can only be roughly approximated. According to an estimate made in 1866, the value of the surplus material that should have been on hand in the custody of these departments at the close of the war was about $800,000,000.

As much of it was of a perishable character, such as horses, wagons, saddlery, food, clothing, surplus ships, &c., and all of it grown useless to the Government, it became necessary to sell it.

The robberies were begun at this point. Conspiracies were formed whereby dishonest officers sold to civilians, their confederates, the public property intrusted to their charge at prices far beneath its market value, and in some cases even bought it back for the Government at many times the price at which it had been dishonestly sold.

This, however, was not the worst of it. According to law, the proceeds of these sales should have been deposited in the Treasury, and there allowed to remain until expended under a new appropriation of Congress. But this course would have been doubly objectionable to the robbers; it might have led to an investigation of the dishonest sales, and have placed the money beyond their reach; occurrences which, it seems, they did not intend should happen. So they "covered" it, on paper, into the Treasury as a repayment, and assuming that a repayment might lawfully be expended without a new act of appropriation, they "covered" it out again, and expended it as they deemed proper, without either authority or surveillance.

In this surreptitious manner there passed into and out of the Treasury accounts during the years 1866 to 1870 some $255,000,000, of which there can be little doubt that a large portion represented money that had found its way into the pockets of the robbers. [Note 4.]

Every step in these robberies appeared to be legal; every step was in reality illegal and dishonest. Apparently the material was advertised for sale, and sold to the highest bidder, and the money was deposited in the Treasury. In reality the material was sold to a confederate robber for a trifling sum, which sum went immediately back into the robbers' pockets. It was then reported to the Treasury as a repayment received and balanced on the Treasury books by a counter entry as a repayment paid out, and that was the end of it.

This, however, was only one among many classes of peculation practised. The War and Navy Departments were the scene of numerous other robberies, of which the fraudulent marine corps pay list and the Ironsides, Montauk, and Comanche swindles and Pinney frauds were only types. [Note 5.]

Robberies of almost incredible magnitude were perpetrated in respect of captured and abandoned property, chiefly cotton and tobacco. [Note 6.]

Robberies were committed in the internal revenue warehouses, chiefly of spirits. [Note 7.]

Robberies were committed in the customs warehouses, chiefly of silks, cigars, and sugars. [Note 8.]

Robberies were committed in the Currency Printing Bureau of stamped and unstamped paper, and even of the dies and stamps themselves.

There are Government bonds in circulation to-day which there is every reason to believe were stolen from the Treasury, and cannot be shown on its books to have been paid out for any valuable consideration.

In the track of these great robberies there did not fail to grow up a host of smaller ones. The Treasury safes were repeatedly robbed under Mr. Spinner's nose; the watches, money, and other effects of our dead heroes, which were found on their bodies and deposited for safe keeping in the Second Auditor's office were stolen. [Note 9.]

To-day the Treasury is counting as money the words, "Thirty-eight million dollars," written on a worthless piece of paper deposited in its vaults. [Note 10.]

Every portion of the civil service was demoralized. The Assistant Treasurer at New York was lending the public money on cashiers' checks, the Collector of Customs at New York was carrying several millions of public money on his private bank books, and Congressmen and officials were taking bribes for legislation on the tariff, on the Credit Mobilier, and on the Alaska fur seal monopoly.

NUMBER AND SOCIAL IMPORTANCE OF THE ROBBERS.

The number of the robbers can only be computed by thousands. They were not banded together in any one general conspiracy, unless their false pretensions of patriotism and common political "platform" can be called such, but worked in gangs or rings. There was a Whiskey Ring, a Custom House Ring, a Bond Ring, a Congressional Ring, and other Rings, and the members of these bodies united to rob the Government. Many of the executive officials, chiefly subordinates and members of Congress, belonged to them, and grew rich on what have been euphemistically termed sharp practices, but which were in reality treason and robbery. Some of the bond and warrant clerks and the custodians and watchmen of the Treasury building belonged to these thieving Rings. Even the Secretary's private clerk betrayed the Government and sold its secrets to a stock speculator in New York. Newspapers and newspaper correspondents were paid by the Rings, the telegraph clerks were bribed, and the wires were cut to intercept the messages of the Government to the Assistant Treasurer at New York. [Note 11.]

These circumstances convey some notion of the social standing of the robbers. They included public officials in every branch of the Government service, from the meanest subordinates in a Custom House to the heads of some of its principal departments. They included bankers of the highest standing. They included merchants so rich that one of them, an ex-member of Congress from New York, paid a Government detective nearly $200,000 not to expose him as a robber. They included some of the largest manufacturers in Pennsylvania and the New England States. They included the owners of valuable patent extensions and a great number of stock speculators in New York.

Such a vast number of men enjoying the highest social positions in the country could not fail, when united by a common interest, to exert a powerful influence on the public mind; and many a thoughtless person has swollen their treasonable ranks, simply because he deemed it desirable to be in what he erroneously supposed was respectable company.

The depredations of these men have not yet ended. The revenues of the Government still amount to upward of $330,000,000 a year, which is $45,000,000 more than Mr. Sherman thought proper to "estimate" them at last fall [note 12]; the means and agencies by which the robberies were committed are still open for use; and the robbers are still in possession of the Government offices.

DIFFICULTY OF DETECTION.

It is one thing to discover that a robbery has been committed; it is another to detect and point out the robber. You find your watch dog chloroformed, your windows broken, a scaling ladder hanging from them, an abandoned jimmy or bunch of skeleton keys, and at the same time you miss your silver spoons. These circumstances convince you that you have been robbed, but they do not inform you who the robber is. During my investigations in the Treasury I found such disorder and so many unlawful, irregular, and inexplicable practices, and such discrepancies between the accounts and the money and property on hand, as to prove, beyond all question, that the Government had been and was still being systematically plundered. Senator Davis of West Virginia, who afterward examined a small portion of the same field, the discrepant cash balances of the Treasury, found the same facts; and neither when I communicated them to Mr. Boutwell and the public over my signature in 1869, nor when Mr. Davis publicly charged them in the Senate of 1876, were they denied or explained. As a means of defence to Mr. Davis's charges, the partisans of the robbers resorted to pettifogging and bewilderment, and there, for the lack of Executive interference and examination, the charges ended.

That robberies have been committed to the extent of several hundred millions there can be no reasonable doubt. The most cursory glance at the disordered public accounts and vouchers proves this. Who committed the robberies and who is still committing them, are much more difficult questions to answer. In many cases the public vouchers and other records have been secreted, stolen, or destroyed by the robbers. [Note 13]. The archives have been confused and plundered; the indices neglected or destroyed [note 14]; mysterious fires have occurred in the archives of the Navy Department, of the Second Auditor's bureau, and of other public offices; and a former officer of the Treasury and others who were personally cognizant of suspicious warrants signed in the Treasury have been induced to remove to other countries beyond the reach of inquiry.

During one of the few lulls in the cuttle fish war that was waged upon the Johnson administration, an attempt was made by the Government to strike a decisive blow in the cause of reform by examining the material in charge of the War Department, exposing the robberies that had been committed therein, and apprehending some of the principal robbers; but no sooner did the latter find themselves pursued than they called upon the myriads of dupes who had been taught to regard them as political leaders, and succeeded in effecting such a scandalous and noisy diversion that the President was nearly driven mad, and his patriotic attempt had to be abandoned. The diversion of the robbers was known as the Impeachment Trial, the seventh article of which reads as follows:

That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office, and of his oath of office, on the 21st of February, in the year of our Lord 1868, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully conspire with one Lorenzo Thomas, with intent unlawfully to seize, take, and possess the property of the United States in the Department of War in the custody and charge of Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of said department, with intent to violate and disregard the act entitled "An Act Regulating the Tenure of Certain Civil Offices" passed March 2, 1867, whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit a high misdemeanor in office.

Shortly after Mr. Stanton's forcible restoration to office by Congress he died, and within a few months William W. Belknap was appointed in his place by President Grant. Belknap retained this place for several years, during which he accumulated an ample fortune. A quarrel between two robbers brought to light the fact that Belknap had sold to one of them named John S. Evans the post tradership of Fort Sill for $25,000, and Belknap's general avarice and lack of caution threatening to endanger his colleagues or supporters, he was impeached on five charges of embezzlement in 1876, and, pending trial, he resigned his office. He was then tried by the Senate, found guilty on all the charges, and acquitted on a technicality.

CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION BAFFLED.

The Republican party, having carried into effect all its great and patriotic measures, really ceased to exist in 1865; but from that time to 1876 the political organization governed by the robbers, and falsely called the Republican party, controlled both Houses of Congress, and until 1878 controlled the Senate. Any real investigation into the frauds of Grant's administration prior to 1878 could, therefore, not be undertaken. Every attempt of the sort was frustrated. For example, an investigation of the Currency Printing Bureau, ordered in 1867, was baffled by obstacles interposed in the House of Representatives; and an investigation of the New York Custom House, made in 1872 by Senators Bayard and Casserly, was refused publication by the action of the Senate. [Note 15.]

When the Democrats secured the House without the Senate, in 1876, several investigations were instituted by House committees. From one cause or another their purpose was invariably defeated. The investigators were inexperienced and pressed for time; the short method they pursued, that of seeking to inculpate individuals on their own testimony, rather than to the pains of examining the accounts and vouchers of the Government, was defective. Whitthorne, Beebe, and the other chairmen of investigating committees of the House were no match for such experienced sinners as Geo. M. Robeson and Alex. G. Cattell, whether on direct or cross-examination, the latter easily slipped through the obvious meshes that were set for them.

When in 1878 the Democrats got control of both Senate and House they made renewed efforts to expose the robberies of the Treasury and War Departments and to punish their authors; but at this point the robbers made their last and boldest stand. This was behind the intrenchment of the Executive power. Calls for information for the production of books and vouchers were invariably met by evasion or postponement; and up to the present time neither the Davis Committee of the Senate nor the Glover Committee of the House, nor any other of the investigating committees of Congress, have succeeded in breaking down the defences erected by the robbers.

There is but one way to uncover and punish these great crimes and purify the moral atmosphere, which, for upward of fifteen years, has disgraced American politics and retarded the social and industrial progress of the country; and this is to radically change the administration.

Robbers, placeholders, heated partisans, and blinded dupes can perhaps find a thousand reasons for opposing this measure; but to the clear-headed man, to the true lover of his country, there is not one. The people of this Union, when not blinded by prejudice or paralyzed by party attachment, have always its fate in their hands, and they have and need have no fears of rebel bullets or any other bugbear. The only enemies who can permanently injure them are those who, in disguise, and under the mask of friendship, are engaged in robbing and betraying them.

SPECIFIC CHARGES.

And now, in order that I may not be accused of preferring an indictment that cannot be amply sustained, I propose, at this point, to distinctly set forth a series of charges, together with the evidence that supports them, which, when taken together, must establish so strong, so irresistible a presumption of the practice of vast and systematic robberies and frauds in the Treasury and other departments of Government, as to constitute, apart from all other considerations, a sufficient reason for at least temporarily changing our public servants in order that their affairs may be examined by others than themselves and their friends.

I charge as follows:

First—That the books of the United States Government are kept by single and not by double entry; that they contain no complete merchandise account, no comprehensive inventory of stock on hand, and no complete account of balances; that such accounts are indispensable in a double entry system, and that it is impossible to learn from the books, as they are now kept, the correct position of the Treasury, or of any other department of Government. Under this system embezzlements or frauds may be and have been committed without fear of detection, to an extent so vast as to render their commission of the deepest national and social concern.

[Proof of this charge is readily obtained by consulting the printed accounts of the Government and comparing them one with another. In a double entry system there are always two entries for each transaction, and these two entries agree in date, amount, and person. No matter how often the accounts are copied, either in writing or print, these particulars remain the same. In the books of the United States Government there is but one entry for each transaction, although a similar transaction, differing either in date, amount, or person, is sometimes misleadingly repeated in them. When the accounts are republished, year after year, the amounts of these transactions have in nearly all cases altered, sometimes to the extent of many millions. For details of evidence under this head see my open letter to the Japanese Commissioners, published in the speeches of Mr. Davis in the United States Senate, 1876.]

Second—Many of the running accounts of the Government, which the law requires shall be published in a certain way and at stated intervals, have been and are still being suppressed, altered, or delayed for years beyond the period in which the statute, courtesy to law, honesty, and the public welfare. Among these accounts are the detailed (not the summary) cash receipts and expenditures required by the Federal Constitution, article 1, section 9, by the House resolution of Dec. 30, 1791, and by the act of Aug. 26, 1842.

[Original charge and specifications made in published letter to Secretary Boutwell, July 2, 1869, repeated in speech at Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 25, 1870, communicated to Senator Allen G. Thurman of Ohio, and by him brought to the attention of the Senate Jan. 13, 1871. See Miscellaneous Document No. 22 of the Forty-first Congress, Third Session.]

Third—Many of the manuscript account books of the Treasury have been unlawfully destroyed, by condemning them as refuse and selling them to the paper mills, or burning them as fuel.

[See *Appleton's Journal*, Oct. 3, 1874.]

Fourth—Other manuscript accounts of the Treasury have been fraudulently altered by the forcing of sums, by erasures, by alterations, by concealments, and by suppressions.

[For evidence, see official report on Commerce and Navigation for 1867, p. xiii.; letters to Secretary Boutwell in New York *Times*, July, 1869, and speech at Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 25, 1871, published in the *Statesman* of the following day and in pamphlet.]

Fifth—Some of the printed accounts of the Treasury were fraudulently altered before, and all of them have been fraudulently altered since, 1870, and without any plausible pretext or explanation. In other words, discrepant repetitions were made of the same alleged expenditures of money, contrary to both law, honesty, and the public welfare.

[Charge and specifications originally made in letters to Secretary Boutwell of July 2 and July 9, 1869, and speech at Columbus, Aug. 25, 1870, and afterward brought to the attention of the Senate by Mr. Davis of West Virginia, in 1876.]

Sixth—Mr. Randall of Pennsylvania, in a speech delived in 1872, showed from official documents some extraordinary discrepancies between the accounting officers of the Government as to the amount of collections from internal revenue from September, 1862, to July 1, 1871.

According to the Secretary of the Treasury, as per finance report 1871, pages 14 and 16, the sum total of internal revenue collections during the nine years named was	$1,609,524,449
According to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, as per his report for 1871, pages 228 and 279, the sum total during the nine years named was	1,626,572,882
According to the Fifth Auditor, as per his reports in the finance reports, 1867 to 1871 inclusive, the sum total during the nine years named was	1,437,648,103
According to the Register of the Treasury, as per his reports printed in the same volumes, the sum total during the nine years named was	1,571,901,067

These sums exhibit the following discrepancies:

Commissioner over Secretary	$17,048,433
Secretary over Register	37,622,782
Commissioner over Register	54,671,215
Register over Auditor	134,253,564
Secretary over Auditor	171,876,346
Commissioner over Auditor	188,924,779

For the year ending June 30, 1864, there is a discrepancy between the statement of the Fifth Auditor and that of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue amounting to $21,776,427; for the following year there is one of $30,331,520, and for the following year one of $52,864,416. These discrepancies have been carefully examined by Mr. Randall, Mr. Davis, and myself at different times, and, so far as I know, quite independently of one another. They amount in the aggregate to a sum sufficient to relieve all the poverty in America for many years. There is no possible explanation of them consistent with honesty.

Seventh—False and fraudulent statements of the revenues, expenditures, and balances of money in the Treasury have been made by the officials of that department, so that while the true statements required by law have been concealed, spurious and unauthorized statements have been foisted in their place.

[Original charges and specifications made in letter to Secretary Boutwell, July 9, 1869, and brought to the attention of the Senate by Mr. Davis in 1876.]

Eighth—In the comparative tables of public debt the Pacific railroad bonds and other items formerly included were afterward omitted, for the misleading and fraudulent purpose of making it appear that the debt had been diminished more than the fact warranted.

[Original charges and specifications made in letter to Secretary Boutwell, July 9, 1869.]

Ninth—By the act of June 20, 1836, the Treasury was authorized to loan thirty-eight million dollars, surplus revenues, to the various States, in proportion to population. This money has never been, and will probably never be, repaid. Yet it is counted as a portion of the cash on hand in the Treasury, and, as such, deducted from the sum of the public debt, contrary to fact and with the design of misrepresenting the extent to which the debt has been reduced.

[For evidence of the truth of this charge, see the items of cash balance in Treasury, as set forth in the Treasurer's annual report of receipts and expenditures (always several years behind time), required by act of Sept. 2, 1789.]

Tenth—The stamps account of the Internal Revenue Bureau, the detailed accounts of merchandise entered into, withdrawn from, and remaining in the customs warehouses, required by the acts of 1846, &c., have not been balanced, the former for sixteen, the latter for twenty years. Through this proceeding and neglect the door has been opened to vast frauds in the internal revenues and to a regularly organized system of smuggling, cheating, and other frauds in the warehouses.

[In the fiscal year 1867 or 1868 a requisition was made upon me for clerical assistance by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. I sent a number of accountants to him, and when they returned to my Bureau they reported that the stamps account of the Internal Revenue Office would not balance by nearly twenty million dollars, and that the vouchers were so defective and conflicting that the balance could never be effected. Mr. Randall called attention to the discrepancies in these accounts in the speech previously quoted. The condition of the warehouse accounts is alluded to in the Commerce and Navigation report for 1867, and in *Appleton's Journal* June 27, 1874.]

Eleventh—Collectors of the revenues, both customs and internal, have been and are still permitted to loan to private bankers the public funds passing through their hands, and to appropriate for themselves and embezzle the interest thereon, contrary to law, morality, and the public welfare.

[Specification.—This practice was officially reported by me to the Secretary of the Treasury about Jan. 1, 1868, and is matter of record in the Treasury Department.]

Twelfth—Many of the Government archives, including the accounts of collecting and disbursing officers, have been and are still intrusted to the custody of the same officers who rendered them, thus clothing the latter with power to rob the Government with impunity and without fear of detection.

[Original charge and specification made in letter to Japanese Finance Commission previously cited.]

Thirteenth—Funding measures granting powers to the Treasury have been officially recommended by Secretary Boutwell and enacted by Congress, while at the same time the very same powers were lawfully possessed by the Treasury, the only difference between the two sets of powers being that the more recent ones needlessly and corruptly appropriated many millions of dollars for commissions to bankers, brokers, and speculators—the relatives, partners, or favorites of Government officers.

[Specification.—All the powers granted by the Funding act of 1870 were previously granted by the acts of April 12, 1866, and March 18, 1868.]

Fourteenth—The revision of the statutes was used as a means, if applied it was not originally projected, to corruptly and secretly alter many of the laws concerning money and the public accounts.

[Specification.—The Mint law of 1873, which denied coinage to the silver dollar, but did not deprive it of unlimited tender, was slipped through by the Revised Statutes, which, without authority, reduced its legal tender tender to five dollars in any one payment. Many other instances are on record, the attention of the House Committee on Revision of the Statutes in 1876.]

Fifteenth—On Sept. 25, 1868, being then Director of the Bureau of Statistics, I published a carefully prepared letter showing that, while Congress had appropriated $476,000,000 for the service of the ensuing fiscal year, the Secretary of the Treasury had certified that only $322,000,000 would come into the Treasury, and that through this extravagance and recklessness on the part of Congress there would result a deficit of $154,000,000. In consequence of this exposure Congress reduced its appropriations, and my letter saved just so much money to the country. But the reductions did not equal by nearly millions the amount of deficit predicted. Yet, at the end of the period indicated, though the revenues were but little more than had been foreseen, there appeared to be no deficit. I now assert that in point of fact there was a deficit as large as had been foreseen, and I charge that Mr. Boutwell, in order to cover up this deficit, deliberately altered the public accounts, as afterward discovered by Senator Davis, and that this is the secret and explanation of those dishonest transactions.

[See the letter published by Douglas Taylor, New York, and the official reports referred to therein, and in Senator Davis's speech.]

CONCLUSION.

I could greatly extend the scope and variety of these charges were it necessary or desirable. But the one presented is deemed sufficient to establish the fact that the United States Government is being robbed to an extent that impoverishes the people, tends to build up a class of rich thieves and traitors, and threatens the downfall of liberty.

It is plain that there can be no reform without a radical change of the Administration and its surroundings. The full leech and the empty leech argument must not prevail to deter so needful a change. This is the plea of every robber and traitor. To listen to it is to protect dishonesty and assist in the demoralization of society. It is one of the false, the misleading, the despairing cries of a party which has long since run its course of usefulness, fallen into guilt and deserves to perish.

ALEX. DEL MAR,
United States Monetary Commission; late Director of the Bureau of Statistics, &c.

216 SANSOME STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11, 1880.

NOTES.

1. *Appleton's Journal*, Oct. 3, 1874.
2. The erasures in some of these records were officially reported in the Commerce and Navigation volume, 1867. The destruction of some of the others is alluded to in *Appleton's Journal*, Oct. 3, 1874. The name of the buyer was, I think, Hall or Hill.
3. House Report, 1871, p. 18. These sums do not include the "repayments," which amounted to $255,000,000 more; altogether $4,098,000,000.
4. Letter on the Finances, Sept. 28, 1868, p. 2, printed by Douglas Taylor, New York, and speech at Columbus, p. 10, pamphlet edition.
5. F. P. Sawyer, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and W. T. Haines, Commissioner of Customs under President Grant, were arraigned for collusion in cotton frauds at Washington. Correspondence New *York Tribune*, Jan. 17, 1876.
6. See abortive attempts of Secretary Bristow to convict the Whiskey Rings.
7. S. Charles Lazarus, of Lawrence, a customs officer in New York, was convicted of immense frauds in silks and fled to England, whither he was brought back under the extradition treaty. The sugar frauds also occurred in New York. The include frauds occurred in Philadelphia, to such an the defective system of accounts kept in the department that this robbery was not discovered until many years after it happened, and the robber, the Chief Clerk in the office, was dead. The amount or the robbery was about $10,000. Chicago *Times* correspondence, Sept. 24, 1880.
10. See Treasurer's Report mentioned further on in the text.
11. In 1869 I was shown a list of newspapers and correspondents who had been bribed in a certain interest. In 1869 and 1870 the wires were cut in the roof of 24 Wall street, New York. See also *New York Herald*, money article, Aug. 3, 1869 or 1870.
12. Finance Report, 1879, p. v.
13. *Appleton's Journal*, Oct. 3, 1874.
14. There were no indices to the decisions of the Secretary of the Treasury from 1862 to 1869.
15. Proceedings of Forty-second Congress during the last days of the second session.

A Pope's edict, sealed, is a Bull; don't mistake that for Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.—*Adv.*

JEWELL'S FLORIDA COLONY.

THE ALLEGED "LABORERS" TURN UP AT REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS.

Discovered at Jacksonville—Not Working on a Railroad—Refusing to Tell their Business there—A Reputable Man's Affidavit.

Subjoined will be found the sworn statement of Mr. A. D. McCabe of Monmouth County, N. J., who was a fellow passenger with one installment of Jewell's repeaters, forwarded from this city to Florida, in pursuance of the iniquitous policy begun in Indiana. The weight of Mr. McCabe's testimony is signally emphasized by the fact that he could have had no intimation of the scheme contemplated by the Republican managers, since he left Jacksonville on his return to New York on Oct. 16, or nearly a week before Jewell's telegrams were published. He saw quite enough, however, to arouse his own suspicions, and the facts recited by him acquire a sinister meaning in the light of the now notorious despatches. Mr. McCabe is a reputable business man, well known in eastern New Jersey:

ASBURY PARK, Monmouth County, N. J.

Allen D. McCabe, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is a resident of Ocean Grove, Monmouth County, N. J.; that on Oct. 1, 1880, he left New York on the steamer Western Texas for Florida; that there were on board of the same vessel, in the steerage, about a hundred rough-looking fellows, who, according to the statement made by the Captain of the vessel to this deponent, were railway laborers hired to work on the Waycross and East Florida Railroad. Deponent says that the said railroad is a line projected between Fernandina and Jacksonville; that some work has been done on the Fernandina end, but that no work is now being or apparently in contemplation on the Jacksonville end. Deponent further says that on the arrival of the Western Texas at Fernandina on the evening of Tuesday, Oct. 5, the alleged laborers were landed at Fernandina, but that on Saturday, Oct. 9, deponent saw a number of these men in Jacksonville, and that on Monday, Oct. 11, he saw and recognized in the streets of Jacksonville nearly three whole body of the alleged workmen who had come down with him on the steamer; that deponent, knowing no work had been begun on the Jacksonville end of the Waycross Railroad, interrogated several of these men as to their business in that place, saying: "I thought you fellows had come down to work on the railroad?" to which the answer was: "We ain't going to work on no railroad;" that to further inquiries they refused to make any reply, and walked away. And deponent further says that from Oct 9 to Oct. 16, at which latter date he left Jacksonville for New York, he saw great numbers of the alleged laborers going up to the Republican headquarters on Bay street. That he asked the reason of their visits to said headquarters, but received no answer. And deponent further says that Horatio Jenkins, Jr., is the Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee of Florida. A. D. McCABE.

Subscribed and sworn to this 26th day of October, A. D. 1880, before me, DAVID HARVEY, Jr.,
Notary Public, Asbury Park, N. J.

ASBURY PARK, Monmouth County, N. J.

Mayo W. Hazeltine, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I have been for some years a resident of Asbury Park, a borough adjoining Ocean Grove, and forming a part of the same township. I have been personally acquainted for upward of three years with Mr. Allen D. McCabe, and know that his standing in this community as a citizen and business man is high. He is entirely worthy of belief. I can further attest that he left New York for Jacksonville in the steamer which sailed Oct. 1, and that he returned to his home here in the latter part of last week. M. W. HAZELTINE.

Subscribed and sworn to this 26th day of October, A. D. 1880, before me, DAVID HARVEY, Jr.,
Notary Public, Asbury Park, N. J.

In view of the above sworn testimony, revealing the true character of the Florida transaction in which the Republican managers have been engaged, it is suggested by many Republicans that an affidavit from Marshall Jewell is now in order. They say that he should send no more unverified statements to the press, but subscribe and swear to a counter affidavit squarely denying, first, that Republican repeaters have been sent to Florida, and second, that he himself was privy to the act.

ALDERMAN CASEY'S ARREST.

Accused of Fraudulently Registering Himself as a Voter in Brooklyn.

Philip Casey a well-known hand-ball player, who is the Alderman for the Tenth Ward of Brooklyn, was yesterday arrested on a warrant from United States Commissioner John J. Allen, who is also chief supervisor of elections in Brooklyn, on a charge of fraudulently registering as a voter in the Tenth Ward. The Democratic supervisor of the district in which Mr. Casey registered swore to the complaint, which alleges that Mr. Casey's naturalization papers are dated Oct. 23, 1877; that they were issued by the Superior Court of New York as a minor's papers, while Philip Casey, when he arrived in this country, was more than 21 years old. It is alleged further that when Mr. Casey was naturalized he swore that he was a resident of New York city, whereas he had not lived there for several years.

Mr. Casey's citizenship was questioned when he was elected a member of the Board of Alderman, and it was said then that an attempt would be made to prevent him from taking his seat, but upon the organization of the Board of 1880 he cast his vote with the regular Democrats, thereby giving them a majority, and nothing was done about his papers. The latter were not exhibited and the points involved in his arrest were not then raised. It is alleged that the records of the supervisor of elections show that Mr. Casey voted in 1874, three years before the date of his papers.

Mr. Casey insists that his papers are all right, and that the arrest is due to political enmity on the part of some residents of his ward. He was bailed by Congressman Amen in $1,000 bail for examination on Thursday.

Ex-Judge James Troy signed Alderman Casey's bail bond. Mr. Casey did last night that his arrest was due to a persecution by an opposing faction in his ward, headed by Jacob I. Bergen and James McGurry, and that these men, afraid to come forward themselves as his accusers, had selected a man who was almost wholly irresponsible for his acts. "A year ago," he said, "I heard that I was going to be arrested upon the same offence, and I offered to deliver myself up to United States District Attorney Tenney. I told him that I was born in Ireland in 1844; that I came to this country in 1861, and specified where I had worked, and for whom I had worked, and when I finished he said: 'If I never want you I will send for you.' I do not wish to disclose my defence, but I can assure you that I will prove what small persecutions the election law can be made to serve. My naturalization papers are all correct. I mean to acquit myself of the charges of fraudulently registering, and to save my vote for Hancock and English."

Many residents of the Tenth Ward last night called upon Mr. Casey and expressed their disapprobation of the methods adopted by the rival faction of his ward.

SHOT DEAD IN CHURCH

With a Pistol he Put Up as Collateral for Ten Cents for the Contribution Plate.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 26.—A curious and fatal accident occurred in a church building in Rock Hill last night. The collection plate was being passed around, after an earnest exhortation had been made for money to help the Christian cause. James Gooch, a young man in the congregation, did not have a cent, and being moved by the minister's appeal, he attempted to borrow ten cents from a man next to him. The man refused. Gooch then took a pistol from his pocket and offered it as collateral. The man took the pledge, and while examining it the weapon went off, sending a ball through the brain of Gooch, killing him instantly.

Chew, Chew, Chew

The Gold Coin Tobacco. 1,000,000 sold yearly.—*Adv.*

American Star Soft Capsules.

S-C-M-C. New sure cure.—*Adv.*

The *Evening Express* will begin to-day the publication of the opening chapters of the life and escapades of James Gordon Bennett. These chapters will be rich reading.—*Adv.*

THE OUTLOOK IN INDIANA.

A Republican Paper Acknowledges the State to be Doubtful—Democratic Activity.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 26.—The average Republican plurality over the Democratic State ticket is only 4,683. The Democrats are making a remarkably vigorous campaign, and astonishing reports come in from the counties promising large Democratic gains. There is no doubt that the Democrats are better organized at this time than three weeks ago. They seem determined to carry the State for Hancock. The Republicans are frightened at the outlook, and the *Journal*, their State organ, to-day admits that the State is in doubt, and will be lost if the Republicans are not more active, which means a new supply of money. Mr. English is confident that the Democrats will carry the State.

A REMARKABLE SCENE.

Why an Elizabeth Policeman Took a Lady and Gentleman to the Police Station.

Among the passengers who arrived at Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday evening in the 6 o'clock train from this city was a tall, well-formed, well-dressed man with a heavy light moustache and wearing gold-rimmed eyeglasses. There he was met by a lady in black, whom he conducted to a carriage. Then he went to see about his baggage. As he was giving directions about two large trunks that were in the baggage room, a lady with blond complexion, elegantly dressed, approached him, saying: "Where have you been, darling?"

The man turned away from her, and then she became very much excited.

"Why have you deserted me?" she cried with tears in her eyes. "You left me on Wednesday as kindly as a husband could. I have never done anything to disgrace you. Are you going to leave me and my child in this way?"

The man endeavored to walk away, but she followed him, talking loudly and excitedly, and declaring that she would follow him wherever he went; that he could not escape her.

"Go away from here. I want nothing to do with you," said the man. Here Policeman Ritter interfered at the excited woman's request. "He is my husband, officer," she said; "I can prove it. I want him to come home with me."

The policeman said that if they were husband and wife he could not interfere. Just then the man broke through the throng that surrounded him and leaped to the platform of a slow-moving train. The woman followed him, and the policeman followed the woman. The man jumped to the ground on the other side of the train. In following the woman slipped, and was in danger of falling when a bystander caught her and saved her from being thrown under the wheels. Then the policeman concluded that it was time for him to interfere, and he insisted upon taking the two to the police station. The man first objected, but the woman said that she would go anywhere. At the police station they were joined by the woman in black who had first been seen with the man. The blond lady was frantic in her appeals to the man. She declared that he had married her four years ago, after being divorced from his first wife; that she could prove it as well as her own respectable character; and she named several well-known New Yorkers in corroboration of her story. She became so much excited that she fainted and a physician was summoned.

Prosecuting Attorney Fay was summoned by Chief of Police Yates, who doubted his jurisdiction in the matter. There was a long conference in the Chief's private office, after which the man and the lady in black went to an obscure hotel and passed the night, and the blond lady was escorted to this city by the Chief of Police and one of his men. It is understood that the lady in black was married to the man several years ago, and is