

To give color to these allegations, Henry Ogden lay great stress upon his expectations that the ex-collector would return in the steamship *Great Western*, due at the port of New York on or near the fifteenth of November, and should he not, letters would be received at that time concerning the progress made by him in obtaining funds adequate to cover the amount of his defalcations. If such were his personal convictions, why, it may justly be asked, did he not endeavor to persuade the two treasury officials to await the arrival of the ex-collector in the *Great Western*, or the letters which he supposed would be brought by the steamship, before any steps were taken by them to secure the ex-collector's real and personal property by processes of law, which would necessarily give publicity to the alleged defalcations?

The most difficult to understand of Henry Ogden's transactions during these conferences is the extreme eagerness with which he transferred to the solicitor \$30,000 of the ex-collector's money, which, as avowed by the solicitor and the comptroller, "*he voluntarily paid over to the United States.*" One is also perplexed in seeking a justifying conclusion for the needless haste with which he transferred to the United States all the real and personal property of the ex-collector. His voluntary admission, in the several conveyances made by him, that Samuel Swartwout was "justly indebted to the United States of America in the sum of one million of dollars" is inexpressibly confounding.

Ignoring the opinion of Mr. D. B. Ogden, who pronounced the power of attorney "not sufficient to convey real estate," the versatile agent, without any further questioning, conveyed Samuel Swartwout's real and personal estate in the city of New York, in Bergen County, New Jersey, and in Maryland and Illinois to the United States of America, for *which "purpose,"* as each of the said instruments falsely recites, the prodigal deputy *was "duly appointed."*

The intention of Henry Ogden to ruin the ex-collector socially, morally, politically, and financially seems indisputably established by the tenor and scope of the three conveyances, which severally required Samuel Swartwout, his heirs, executors, and administrators to pay the "sum of one million dollars, and the interest thereon, *within one week from the date*" on which the *evil-minded cashier attached his signature to the instruments.* He well knew that it was impossible for the distant ex-collector to comply with the astounding stipulation, as well as preposterous for in-existent heirs, executors, and administrators.

For the amiable and refined wife of the remote man, Henry Ogden had little sympathy. His observation: "I wish to give Mrs. Swartwout some money," embodies no touching sentiment; all that it expresses is an egotistical spirit of self-importance. Assuming the right to misapply her husband's money