

this office, on the 21st of August, 1841, for the sum of six hundred thousand dollars against Joshua Phillips, who had been assistant cashier of the custom-house under Mr. Swartwout. This suit is still pending. It was brought in consequence of the investigation referred to, and the evidence then elicited, which went to show that, however Swartwout might be liable for money received by his cashier, the cashier himself was also liable for this large sum, never having paid it over."

After the commissioners investigating the affairs of the New York custom-house had returned, on December 8, 1841, to Washington, the ex-collector went there "*in the hope of effecting a final adjustment and settlement of his accounts, and also in the hope of obtaining a restoration of his immensely valuable property, which had been illegally seized and sold in his absence, by virtue of the illegal distress warrants, being well satisfied that a moiety of his property would satisfy any just and equitable claim which the government could legally establish against him; and for the purpose of redeeming his name from the obloquy so vindictively and unsparingly heaped upon it.*"

"With these objects in view, Mr. Swartwout remained in Washington throughout the winter of 1841-2, without effecting anything, and, as a final effort, he informed the solicitor of the treasury that he owned other valuable property, not covered by distress warrants, and unknown to the government, and *as an inducement to have his accounts adjusted and settled, he declared himself willing to make a conveyance of all this additional property to a trustee authorized to apply the proceeds of the sale of it to the liquidation of any claim which the government could establish against him.*"

At that time William Young was the president and the general superintendent of the Maryland and New York Iron and Coal Company. He had "been engaged constantly and actively in the manufacture of iron since he first settled in the United States in the year 1816. The well-known West Point foundry owed all its success to him. He subsequently became president of the Ulster Iron Works, which establishment he raised to a high pitch of prosperity, and quitted it only to take upon himself the superintendence" of the Maryland and New York Iron and Coal Company's works.

It was through his instrumentality that the national government had been induced to transfer to the Maryland and New York Iron and Coal Company three hundred and eighteen shares of the one thousand of the company's stock held to meet the cancellation of the indebtedness of Samuel Swartwout, which transfer was to prevent the company from becoming insolvent and to obtain a loan in England of £80,000, to complete the buildings and works and pay an existing indebtedness of the corporation.

The overtures of Samuel Swartwout made to the national government of his