

of denying a groundless imputation that this distinguished and high-principled member of a family, known through many centuries for its rectitude and patriotism, was guilty of the alleged defalcation.

Sixth. In depriving, without recompense—should it not be able to establish a legal claim to the property so hurriedly taken and sold—Samuel Swartwout, his assigns, executors, and heirs, of the money-value of it, which, at this time, with accrued interest, would exceed a million or more dollars.

Samuel Swartwout, at the beginning of his collectorship, in 1829, resided at No. 78 Murray Street, in the city of New York, and at its end, in 1838, on Eighth Street, near First Avenue. In 1814 he was united in marriage to Alice



MARY COLDEN SWARTWOUT LIVINGSTON.

Ann Cooper, the only daughter of Thomas Cooper, a prominent counsellor-at-law in the city of New York. Her mother, Elizabeth, born in 1775, and married in 1792, was the youngest daughter of David Colden, surveyor-general of the province of New York, and granddaughter of Cadwallader Colden, lieutenant-governor of New York, 1761–65, under his majesty, George III., of Great Britain.

The fruit of the marriage of Samuel Swartwout and Alice Ann Cooper was a son, Samuel, who died when young, and a daughter, Mary Colden, born in October, 1820, who, in her maidenhood, was greatly admired for her beauty and accomplishments. After her father's return from Europe, or more defi-