The Sun.
It Shines for All.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1872.

Amusements To-Day.

American Institute—Rink, Sixty-third street and Third avenue.
Booth's Theatre—The Bells.
Bowery Theatre—The Death Trap.
Dan Bryant's Minstrels—Twenty-third street.
Dry Dock Circus, &c.—Foot of Houston street, E. R.
Emerson's California Minstrels—720 Broadway.
Fifth Avenue Theatre—Diamonds.
Grand Opera House—Bal Masqué.
Newark Industrial Exhibition—Newark, N. J.
Olympic Theatre—One Wife.
Steinway Hall—Strakosch Concerts.
St. James Theatre—San Francisco Minstrels.
Theatre Comique—Annie Adams and Jack Hart.
Tony Pastor's Opera House—Star Troops. Matinee.
Union Square Theatre—Again.
Wallack's Theatre—Ivy.
Wood's Museum—Chow Chow. Matinee.

The Great Corruption—Interesting Intelligence.

A meeting of certain prominent GRANT managers, including, as we are informed, HENRY WILSON, candidate for Vice-President, took place in this city at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Friday evening last. OAKES AMES, M. C. for the Second District of Massachusetts, and bribery agent of the Credit Mobilier, was present by special request.

The purpose of this meeting was to obtain from AMES a broad, square, and comprehensive denial of all the facts stated in his letters to Col. H. S. MCCOMB, presented and sworn to among the testimony in the case now pending in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and also of the list of members of Congress bribed by AMES with Credit Mobilier stock, which Col. MCCOMB copied on Feb. 28, 1868, in AMES's presence, from a list which AMES took out of his pocket and showed him.

Such a broad, square, comprehensive, and complete denial was prepared for AMES's signature, and it was intended to publish it in the morning journals of Saturday last and to telegraph it all over the Union.

But when it came to the point of signing and sending out this enormous lie Mr. AMES did not dare to do it. The evidence in the hands of Col. MCCOMB, and the other evidence, part of which is within our knowledge, and part of which has never been produced in any public manner, is so overwhelming that AMES felt it to be impossible to sign and publish such a lie. He refused the demand made upon him by those whom he had bribed and by the managers of his party. The denial which was to have been published with AMES's signature was thus of necessity abandoned; and the only denials that are now to be made are evasive and deceitful ones, like those of Speaker BLAINE and HENRY L. DAWES. These denials, as our readers have ample means of convincing themselves, are nothing but confessions of the villainy.

No denial can now be worth anything that is not signed and sworn to by OAKES AMES and by the men whom he has accused of receiving the bribes, and confirmed by other evidence of the most substantial nature. Mere personal denials, such as might have satisfied the public a fortnight ago, will now answer no purpose except to convince the people that the party denying is really guilty.

The Credit Mobilier Bribery—Another Confession.

Mr. HENRY L. DAWES, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations in the House of Representatives, is one of the persons mentioned in OAKES AMES's list of those to whom he has allotted Credit Mobilier stock as a bribe. AMES says in one of his letters that he had distributed these bribes among members of Congress, "to four from Massachusetts, one from New Hampshire, one Delaware, one Tennessee, one-half Ohio, two Pennsylvania, one Indiana, one Maine;" and in another he says: "*I have used this where it will produce most good to us I think.*" The list of persons whom AMES claims to have bribed in this manner is as follows:

BLAINE of Maine	3,000
PATTERSON of New Hampshire	3,000
WILSON, Massachusetts	2,000
PAINTER (Rep.), for Quigley	3,000
S. COLFAX, Speaker	2,000
SCOFIELD and KELLEY, Pa.	2,000 each.
ELIOT, Massachusetts	3,000
DAWES, Massachusetts	2,000
FOWLER, Tennessee	2,000
BOUTWELL, Massachusetts	2,000
BINGHAM and GARFIELD, O.	2,000 each.

In reference to this subject Mr. DAWES, after waiting from Sept. 4 until Sept. 11, a whole week, writes the following letter to the editor of the Syracuse *Journal*:

"PITTSFIELD, Mass., Sept. 11, 1872.

"MY DEAR ROGERS: I thank you for denouncing as a false libel the charge of THE NEW YORK SUN, so far as I am concerned. Neither OAKES AMES nor any other man, dead or alive, ever gave me, directly or indirectly, a penny of the stock of the 'Credit Mobilier,' or of any other corporation in this world. I never owned a dollar of any stock or any property of any kind that I did not pay the full value of, with my own money, earned with my own labor. Truly yours,

"M. L. DAWES."

This letter is nothing but a confession under the form of a denial. "Neither OAKES AMES nor any other man," says DAWES, "dead or alive, ever *gave me*, directly or indirectly, a penny of the stock of the Credit Mobilier." Of course not. DAWES *went through the form of paying for his stock*. Some of the Congressmen whom he bribed told him when he first proposed to them to take this stock that they were unable to pay for it; or, as AMES says in his letter of Jan. 25, 1868: "A part of the purchasers here [in Washington] are poor and want their bonds to sell to enable them to meet their payments on the stock in the Credit Mobilier. I have told them what they would get as dividends." To such persons AMES would say: "It is not necessary for you to put up a cent of money. I will take care of that. The dividends on the stock will soon pay for its cost, and after that you will get handsome returns from it." Then in a few weeks he would again see his man and hand him a check drawn by the Treasurer of the Credit Mobilier, saying: "Here is your first dividend;" and this first dividend would pay in full for the stock. With Mr. DAWES, according to the above statement, a different method was pursued. DAWES paid for his stock at the full value which AMES required—namely, at the original par value of $100 per share. The real value, however, at that time is stated in the following sworn statement of Col. H. S. MCCOMB:

"Q.—What was the cash value of this stock at the time it was issued? A.—It would sell in the market at $200 if there was cash value, and very little could be had at that—more buyers than sellers a good deal. I was offered $500 per share for mine shortly after that time. "Q.—What has been the highest price reached by the Credit Mobilier stock? A.—I was offered $650 per share for mine. This was in 1868, long before this suit began. I refused to sell it at that time. I considered it worth $1,000 per share, and it would have been readily worth that honestly and fairly managed at that time."

The difference between Mr. DAWES and the others was that he paid for his shares $2,000 in cash and a few days afterward received back his first dividend covering that amount; while the others paid nothing down, and when they received their first dividend turned it over to AMES in payment for their stock. There was bribery in the case of Mr. DAWES just as much as in the case of the others, only there was a slight variation in the method.

Now, what was done by these parties, Mr. DAWES included, in return for the bribes they had received. This is partly stated by the *World* in the following article:

"On the 15th of March, 1867, Mr. BINGHAM introduced into the House a bill for the relief of the Pacific Railway, the object of which bill was to validate the action taken by Mr. AMES and his friends in the Direction of that railway upon an injunction granted by the Supreme Court of New York and which had interrupted their proceedings at the regular meeting of the board in New York five days before. Mr. AMES and his friends had adjourned their meeting to reassemble in Washington March 18. Mr. BINGHAM'S bill was hurried through the House under a suspension of the rules, Mr. BLAINE being in the chair. *No discussion was allowed.* The bill in the House was passed by a vote of 99 yeas to 32 nays. Among the yeas we find the names of AMES, BINGHAM, KELLEY, DAWES, SCOFIELD, and GARFIELD, being all of the persons named in the list of Mr. AMES who were then in the House to vote on such a bill.

"In the Senate a sharp discussion arose over this bill. The discussion on the part of the opponents of the bill was chiefly directed to the one point of securing for the Treasury of the United States a fair and a thorough investigation of the true state and history of the corporation, a part of whose directors were pressing the bill. Senator DAVIS of Kentucky objected that Mr. AMES was urging this bill both as a director of the Pacific Railway and as a member of Congress, and that the known proceedings of the directors of the road demanded explanation. 'What kind of a direction is this,' said Mr. DAVIS, 'which makes dividends of $18,000,000 when it owes $58,000,000 to honest creditors, and the road is still so far unfinished as to require many millions more to make it a first-class road?' Senator DAVIS made no objection to the bill so far as it proposed to remove the office of the corporation to Boston. He undertook no defence of the faction in the road which had obtained the State injunction complained of. He only insisted on a Government committee 'of five eminent citizens, not interested either in the Union or the Central Pacific, to inquire into and report upon the condition of the road.' He also desired that the President might be authorized to withhold subsidy bonds sufficient to complete the road if the committee should report unfavorably, and that the Attorney-General might be authorized in that case to commence proceedings. Senator NYE also opposed the bill. He said, among other things, 'Mr. FISK stands uncontradicted before the world in his charges that this company is steeped in fraud to the very armpits.' If the charges were false it was the easiest thing in the world to go into court and answer them by a plump denial. No such thing has been done. Why have they omitted it? It leaves upon them a deep suspicion, at least, that all is not right in the management of their affairs.'

"Senator CASSERLY of California pressed most earnestly an amendment authorizing the Attorney-General to take every step for securing the interests of the Treasury and the people. This amendment, obviously fair and just, was supported when brought to a vote, among others by Senators THURMAN, SCHURZ, and TRUMBULL. *Among those who voted against it were* Senator WILSON and Senator PATTERSON, both named in the list of Mr. OAKES AMES. Senator WILSON *conspicuously resisted all amendments intended to put any check on the complete control of the railway intended by the bill to be given to Mr.* OAKES AMES *and his friends.* He spoke of Mr. OAKES AMES in the highest terms of eulogium. 'Mr. AMES,' he said, 'went into the company when it was substantially broken down and bankrupt; when the Credit Mobilier of which so much has been said was itself nearly bankrupt. When the whole concern had almost come to a wind up Mr. AMES came into the road with a large number of his personal friends and associates, gentlemen of business capacity and character, who put millions of dollars into the road—put their intelligence, their character, and their skill into the enterprise—and the construction of the road has been pushed forward with marvellous vigor and energy.' Yet Senator WILSON was opposed to making any inquiry into this splendid management, an inquiry which, of course, his friend Mr. AMES could have had no reason to avoid if Senator WILSON'S eulogies were well founded.

"And now this same Mr. AMES appears before the public to prove that at the time when these eulogies were uttered Senator WILSON was a purchased legislator, bound to do 'good' to OAKES AMES and to his ring in the Credit Mobilier. Senator WILSON, Mr. DAWES, Mr. BLAINE, Mr. BOUTWELL, Mr. SCOFIELD, and the rest of you, will you produce Mr. OAKES AMES and disprove upon Mr. OAKES AMES what Mr. OAKES AMES has charged upon you?"

This, however, does not cover the whole case. The act of 1862, to aid in the construction of a railroad to the Pacific, provided that all compensation for services rendered by the railroad and telegraphic line belonging to it should be applied to pay the bonds which the United States had advanced for the construction of the road, and the interest upon the same, until the whole amount was fully paid. In compliance with this provision, the Treasury Department had refused to pay the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the transportation of mails, troops, or freight. The bills of the company thus suspended amounted to several millions; and as the Credit Mobilier had stripped it bare, the company was on the verge of bankruptcy, and if it should go over the dam, an investigation of the frauds in its construction would be inevitable. Accordingly on Feb. 28, 1871, *just at the very end of the Forty-first Congress*, an amendment to the Army Appropriations bill was introduced in the Senate directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the Pacific Railroad Companies in money one-half of the compensation for all services heretofore or hereafter rendered. This amendment was debated in the Senate, and was finally passed on the day of its introduction by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Blair, Brownlow, Cameron, Chandler, Corbett, Craigin, Gilbert, Harlan, Howell, Kellogg, Lewis, McDonald, Morton, Nye, Osborn, Patterson, Pomeroy, Poor, Pratt, Reverdy, Ilice, Ross, Sawyer, Scott, Spencer, Stewart, Stockton, Thayer, Thurman, Tipton, Trumbull, Warner, Williams, Wilson, and Yates—36.

NAYS—Messrs. Ames, Anthony, Bayard, Boreman, Davis, Edmunds, Fenton, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamilton of Texas, Hill, McCreery, Miller, Morrill of Vermont, Saulsbury, Sherman, Sprague, Stearns, and Vickers—18.

ABSENT—Messrs. Buckingham, Carpenter, Casserly, Cattell, Cole, Conkling, Ferry, Flanagan, Fowler, Hamlin, Harris, Howard, Howe, Johnston, Morrill of Maine, Ramsey, Robertson, Schurz, Sumner, and Wilkey—20.

The bill with this rascally amendment reached the House of Representatives on March 2. *It was not read*, and the bill was non-concurred in *pro forma* and referred to a committee of conference. This committee consisted of O. J. DICKEY, JAMES B. BECK, and JOHN A. LOGAN on the part of the House, and of Messrs. COLE, THAYER, and BLAIR of the Senate. The conference report recommended that the House should agree in this railroad amendment. Mr. WOOD of New York resisted the recommendation of the conference. "Permit me to say," he exclaimed, "that this report presents a novel question which has no business whatever in an army appropriation bill." Mr. BECK of Kentucky, one of the conference committee, said that "a very serious and objectionable piece of legislation which the Senate has inserted into this bill is that which decides that the United States have only the right to retain one-half of the compensation for services rendered for the Government by the Union and Central Pacific Railroads." Mr. HOLMAN said: "The Senate amendments have never been reported to the House. *I ask that they be now read.* The House has a right to know what are the Senate amendments upon which they are called upon to act." All these objections and demands, however, were steadily overruled, the tenacity of Speaker BLAINE in the service of the bribers being most conspicuous; and finally, on the 3d of March, just at the close of the session, when it was impossible to reject the report of the conference committee without depriving the army of all appropriation for its support, the report was agreed to without a division.

Thus the Union Pacific Company was saved; and all danger of an exposure of the Credit Mobilier frauds was for a time removed. Mr. AMES was clearly right when he said: "*I have used this stock where it will produce most good to us I think.*"

Is Greeley Stock Declining?

It is fit and appropriate that a party of false pretences, like the GRANT party, should conduct its political campaigns on the same principles which characterize its administration of public affairs. After having succeeded in demoralizing the civil service to a degree which was never exceeded in the rottonest days of LOUIS VERHUEL'S defunct empire, they have the assurance to present themselves to the public as champions of civil service reform; and while they are carrying proscription for political causes to an extent hitherto unknown in this country, they go through the farce of publishing a code of rules for regulating appointments which in practice is entirely disregarded. Claiming special credit for their management of the national finances, the statistics of their own officials show that the utmost confusion exists in the accounts of the Treasury Department; that the public debt is being reduced at a less rapid rate than under JOHNSON; and that the extravagance of the Administration in its expenditures for the ordinary operations of Government has never been approached during the existence of the Republic; while defalcations and scandalous jobs, in which prominent members of the Administration are implicated, have become so common as scarcely to excite remark.

Such adepts at misrepresentation as the unscrupulous leaders of the GRANT party are not likely to omit any occasion of deceiving their followers where an object is to be gained thereby, and it is not strange, therefore, to see them claiming an uninterrupted series of defeats at the polls as a succession of Administration victories. And there is no doubt that the great mass of the supporters of GRANT who derive their political information from the party organs actually believe that the Liberal movement is in a state of decline, and that the result of the recent State elections is an assurance of an easy triumph for their candidates. When the facts are examined, however, in the light of common sense, unbiased by party prejudice, a very different conclusion is the result. In North Carolina, where GRANT'S majority in 1868 was 12,136, the Liberals have elected a majority of the Congressmen, a large majority of the members of both branches of the Legislature, which insures the election of a Liberal United States Senator, and they have also elected their Governor by a great majority of the legal votes cast, although an effort has been made to count in the GRANT candidate, which may or may not be successful. In Vermont, one of the strongholds of Grantism, where no one ever expected to see anything more than a slight reduction of majorities, in the largest vote ever cast in the State the Liberals polled 2,000 more votes than were ever polled against a regular Republican candidate before, while the GRANT candidate for Governor received a less vote than was polled for the Republican candidate in September, 1868.

In Maine the result in proportion to the vote cast was similar to that in Vermont. The contest was one of unusual animation; money was used by the GRANT candidates to an extent never before heard of in that State, and the result was a falling off of 4,000 in the majority for Governor compared with the State election of 1868, and a reduction of 12,000 compared with the vote for GRANT in the same year. The elections intervening between 1868 and this year are of no account as an indication of political strength, since there has been no important issue at stake, and nothing like a full vote has been cast in either year. The only way in which to arrive at the relative losses and gains of the two parties is to compare the elections this year with those of the last Presidential year. All other comparisons are worthless.

It will be seen that the losses of the GRANT party have been enormous in North Carolina, leaving no doubt that that State will go for GREELEY and BROWN in November. West Virginia was sure for GREELEY any way, so that the recent election there has no significance. The Liberal gain in Vermont has been a little over three per cent. on the total vote, and in Maine the same on the total vote cast at the last election. Now let us see what effect such a gain would have in the most important States which are set down even by the Grantites as doubtful: In Indiana the whole vote in October, 1868, was 342,189, and the Republican majority 961, leaving about fourteen one-hundredths of one per cent. to overcome in order to give the State to GREELEY and BROWN. In Ohio in October, 1868, the vote was 516,747, and the Republican majority 17,383, leaving a percentage of 1.68 to be overcome by the Liberals to insure success. In Pennsylvania in the October election of the same year the total vote was 653,155, and the Republican majority 9,677, leaving less than one per cent. to overbe overcome by the combined elements of opposition to this corrupt Administration. In other words, if the Liberals of Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania do half as well in October as their brethren in Vermont and Maine did in September, they will carry those States by large majorities, and those three States carried for Reform in October, the Presidential question is practically settled. And these are the facts on which the GRANT organs found their assertions that GREELEY stock is declining!

Is there No Protection for Emigrants?

From the report of the committee to which was delegated the duty of investigating the alleged outrages on the emigrant ship Charles H. Marshall, it appears that this ship, commanded by a captain of the same name, sailed from Liverpool July 9, and arrived in New York Aug. 28. The captain died on the fourteenth day after sailing, and the first officer assumed command. The crew appear to have been demoralized by the death of the captain, and attempted to mutiny. Not succeeding, they commenced a persecution of a portion of the passengers, Polish Jews, who, not being conversant with the English language, were unable to make their grievances known to the officer in command.

The Commissioners think that the Federal statutes should be so amended as to take cognizance of such brutal treatment of passengers by the crews of emigrant vessels. At present foreigners who do not speak the English language are liable to be treated with merciless cruelty, and unless the victims actually die from injuries inflicted, the Federal laws afford no redress. JOHN H. MORTON, one of the crew of the Charles H. Marshall, was taken before Commissioner OSBORN, on the complaint of MEYER FELD, a passenger whom he had assaulted. Commissioner OSBORN said that the offence was one which the statutes did not cover criminally, and he could not entertain jurisdiction unless the assault was with felonious intent. In other words, sailors are at liberty to cuff and kick emigrants around as long as there is no positive proof that they are trying to kill them.

But for the action of the State Board of Emigration, the atrocities perpetrated on the passengers by the crew of the Charles H. Marshall would never have been known to the general public. Congress has made a pretence of legislating for the protection of emigrants; but the laws on the subject are still so imperfect that emigrants arriving here can find no redress under them for indignities and injuries inflicted on their passage, even when they are of the most revolting description.

Diamonds.

The San Francisco diamond fever has somewhat subsided. The result of the reported discoveries has been to unsettle the market for gems, without, however, effecting a decline in their value.

Owing to a decrease in the yield from the Brazilian fields, and the fact that the Asiatic mines are nearly exhausted, the value of colorless diamonds has increased about two hundred per cent. within the last twenty-five years. The African discoveries have had but little effect on prices in this country. Most of the diamonds found there are of an objectionable yellowish hue, and while they sell very well in Europe and Asia there is very little demand for them here. Yellow diamonds have decreased in value fifty per cent. within past twelve months. An ascertained diamond discovery in Arizona or any other part of the continent would serve materially to lessen the cost of wearing gems. The few diamonds which have been found in the United States are of good quality, and some of them very fine—far superior to the yellow diamonds of Africa. It is probable, therefore, that if an extensive field is opened here the quality of the stones will be fully equal to those of Asia and Brazil.

The total value of all the known diamonds in the world has been estimated by a leading jeweller at one thousand millions of dollars. The United States has ten million dollars' worth, half of which are in the city of New York. Diamonds are not so much worn here as they would be were there no tariff on them; but it is certain that no article can better afford to contribute to the revenue. Many of the gems which now flash on the shirt fronts of our politicians have previously added brilliancy to the beauty of Europe's noblest dames. Since nobility is at a discount, and wealth, with accompanying influence, is absorbed by the mercantile classes, the titled gentry are drawing on their diamonds as a bank of reserve. The yield from this quarter is still quite large.

We are convinced that great discoveries of diamonds have been made in the Western Territories, and there can be no reasonable doubt that rubies are to be found in some districts, and in sufficient quantities to pay the seeker for his trouble. The testimony of persons from Arizona and other Territories seems to be unanimous on this point. It is not certain, however, that diamonds are abundant in the same places where rubies are found; but we presume that it will soon be demonstrated to everybody's satisfaction that there are plenty of both to be picked up on American soil.

IF LOUIS VERHUEL had read and profited by the admonition to "pay the printer," which is so perseveringly urged upon the readers of some of our rural contemporaries, he might have been saved a disagreeable humiliation. His late publishers, the Messrs. PLON, have brought an action against "LOUIS CHARLES NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, formerly Emperor of the French, and now residing at Chiselhurst, England," to recover 88,220 francs for printing and delivering the small edition of the "Life of Cæsar." To secure the payment of this debt the publishers laid a seizure, with other creditors, on the personal effects of the Emperor and Empress found in the Garde-Meuble. The case will be tried before the First Chamber of the Civil Tribunal at the next term; and the evidence to be produced will show that the delivery of the edition simply meant sending copies gratuitously to functionaries, reviewers, and the landlords of country inns, as nobody could be induced to buy them.

If the Liberal Republicans of West Jersey do the fair thing, they will nominate Col. J. M. SCOVEL of Camden either for Congress or the State Senate. In the latter body he has served with distinction already.

The GRANT organs assert that the San Domingo project has no legitimate business in the present canvass. It is a part of GRANT'S Presidential record, and the circumstances of that disgraceful and corrupt attempt on the liberties of a colored republic should be taken into account by the people in determining whether GRANT is to be reëlected or dismissed to private life.

The Long Branchers are doubtful of GRANT'S reëlection, and in order that the place may not lose the prestige of the Presidential presence, they propose to buy a good-sized plot of ground, erect upon it a magnificent cottage, furnish it from top to bottom in the highest style, and then cede land and establishment to the United States, as a summer residence for the Chief Magistrate. The Long Branchers may as well defer the execution of this little project for four years at least. President GREELEY will require no seaside establishment. He will spend summer and winter in Washington, attending to his legitimate duties. He may occasionally seek a little recreation in the groves of Chappaqua, but official hours will find him in the White House, where the humblest citizen will be able to obtain access, without a military Porter to bar the way.

The Metis investigation has closed at Providence, after the taking of a vast amount of testimony. If the Government Inspectors who have been engaged in it will return to their respective stations and proceed at once to find out if any other steam vessels have the same defects which they should have before discovered in the Metis, some good may result from this protracted inquiry.

Is the municipal government of the city of New York to be given up for the next two years to the sort of men who composed the GRANT Legislature of last year?

A full investigation must be had into the alleged murder of a helpless lunatic in the asylum on Ward's Island. Complaints have recently been made against the method of management in private asylums, and the public institutions for the insane have almost escaped observation. Atrocities like those alleged to have been committed on JOHN ORNELL go to show that the Ward's Island Asylum is conducted more after the rules of an ancient bedlam than like a modern institution for restraint and cure.

The *East Sider* is the title of an attractive monthly publication by Mr. William J. Cronin, from the *East Sider's* branch office at 511 Grand street.

A PRETTY PAIR CORNERED.

GEN. GARFIELD AND HENRY WILSON IN A TIGHT PLACE.

The Ohio Congressman Denying that he Subscribed for any Stock in the Credit Mobilier—How the Stock Came into his Hands and How he Paid for It.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The Washington correspondent of the *New York Times*, under date of Sept. 15, telegraphs to that paper the following quasi denial from Gen. James A. Garfield of any connection with the Credit Mobilier fraud:

Gen. Garfield, who has just arrived here from the Indian country, has to-day had the first opportunity of seeing the charges connecting his name with receiving shares of Credit Mobilier from Oakes Ames. He authorizes the statement that he never subscribed for a single share of that stock, and that he never received or saw a share of it. When the company was first formed George Francis Train, then active in it, came to Washington and exhibited a list of subscribers of leading capitalists and some members of Congress to the stock of the company. The subscription was described as a popular one of $1,000 each. Train urged Gen. Garfield to subscribe on two occasions, and each time he declined. Subsequently he was again informed that the list was nearly completed, but that a chance remained for him to subscribe, when he again declined, and to this day has not subscribed or received any share, stock, or bond of the company.

I have the highest regard for Gen. Garfield as a truthful and conscientious man, and I am loth to believe that he authorized the correspondent of the *Times* to make any such sweeping assertions as those contained in this despatch. He may have said, and truthfully too, that he never subscribed for a single share of Credit Mobilier stock; but I cannot believe that he would so far hazard his reputation for truth and veracity as to solemnly declare that he never received or saw a share of it, for that would imply that he never was the recipient of any of the profits or dividends or certain shares of Credit Mobilier stock held by Oakes Ames as trustee for him. I cannot believe that he would make such a declaration—first, because he is a member in good standing in the Christian church, and second, because I think he has too much discretion to place himself in a position where he can be contradicted by his previous declarations. I know that Gen. Garfield has from the commencement of the suit of Henry S. McComb against the Credit Mobilier of America, now pending in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, manifested on divers occasions, to at least two gentlemen, warm personal friends of his, the greatest trepidation lest his connection with Oakes Ames and the Credit Mobilier should be made public. To these gentlemen he gave the following explanation of the manner in which he was seduced into becoming a stockholder by Mr. Ames:

He said that Ames came to him on several occasions and requested him to accept certain shares of stock in the Credit Mobilier of America, and that he refused on the ground that he was too poor—that he had not the money to spare; that Ames assured him no money was needed, that it was a good thing, and he wanted him in it; that he finally agreed or assented to some arrangement which Ames proposed, and thought no more about the matter until one day Ames came to him and handed him a check and said, "Here is your first dividend." This dividend was more than sufficient to pay for the stock Ames had taken for him, and he in that way continued to receive all the dividends through Mr. Ames.

Now if Gen. Garfield will deny over his own name that he allowed Oakes Ames to hold stock in the Credit Mobilier of America for him, and that he received the enormous dividends accruing thereon in the way above described, then I will give the names of the gentlemen to whom he gave this version of his case. They are both men of high character, and at least one of them enjoys a national reputation for honor and probity second to no man in the Union; and I warn him that should a question of veracity be raised between them he will fare no better than others who have been foolhardy enough to make such a venture.

The story that the *Times* correspondent tells for him about George Francis Train wanting him to subscribe to stock of the Credit Mobilier of America, and that the shares were one thousand dollars each, is a lame attempt to account for his name being mixed up with such a terrible scandal. But unfortunately the story stamps itself as a falsehood. The shares of the Credit Mobilier were never $1,000 each. Col. Henry S. McComb swears that Cornelius C. Bushnell, Thomas C. Durant, Charles A. Lambert and himself bought the charter of the Pennsylvania Fiscal Agency, changed the name to the Credit Mobilier of America, and subscribed $1,200,000 worth of the stock, the par value of which was $100 per share.

HENRY WILSON'S DEAD SURE THING

Grant's Candidate for the Vice-Presidency Tired of Writing Letters—An Evasive Denial of Oakes Ames's Allegations.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Henry Wilson has ventured on another denial, this time of the allegations contained in a letter from Oakes Ames to Col. Henry S. McComb that he had placed two thousand shares of stock in the Credit Mobilier of America for his benefit. The Senator, profiting by his recent experience in denying in a sweeping way that he has ever been a member of the Know-Nothing organization, is remarkably careful in this last venture in the letter-writing business. It appears that the loyal editor of the Troy (N. Y.) *Whig* wrote to him last week asking for an authoritative contradiction of the Credit Mobilier charge. To this the now cautious Senator replied as follows:

NATICK, Sept. 13, 1872.

To the Editors of the Troy Whig.

I send you a speech of Gen. Hawley. His statement is correct, but I do not wish to write any more letters, and do not intend to do so if I am charged with every crime. Since I went to the Senate, in 1855, I have made one speculation. I bought a house and lot in my town for $155, and sold it for $400. H. WILSON.

Gen. Hawley's speech contains the following:

Henry Wilson has been seventeen years in the Senate, and I defy the world to prove that he is worth $10,000 to-day. I defy the world to prove that he ever took a dollar's interest in any measure which has come before Congress. I defy the whole world to prove that he has a cent's interest in the Northern Pacific, Central Pacific, or Southern Pacific Railroad, or in any stocks, bonds, or contracts of any sort. I tell his slanderers to go to Washington and go among the lobby there, and canvass with the most notorious gamblers, and they will find that among the men who cannot be bought will be the name of Henry Wilson.

It will be noticed that the Senator is so exceedingly cautious that he only ventures an endorsement of Gen. Hawley's speech, and hastens to say; "I do not wish to write any more letters, and do not intend to do so if I am charged with every crime." This mournful declaration is intensely enjoyable in view of his late letter to his German fellow-citizens of Brooklyn; but we would respectfully suggest to the over-cautious Senator that Gen. Hawley's statement by no means meets the issue which Oakes Ames, his good and true friend, raises in his letter to Col. Henry S. McComb. Hawley only defies the world to prove that Senator Wilson ever took a dollar's interest in any measure which has come before Congress, or to prove that he has a cent's interest in the Northern Pacific, Central Pacific, or Southern Pacific Railroad, or in any stocks, bonds, or contracts of any sort.

All this brave talk on which the Senator relies so implicitly does not even reach his case, much less meet it. The charge is that he allowed Oakes Ames to hold in trust for him two thousand shares of Credit Mobilier stock and receive and hand over to him as they were declared enormous dividends, amounting in one year alone to over two hundred and twenty per cent. The Credit Mobilier of America, as Senator Wilson very well knows, was got up by an inside Ring of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad, and had no connection in any way with the Northern, Central, or Southern Pacific Railroad. This answer will not do, and much as the Senator may regret the cruel necessity, he must be more explicit. As to his having made but one speculation since he went to the Senate in 1855, it is only necessary to say that he entered into a speculation when he accepted Ames's offer to hold the Credit Mobilier stock or his benefit, and hand over the dividends as they accrued. He did not risk a cent of money in this case, and hence it was no speculation. It was a dead sure thing.

MORE BRIBERY IN CONGRESS.

How Tom Scott Secured the Right of Way for the Pennsylvania Railroad through the District of Columbia—Five Senators who were seen by Simon Cameron.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Appropos to the Credit Mobilier exposé, I have a similar story to tell concerning the legislation which the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company procured from Congress. It will be remembered that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company fought the Pennsylvania Railroad, which really controls the Baltimore and Potomac, with all the ability and means it could command, and it required some fine manipulation on the part of Tom Scott to secure their charter, or the right of way through the District of Columbia.

It seems that after the bill had passed the House there was some difficulty in securing the influence of certain Senators in order to put it through the Senate. After many fruitless attempts at argument and moral suasion, the gentlemen who were interested with Col. Scott in this enterprise determined to purchase five Senators. Simon Cameron, who was interested in the Baltimore and Potomac through the Northern Central Railroad, undertook to name the men whom he declared it was absolutely necessary to see. A fund of twenty-five thousand dollars was raised by the officers of the Company, and it was placed in the hands of the President, who was to pay it out under directions from Cameron.

Cameron named Senators Pomeroy, Chandler, Morton, Nye, and a third man, who was to be the representative of the fifth Senator, and the President of the company paid to each five thousand dollars in cash. After this had been done there was no further trouble, and the desired bill passed. There are three gentlemen who can testify to the accuracy of the facts here stated. One of them is Oden Bowie, ex-Governor of Maryland, and President of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company. If he denies my version of the facts then I shall call upon the other two gentlemen, both of whom are men of high standing and character. The questions are:

First—Did the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company have to purchase five United States Senators before it could obtain certain much needed legislation from Congress?

Second—Did the President of that company pay each of those five Senators five thousand dollars?

Third—Were four of these Senators Messrs. Pomeroy, Chandler, Morton, and Nye?

Fourth—Was there a fifth, who attempted to cover himself behind a representative?

Will Gov. Bowie answer, or will he allow the public to interpret his silence as an admission of the truth of this statement?

GOV. CURTIN'S POSITION.

Pennsylvania's War Governor Repudiating Grant and the Cameron Ring.

From the Harrisburg Patriot.

At the large meeting in Columbia on Friday night Col. McClure's salient points were in reference to the position of the Hon. A. G. Curtin in both the national and State canvass. The Colonel did not make any unauthorized statements, and, as an early and steadfast personal friend of Gov. Curtin, his words were entitled to and received undoubted credence. The weight and importance which the Grant Administration men attached to the political position of Gov. Curtin was evidenced by the pertinacity with which he had been pursued and sought to be won over to the support of the national and State tickets. He had been approached at St. Petersburg by influential friends of Grant and Cameron with proffers of position and honors which would have tempted almost any man to sacrifice even principle. He had persistently refused their proffers; but in his retirement to Nice, for the purpose of restoring his impaired health, he was still pursued and importuned to lend his aid in sustaining the failing fortunes of Grant and Cameron. London, Paris—every place in which he had taken refuge to recruit his shattered health and guard himself from political vandals, he had been visited by these emissaries, with importunate demands.

Alive to the exigencies of their position, these men had imploringly begged his influence. Pennsylvania, without that influence, was lost not only to Grant, but to the State ticket. New York was irretrievably lost; Indiana was gone, and defeat, certain and unmistakable, would be the result of his disaffection. Gov. Curtin was offered any position which his ambition could crave, within the gift of the Government. All these offers and importunities were respectfully, but positively declined. Gov. Curtin would have resigned his commission long before he did, had he not been earnestly appealed to to continue his mission. It was his early expressed determination to return home, and to direct all his earnest and vigilant efforts for the overthrow of the Grant Administration and the Cameron Ring in Pennsylvania.

As regarded Gov. Curtin's political aspirations, Col. McClure stated that he would positively have declined the nomination for Vice-President, either at Cincinnati or Baltimore. Had the Liberal Convention at Cincinnati tendered him a unanimous nomination for the Presidency, he would have deferred to the wishes of the people, and accepted. He was ambitious, however, of serving the people of Pennsylvania in what might be esteemed an humble capacity, but in one which he regarded as the highest in honor which could be bestowed. A proposition had been made to revise and remodel the fundamental principles of our State—demanded by its growth, its prosperity and importance. In that he did feel an interest and desired to participate. If his wishes could be seconded by his fellow-citizens. It was in furtherance of this wish and the earnest desire of men of all parties—Democrats and Republicans—that the movement had been made to place him in nomination as a delegate at large to the constitutional convention. This step was taken with Gov. Curtin's full knowledge and approval; and as an earnest of the sincerity which pertained to the feelings and purposes of Gov. Curtin's friends, there were several Democrats, as well as Republicans, who had been placed in nomination for the position, who were willing to withdraw in favor of Gov. Curtin, in order to secure the weight of his talents and his personal influence in a reorganization of the fundamental law of the State.

A despatch was received from Mrs. Curtin last night, by Col. McClure, that Gov. Curtin had arrived safely at Saratoga, and that he had stood the journey well. There are promises and hopes of his speedy restoration to health, and we have the assurance that, should he be able to address his fellow-citizens during the pending canvass, he will do so in favor of Charles R. Buckalew and Horace Greeley. Col. McClure assured the people of Columbia that Gov. Curtin's canvass notes would give out no uncertain sounds. Victory for honest men in opposition to the Cameron Ring was the watchword, and in the memorable words of Richelieu, "There is no such word as fail" in the Reform lexicon.

Two Invitations.

The Hon. Josiah L. Keck, President of the Cincinnati Board of Aldermen, and the Hon. James Fitzgerald, President of the Common Council, are at present in the city. They are the bearers of the official invitations to Dr. Greeley and Useless S. Grant to visit the Cincinnati Exposition. They met Dr. Greeley at the residence of Dr. Edward Bayard, 8 West Fortieth street. The next President accepted the invitation with appreciation of the honor conferred on him by the municipal authorities of Cincinnati, whose guest he will be during his visit.

Gen. Grant was found at Long Branch. He declined the invitation and wrote the following model letter. If there is a school boy twelve years of age who could not write a better letter, we would like to see him:

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 13, 1872.

DEAR SIR: I regret not being able to accept the kind invitation extended me by the Citizens of Cincinnati, Ohio, through you, to attend the Exposition now being held there. I have been obliged to decline all such similar invitations to visit different parts of the country on the ground that I shall be engaged in official labors preparatory to the meeting of Congress in December. Last year I had the pleasure of visiting your exposition and should be glad to be able to do so again if it were possible, particularly as it would afford me an opportunity to meet again so many of my old associates of early years.

Please convey to the Committee who have honored me with this invitation my regret at not being able to accept it, and best wishes for the success of the Exposition now being held in Cincinnati.

Very truly yours, U. S. GRANT.

J. L. KECK, Esq., Cin., Ohio.

Gen. Logan as a Rebel Recruiting Officer.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The *State Register* publishes the following affidavit. We believe that Gen. Logan has never made any reply to the allegations of Mr. Wheatley. Perhaps it would be well for him to do so. We agree, however, that the question of most importance is, what a man is in favor of now, rather than