GUILT IN BLACK AND WHITE.

A LETTER THAT MAY SEND A SENATOR TO STATE PRISON.

Evidence on which John J. Patterson has been Indicted—A Legislature Bought Up—The Testimony of some Bribe Takers.

From the Baltimore Sun.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 2.—It has just transpired that the main evidence upon which the Grand Jury found a true bill against United States Senator Patterson was a photographic copy of a letter which has a curious history. One night in March, 1872, there was a gathering at Patterson's house in this city of some of the leaders of the Ring who then controlled legislation in South Carolina. At the close of the consultation Patterson gave to Judge T. J. Mackey a letter to be delivered in person to Kimpton, the financial agent of South Carolina in New York, who was then visiting Columbia. Mackey went to Gov. Scott and urged that they ought to know the character of the communication. Scott concurred, and the two proceeded accordingly to investigate the contents of the envelope, which they found, as one of them subsequently expressed it, to contain "all hell itself." Fully satisfied now as to its importance, they determined to obtain a copy, and fearing that something might occur to render such a copy useless unless it were a facsimile of the original, they decided to have it photographed. Judge Mackey personally superintended the job, and, after receiving two photographic copies himself, destroyed the negatives. One of the photographs Mackey retained, the other he gave to Scott, and the original was delivered, secure in its seal, to the unsuspecting Kimpton, who, in turn, delivered it to Treasurer Parker, in the presence of Mackey. Nothing was said of the letter at the time, and the fact of their exposure long remained a secret known only to Mackey, Scott, and one or two others. The secret leaked out lately, however, and Mackey was called before the Investigating Committee, to whom he delivered the tell-tale proof in his possession. A copy was made and attached to the testimony of Mackey, in the United States Circuit Court, and from this again I have made the following exact copy:

VICE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE GREENVILLE AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
COLUMBIA, S. C., March 4, 1872.

Hon. Simon Fitzsimons, New Yorkshire, South Carolina.

I have sent to H. B. Kimpton revenue bond scrip due the Blue Ridge Railroad Company, according to act passed March 2, 1872, amounting to $111,250 at par, upon the following conditions: That $42,857 of said scrip at par value is to be used in paying the expenses of passing through the House of Representatives illegitimately a bill relating to the bonds of the State of South Carolina, and that you authorize the financial board to settle the accounts on that account.

Also that $71,414 of scrip at par value shall deliver to said Kimpton the said bills shall become laws, and provided that he shall pay the same at any time the proceeds of said scrip, at 70 cents on the dollar. In paying the expenses incurred in passing through the Senate the bill known as a bill to relieve the State of all liability on account of the Blue Ridge Railroad bonds, act passed March 2, 1872, which said expenses said Kimpton has contracted to pay, and if said bill or portions of it cannot be passed without incurring any other expenses than is required by me, then this order to be void. I authorize you to use the balance of said scrip, if any, in such way as may be considered most advantageous to the interests of each other. Senator Cochran will be interested, and I have written him on the subject in this regard, and acquiesce in accepting the abandonment of his pet scheme in bringing the big Republicans to justice.

The whole investigation is, therefore, likely to come to a speedy end. The Democratic papers will announce that Woodruff & Jones, the great culprits, have disgorged $800,000 of the stolen plunder, that all practical ends have been accomplished, and that no more can be done. The consolidation bonds will be reduced to a half million or so, and as a sop to get among the Democracy, the phosphate monopolies will be divested of their chartered rights.

MURDERED BY HIS BROTHER.

The Profligate with whom Carl Messner's Wife had been Living.

Coroner Woltman held an inquest yesterday in the case of John Messner, who was stabbed by his brother Carl, in the furniture factory at 160 Forsyth street. The circumstances attending the tragedy were related by the wife. Carl Messner, who was married eleven years ago in Germany, left his wife, Barbara, three years ago, and came to this country, having learned that his brother John had won his wife's affections. Mrs. Barbara Messner followed her husband to this country in 1875, but when the woman followed Carl to this country a year ago, she had two children of whom John was the father. John came with her. When she reached New York, she and John could not find work, they went to live with Carl's brother. Carl, who had married again in the interim, was found at his father in the furniture factory. He turned angrily when addressed, pushed his brother with his left hand, and struck him with his right. In his right hand was the chisel with which he had been working, and it penetrated his brother's breast. John died soon afterward. Carl's counsel admitted the killing, but denied any intention, and said that the prisoner did not suppose that he had seriously injured his brother. Carl was committed.

THE PROPHET'S WILL.

Two Millions for 17 Wives and 44 Children—His Directions for his Funeral.

Brigham Young's will was read on Monday in the presence of all his wives and children and a few friends. Brigham Young, Jr., Geo. Q. Cannon, and Albert Carrinton are named as his executors. The estate is largely real estate, and is probably worth $2,000,000. The will was made four years ago, and his youngest child, born of Mary Van Cott, was then three years old. Brigham Young was the father of fifty-six children, and left seventeen wives, sixteen sons, and twenty-eight daughters. The will aims to make an equitable division of the property among all the wives and children, with no preference to any. Most of them have already had something deeded to them. On this a valuation was set, and it is to be charged to the recipients as part of their share, though not necessarily at the valuation he put on it. That is to be equitably adjusted when the estate is divided. Upon the one at Salt Lake owning of age, Mormon fashion, he directs his executors to give the various mothers according to the number of their children, and they can withhold it if the children behave badly. All are provided for as far as their present needs are concerned. His first wife and Amelia are given a life interest in the Lucella Prescott property, the Amelia new, fine house, but he is known to have changed his mind about that, chiefly because they declined it for reasons best known to themselves, although nothing in or out of the will has as yet caused to light showing it, and they are not otherwise provided for than the rest of their share of the income. The prophet had many interests in trust for the church and for individuals. His executors are directed to turn them over properly. The church is forbidden by law to hold more than $50,000 worth of property; and so it was largely held by Brigham Young in trust. His friends will not contest the action that he ever abused that trust. There is no inventory of the properties in the estate, and it is widely scattered. With the country prosperous and full of money, it would be worth twice the above valuation.

Recently Brigham Young endowed an academy with lands at Provo and another at Logan—the latter with 12,000 acres. He had determined to endow one at Salt Lake, but did not live long enough to do so.

Brigham Young's directions for his funeral, written four years ago, were as follows:

I, Brigham Young, wish my funeral services at the Salt Lake City Tabernacle, if it is my last day but I wish my remains to put my body in a coat and wholesome state are inconvenently be done, and preserve the same for one, two, three or four days, or as long as can be done and still be in good condition.

I want my coffin made of plain pine and a quarter red wood boards, not scarfed in length, but two inches wide and three inches thick, and cross two inches thick and wide, that is commonly made for a person of my breadth and size, and then enough to place me in a little comfortable coffin, with a good suitable pillow in my coffin, and put my clothes into coffin, and the coffin to have the appearance that if I wanted to turn a little to the right side I could do it, I have plenty of room to do so, the lid can be made crowing.

At my interment I wish all my family present that can be in the house and all my elders to wear no crape on their hats or coats, but the ladies to wear no crape on their bonnets or dresses nor black veils, but if they have them they are at liberty to wear them.

I wish my brethren to dedicate my grave, as sinning and a prayer offered, and if any of my friends wish to say a few words they are desired to do so.

And when I leave off their services, to take my remains to the grave, and place me in the living sepulchral which I have reserved in my lot east of the White House, on the south side of the lot. I have a vault built in the wall, and I want the door left open for a while, and then shut up and plastered, so that it will be as it was before I was put in it. I want my grave to be sealed in the same way as I have described in my coffin, and the coffin to have the appearance that if I wanted to turn a little to the right side I could do it, I have plenty of room to do so, the lid can be made crowing.

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And when I leave off