

THE EVENING NEWS.

Tuesday, Jan. 6, 1874.

Starting Official Corruption.

U. S. Marshals and Deputy Marshals and their Disgraceful Doings.

Conjured up Cases, Fat Fees and Multiplied Miles.

Deputy Marshals Thieves and Murderers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The complications relating to the question of confirming Attorney-General W. H. Huntley have called attention to the conduct of his office in relation to the condition of affairs in the Marshal's office of the Western District of Arkansas, made to the Attorney General in January and February and October of the present year. The reports were made by G. W. Scott, of Fort Smith, the result service former, based on the results of an investigation made by L. B. Whitney, of that force, and extending from Dec. 1872, to Aug. last. The first report received by the Attorney General on February 29th, last, sets forth that A. M. A. Britton, United States Marshal, had serving under him 140 deputy marshals, who derived their support from the fees they could collect, and that it was to their interest to make the cases possible, and that they would always go over the country at will manufacturing cases at will, and that one third of all the fees obtained were retained by the Chief Marshal, besides ten per cent of all gross receipts from fees which Britton claimed he kept for a contingency fund. For the balance he is said to have been paid in bills, which could not be cashed for more than fifty cents on the dollar, were bought up by Postmaster Scott and Judge Hooy, United States district judge, at a discount of fifty per cent. Col. Whitney attested the facts, and reported that the cases were for the most part of a trivial character, and yet all treated and charged for as cases before the grand jury.

An abstract of the expenditures of the District Court named two hundred and twenty men as said to reside at Fort Smith and to have served from time to time as a posse committee. Marshal Britton certified that he had paid these men \$22,610. Investigation showed that of the number named, only forty-six resided at Fort Smith; and that the others were unknown to that section of the country, and that of the forty-six only twenty-five had even served in the capacity stated. Many of the deputies employed turned out to be thieves and murderers, and many opponents of the Republic, and all were allowed by the Marshal to do the whole district and make arrests when and where they pleased, without process or warrant on the most trifling offenses. All were brought to Fort Smith. Where one person brought in several prisoners he would get other persons to make returns on warrants obtainable from the commissioners and then collect separate mileages, posse fees and subsistence, and all these things were allowed by commissioner Brooks and Marshal Britton. On one occasion Britton made oath that he had paid out \$1000 for the latter's expenses. The latter had never received it. At one term of the Court Britton dismissed one jury, summoned according to law, and made up one of his own selection.

Of 150 confined in jail, over half were discharged when the court met, because there was no cause against them. The U. S. Commissioner was in the habit of issuing and dating back warrants of the deputy marshals who had been to the Indian country.

A case is cited of an Indian woman brought from Children's Hospital, and when the warrant dated back to the 2d. The woman was arrested on the statement of a man that she had stolen cattle. After commitment one day, she was discharged the next, because there was no evidence; and full mileage, subsistence, and posse's fees were paid.

Britton said to the Marshal that he could not allow over \$35 in any case, but the Marshals were urged to take any one against whom there was the slightest charge, and bring them into Fort Smith with-out warrant, and they could get the same fees when released. When they came in with a large lot of prisoners they were allowed by the Marshal to get other deputies to make return, and thus multiply fees. The commissioners who made out these extra papers were allowed to pay per cent of fees for filing, and other expenses relating to them. In one case 600 miles were allowed where the distance actually traveled was less than 200.

Those who made up the papers were publicly known as retaining Marshals. The report gives the names of all the men engaged in these frauds as Marshal Britton, United States Commissioner Brooks, Postmaster J. G. Scott, J. W. Donnelly, Marshal's clerk, and H. A. Pierce, editor of the *Patriot*. This first report closes by recommending that the Department of Justice should prosecute Marshals accounts and posse fees till a full judicial investigation can be had, on the ground that not one in ten are entitled to one-third of the amount charged, and in many cases whole compensation are demanded.

When the report went to Washington, Britton's name was pending before the Senate for confirmation, he having been re-appointed during the recess the previous summer, at the instance of Senator Clayton. His name was not withdrawn, but was again before the Senate at the time of the final vote of the Senate, and was rejected. Next month, however, the Senate rejected him. On the 10th of February a second report reached the Department of Justice from the same official source setting forth that further investigation had developed the fact that Judge Story was fully aware of the frauds named in the first report, and some of these in the second were given more in detail. Parties who never left town were allowed and paid full fees of all kinds for hunting after prisoners, who had been set free, and the same parties were allowed for arrests made at a distance, when they did not leave town or make arrests. The Chief Deputy, Marshal Donnelly, Postmaster Scott, and a number of others engaged for a time in buying up certificates by Donnelly. When the money came from Washington, Britton turned it over to Donnelly, and the latter passed it to Scott—Missouri Democrat.

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