

Wednesday, - January 15, 1872.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

Persons who wish to go to the bottom of the "Credit Mobilier" scandal, now so much talked about, will do well to read the report of Ames and Alley's lawsuits with the state of Pennsylvania in the 57th volume of the Pennsylvania State reports; the last and 58th volume issued by P. Frazee, South, the present state attorney. It begins on the 23rd page of the volume and covers nearly 70 pages; containing the proceedings of two jury trials and two hearings before writ of error before the Supreme Court of the state. The first trial was November 23, 1869, before Judge Pearson, who so charged the jury that they gave a verdict of guilty against the "Credit Mobilier" for a state tax on the dividends of that company in 1867-8, when Oaks Ames was placing the stock "where it will do us the most good." At that time, as shown in the trial, the capital stock of the "Credit Mobilier" was \$3,750,000 and it had declared two dividends, December 12, 1867, in bonds of the Union Pacific road valued at \$2,700,000; one dividend, January 3, 1868, (in bonds of \$2,700,000) two dividends, one cash and one bond, June 17, 1868, of \$2,35,000 (cash) and \$25,000 (bonds); one dividend (bonds, July 3, 1868, afterward proved to be bogus) of \$2,390,625; and finally, one cash dividend, July 8, 1868, of \$1,125,000. This makes a total of \$3,475,000 in cash, and \$3,862,375 in good bonds, about two-thirds of which were valued at \$5 and the rest at \$5 at the time of dividends; among them was one dividend of dividends amounting to about 170 per cent, in seven months, not counting the spurious \$2,390,625; and upon this the state claimed a tax of one-half mill on the capital stock for each one per cent. of dividends above 6 per cent. a year, amounting to \$481,406, and a 10 per cent. penalty for failure to report dividends, of \$48,141; so that the whole amount claimed by Benjamin H. Brewster, the attorney-general, was \$530,547. The jury gave him, as above stated, a verdict of guilty, reducing a reduction for the same dividend, July 3, 1868. But Messrs. Ames and Alley, excepted errors in the judge's ruling, and got a new trial, December 19, 1870—two years ago before the same Judge Pearson, who laid down the law as he had been instructed by the Supreme Court, and the Jury again gave a verdict for the State of \$638,888; which, in November 1871, was again set aside, Justice Agnew dissenting, and another new trial has been granted.

In course of these trials, which we presume, are still going on, for no Pennsylvania jury, we take it, will ever give a verdict for Ames and Alley—a host of interesting revelations were made, and there are many yet to be made. It seems that the "Credit Mobilier of America" (so baptized by George Francis Train in 1864), was first incorporated under the name of "Fiscal Agency" by the same legislature in 1864. The charter may be found in the acts of 1860 (not 1864), page 88; and the original incorporators were Samuel J. Relos, Ellis Lewis, Garrick Mallory, Duff Green, David R. Porter, Jacob Ziegler, Charles M. Hall, Horn R. Knease, Robert J. Ross, William T. Dougherty, Isaac Hugus, C. M. Read, William Workman, Asa Packer, Jesse Lazear, C. S. Kamman, C. L. Ward, and Harry M. Fuller. Duff Green, the old Jacksonian editor and politician, procured the charter and became president of the company which was exempted from individual liability in its stockholders, was allowed to buy and sell railroad bonds, advance money to railroads and contractors, make contracts, etc.—in short, to almost everything but banking and the issue of bills. His capital was fixed at \$5,000,000, but business might begin at \$20,000, was subscribed and \$25,000 paid in. The agency organized, but the war coming on, and its projected operations being in the South, it did very little business. In 1864, by a characteristic fraud on the part of Duff Green's associate, who had been chosen secretary, the charter was sold out to Train, Durant, etc.—it being supposed to be dead—and by act of March 26, 1864, the Pennsylvania legislature changed its name to "The Credit Mobilier of America." In 1864 a contract was made with one Hostie to build two hundred and forty-seven miles of the Union Pacific road, and this contract was assigned to the Credit Mobilier; and the taxes due from dividends thus accruing were paid to the state of Pennsylvania. But, on August 10, 1867, Oaks Ames made a contract with the railroad, in which he was a large owner, to build a hundred and sixty-seven miles, and this was assigned to October 15, 1867, to certain trustees for their own benefit and for that of the Credit Mobilier, of which they were the chief stockholders, along with Oaks Ames. These "trustees" were Oliver Ames, John B. Alley, Henry S. McComb, T. C. Durant, Sidney Dillon, C. S. Bushnell and Benjamin E. Bates; and it is out of the action of these eight men that all the Pennsylvania lawsuits and all the congressional scandals have come. We precisely what the agreement of October 15, 1867, was, no documents yet found out, but under the "Credit Mobilier" declared dividends \$9,625,125, partly bogus, as above mentioned. Previous to this agreement, however, the state legislature had again amended the charter of Duff Green's old "Fiscal Agency," giving it larger powers; this was done, February 28, 1867.

In the course of these trials, John B. Alley testified that he went into the "Credit Mobilier" in 1864 in the Hoxie contract having been assigned to it in May, 1865; that Ames was in it before, and went in to avoid personal liability; that when the Hoxie contract terminated, J. M. S. Williams, now member of Congress elect from the Harvard college district, took another contract to build the road, which was not fully executed, but was designed to have been turned over to "Credit Mobilier," if certain legislation could be passed, which was not; that the Ames party in May, 1867, turned Duran, one who still had the Williams contract; that out of that quarrel resulted last the agreement of October 15, 1867, which brought in all the dividends. For the rest of the story we refer the curious reader at present to the Pennsylvania report above mentioned.—Springfield, Mass., Republican.

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JAN. 15, 1872.

F. S. — Jess W. Fox has a few Maps of Salt Lake City yet on sale.

1872.

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