

he began to use the influence and power of his office to save that gentleman. With this view it is asserted that the Attorney General sent for District Attorney Dyer to come to Washington. Dyer went, and while there Pierpont, on the plea that it was important and necessary that he and the Department of Justice should know what the prosecution would be in the Babcock case, obtained by the grossest and most inexcusable hypocrisy, a detailed statement of all the oral testimony against Babcock, the whole plan of the prosecution, what he intended to prove by each witness, and the order in which he intended to present the evidence. This information it is alleged that Pierpont made over for the use of Babcock's counsel, in order to defeat the prosecution, and this too with the President's knowledge and consent. Storrs, senior counsel for Babcock, remained in Washington and whatever Pierpont obtained from Dyer in regard to the case he first repeated to the President and after consultation with him, Storrs got the benefit of all he learned. The Attorney General's private office was the place where the plans to defeat the Government in its case against Babcock were matured. Every night preceding the time set for the Babcock trial, Babcock and Porter met Pierpont in his office, and closely studied every point contained in the evidence for the Government and prepared to overcome it. Babcock was admitted to conferences between the President and Pierpont when the plan was first arranged, and whenever Dyer sent any additional evidence to Washington, Storrs was sent for, and when the plan of the prosecution was fully matured he was as familiar with it as the Attorney General himself. Those familiar with all the circumstances absolve Colonel Dyer from all censure. Dyer had reposed implicit confidence in the integrity of Pierpont, and had been deceived; Dyer could not be made to believe that one of the chief officers of the Government would violate his oath of office and disregard his duty, hence he accepted Pierpont's pretended sincerity, and even relied upon him, as his superior officer, for aid and counsel.

It is even asserted that while Pierpont was, at the outset, earnest in the prosecution of the whiskey ring, believing it would redound to his credit as chief officer of the government, he soon found he was overshadowed by Bristow, the people and the prosecuting officers giving that gentleman credit for every blow struck against the ring; this filled Pierpont with envy, and he became jealous of Bristow's popularity, and joined heart and soul with the Grant faction, and with the whole administration, so that he had a double purpose in joining in the move to save Babcock from conviction—he would establish his position with Grant for the present and future and weaken Bristow by making it appear that the indictment of Babcock was a scheme to injure Grant and advance Bristow's political interests.

Why Solicitor Wilson did not warn Dyer of Pierpont's plan to defeat the prosecution is explained, as coming from Wilson himself, that Wilson had already been represented as scheming against the President and Babcock; every act he had performed in the furtherance of his duty was distorted and borne to Grant's ears as part of Bristow's plan to obtain the nomination for the Presidency. He had, for several months, devoted his time almost exclusively to working up the evidence against and preparing to convict the leaders of the Chicago whiskey ring, and he had acquired knowledge and had arranged plans to this end, which made it impossible for any other man to slip into his position and carry this out. He knew that great pressure was being brought to bear to secure his removal, and he wished to avoid it until the Chicago ringleaders were convicted. Just at this juncture, when a warning to the St. Louis prosecution against the scheme of the Attorney General would have proved valuable, he dared not interpose, lest it might result in his removal and the escape of the whiskey thieves in Chicago. The Secretary regarded him as a neces-

sity to a successful prosecution of the ring, and had he undertaken to have exposed Pierpont's plans his removal by Pierpont would certainly have followed the discovery of the act. Besides Col. Dyer placed the most besicet faith in the professions of Pierpont, and any suggestions as to the Attorney General's scheme against the prosecution might have been resented. Considerations of this kind prompted Solicitor Wilson to refrain from giving advice that might have undermined his plan. Wilson did not forget that he wrote Henderson a letter, advising him to keep a detective on Babcock's track during his visit in the fall of 1875, and that a copy of that letter was sent to the President. Henderson lost the letter, and by some means a copy found its way to the White House. Col. Dyer and his assistants are fully aware of Pierpont's treachery now. The day Babcock was acquitted Dyer said publicly that he had contended against an element which he was bound at that time to defeat. He declined to give any explanation, but the fact that his eyes had just been opened to the element of opposition was evident. The article also accuses Pierpont of manœuvring for the removal of General Henderson, as special counsel for the government.

ST. LOUIS, 5.—The Times, to-morrow, will publish, on the authority of men who have been engaged in frontier trading for the past 18 years, some very interesting facts connected with this business. It states that Orville Grant, brother of the President, has been interested with Belknap in disposing of trading posts for money. Grant, shortly after the appointment of Belknap as Secretary of War, visited most of the posts on the frontier, and cancelled all the licenses issued by Secretary Rawlin. Durfee & Peck, extensive government freighters of merchandise on the frontier, held the principal sutlerships at this time, and were astonished at this unexpected change. Mr. Peck investigated the matter and found that Orville Grant had full authority from the Secretary of War to dispose of all the trading posts as he thought fit. Peck applied to Grant for authority to retain certain posts where his firm had invested large sums of money in buildings and goods, and he would agree to it only on terms of so much cash down and a certain share of the profits, practically the same arrangement that existed between Marsh and Evans & Co. at Fort Sill. Peck refused to comply with these terms, and others received the appointments at Fort Buford and Fort Peck. A. C. Leighton was appointed sutler upon the terms proposed by Orville Grant. The bonus required was so large that he lost money, and subsequently offered to sell to Durfee and Peck; the latter agreed to buy, but Leighton had first to obtain permission to sell from Grant; this Grant refused, and made easier terms with Leighton. The Ft. Sully tradership was taken from Durfee and Peck, and given to John T. Athey; Athey paid all the money he had to get the post, and was obliged to make terms with Durfee & Peck to run it; the latter firm leased from him and carried on the business for a year, when the profits accruing to Athey enabled him to run the business himself. Durfee and Peck had the tradership at Fort Sill, but it was given to Evans & Co. Durfee & Peck attempted to carry on the business in opposition to Evans & Co., but the officers of the post were forbidden to give the soldiers orders on any firm but Evans & Co., and they were forced to abandon the post. Orville Grant went so far in his opposition to Durfee & Peck that he forbid those to whom he gave the appointments to purchase goods or buildings belonging to that firm. Grant also had an arrangement with the interior department, by which he controlled many of the Indian trading posts; these he disposed of in the same manner as the sutlerships—to the highest bidder. Grant was in the habit of visiting the military posts and Indian trading stations every year, to collect the money due him and his partner Belknap, and for this purpose he had authority from Secretary Belknap to draw upon any military post for ambulances, teams and such aid as he might require. His authority was generally recognized, and he was greatly feared by all along the frontier. The authority for these statements is Dr. Terry, for many years past actively connected with the firm of Durfee and Peck, and who

has spent much of his life on the frontier. He says that a congressional committee will open up a rich lead if they will investigate affairs at Ft. Buford.

With reference to the dispatch of March 4th, associating Captain G. A. Armes with Captain George T. Robinson in criminal practices while officers in the army, Captain Armes says that although they belonged to the same regiment, they were neither friends nor associates. It appears, from official documents, that Armes was tried and dismissed from the service on false charges preferred against him by two officers against whom Armes had previously preferred charges, and on which they were tried within two months thereafter and found guilty and sentenced to be dismissed, cashiered, and imprisoned in the penitentiary for three years, and fined \$500 dollars each. The military committee of each house, in February, 1874, in their report on the bill authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to give to Armes an honorable discharge, say there was nothing in the record to justify the sentence that was imposed by the court-martial, that the charges were preferred through motives of jealousy and revenge, and the proceedings show that there was a determination on the part of those officers who instigated the prosecution to have Armes dismissed at any cost. The bill to which allusion is above made became a law, under which he was honorably discharged with one year's extra pay.

A letter is on file in the War Department, written by Captain G. T. Robinson, of Baltimore, to Secretary Belknap, on the 2nd of April, 1875, while the findings of the court martial in his case, and its recommendation of dismissal on account of his selling duplicated pay accounts, &c., were pending before the Department. In his letter Robinson wrote that he had heard J. S. Evans & Co., post traders at Fort Sill, assert that they had to pay money for General Belknap's benefit, etc., and that he was at that time, April 2d, 1875, preparing charges against them for malicious slander of the Secretary of War. He continued: "I honestly believe that these slanders of your name and action are false, and I shall bring this firm to speedy justice. Whether I am in or out of the army I shall, if you desire, transmit all the documents entire to you for your information, and for such action as you may see fit to take." His letter explains that these documents consisted of memoranda he had made of things he had heard said by Evans and other members of the firm. The findings of the court were approved by the President, and Robinson was shortly afterwards cashiered on the grounds therein stated.

WASHINGTON, 5.—Upon the order of the Secretary of the Treasury Captain Craig and G. W. Bryant, of Mo., were arrested yesterday on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the government of \$26,000, on an alleged loss on a train while transporting government freight between Leavenworth and Fort Tula. It is stated by parties in interest that this claim has been under investigation for the last ten years, and was passed by the different departments without suspicion of fraud, payment delayed in consequence only of the supposed want of jurisdiction. In November last, however, that question was decided satisfactorily to the second comptroller, who passed the claim. It appears that suspicion was first excited as to the justness of the claim by the clamor and representations of persons who expected to share in the award. A judicial investigation will take place to-morrow.

GREEN RIVER, WY., 6.—A man just in from Wind River Valley states that rich mines have been discovered in the Big Horn and Owl Creek mountains. The stage runs from here to South Pass, one hundred miles, and the mines are about one hundred and twenty-five miles north from there. The stage company is making preparations to put on a line to Camp Brown, forty-six miles north of South Pass.

#### FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, 2.—In the police court, to-day, Robert Mann, the younger, and Wm. Hurst, composing the firm of Wm. Peers & Son, cotton brokers, were summoned to answer a charge preferred by Messrs. Leech, Harrison and Ferwood, of having unlawfully conspired to ac-

quire fifty bales of cotton, the property of the latter firm; the defendants were also charged with stealing cotton and with obtaining it by false pretences. Neither of the defendants appeared at court, although the service of summons was proved, and neither has been seen since Tuesday last. The magistrate granted warrants for their apprehension.

LEEDS, 2.—The Amphitheatre in this place was burned last night; loss \$150,000. Since the burning of the Royal Theatre, in 1875, the Amphitheatre was the only theatre in Leeds.

LONDON, 2.—A Vienna dispatch says that a manifesto of the Herzegovinians has been issued. It declares that the insurgents will summon Servia and Montenegro to openly wage war, and continues: "We hope Russia will prove a messiah of freedom to the Servians. We believe she cannot remain unmoved at Turkish cruelty. The other powers will grant us indirect help. Let England open her eyes and leave Turkey to her ruin." The manifesto concludes: "We demand either true independence or death. We sign this declaration with our blood, and will accept no other proposition."

A letter from Lesseps appeared in the Times, to-day, in which he says the Suez Canal Company has simply revoked Sir Daniel Lange's functions as its agent in London; Sir Daniel Lange had no part whatever in the deliberations of the council of directors, and did not represent English interests. The perusal of Sir Daniel Lange's letter, written in 1871, would sufficiently explain to any honest man, that the revocation of his agency was inevitable.

ST. PETERSBURG, 2.—The announcement recently made of the incorporation of Khokand with Russia, was premature.

MADRID, 2.—The Alfensists have taken thirty-three pieces of artillery and many thousand rifles abandoned by the Carlists.

General Quesada has ordered that all persons belonging to lawless bands be shot when captured.

RAGUSA, 2.—A sanguinary battle was fought yesterday near Dabra, in which 800 Turks were killed.

The placards posted in Ragusa, promulgating the Turkish reforms, have been posted over with figures of death's heads.

The insurgents have issued a manifesto scouting all propositions of peace.

VIENNA, 2.—The Empress of Austria left here to-night, for London.

ROME, 2.—Garibaldi has accepted the presidency of the International Arbitration Congress to be held here.

PARIS, 2.—The inhabitants of Asnieres have been driven from their homes by the overflow of the Seine.

LONDON, 3.—Advices from the Gold Coast report that a fire occurred at Littlepopo, Feb. 1st, which destroyed the gunpowder; in nearly all the houses gunpowder was stored, and as the flames spread explosion followed explosion. Two thousand kegs stored in one building exploded, causing a shock like an earthquake. About fifty natives were blown to pieces while attempting to plunder burning and abandoned houses.

LONDON, 3.—A telegram from Athens says that disturbances in Servia are represented to have assumed a serious character; a red republic has been proclaimed in some districts. Belgrade is still unmoved.

A telegram from Gibraltar says that the prize crew of the Spanish guards costa, who seized a British vessel and were subsequently captured by her crew and brought into Gibraltar, have been committed for piracy.

The London Hour has the following—

"We understand that a writ, returnable in the Queen's Bench, was served upon Mr. Schenck, United States Minister, yesterday, at the instance of the Emma Mine Company; the writ was served as Mr. Schenck was entering the train at Euston Station. Mr. Schenck referred the officer to Lord Derby."

Winslow, the Boston forger, was again brought to the Bow Street Police court this morning, and was formally committed for extradition. The point about Winslow's being committed on a separate charge of forging and uttering is important. After Sir Thomas Henry had said in court yesterday that he had not received the necessary notification from the British authorities, the

American legation, remembering the fiasco in the case of Lawrence, the alleged fraudulent custom house agent, withdrew the application previously sent to the foreign office asking the extradition of Winslow on the charge of forgery, and to make everything certain they substituted an application asking his extradition on charges for forgery and uttering. Winslow will now await the legal time, fifteen days, before being surrendered to Mr. Dearborn, the American officer.

PARIS, 3.—The news from Washington causes a sensation here. Some of the evening papers express regret at the scandal, and deplore the decadence of political morality in the United States.

Don Carlos received, at Boulogne, a deputation of 150 legitimists, who presented him an address. He has issued a manifesto to the Spaniards, in which he says:—"Desiring to stop bloodshed I forbear continuing the glorious but at present fruitless struggle. Seeing the suffering of my volunteers and the superiority of numbers against them, it becomes necessary to sheathe the sword. I will never sign a compromise; my flag remains folded until the moment which God shall fix as the supreme hour of redemption." In an address to his soldiers Don Carlos congratulates them on the heroism they have displayed, and bids them not abandon hope. Carlos is under the constant surveillance of the Boulogne authorities.

The total number of Carlists who have taken refuge in France is 15,000.

LIVERPOOL, 4.—Minister Schenck sailed for the U. S. to-day, in the steamer *Abyssinia*.

#### GRAEFENBERG MARSHALL'S UTERINE

CATHOLICON.—This world-renowned medicine has performed some of the most startling cures on record of cases of Female complaints of long standing. It has the endorsement of leading members of the faculty, and should be in every household to relieve and permanently cure the diseases to which the female sex are peculiarly liable.

#### GRAEFENBERG CHILDREN'S PANACEA

is the only safe and reliable medicine for children. It is purely vegetable.

#### GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS are

milder than any others. They cure Headache, Biliousness and all diseases of digestion.

The above medicines are sold by Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution and by all druggists throughout the country. w37 ly

#### Administrators' Notice.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE estate of Jesse Louder, deceased, will please come forward and settle. All persons holding claims against said estate will also present their claims for settlement, as the administrators desire to adjust the affairs of said estate.

JOHN PARKER, Administrators.  
ANN LOUDER, Administrators.  
Virgin City, Jan. 17th, 1876. w1

#### \$1,250 PROFIT

From investing \$25. One of our customers purchased a spread on 100 shares of N. Y. Central, the put at 106, the call at 108, buying 100 shares against the put at 107, which were sold at 114. Selling at the same price the other 100 shares called at 108 netting a profit of \$1,250. This operation can be repeated every month in the year. Ten, twenty, fifty, one hundred or one thousand dollars will pay as well for amount invested. Gold, stocks, cotton and tobacco bought and sold on commission. Advances on consignments. Send for price lists and circulars.

CHARLES SMEDLEY & Co.,  
Bankers & Brokers, 40 Broad St.,  
near Gold and Stock Exchanges, New York.  
P. O. Box 3774.

FREE  
to all who will their seed at-  
tention to the enclosed circular,  
and Flower Seed Catalogue,  
and Flower Seed Catalogue,  
Address, J. A. H. Gregory,  
Marblehead, Mass.