

WASHINGTON.

A Special Message from the President on Utah Affairs To-Day.

WHAT WILL BE PROPOSED.

Delegates Merritt and Claggett Again at the White House.

OUR COMMERCE WITH CUBA.

More Developments of Congressional Fraud and Corruption.

CONGRATULATING THE SPANISH REPUBLIC.

The Poland Committee's Report—Caldwell To Be Whitewashed—Defeat of the Board of Commerce Scheme—Resolutions by Congress of Government Vouchers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1873.

A Special Message from the President on Utah To Be Sent to Congress To-Day—What It Will Suggest—Claggett To Be Governor of Utah—How the Mormons Will Take It.

A few days since President Grant went down to the Capitol and called on certain prominent members of the Judiciary Committee of the two houses.

He told them that he desired some practical legislation before the adjournment with regard to Utah matters.

He intimated pretty clearly that he was tired of the contest over there between the federal officials and those claiming to be acting under the Territorial laws; that what he wished was such laws enacted as would at once quiet the disturbance by making the federal authority supreme.

It had been going on since the organization of the Territory by the indifference of Congress, and it was quite time that it was put a stop to.

It is understood that, in accordance with the views he then expressed, he will send to-morrow a special message to Congress calling the attention of the Senate and House of Representatives to Utah affairs, recommending, among other matters, more especially the selection of jurors in the federal courts in such manner as will take that power out of the hands of the Mormon authorities, who, it is claimed, render the laws entirely inoperative.

As constituting the basis on which it is possible to obtain a conviction where it is against the interests of the Mormon leaders or the teachings of the Church authorities; also advising that the United States Attorney be made the prosecuting officer in all Territorial cases as well as those of the United States; the United States Marshal in the same manner to be the officer serving processes as well in Territorial cases; the probate courts to be prohibited from exercising either common law or chancery jurisdiction and confined to their legitimate duties. If these suggestions are carried out it places in the hands of the federal judges the settlement of all the civil and criminal suits of the Territory, as is the case in all the other Territories but Utah.

In the latter the probate courts of each county have been invested by the Mormon Legislature with all the powers of the district courts, and they exercise it to the fullest extent, even at times in defiance of the mandates of the superior courts, as was shown recently when a probate judge liberated on a habeas corpus a person recommended to jail by order of Chief Justice McLean.

It is rumored that should the required legislation be obtained the President will appoint Delegate Claggett, of Montana, Governor of the Territory, in place of Woods, the present occupant, with the assurance that if needed he shall have the whole power of the government to sustain him.

Those here conversant with Utah affairs appear to be much gratified with the action of the President, and say that so far from causing trouble it will end it. There will, of course, be bluster on the part of the Mormon leaders and papers; but there is much greater dissatisfaction among Brigham's followers than is generally known, and as soon as the mass of the people see the workings of the courts free from the interference of Church leaders, and fear of protection there will be a very general revolt.

Delegates Merritt and Claggett in Interview with the President on Utah Affairs.

Delegates Merritt, of Idaho, and Claggett, of Montana, accompanied by a Herald correspondent, had another interview yesterday with the President in regard to the state of affairs in Utah.

The President was not in a communicative mood, but listened with great attention to the remarks of Messrs. Merritt and Claggett, now and then replying in his laconic manner. Utah is now evidently uppermost in the mind of the President, and he intends to send a special message to Congress on that subject in a few days, as may be seen by the following conversation:—

Mr. Merritt.—Mr. President, I have come again to speak about the vexed question as to whether the Mormon despotism or the law of the land shall have supremacy in Utah. Owing to the shortness of the present session and the impracticability of there being an extra session it is absolutely necessary that there should be some Congressional legislation for Utah, and very speedily.

The President.—I fully appreciate the situation of affairs, and have given the subject much consideration.

Mr. Claggett.—It is very evident, from the appearance of things, that the Mormons are fighting for delay, in order to defeat action by Congress this session. I therefore respectfully suggest to you, sir, that you send a special message to Congress requesting that body to devise measures to remedy the dangerous and anomalous condition of things in one of the latest parts of our great country, which is disgraced by constant criminal practices revolving in connection.

The President.—I have already had under consideration the preparing of a special message, and will have it delivered to both Houses of Congress in a day or two. I am much pressed for time by my official duties, but I shall give the matter immediate attention.

Mr. Merritt.—In view of the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Englebrecht vs. Clinton, it is totally impossible for the United States courts in Utah to obtain a jury without the action of the Mormon authorities, and they have determined not to summon any more juries to serve in the United States courts.

The President.—I am fully aware of that decision and of the necessity of Congressional legislation for Utah to obviate such difficulty, and I will submit to Congress as a special message a special message upon the subject of the necessity of legislation in Utah to compel obedience to the laws and bring that Territory into harmonious relations with the federal government.

The Report of the Poland Committee—Republican Pressure for a Modified Report.

Poland's committee had another secret session to-day to consider their report, which is already half finished. The committee has not yet fully decided the knotty question as to whether the jurisdiction of the present House extends to acts committed by members in a former Congress. No clear precedent can be found to guide the action of the committee, and this question will probably call forth a lively controversy in the House when the report is submitted. There is still a very wide difference of opinion between Judge Morrill and McCrary as to the light in which the offenses of the implicated Congressmen should be considered. The fact that so many of the recent Congressmen from Iowa prey upon the mind of poor McCrary, it having become known from the despatches of the Herald that the report of the committee will probably be very severe, a great

pressure will be exercised over Judge Poland and McCrary by the republican members of the committee to modify it. Judge Poland is writing out the report, and from present indications it will be finished about the beginning of next week.

The Senatorial Credit Mobilier Great

was started to-day, but did not display the same power as is shown by the Tribune and Wilson will, higher up on the same stream. Wilson, Logan and Harlan brought their little grists from the upper mills, and their innocent pretensions were duly ground over again. Patterson wanted a little more time, but he will show how he was entrapped and inveigled into Union Pacific operations by Ames, and virtuously demand a whitewash.

Vexatious Interference of Spanish Officials With Our Cuban Commerce.

Mr. Weyden, of New York, and Congressman Lynch appeared before the House Foreign Affairs Committee to-day, and presented arguments in favor of taking action with reference to the interference with our commerce in Cuba by the Custom House authorities of that island. The committee adopted a resolution to the following effect:—

Whereas the Custom House regulations prevailing in the island of Cuba, as executed by the Custom House authorities thereof, are annoying to merchants and shippers of the United States engaged in trade and commerce with that island, and tending to the judgment of unjust fines and expensive delays;

Resolved, That the President be requested to call the attention of the Spanish government to the grievance complained of, and take such action in the premises as he may deem expedient to remedy the same.

Fernando Wood offered the following resolution to-day in the House and asked unanimous consent for its passage:—

Resolved, That this House holds with satisfaction the progress of republican institutions in Europe and tenders to the people of Spain its sympathies and good wishes in an effort to bring about a free representative form of government, which shall stand on an equality of political, religious and social rights and the full protection of life, liberty and property.

Butler objected on the ground that the resolution was so important that there should be a debate upon it. It will probably be presented again to-morrow.

The Pomeroy Investigation.

A despatch received to-day from Kansas states that about twenty witnesses are now on their way to Washington. Ten of them, it is understood, will testify against Senator Pomeroy and the others in his behalf. The Senate Committee expect to commence their investigation on Monday.

Caldwell To Be Whitewashed.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections will submit their report relative to the election of Senator Caldwell to-morrow. It is believed the committee will say, in effect, that the evidence adduced is not sufficient to sustain the charge; that the Senator procured his election by corrupt means, but that it has been proved that practices were resorted to which the committee cannot approve. It is understood that the report will be unanimous.

Pardon of Seth Johnson, the Embellisher.

The President granted an unconditional pardon to Seth Johnson, who has more than a year to serve out on a term of one year in the District Jail, and who was sentenced to pay a fine of \$40,000 for embezzlement from the United States Treasury. The President's reasons are that the accused is unable to pay the fine, and his further imprisonment in the face of that fact would be preposterous.

Serious Charges Against Judge Sherman, Garfield and the Clerk of the Ways and Means Committee.

On motion of Mr. Dawes the Committee on Ways and Means to-day were authorized to send for persons and papers in the examination of the business referred to them by the House. The authorization is especially intended to give the committee facilities for obtaining information concerning the assertions of Mr. Clinton C. Colgate, who represents the New York Stock Exchange, with regard to Senator Sherman and Representative Garfield. Colgate has testified before the Ways and Means Committee that he holds letters from Judge Sherman, saying that he had influenced his brother, Senator Sherman, and Mr. Garfield, for the purpose of securing the passage of an amendment in last year's Tax bill to exempt borrowed money in the hands of brokers from the tax levied on capital. Judge Sherman, says Colgate, claimed \$10,000 for his services in the way of influencing those two gentlemen. It remains now to be found out what manner of influence was exercised on Senator Sherman and Representative Garfield. Was the potent influence of money, stocks and dividends brought into play? Garfield denies the charge; but sweeping denials have lately been used so unsparingly, both by himself and several of his colleagues, and are no longer swallowed even by credulous marines. Mr. Colgate makes, however, a more specific accusation against George A. Bassett, the clerk of the Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Bassett, he says, submitted to him a proposition to take care of the bill in question in that committee for \$20 a month until it became a law, when \$5,000 cash was to be paid. Colgate says he has Bassett's proposition upon a card in his own handwriting, and that he peremptorily rejected it after having reported the matter to his employers—the New York Stock Exchange. Bassett denies Colgate's assertion in an unqualified manner. He says he had only a slight acquaintance with Colgate, and had never made the remotest allusion to him on any subject relating to legislation. If Colgate says he has a card in his (Bassett's) handwriting, he must have manufactured it. Colgate will go before the Ways and Means Committee to-morrow to be examined on the subject.

Representation by Congress of Government Vouchers.

The House bill appropriating half a million to pay the Montana claims of 1867, amounting to a million, has a proviso that payment shall only be made to the persons who furnished supplies, thus repudiating the regular vouchers issued by the Territorial authorities in payment for the supplies when purchased. These vouchers are held in large amount by Eastern merchants and bankers, who received them as government vouchers. They have always been received in due course of business at various rates of discount. The original owners disclaim any obligation of redemption from the present appropriation, on the ground that Congress virtually repudiates the vouchers by refusing to appropriate one-half. Mr. Holman, of Indiana, is a strong reformer, and is responsible for the amendment cutting off the vouchers from recognition at the Treasury.

Hurrying Up the Work of the House.

The House to-day agreed to meet for the balance of the session at eleven A. M. in order to pass the various appropriation bills, two of which only have thus far been carried in both houses.

The Case of Phelps, Dodge & Co.

The Secretary of the Treasury is not disposed to accept the last offer of Phelps, Dodge & Co. to compromise their case for \$271,000.

The New York Central's Little Account.

No change has been made in the peremptory order issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to collect from the New York Central Railroad Company the scrip dividend tax, amounting to \$446,000.

Defeat of the "Board of Commissioners" Scheme.

Mr. Shellabarger's pet scheme for establishing a Board of Commissioners of Commerce occupied the House to-day for two hours previous to the adjournment. Mr. Shellabarger himself made an able speech in defence of it, and Mr. Kerr a still more effective one in opposition. Various other members spoke for and against the measure. When General Morgan moved to lay the bill on the table to test the course of the House, the motion was carried by 99 yeas to 83 nays. Mr. Shellabarger then withdrew, a sorely disappointed man.

The Murderer O'Brien To Be Hanged.

The President has refused to pardon O'Brien, under sentence of death, to be hanged here on the 27th inst.

ARMY ORDERS.

The Seventh regiment of cavalry, distributed through the Southern States, have been ordered to Dakota, and the Fourth cavalry, stationed in Texas, will concentrate on the Rio Grande for patrol duty.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

Hoax Ames Again Before the Wilson Committee.

BEN BUTLER IN A RAGE.

The Essex Statesman Accused by "John P. Randolph" of Buying Carpenter's Election.

How the Bold Ben was Tempted by James Flisk, Jr.

Examination of Witnesses Concerning Money Alleged to Have Been Paid to Elect Members of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1873.

The Wilson Committee met this morning at eleven o'clock, when Oakes Ames was recalled.

The Chairman said he had by the papers that Governor Dix had detected the truth of certain evidence furnished him before this committee. He thought Governor Dix would be set for and a summons issued for him to appear. He would, however, have to wait until the evidence given here remained uncontradicted.

The Chairman remarked he had already caused Mr. O'Connell to be summoned.

After some conversation the committee requested Messrs. Ames and O'Connell to appear at their earliest convenience, what laws may exist on the subject as to REMOVAL OF A GOVERNOR OF A STATE to appear before investigating committees.

In reply to a question of the Chairman, Mr. O'Connell said the salary of the President of the Union Pacific Railroad was \$50,000; he could not tell how he was paid his money. He would, however, have to wait until the evidence given here remained uncontradicted.

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HONORS TO EX-JUDGE NELSON.

Judges and Lawyers Laud the Life and Services of the Venerable Jurist.

Judge Nelson's Honors—The Scene at the Presentation of the Address—Remarks by Mr. Stoughton and Judge Woodruff—Judge Nelson's Reply—Close of the Proceedings.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1873.

The honors paid to Judge Nelson to-day on his retirement from the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States were of a character never before known in America, and not in England since Lord Mansfield was the recipient of similar honors at the hands of Erskine and the other lights of the British bar. The gentleman who paid the venerable ex-Judge these honors was the

HONORS OF A LOWLY LIFE OF HONOR comprised some of the notable men of the New York bar. In the drawing-room car which left Albany for Cooperstown this morning were Judges Woodruff, Blatchford and Benedict, who had accepted the invitation of the bar committee to be present at the ceremony, and the following committee, as appointed at the meeting of January 13—E. W. Stoughton, Chairman, in place of Judge Edwards Pierrepont, who was too ill to come; E. H. Owen, C. W. Keller, Clarence A. Seward, James Thompson, A. J. Vanderpool, T. C. Buckley and Sidney Webster. Accompanying these also were Kenneth C. White, a non-lawyer of Judge Nelson and Clerk of the Circuit Court; Mr. S. M. White and Mr. Brandt, artists, who have recently made a very fine painting of the Judge. The heavy judicial and legal lights thus represented had stopped over night at the Delavan, Albany, and had been so judicial and decorous, duty that devolved upon them that, even Albany could not win them from their propriety, and the bill at the Delavan, which amounted in all to \$100, contained no more suspicious item than that for Congress water, said to be due especially by the judiciary delegation. Notwithstanding these unjudicial jokes the party behaved as decorously as its weighty substance would dictate.

ANNA DICKINSON ventured into the drawing-room car as it was about leaving Albany, but was politely shown out by the conductor, and sat through the trip to Cooperstown in the car which she was told to re-ire, wrapped in her own strong-minded solitude. The handsome village of Cooperstown was quite alive to the honor intended its most distinguished citizen. The streets glistening in the snow were thronged with people, and the American flag was flying from a tall liberty pole in honor of the retiring jurist. The ladies predominated, and on the whole the crowd that were to wait upon the distinguished jurist. At about two o'clock the DELEGATION WALKED QUIETLY TWO BY TWO TO THE

MODEST RESIDENCE of Judge Nelson, a dark-colored two story brick which is older than the city of New York, and well preserved. Here the villagers had gathered in great force in the parlors to take part in the ceremony. The ladies predominated, and among them were three daughters of the late Fenimore Cooper, whose home was in the romantic borough, about whose neighborhood he had the scene of one of his best novels. The retired judge sat in his armchair, arrayed in handsome black, with a high collar, while his guests sat as fresh as summer rain, supported himself merely on the arm of the chair. The ladies, in the meantime, were seated in the parlors, and the American flag was flying from a tall liberty pole in honor of the retiring jurist. The ladies predominated, and on the whole the crowd that were to wait upon the distinguished jurist. At about two o'clock the DELEGATION WALKED QUIETLY TWO BY TWO TO THE

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