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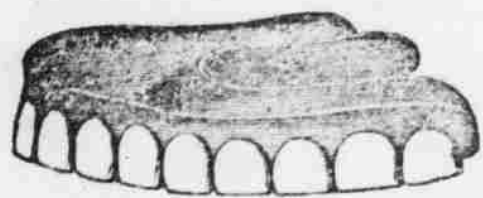
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CREDIT MOBILIER.

Washington, Dec. 8.—The Credit
Mobilier Investigation Committee met
this morning, all the members present,
excepting Mr. Banks.

ALLEY CROSS-EXAMINED.

The cross-examination of John B.
Alley was resumed. He said that up
to December, 1867, the Credit Mobilier
shares had no market value. He knew
that two shares were sold at 95, and
some were offered at 75, but late in
December, 1867, after Ames agreed on
the basis, the stock rose in value,
bringing 160, and in January 200, and
later 225.

The Chairman having asked a
question relative to the 100 shares
standing in the name of Neilson, son-in-
law of James Brooks, the witness said
he had no personal knowledge as to
who was the original owner of them, or
who paid for them. It appeared on
the books that Neilson was the owner,
and was entitled to fifty shares more.
There was no conversation between the
witness and Brooks in relation to those
fifty shares of Neilson. He presumed
Neilson paid for the shares.

Mr. McCrary asked the witness
whether he knew how many shares of
Credit Mobilier were disposed to mem-
bers of Congress.

Answer—Ames' subscription, I believe
was on the books, and Hooper's, Grimes,
and my own. Senator Wilson agreed
to take twenty shares, and Daves ten
shares. I took five hundred shares,
but they were not all for myself. After
Jan. 1, 1868, I do not know that any
were sold to any member of Congress
at par. I did not know that the suc-
cess or failure of a road would depend
on friendly or unfriendly legislation.
It did not occur to me that any further
legislation would be required, and none
of the primary matters of the Company
the fullest investigation could be made
into this subject, the public would have
been satisfied, especially after the M'
Comb suit was instituted, which gave
rise to so much misapprehension.

The removal of the office of the
Union Pacific Railroad Company to
Boston was a matter of life and death
to the Company, to keep it out of the
clutches of Judge Barnard and Fisk
Mr. Fisk wanted the witness to settle
with him for \$100,000, but the witness
said he would never be willing for the
Company to pay him a single cent,
saying to Fisk, "all your interest is
only \$240." Fisk replied it was only a
matter of dollars, and that if the
Company would not give him \$100,000
he would damage it to the extent of a
million and Fisk did damage it to the
amount of several millions by his raid.

The witness was asked whether he
did not get and have under his control
\$100,000 to cause an annulment of the
Secretary of the Treasurer's ruling as to
the interest on the Union Pacific Govern-
ment bonds, to which the witness
answered that, so far as he was concern-
ed he challenged investigation. He
never had any money, not a dollar, to
use directly or indirectly for such
purpose, nor did he believe that Ames
had the slightest idea of influencing
legislation of Congress by allowing his
friends to have stock. The witness
said he sold his stock at \$200 in
1868 His impression was it included
all the dividends, as he himself never
got any dividends on the stock thus
He sold this stock to Peter Butler, of
Boston, who, he understood, bought it
for Bardwell, of that city.

Question—Do you know how much
money Oakes Ames put into the Credit
Mobilier stock?

Answer—I do not. The book show
I do not know of my own personal
knowledge that he paid \$100 a share
for every share issued to him.

Question—did you not say, yesterday
that he ut pin five or six million dollars
only?

Answer—No, sir. I did say his
individual interest in the forty-seven
million dollar contract was between \$5,
000,000 and \$6,000,000, and my own
individual interest less than half a
million.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

FURTHER STATEMENT BY MR. COLFAX.

During the examination of Vice
President Colfax, yesterday, before the
Credit Mobilier Committee his full
answer to Merrick's question, whether
it occurred to him, in 1868, that there
was moral wrong in Credit Mobilier
was, that he preferred not to decide
whether the conduct of others, not
within his knowledge was moral or not,
but the impression on his mind at the
time he would give frankly. He had
heard that many railroads were built
by turning over their mortgage bonds to
the contractors at about 70 cents on the
dollar, which the road had ultimately
to pay for at par, and he inferred that,
as so many millions had regarded the
building of any Pacific Railroad as a
hazardous enterprise, the principle
stockholders under the charter offered
by the Government had decided to
build it themselves for a subsidy
whether it proved profitable or un-
profitable. With such impressions,
whether correct or not, the idea of
immorality occurred to him, but he
withdrew from it nearly five years ago,
to avoid being mixed up in its litigation.

Colfax asked that Ames and M'Comb
who were present, should cross examine
him, but each stated that they had no
questions to ask him.

AMES' CORRECTED TESTIMONY

Mr. Ames yesterday corrected that
portion of his testimony relating to
Mr. Scofield, of Pennsylvania. It
seems that Mr. Scofield gave Mr. Ames
\$1,000 to buy some of the Credit
Mobilier stock, and took a receipt
therefor, but, upon examination, he de-
clined to take risks, and not having
received or any dividend, the money
was returned to him by Mr. Ames, and
he gave up the receipt.

Washington, Jan. 9.—The Credit Mo-
bilier Committee met this morning at
10 o'clock. Judge J. D. Black and
and Nathaniel Smithers were present
as M'Comb's counsel. The Chairman
stated that a letter had been received
from Mr. Hall, Secretary of the Credit
Mobilier, who has been subpoenaed to
bring the books of Credit Mobilier,
saying that on account of the sickness
of his wife, he did not expect to be
here before next week. Henry C.
Crane, Assistant Secretary to the trust-
ees, under Ames' control; George A.
Kennedy, bookkeeper, and Charles
Neilson, son-in-law of Hon. James
Brooks, have been subpoenaed.

M'COMB'S STATEMENT.

M'Comb said to the Committee that
in his clear judgment it was hardly
necessary for him to reply to anything
that Alley could say about him. He
thought that Alley's statement would
carry the antidote with thebane. The
witness was willing to stand on his
character. He said the conversation
between Alley and Brooks about the
latter procuring fifty shares of Credit
Mobilier stock was while Durant was in
Europe. Durant left this country on
the 8th of January, 1868, and returned
on the 6th of March, 1868. The un-
derstanding was that the said fifty
shares were put in the name of Brooks'
son-in-law Neilson. Brooks had se-
cured 100 shares of Credit Mobilier
stock from Thomas C. Durant, Dec. 26
1867, and paid for the same with his
own check for \$7,000 and his draft for
\$3,000 maturing in 1868, which draft
Brooks paid Jan. 20 1868. On the day
Brooks paid his check for \$7,000, he
received, or had given to his son-in-
law, 200 shares of Union Pacific Rail-
road stock, and \$2,000 in first mortgage

bonds, in addition to 100 shares Credit
Mobilier stock, and that between Dec.
26 and Jan. 8, Brooks received six
thousand more Union Pacific Railroad
stock being about 570 per cent on the
100 shares of Credit Mobilier stock.
The witness had refreshed his memory
about these facts by examining the
books of Thomas C. Durant. Brooks
was appointed a Government Director
of the Union Pacific Oct. 3, 1867, two
months and 23 days before the launch-
ing of the stock. Brooks was reappointed
by President Johnson five months after-
wards.

Mr. McCrary asked whether the
witness knew that Brooks had paid
for the stock.

The witness said he did not see
Brooks make the payment; the entries
in Mr. Durant's books being made by
Mr. Crane, his private Secretary, and
which entries witness saw on Durant's
books. The witness, in response to a
question, said the purchase of one
hundred shares did not entitle Brooks
fifty more shares. M'Comb mentioned
the importance of having the books
here, and the difficulty of procuring
them.

Alley said he believed all the books
were in Philadelphia, and there by
direction of the Court, and were not in
Harris' hands at present.

M'Comb said it appeared by the
sworn statement of President Dillon,
attested by Ham, the Treasurer, that
there were no other books in his hands,
but one cash book, one general ledger
and one letter-book of disbursements
under the Hoix contract. These were
what he wanted, and the other books
would not be produced unless specially
ordered.

The chairman required M'Comb to
make a list of such books as he wanted
M'Comb said he would do so.

The Chairman said that being desir-
ous of bringing this investigation to a
close as speedily as practicable, he
would ask for leave to sit during the
session of the House.

Alley said the books were in Phila-
delphia, and that he had examined
them there himself.

Judge Black remarked, "Then the
statement which was made that they
cannot be produced was manifestly
false."

Alley reported that he saw them in
Philadelphia in McMurtrie's office,
they having been brought to that city
to be used in Court.

The chairman said it would be time
enough to call for the books when a
refusal was made to produce them
before the Committee.

Judge Black, again referring to the
affidavit previously alluded to, said it
was either a mistake or a lie about
those books.

Alley, replying, said he would not
accuse anybody of lying, but had only
stated what he knew. He had seen
the books himself.

M'Comb said he had a letter from
Crane, Assistant Secretary to the
Trustees, which he would like to have
read.

The chairman remarked as they
were going to have Crane before the
Committee, perhaps they had better
not receive the letter at this time.

The Committee adjourned until
Monday morning.

CRANE'S LETTER.

The Letter M'Comb wished to
offer is as follows:

No 20 NASSAU STREET,
NEW YORK, Dec. 28, 1872.
H. S. M'Comb, Esq., Trustee, Will-
mington, Del.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 27th,
just received and contents noted. In
relation to the Credit Mobilier transac-
tion to which you refer, I find by refer-
ence to the memoranda December
20, 1867, that I received James
Brooks, check for \$7,000, and draft

for \$3,000, due January 22, 1868,
and that I transferred by Brooks's di-
rection, to his son-in-law, Charles H.
Wilson, one hundred shares of stock of
the Credit Mobilier of America, and
two hundred shares of stock of the
Union Pacific Railroad Company, and
five first mortgage bonds of the Union
Pacific Railroad Company, making, in
addition to the Credit Mobilier stock
\$25,000 in the Union Pacific Railroad
securities, for which I also
find by the memoranda, that the
draft referred to above was paid by
Brooks on January 20, 1868, thus
confirming my recollection as to th
fact that the transaction was with
James Brooks. Yours truly,
H. C. CRANE.

KINGSLAND'S LETTER.

The following is the reply of T. B.
Kingsland, cashier and managing man-
of-business, in New York, of the Hon.
James Brooks, to the above letter,
which was published here this after-
noon. The discrepancy in the amounts
of the checks alleged to be given arises
from the fact that first statement pub-
lished mentioned a check for \$10,000
instead of \$7,000 as now set forth.
The check of \$7,000 and a draft of
\$3,000, if such exist, it is stated, were
some of the loans to Durant set forth
in Kingsland's letter below:

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.

DEAR SIR: James Brooks loaned
large sums of money to T. C. Durant,
and also to the Union Pacific Railroad.
As his cashier and business manager,
I must have made all settlements and
drawn all checks, and I settled all ac-
counts with Mr. Crane, Mr. Durant's
manager, both for loans and the Union
Pacific Railroad. Mr. Brooks' check-
book shows no check for \$10,000 to
Durant, or \$5,233.33, and I never
settled for Brooks with Crane, paid for
any one hundred or fifty shares of
Credit Mobilier for Charles H. Wilson.
I am certain that Brooks could not
have made any such large operations
in money without his check-book or
bank account showing it. They make
no such showing.

Very respectfully,

(Signed), T. B. KINGSLAND.

Washington, January 13.—The special
Committee, of which Judge Poland
is Chairman, to investigate the Credit
Mobilier charges, resumed its session
this morning, and Mr. Daves of Mas-
sachusetts, being present, was sworn,
and submitted a written statement.
He says he never was the owner of
and Credit Mobilier stock, but he
agreed to take ten shares of stock, but
the agreement was rescinded before
the stock was transferred. In December,
1867, he had \$1,000 which he had no
occasion to use, and asked his colleague,
Washburn, how he had better invest
it. Mr. Washburn recommended the
purchase of an Iowa & Cedar Rapids
Railroads bond, saying that Ames had
these bonds. He went to Ames and
asked him to sell such bonds. He re-
plied that they were all sold, but he
would let him have, for his thousand
dollars, ten shares in the Credit Mo-
bilier stock, and guarantee him 10 per
cent interest. Mr. Daves then told
Ames he would take the stock. He
gave him the thousand dollars, and
took the receipt of the stock to be de-
livered in the future. Subsequently
Daves learned that a suit was about
to be commenced in the Pennsylvania
Courts, by Duff Green, against Ames
and his associates, to get possession of
the Credit Mobilier charter. When
he returned to Washington he told
Ames he did not want any such stock,
and Ames paid him back the money
and ten per cent interest. In the mean-
time he received one dividend of thirty
per cent, which he allowed Ames in
settlement, he paying Daves the bal-
ance only.

Continued to fourth page.