

whole truth. With all the opportunity you had, had you faithfully performed your duties to the public, to win the honor and respect of the whole community, you saw fit to pervert the opportunity you possessed, and the power with which you were clothed in a manner more wicked, more infamous, and more outrageous than any instance of a like character which the whole history of the civilized world contains. Instead of protecting the public, you plundered it; instead of standing guard where the law placed you—over the treasury of your county, you threw that treasury open, not merely to your own rapacity, but also to the avarice of your associates under circumstances which makes it apparent that you were engaged in a concerted conspiracy to plunder the treasury of this county, by which yourself and your associates in crime were principally to be benefitted. The evidence on this subject can leave no manner of doubt in the minds of any. The commencement of it all was the entering, by you, on those duties as president of the board of audit on the fifth of May. The very next day after that your career of plunder began, and from that day forward, consecutively, till the whole 190 accounts before that board had been audited and certified, and warrants issued and money paid, the evidence is conclusive that the whole proceeding was instituted to carry out a concerted plan to enrich yourself and those associated with you. If there was no other testimony, that, in my judgment, would be conclusively established by the fact that on each of these several claims, as they were passed and ultimately paid, your share of the plunder was clearly fixed and prescribed at 24 per cent., while the share of your associates had been fixed at a somewhat similar standard. It is impossible to believe that in the distribution of 199 cases, in which moneys were received on these warrants, just 24 per cent. of each sum should always be allotted to you without an understanding in advance by a concerted arrangement. It is in vain to suggest that your trial and conviction have been the result of any partisan feeling, or that this was, after all, as one of the jurors summoned on the panel expressed it, a struggle between the 'ins and the outs'; no, the whole struggle has been a struggle between honesty and fraud, between virtue and crime." The judge here, in vindication of the non-partisan nature of the prosecution, alluded to the *Times* in first bringing the figures to light, and to the great assistance rendered Chas. O'Connor and Samuel Tilden in the preparation of the legal proceedings, and said, "It would be wrong and unjust to entertain, for a moment, the idea that your conviction has been the result of persecution at the hands of any person or party. It has been the result of evidence so clear and plain that never have I seen a case where the evidence was so utterly overwhelming, and where it was so utterly impossible for a jury to fail to come to a just and conclusive verdict. Through the whole of this trial you have remained, up to the very moment of your conviction, as calm and serene as though you relied upon your innocence, when it was overwhelmingly apparent to all that your serenity was only that audacity, that confidence in the omnipotence of corruption, rather than in reliance upon your innocence." The Judge emphasized this sentence by bringing his clenched hand down upon his desk. He then said—"The duty of the court now is to pronounce upon you sentence, a sentence that may be adequate to your crime." The several counts on which Tweed was found guilty were grouped and fifty-one distinct sentences imposed, making his term twelve years imprisonment in the county jail, and a fine of \$12,750. The counsel then gave notice that he would move for a bill of exceptions, and Judge Davis said the session of the court would be prolonged to give counsel time for their due preparation. The judge then ordered such counsel for the defense as subscribed to the paper presented him at the opening of the trial to be in court on Monday morning next for the purpose of enquiring into their action. Tweed, who received the sentence calmly, was then removed by Sheriff Brennan attended by a strong force of deputy sheriffs. Tweed is now sixty-six years of age. Curious enough the name Wm. M. Tweed

is already inscribed on the marble slab of the main gateway of the jail, where it was placed years ago, when the board of supervisors, of which he was then a member, erected the building.

When Tweed reached the sheriff's office he looked terribly crest-fallen, and sank down in a chair. Every effort was made throughout the evening, and until midnight, by his counsel to obtain a stay of proceedings, but without avail. Justices Pratt and Ingraham refused to interfere. The sheriff then made arrangements to relieve himself of the responsibility for the safe custody of his prisoner, and at ten minutes past one on Sunday morning Tweed was taken to the Tombs, and the gates closed behind him.

CHICAGO, 23. — A New York special gives the following interesting item relating to the Tweed sentence. Furrowed with unwonted wrinkles, a small knot of friends, consisting of employees and his eldest son, sat in mournful silence behind him. There was a notable absence of small politicians surrounding him before conviction. His eldest son looked haggard and careworn. His daughter and niece, handsome girls, were in the court room. Pity for the fallen chief and family was expressed by even those detesting his crimes. At the one o'clock recess Tweed retired to lunch, but ate little and sighing in distress returned to court. He looked feeble, though his face and eyes were red. His son looked sick, and anxiously remained by the side of his father most of the time with his face buried in his handkerchief or wiping his eyes; his daughter and niece gazed steadily on the old man. Judge Davis occasionally glanced sternly on the condemned culprit, while prominent politicians stood soild and stolid behind the fallen, not one of whose time-serving friends was seen in court. Perfect silence reigned when the judge commenced the sentence. In answer to the clerk's inquisitorial formula, Tweed stood up, crossed his hands before him and gulped out, in a low tone—"Nothing." He was completely broken down, and seemed consciously guilty. Judge Davis never looked the prisoner steadily in the face, and the prisoner never looked toward the Judge. The Judge blushed bashfully in the face of the crowd as he proceeded with increasing vehemence to denounce the prisoner for the awful betrayal of public trust. Graham made copious use of his white handkerchief. Tremaine sat erect, but pale and motionless. The rest of the counsel sat with bowed heads. Young Tweed was bent almost to the ground with grief. The young ladies looked on sympathizingly. The sound of the pencils of the battalion of reporters could be heard while the Judge, in low but animated tones, rehearsed the history of Tweed's betrayal of the people. Those who know Davis well say he was truthful in saying it was not a pleasure to pass that terrible sentence, but as year after year was piled on in stern accept, men shuddered, not having kept track of the Judge's remarks, and they whispered—"Tweed is up for life." It was only for twelve years. Politicians who heard the sentence learned an awful lesson. In the middle of the Judge's remarks he intimated a dissent from the opinion of the prosecution, that every count should have a separate sentence. Tweed lifted his head and glanced at the Judge inquiringly. The Judge, still blushing, went on to explain that he would pass sentence on a reduced number, but still over 200. The prisoner dropped his head, and sighed. As the Judge went on with increasing vehemence to denounce the rapacity of the ring Tweed fidgeted uneasily, and when the Judge, becoming excited, once thumped the judicial desk, and then paused, scared at the sound he himself had made, Tweed started and looked at the Judge with a frightened and reproachful look. It was a long and fearful ordeal for the prisoner, and most people in the court pitied him. The look of shame and humiliation on the face of the prisoner was not without its effect on the spectators. It was a scene not to be forgotten, at the close of the sentence which doomed him to twelve years in prison. Tweed was fairly overcome as the fearful realization burst upon him, and the suppressed grief of his son was terrible. The condemned was then led into an inner room, where the leave taking of friends on his part was mechan-

ical, he not seeming to know any one. His son embraced and kissed him, and his friends whispered seemingly unheard consolation. Sheriff Brennan, disliking the personal charge of the prisoner, delivered him to deputies. Counsel did all in their power to obtain a stay of the sentence, but in vain. Tweed was sitting in the sheriff's office, sad and fallen from his high estate to a felon's fate, awaiting the news while the commitments were being made out. At one a.m. he was conveyed in a carriage, pale, nervous and crushed, to the Tombs, and lodged with thieves and murderers.

Tweed passed the day in cell No. 4 of the Tombs. This is the condemned cell in which murderers are placed awaiting execution. It was assigned to Tweed because of its being more comfortable, being near a stove and warmer than most others. He spent a large part of the afternoon writing. The attempt to procure a stay of proceedings will be renewed to-morrow.

It has transpired that on Saturday night ex-Judge Fullerton, one of Tweed's counsel, went to the residence of Judge Gilbert in Brooklyn, and asked him to fix a time to hear an application for a stay of proceedings in the case of Tweed. Judge Gilbert promptly refused until the Judges of New York should have been applied to by Tweed's counsel.

A *Herald's* special from Washington says the Spanish objections to our demands are as follows:

"First, the *Virginus* was not an American ship, as she was owned by Cubans, and registered in the name of Patterson, residing at New York; second, she had forfeited even this false registering by a subsequent sale to other parties; third, she had frequently sailed during the past two years under the flags of other countries; fourth, General Ryan was not a citizen of the United States; fifth, the *Virginus*, at the time of capture, was engaged in an unlawful expedition against a friendly power."

The monitor *Dictator*, from New London, arrived to-day, in tow by two large steam tugs.

SAN FRANCISCO, 22.—At nine o'clock to-night there was a severe shock of earthquake at Yreka, California, lasting fifteen seconds; the shock was also felt at Grave Creek, Oregon, one hundred miles north. It was the severest shock ever felt in that part of the country.

The steamer *Great Republic* arrived to-day. She brings Japanese dates to November 1st. On the 24th of October, the ministers of the Mikado, with two exceptions, sent in their resignations, which were accepted, though some have since been withdrawn. The rock on which they split was Corea, and the plan for sending an expedition against that country. San Jo Dai-jin, the prime minister, had been very ill, having been attacked with a kind of convulsive fits, from overwork. He is better and has withdrawn his resignation, as also has Ojuma, minister of finance; and now Terashima, the late minister to England, is placed at the foreign office. Ito, lately one of the ambassadors, is minister of public works; and Yomaguchi and Kido, both of whom were connected with Iwakura as ambassadors, are in the ministry, though Kido is so paralyzed that it is very doubtful whether he will be able to do much work. Soyospema, late ambassador to China, is one of those who have resigned. The Mikado has finally abandoned his Corea and Formosan projects.

The earthquake in Oregon last night, was quite severe over the greater portion of the State. At about the same hour, or a little later, a slight shock was felt in this city. No damage was done anywhere.

The earthquake felt through Oregon and here last night, was severe at Eureka, Nev.

CHICAGO, 24.—A Washington special says it can now be stated, certainly, that the dispatches which have latterly represented the cabinet as a unit for war, have been incorrect; the same is true in regard to those which represented the President as desirous for war. There are at least two members of the cabinet who do not believe we can make out a legal case against Spain. There has been considerable apprehension here that Gen. Sickles may not bear himself with the caution which the circumstances demand, and that by his manner he may give unnecessary offence at a critical point in the negotiations. Thus far a large majority of Congress-

men who have arrived are opposed to the idea of war. Nearly all report that the people in their districts have no desire to return to war taxation and war prices. Commercial men of standing in New York have made a strong protest against running the country into war, and altogether there is a much more conservative feeling here on the subject to-night than at any time since the trouble began. Correspondents say that some of the warlike dispatches sent from Washington to the press have been instigated by officials, whose position ought to place them above suspicion of desiring to add excitement simply to bring themselves into notice. Two very noticeable instances of this kind have occurred during the past week, the principals in each being gentlemen in prominent official positions, the one desiring to have a long interview prepared and telegraphed on the ground that he had not, as yet, received proper prominence, and the other on the ground that the duties he was attending to had not received the attention they deserved.

COLUMBUS, O., 24.—Wm. Begg, a young lawyer, hitherto regarded as honest, was arrested to-day for forgery, having it appears committed a number of offenses; he was secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, and always appeared to conduct himself well.

FOREIGN.

HAVANA, 18.—Of the crew of the *Virginus* not shot at Santiago de Cuba, four were condemned to the chain gang for life, three to four years imprisonment, eight to four years imprisonment, and three were set at liberty.

The steamer *Virginus* arrived here this afternoon. She entered the harbor with the Spanish colors at her mast head. A procession was formed consisting of the *Isabella La Catolica* and another man-of-war, in advance, the *Virginus* following, and her captor, the gunboat *Tornado* bringing up the rear. They passed up the harbor, the shores of which were lined with crowds of citizens. There was some cheering among the lines of spectators as the *Tornado* passed.

PARIS, 18.—The *Patrie* reports that a plot for the establishment of a Commune has been discovered in Lyons; several arrests have been made.

LONDON, 18.—A dispatch from Aden says the Turkish government has withdrawn its troops from the scene of the recent conflict in Arabia, and peace is restored.

The latest dispatches received by the war office from Sir Garnet Wolseley, commanding the expedition against the Ashantees, give favorable accounts of its progress, and express strong hopes of success. The General writes exultingly of the excellent moral effect on the troops of the recent skirmishes with the savages.

MADRID, 18.—The *Diaros Espanol*, the organ of the Alphonsoists, and hostile to the present ministry, advises the government to send General Sickles his passports.

A report is current that Thomas Baring, founder of the banking house of Baring Bros., is dead.

CALCUTTA, 19.—The fears of famine in Bengal are revived. The press advises the importation of food from America.

HAVANA, 19.—The commanding general of this department has received a communication from the Roman Catholic archbishop, saying—"A great jubilee fills our hearts when we announce to your excellency that among the criminals of the *Virginus*' crew, twenty freely and spontaneously asked to become Catholics. Divine Providence has seen fit to crown the efforts of our worthy priests, through their means contributing this brilliant triumph to our holy religion." The prisoners were turned over to their spiritual advisers, in the Puerto Capilla at eight in the morning, and shot at four in the afternoon, giving the priests only eight hours to convert twenty.

The *Voz De Cuba* publishes a rumor that seventeen prisoners have been shot at Haquin on account of a recently discovered conspiracy to co-operate with the Cubans on the *Virginus*. There is no official confirmation of the report. The same paper says, editorially, "The laws ought to be enforced energetically against conspirators, without consideration, either little or much, for what strangers may say or do; we are the owners of our homes, and are well able to main-

tain our affairs and defend our rights."

MADRID, 19.—The *Imparcial* newspaper to-day, particularly remarks on the moderate tone of the protest of the British government in regard to the *Virginus* affair. Senor Figuras, president of the Cortes, to-day, held a protracted conference with the minister of foreign affairs. He starts for London this evening.

The deputies of the republican minority have requested the immediate convocation of the Cortes, to consider the complications with foreign powers, which they allege the government has caused.

The minister of war has ordered all the members of the army reserve to report in person at the depots of their respective corps, within a fortnight.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, 20.—There was no concealment made of the actual errand of the *Virginus*; while she was here it was notorious that the officers had dancing parties on board, and public meetings were held in honor of Cuban independence, at which the consignee of the *Virginus* occupied the chair. The steamer was repaired while in port, and coaled at the expense of the Cuban refugees. While at Port au Prince several Jamaica mechanics, all colored, on board the *Virginus*, became alarmed and ran away, but they were hunted up and dragged from their places of concealment and delivered over to the officers of the *Virginus*, by whom they were taken on board again, and put in irons, and so forced to go on their perilous adventure. Capt. McArthur, of the British schooner *Brilliant*, reports that just before the *Virginus* was captured, General Verona advised the firing of the powder magazine, and the consequent blowing up of the vessel rather than fall into the hands of the Spaniards, but the captain persuaded and convinced General Verona that, being under the American flag and in neutral waters, they would not dare to touch a man on board. Verona and his followers thereupon became satisfied, and shortly after an officer from the *Tornado* boarded the *Virginus* and demanded her papers. The officer, after inspection, stated that they were correct, but he made all on board prisoners. Verona replied that he was a prisoner because there was not an English or American man-of-war near to witness this scandal on the law of nations, he added he could have blown up the vessel with all on board, but he had not done so, since her passes were correct, and she had not been seized in Cuban waters, the American flag was considered their protection, and they surrendered, he said, under the protection of that flag. Captain McArthur witnessed the execution of Ryan, Verona, Jesus Del Sol and Pedro Cespedes, and gives the following account: The Spaniards forced Cespedes and Jesus Del Sol to kneel, in which position they were shot in the back; the soldiers next commanded Ryan and Verona to kneel in the same way, but they refused, and were seized and thrown down and hand-cuffed, all the time the two victims begged their tormentors to allow them to die standing; and having offered further resistance they were shot standing. Fifteen officers of the Spanish army, who had been made prisoners on the battle field by Verona, were present when he landed, and went to the governor of the city and begged for his life since he had given them theirs. The acting American consul, on hearing that Ryan was to be shot, waited on the governor and demanded his restoration as an American citizen, but the governor refused to listen, on the ground that the consul was not well informed in regard to the matter. The Spaniards informed the consul that they were acting on their own responsibility, and did not even intend communicating with Madrid.

Dr. Livingstone the African explorer, is dead.

LONDON, 21.—An explosion took place in a colliery at Wiugat to-day, in which twenty-five miners were killed and injured.

MADRID, 21.—The *Politica* newspaper says that in consequence of the steps taken by Maynard, the British Minister, General Sickles has suspended the preparations which he had been making for his departure from Madrid.

BERLIN, 21.—Two additional iron clads are to be sent to the German fleet in Spanish waters.