

PUBLIC CORRUPTION—ABUSE OF POWER.

If that great man, profound philosopher and sagacious statesman, Comte Gasparin, were now alive, he would see in the grand movements of the honest laboring men of the United States the second "uprising of a great people, and learn, in this, as in the former, that whenever the people array themselves against the corruption and tyranny of the politicians, instantly the victory is won, though months may pass ere it wipes out the corrupt and dishonest officials." The first great uprising so wonderfully depicted by Comte Gasparin was against the cruelty and wickedness and corruption and slavery of the bodies and minds of the poor negro. The present one, so faithfully represented in the *Age*, is the uprising of honest, industrious and economical labor, against the thieves, robbers and plunderers of the great masses of the American people, the public officers, the partizans and the politicians who now have possession of the Government, State and national, from the officers of the General Government down to the twenty-eight defaulting treasurers of Iowa. That the whole body politic is corrupt; that a large majority of men now in office are mere plunderers of the public moneys held by them in trust for the people, whom they rob, is demonstrated day by day, by evidence the most irrefragable; and the case of "your own Dave (age)" is repeated by nine out of ten of the political rascals who have crept into office, simply because the farmers, the mechanics, the laborers and the honest men of the nation have permitted themselves to be the mere tools and catspaws of Republican and Democratic parties. When before in the history of this nation has the President entered the White House poor, and, in four years, accumulated a fortune of nearly a million? When before in the history of this Union, has an officer entered upon the duties of his department]

without any property, and in his fourth year, found means to erect a palace at the expense of nearly \$100,000 as his home, the cellar for which was dug and the ground graded at the expense of the U. S., where he can entertain, in princely splendor, his companions in the same successful mode of performing public duties? Just think how it must read to our creditors in Europe, that a landaulet costing \$1,200, then improved by \$800, then lined with satin, with pole straps buckled with gold buckles, was bought for a dashing lady, and paid for out of the contingent fund of the Department of * *. When before in the nearly 100 years of our government has a Secretary * * converted all matters in his department into mere jobs, * * whereby a fortune of some four hundred thousand dollars has swollen to millions? * * At what period of the former history of this nation have men entered Congress as mere beggars, and within six years, without any other employment than their office, grown to be millionaires? * *

In olden times, it was the pride and glory of Jackson, Monroe, Clay, Webster, Wright, Douglas, Berrien and their colleagues, to work hard, live well and die poor. While to-day the possession of money—no matter how obtained—gives a United States Senator a preponderance of power that no talent, learning or honesty can command. It is a notorious fact which no honest man dare deny, that seats in local and national legislatures are sought and paid for as instruments that will pay better dividends than farming, manufacturing, mechanical or professional labor, and that votes are bought and sold in the American Congress as constantly as sheep in the market. But even the Judiciary of the Government—the sheet anchor—has become demoralized. Judges —, of Ohio, —, of Louisiana, —, of Kansas, —, of Alabama, —, of Arkansas, and many other U. S. District Judges have proven to have been bribed and to have used their official position in the most corrupt and infamous ways to make money for themselves. We assert, without fear of contradiction, as the records will show, that, down to 1855, no member of Congress, no Judge of the Federal Courts, was ever charged with corruption in office for the purpose of making money; although some few cases have occurred where judges were

impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors; but, in the last ten years, nearly all officers of the Federal Government have grown rich on salaries that would scarcely support honest men in their places. Whiskey thieves, land thieves, mining thieves, Indian thieves, Cabinet thieves and Congressional thieves, are the appellations that many men seem proud of.

Now, while all these party officials are building \$100,000 houses, driving in their splendid carriages bought with money filched from the United States, how is it with the farmers, the mechanics, the laboring men, the merchants and the honest men of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Nebraska, and indeed the entire West? Their crops are plundered from them ere they reach the markets—their farms are covered with mortgages—their taxes are piled like Ossa on Pelion, and poverty stares them in the face, while the President of the United States takes out of their taxes at least \$125,000 per annum for domestic expenses, drives his four-in-hand teams, worth \$5,000, with white reins and gold buckles; — and his lady ride, with \$3,000 carriage and horses, bought with the people's money; and — the most corrupt of all, * * pocket his millions of profits. * *

But, thank God, the industrial people of this country have, at last, stricken hands and the uprising of a great people has commenced against the robbery, the jobbery and the plunder of the national and State officials, calling themselves Republicans, and now having nothing to show to the people, except the war record of ten years ago.

Now, even here in Utah, in Salt Lake, in this beautiful valley, hemmed and gemmed by these grand mountains, although we possess no vote in national matters, we have special evidence before us every day * * of the putridity, the corruption and the tyranny of * *, and that evidence will be furnished hereafter.—*Cor. Industrial Age, March 21.*

Statistics of the Tichborne Trial.

The action of ejectment in the Court of Common Pleas, in which the Claimant was plaintiff, and Colonel Lushington and the guardians of the infant baronet were the defendants, commenced on the 16th of May, 1871, before the late Lord Chief Justice Bovill and a special jury. After lasting forty days (extending over nearly two months), the trial was adjourned on Friday, July 7, until Tuesday, Nov. 7th, and finally closed on the 6th of March, 1872, having occupied 103 days. In the course of the trial the whole of the evidence taken under the Chili and Australian commission was read *in extenso*, 86 witnesses were called for the plaintiff, and 17 for the defendants. The jury then intimated a wish to stop the case, upon which Mr. Serjeant Ballantyne, on behalf of the plaintiff, elected to be non-suited, and Lord Chief Justice Bovill directed that the plaintiff should be prosecuted for perjury. He was thereupon taken into custody and conveyed to Newgate, where he was detained for several weeks until bail was obtained.

The trial at bar just concluded commenced on the 23rd of April, 1873, before the Lord Chief Justice of England (Sir Alexander Cockburn) and two of the puisne judges, Mr. Justice Mellor and Mr. Justice Lush. The indictment was against the defendant by the name of "Thomas Castro, otherwise called Arthur Orton," in two counts, charging him with the crime of wilful and corrupt perjury. The first count charges perjury in his examination on the trial of the action in the Common Pleas in 1871; the second charges perjury in his affidavit in Chancery in the year 1868 in the course of the suit he had then pending in that court. In the first count, charging perjury at the trial, there are distinct "assignments," or charges of perjury, each sufficient to sustain the indictment, and all making up only one count—1, in swearing he was Roger Tichborne; 2, in swearing that he resided in Paris until 1845; 3, in swearing that Chaddon was his tutor; 4, in swearing that in 1845 he came to England to attend the funeral of his uncle, Sir Henry; 5, in swearing that he had been a student at the Jesuits' College, in Stonyhurst; 6, in swearing that he had been an officer in the army; 7, in swearing that he had, in July or Au-

gust, 1852, seen Miss Doughty (now Lady Radcliffe); 8, in swearing that he had in those months seduced her; 9, in swearing that he had, after the 23rd of June in that year, ever seen her; 10, in swearing that he had ever seen Miss Hales in the company of her mother at Canterbury; 11, in swearing that he had been at Bilton Grange, the seat of Mr. and Mrs. Washington Hibbert; 12, in swearing that he had never been to Lloyd's Rooms (these are the assignments on the Tichborne part of the case, then follow others on the Orton part of the case); 13, in swearing that he was not Arthur Orton; 14, in swearing that he had never been at Wapping before 1863; 15, in swearing that he had never gone by the name of Arthur Orton; 16, in swearing that he did not leave England in 1848 in the *Ocean*, and did not arrive at Valparaiso in that year; 17, in swearing that he was not at any time between 1848 and 1851 at Melipilla (a place midway between Valparaiso and Santiago); 18, in swearing that he did not in 1851 come back from Chili in the *Jessie Miller* (the ship mentioned by the defendant himself in his statutory declaration at Sidney as the ship in which he had sailed); 19, in swearing that he had never seen Mary Anne Loder before 1867, and had not kept company with her; 20, in swearing that he had not written letters to her; 21, in swearing that he did not go out to Hobart Town in the *Middletown* (in November, 1852); 22, in swearing that he had not seen any of Orton's sisters more than once before the trial; 23, in swearing that he had been charged, along with Orton, at Castlemaine, with horse stealing—each and every one of which statements is charged as wilful and corrupt perjury. Then, in the second count, based on the affidavit in chancery in April, 1868, there were ten distinct assignments, founded on his statements in that affidavit, similar to the main assignments in the first count as to the Tichborne part of the case—1, that he was Roger Tichborne; 2, that he resided in Paris until 1845; 3, that in 1845 he was brought to England; and 4, that he was placed at Stonyhurst; 5, that in 1849 he was appointed cornet in the Carabineers; 6, that in October, 1849, he joined the regiment; 7, that he remained on duty in the regiment until January, 1853, when he returned; 8, that in March, 1853, he took his passage on board a ship bound for Valparaiso, and in due course arrived there; 9, that from that time to April, 1854, he traveled to various places in South America; 10, that in April, 1854, he took his passage to Rio in the *Bella* for New York—each of which statements is charged as wilful and corrupt perjury, though the whole constitute, as in the former count, one count. Thus there were two distinct counts for different perjuries on different occasions.

Mr. Hawkins's opening speech for the prosecution extended over five days, his peroration being delivered on the morning of the sixth day of the trial, 30th April last. At its conclusion, Dr. Kenealy took technical objections to the proceedings, the principal one being that of the two counts in the indictment, one charged the defendant with perjury committed in the City of London, and the other in the county of Middlesex. The learned counsel contended that the court had no power to try an offence committed in the city of London by a Middlesex jury. But the court ruled that the offence was committed within the jurisdiction of the Criminal Court, and that, by virtue of the removal of the cause by a writ of certiorari, the Court of Queen's Bench had power to try the issues. The objections were therefore overruled. Witnesses for the prosecution, to the number of 263, were then called, and Mr. Hawkins announced on the 10th of July, being the 56th day of the trial, that his case was closed. An adjournment then took place until the 21st of July, but the proceedings on that day were of short duration, owing to the illness of a juror, which necessitated a further adjournment till the following day. On the 22nd of July the case was resumed, and Dr. Kenealy advanced legal objections to the effect that the Court of Common Pleas, the Chief Justice of which had directed the prosecution of the plaintiff in the action tried there for perjury, had no right to sit anywhere except in Westminster Hall, whereas, in fact, the court sat, and the claimant was sworn, in the Westminster Sessions House. These objections shared

the same fate as the former, being overruled by the court, upon which Dr. Kenealy proceeded to open the case for the defence, and, having spoken for 21 days, brought his address to a conclusion on the 21st of August. The witnesses for the defence, to the number of 280, were then called; and on October 27th, being the 124th day of the trial, the defence was closed. An adjournment for one day was then taken; and on the 29th of October Mr. Hawkins called rebutting evidence, which occupied that and the two following days. On the 31st of October the court was again adjourned until the 17th of November, to enable the prosecution to produce witnesses from America, to rebut the statements of Jean Luie. On the 17th of November, the prosecution not being prepared with the necessary evidence, the court was again adjourned until the 27th of the same month, on which day witnesses were forthcoming. On Friday, the 28th, the rebutting evidence closed, and Dr. Kenealy applied for an adjournment for the purpose of enabling him to call sur-rebutting evidence; but his application was refused. On Monday, the 1st of December, Dr. Kenealy applied to the learned judges to commit Mr. Pollard, one of the solicitors to the Treasury, for contempt of court, but without effect, and on the 2nd December, being the 132nd day of the trial, Dr. Kenealy commenced his second address to the jury, under Mr. Justice Denman's Act, by which prisoner's counsel has the privilege of summing up the evidence for the defence. On the 19th an adjournment was taken for the Christmas holidays until the 29th, when Dr. Kenealy resumed his reply, finishing on the 14th of January of the present year, being the 158th day of the trial and having spoken for twenty-seven days. Mr. Hawkins commenced his reply on the whole case on the following day, and concluded on the 28th January, being the 168th day of the trial, and having occupied ten days with his speech. The Lord Chief Justice entered on his summing up on the 29th of January, and during its progress there have been three adjournments, of one day each. Friday week, the concluding day of his lordship's summing up, was the 21st day of his address, and the 188th day of the trial, which including the adjournments has extended over ten calendar months, viz., from April 23, 1873, to Feb. 28, 1874.—*London Paper.*

The Claimant in Newgate.

The Claimant, on arriving at Newgate, did not exhibit the least concern as he passed through the gloomy passages of the prison, to the cell allotted to him—the same that he occupied when formerly committed for trial. In this cell, where very little light enters, there is placed for his convenience a straw mattress, on a wooden platform, raised about a foot from the floor, a small table, and a fixed wooden seat. On the Saturday night he slept very sound. On Sunday morning he was awake by the gaoler, and ate a very hearty breakfast of bread and gruel, commonly called "skilly." He will have three meals a day, a breakfast consisting of gruel and an allowance of bread; for dinner four ounces of meat, bread, and potatoes (this only three times a week), but occasionally varied with plain suet pudding, while for supper and tea combined, at about six o'clock, he will be allowed a little milk-and-water and bread. His relatives will only be permitted to visit him once every three months.

On Monday morning Alderman Sir Robert Carden, while going the round of the goal of Newgate as one of the visiting magistrates, accompanied by Mr. Jonas, saw the Claimant in his cell. Sir Robert found him engaged in picking oakum in the cell, that being the accustomed task to which every prisoner sentenced to penal servitude is invariably subjected after conviction, preparatory to his removal to his permanent place of confinement. He is said to have been in very good spirits, all things considered, and to have entered freely, and of his own accord, into conversation with the visiting magistrate, saying, in effect, among other things, that surely "the people of England" would never submit to the injustice which had been done him on his trial. On his arrival at Newgate

on Saturday, having stated in answer to a routine question among others, that he was a Roman Catholic, was excused attending the ordinary religious services in the prison on Sunday. In the experience of the governor it is not unusual for persons of the Roman Catholic persuasion committed for trial, or after sentence, to attend the Protestant services in the gaol chapel, from a desire to relieve the dreary monotony, if for only half an hour, of prison life. He stoutly refuses to answer to the name of Castro or Orton, but willingly responds to that of Tichborne. He was on Tuesday supplied with his prison dress, which consists of a light brown woolen cloth blouse, knee breeches, ribbed worsted stockings, common leather shoes, and a cap with a little knob at the top without a peak. He has been closely shaved and had his hair cropped. His shirt sleeves measure thirty-seven inches round, the muscles of the arm being twenty-seven inches, while round the chest he is fifty-six inches. He does not pick anything like the portion of oakum allotted to him; his fingers are somewhat delicate, and the tar rope is very trying. He rises at six o'clock and now goes to bed at nine, and attends chapel for the present every morning. He has hitherto maintained silence, and considering all things, takes kindly to the skilly. When his new dress was brought to him he appeared to falter a little, but soon regained his self-possession. He sleeps well.—*London Paper.*

SEVEN WOMEN DUCK A DEPUTY SHERIFF.—An interesting trial is on before Judge Howe of Sing Sing. Three weeks ago P. G. Van Wick of Croton completed a neat two-story house, on what he supposed was one of his lots in that village. But before he could move into the house, Road Commissioner Thad. Lent told him that the building encroached three or four feet on the highway. Van Wick took a different view, and Lent, unable to convince him that his house was on public domain, called his workmen, and after nightfall razed the house to the ground. Next morning Van Wick put on a large force of men, and within ten days the house was built again on precisely the same spot. The house having been finished, six men were employed to defend it against any further attack by Lent's brigade. Lent watched the proceedings with interest, and as soon as the house was deserted by the builders, and the watchmen had been installed, he appeared with Deputy Sheriff Dunphy and a gang of roughs from Peekskill, and in the name of the Sheriff of Westchester county, without showing any authority for so doing, they staved the door in with an ax, put the watchmen to flight, and by Lent's order the posse began to demolish the house. This was done a week ago last Wednesday. The day was warm and the mud was deep. Lent, who weighs about three hundred pounds, was standing with his back to a large mud-puddle. Seven German women, with their sleeves rolled up, attacked him, and landed him on his back in the mud-hole. He sank about a foot, and there he stuck fast. He yelled and screamed, and the women belabored him with boards and mud-balls until four of his workmen rescued him. After the mud had been scraped from the Road Commissioner's back, he waddled homeward, ordering the destruction of the house to continue. It was soon torn down and the debris given to the neighbors for fire-wood.

Van Wick has begun suits for damages, trespass and malicious mischief against Deputy Sheriff Dunphy, Thad. Lent, and several other men who assisted in the destruction of his house.—*N. Y. Sun.*

TWENTY-TWO CHOICE COWS and their stock for sale, at Owen's, five miles north of Jordan Bridge, west side, near Read's. w34

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Persons sending communications to the offices of the DESERET NEWS and *Juvenile Instructor*, are requested to write to the offices separately, to avoid confusion and insure attention to their orders. All letters to the latter office should be directed "*Editor Juvenile Instructor.*" w34f