should prepare the bills and present them, that Connolly should pay them, and it was so agreed upon.

Q.—When you say that no one doubted his fidelity—what do you mean? A.—I mean that I had the utmost confidence in him as to his discretion and intelligence.

Q.—What do you mean by discretion? A.—Discretion as to anybody or anything he was identified with.

Q.—Tell us what instructions were given to Woodward in the beginning of this thing? A.—I think instructions were given to Woodward and Watson—Connolly and I gave them instructions I think—that they should go on and present these bills, and as fast as payments were made that 50 per cent should be deducted from the total amounts—that the parties to whom the bills were made payable should pay 50 per cent of the entire amount.

Q.—That the parties should receive the face of the bill and hand back to Woodward or Watson 50 per cent of the amount? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Then what were they to do with that 50 per cent? A.—They were to give 10 per cent to me, 10 per cent to Connolly, 10 per cent to James Sweeny for Peter B. Sweeny, 10 per cent to Mr. Hugh Smith for Mr. Hall; the amounts given to James Sweeny were intended for Peter B. Sweeny, and I believe he did actually receive them; as to their final disposition, I know nothing about them, of course; Woodward and Watson generally received 5 per cent, and the balance was used as a sinking fund for general purposes; they used to hold that; Watson was a man of considerable wealth, and he used to hold it; the understanding was that I was to approve the bills as Chairman of the Board of Supervisors; shortly after this arrangement was completed, probably ten days afterward, Woodward brought me a batch of bills, on which I wrote my name as Chairman; he also brought with him a certificate to be signed by the Board of Audit, each member under his proper title; these I signed in blank, quite a number of them; I also signed a number of bills, after which I wrote "Approved and correct" over them; I wrote these words over papers authorizing the Controller to draw a warrant for the amount of that; it had to be signed by the Mayor and Controller; Watson and Woodward together did not know which one did it; they had it signed and the warrant was drawn; after the payments—probably three or four days after—Watson stated that Connolly wasn't satisfied with his 10 per cent, and that he wanted 20 per cent; he said that he ran all the risk and assumed all the responsibility, and nothing could be done without him; I said that I also assumed a great deal of responsibility, and that nothing could be done without me; Watson then said that these people who presented the bills really did nothing, that they did not venture anything, and that they should only receive one-third of the amount of these bills instead of half, and he said if he was authorized he could make an arrangement that would give Connolly 20 per cent, give me 20 per cent, and give Sweeny 10 per cent, and that will make 55 per cent;" he said, "if I do that, and give Hall his 10 per cent, where will we be?" I said: "See Hall and tell him we can only give him 5 per cent, and the rest goes to you; whether or not I received 25 per cent on the first bills I do not know, but I am positive I received 25 per cent after the first batch of bills; I think I gave the signing of the first bills Connolly objected to receiving 10 per cent, and asked 20 per cent; this caused a new deal and a new arrangement; there was also some trouble about Hall's percentage at one time; I called upon him one day, and he said: "Your people are very slow in settling up matters;" I said I did not know anything about it, but I would inquire; I inquired, and found out they had not settled with Hall's friends in relation to the percentages; Hall at that time had some bills of Garvey's before him, which were not signed; I had his percentage attended to, and the claims of Garvey were settled.

Q.—You say that Hall came to you and complained that he did not get his 5 per cent? A.—He said nothing about a percentage; he said, "Your folks are very slow;" I found there was a bill of Garvey's he was holding back; I went in, and he would not sign it; he said, "Your people are very slow;" I told him that would be remedied, and he signed Garvey's bill in the course of a few days.

Q.—Did you ever have any other conversation with any other member of the ring in relation to the payment of their percentage? A.—About the time of the passage of this charter, Sweeny, Hall, Connolly and myself met in one of Mr. Sweeny's rooms in the Delavan House in Albany, and we decided to divide the money as we first suggested, namely, 10 per cent to each.

Q.—You all four of you decided upon that plan? A.—We all four of us decided upon the 10 per cent.

Q.—When you say Mr. Sweeny, which Mr. Sweeny do you mean? A.—Peter B. Sweeny; as regards the payment of money to him through others I have nothing to say.

Q.—The agreement between you was that you four men should receive 10 per cent each; that Woodward and Watson should receive 5 per cent, and that the rest should be used as a reserve fund, with Watson as treasurer, Watson and Woodward being co-betweens? A.—Yes, sir; Watson represented Connolly, and Woodward represented me, because we wanted some one in the Board of Supervisors.

Q.—Watson represented Connolly? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Who represented Sweeny? A.—James W. Sweeny or Hugh Smith, as the case may be.

Q.—Who represented Hall? A.—Hugh Smith particularly; my conversations in all these matters were with Watson or Woodward, or both at the same time; I think they were both present in most of the conversations I had with them.

Q.—Who were the outside parties who represented these bogus bills? A.—Ingersoll was a prominent outside man, working with Woodward; James H. Ingersoll; Garvey was one also, and Keyser was another; pretty much every one who drew out money under that Board of Audit understood the arrangement, and had to pay the percentage; I think I can safely say everybody did.

Q.—What old ring in men was you said that almost every one in Tammany Hall had a hand in preparing the charter of 1870? A.—I don't know that I did say so.

Q.—What did you mean? Everybody that belonged to the Tammany organization? A.—I meant everybody who was looked upon as a leader or representative man had something to say about it.

Q.—Who were they that had anything to say or do with getting up the contents of that paper, every name that you know of? A.—In the first place, the Senators and Members of the Assembly were spoken to, including Bradley; and myself and Lawrence D. Kiernan, who was a rising young man at the time, and every leading man connected with the ward organizations.

Q.—Do I understand you to say that the charter in itself was ineffectual for the purpose of raising money at all, and it became necessary to pass these subsequent acts to make it effectual for that purpose? A.—That is exactly as I understood it.

Q.—Beside these five men whom you have named, who knew of these clauses which were inserted into the Tax Levy giving this power to the Controller, the present President of the Department of Public Works, and the Mayor? A.—I don't think anybody knew of this power except ourselves.

Q.—Did anybody except you five men know that these clauses were inserted in the tax levies, for the purpose of raising money at the expense of the County Treasury or not? A.—I don't know what the opinions of others were.

Q.—Did you hear anybody else say so—were you ever in consultation with anybody else? A.—I was, as to the passage of the tax levy. I was in consultation with every one of that committee that I could get to, but I did not tell them that was the object of this amendment.

Q.—Was its object discussed at all between you and anybody else except those five mentioned? A.—I think not.

Q.—So far as you know, do you or not know any persons who were informed of the objects of these clauses of the tax levy? A.—I don't think they did, although I am not positive; it may have been so, because I talked with a great many persons on the subject; I think Hugh Smith knew it.

Q.—Did any one else, except those persons you have mentioned, have a part of the money which you defrauded the city of? A.—I think not, directly; they could not know where it came from as being part of that money.

Q.—Did they in any way? A.—The money was distributed in every way to everybody, and may have reached them, but not knowingly.

Q.—You say that you paid money to certain members of the Senate for the purpose of influencing their action with regard to the charter of 1870? A.—Excuse me if I say I was not paying proper attention. I did not hear the question. (Question repeated.) I say so; yes sir.

Q.—Personally? A.—Personally; when I speak of no other persons knowing these facts, of course I do not refer to Mr. Barber; Barber knew about this amendment, and was taked to about it frequently.

Q.—Before it was passed? A.—Before it was passed.

Q.—Will you state what members of the Senate you paid money to to influence their action with regard to this charter of 1870? A.—My relations to the members of the Senate were of so delicate a character, and there were so many operations, that I prefer having a copy of the Senate Manual before me before I answer that question. [The Senate Manual for the year 1870 was sent for, and handed to the witness.]

Mr. Cole—Please be very careful, for you are dealing with the reputations of prominent public men; this question is intended now to bring out such matters as you yourself personally know about, and such moneys as you yourself personally paid, and no other, at the present.

A.—It has got to be told in the form of a little narrative, from the fact that there are material points bearing on the subject, which, if isolated and alone and distinct from other matters, could not be answered with a single yes or no, and their meaning and significance would not be properly understood.

THE SENATORS THAT TWEED BOUGHT.

Q.—Go on and tell us in your own way the manner in which it was done. A.—The charter originated in the fact that a great many Democrats of prominence in New-York City had become dissatisfied with the manner in which the party was run here, and under the lead of Messrs. Norton, Creamer and Genet in the Senate, and Lawrence Keenan and others in the Assembly, had made up their minds to oust all these parties from office—that is, the Mayor, the Controller, the Street Commissioner, the City Chamberlain, and all the others under them, including the Counsel for the Corporation; for that purpose they introduced in the early part of the session a charter, and on the heel of that came five or six other charters; finally the matter became so violent among ourselves that a meeting of the Tammany Hall General Committee of that year was called by myself, I being then Chairman; for the first time we were convinced how far these parties were proceeding, and how far they were likely to proceed and succeed, and the call for the meeting being signed by a majority of the committee, I was forced to call the meeting; on the day of the meeting the Sachems decided that they would not hold the meeting that night, from the fact that there was trouble apprehended, and no meeting was held; we communicated with Henry Smith, a large force of men were present and no meeting was held; while that meeting in New York was talked about, a charter was prepared and placed in the hands of Alexander Frear, and while we were trying to get into Tammany Hall he had that very bill introduced into the Assembly, and had it referred to the very committee he wished it referred to; I was in New-York that very night, but on the next day I went to Albany, and found Mr. Hastings and other Republicans were anxiously at work to keep this rivalry in the Democratic organization; I sent for Mr. Hastings, and he came to my room; I told him what I wanted, and after some discussion he finally consented to aid me in my purpose; he suggested that the best way to do it would be that I should see certain Senators, and, if possible, have a caucus of Republican Senators called, and induce them to support our charter; we had arranged it so that there could be no difficulty in the lower house about its passage; at Mr. Hastings's suggestion I saw, in relation to that charter, especially, Senators Winslow, Woodin, Bowen, Minier, and Senator James Wood.

Q.—Please supply the first names. A.—Norris Winslow, William B. Woodin, Theodore L. Minier, George Bowen, and James Wood; I did not know how to reach Winslow particularly, although he was hanging around my room a great deal; he was said to be a very wealthy man, the proprietor of a bank and an insurance company; he was the most living man in a living company; he was an active, energetic man; at Hastings' suggestion I spoke to Wood, with whom I had dealings before, and with Bowen and Minier; Wood was rather a quiet, reserved man and I had not at any time spoken much to him except to pass the time of day; on the day I came from New-York a gentleman with whom I had much dealings at that time came to me and said that if I wanted any help in reaching other Senators, he could furnish it; I told him I did; he said that he knew a brother-in-law of one of the Senators, and he could bring us together; I asked him the name of the Senator, and he said Winslow; I saw the brother-in-law, and through his agency Winslow and myself were brought together; I talked the matter over with Winslow, and he said he could get other Senators for $50,000 apiece; a day or two afterward Mr. Hastings and I had a conversation, and he suggested that if I could secure Senator Woodin's support it would be a source of great strength, as he stood very high in the party.

TWEED SAYS THAT WOODIN WANTED $50,000.

Q.—What Mr. Hastings do you mean? A.—Hugh Hastings, editor of *The Commercial Advertiser*. So, after thinking the matter over pretty fully, I met Mr. Woodin one day in the library hall of the Senate Chamber; I said to him: "You are not going against me in this matter; this is a personal fight against me, and if they succeed they will remove me from my position as Deputy Street Commissioner;" I felt that it was a personal fight against me, and I was bound to win if I could; he said no, that he did not want to fight against me, but that Norton was a very clever gentleman, who had frequently helped him, and he would like to help him out; I said, "Wouldn't you like to help me out? It is a personal fight against me, and I would rather lose my life than lose the fight;" he said, "you take it very earnestly;" I said I did, that I never felt so earnestly in my life, and that I would do any thing that man could do to prevent myself from being beaten; he then spoke to me about the loss of my position, and said it would be a great deal to me to retain it, and I said I would be willing to pay anything to secure my object; I knew that money came up in the course of the conversation, but by whom it was first mentioned I would not be positive; that was the purport of the conversation; I talked around him to get a proposition of some kind from him; I reported that interview to Winslow and Hastings, and both of them said, "I guess you can get the old man;" the next day I talked to him again, and he came to my room that night; I told him I had talked with other Republican Senators on the subject; that I had talked with Minier, Wood, and Winslow, and they thought it better the money should be placed in one man's hands; I said, "I have got this thing all right, and I am sure to win anyhow, but I would prefer to have the Republicans on my side to cover up all possible deficiencies;" I suggested that the Republicans in caucus should resolve to support me; I told him, what they did in caucus nobody should know anything about, and if that was the result they could say it was all right, because they were governed by the action of their party in caucus; I told him also that any relations he had with me would be secret, and if he did anything in the matter that would be the end of it; he said: "I know you are all right, and I am afraid to trust you;" he said to me, "What other Republicans have you got?" I said: "If I cannot get you I will not tell you the others;" I spoke to him about Mr. Winslow; the next day I had another interview with him, and I said the same thing to him; I said I was going to pay them $40,000 each, and he asked me if I could not make it $50,000.

Q.—Who asked that? A.—Woodin; I said no, that I did not propose, and could not afford, to give more than $40,000, and he said he would go with the others; I said: "Shall I hand you the $40,000 yourself?" and he said, "No; I will do with you as the rest;" I said: "I will hand it to Winslow;" he said: "Do the same with me as you will with the others;" a short time after Hastings informed me that there was a Republican caucus, and that that was the result, and, in fact, I knew it already; when that bill came up, every Republican voted for it according to the caucus determination, except Mr. Thayer, and every Democrat voted for it except Genet; thirty voted for it, and only two voted against it.

Q.—That is the charter prepared by the Tammany Hall leaders? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Were these the only Senators with whom you had dealings with regard to this charter? A.—I bought some of the others also.

Q.—How? A.—I bought some of the others by giving them places.

Q.—Tell us what Democrats you bought, and with what places? A.—I cannot tell you that; I got them appointments where they drew monthly salaries without doing any work.

Q.—I want to know what other members of the Senate you bought where you made use of other arguments except the legitimate arguments brought by an examination of the bill—what Senators you bought by money or places? A.—Frost—I gave place to Senator Frost, of the First District, and place to his friends.

Q.—When you name a man, tell all that transpired between you and him? A.—I appointed different men for him at $2 50 and $3 a day, who did no work, but whose names were on the pay-roll.

Q.—Did you agree to do that if he would vote for this bill? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Was that to be the consideration which controlled his vote. A.—I agreed to do that and he was to vote for this bill; I did not believe he would vote for me if I did not give him those places; I gave him 60 of them; I think that was the number. Michael Norton I agreed to help in his business matters in New-York, if he voted for the bill; Thomas J. Creamer—I think some arrangement was made with him by Mr. Connolly, but I don't know what that was; I understood he was to do it. Genet voted against it. I gave a place to Senator Cantwell's partner, Mr. Wattney, which was not to be less than $20,000 a year; if it was less I was to make it up to $20,000; the place was Deputy Collector of Assessments, and one year when it fell below that amount I had to make up the deficiency. William M. Graham—I gave him money.

Q.—How much and all about it? A.—I don't recollect; I was giving him money all the time, $5,000 to-day, $10,000 to-morrow, $20,000 again to get him out of business difficulties, and $25,000 the next time; he used to ask me for the money and get it all the time.

Q.—Did you have an understanding or agreement with him that if he voted for this bill he would get money, and you afterward gave him money? A.—I gave him money; Winslow I gave money to, as I stated before; Augustus Elwood I gave money to, I think, for that; William B. Brand I gave money to also—I think $5,000; Woodin I gave money to through Winslow, as I stated before.

MORE OF THE ALLEGED CONVERSATION WITH WOODIN.

Q.—Did you give it to Woodin personally? A.—No, but through Mr. Winslow, as I stated before; I asked him after ward if that matter was all right, and he said it was all right; Abraham Harpenny and Theodore L. Minier I gave money to each of them in the same way; George Bowen I also gave money to; Minier, Bowen and Wood were three of the men I gave money to; James Wood is the same; that is all, I believe.

Q.—Are there other members of the Senate that you recollect? A.—I think that is all I had dealings with with regard to this charter, and I am not sure about Elwood in reference to this charter; I had them to sustain our charter in their caucus, and not to vote for it when it came up for passage.

Q.—I want you to be more precise about this thing, because you are dealing with men's reputations. You have testified that you had a conversation with Mr. Winslow, in which you made an agreement with him to pay him money, and you did pay him money into his hand? A.—Yes, sir, I did pay him money into his hand.

Q.—Did you have a conversation with Woodin? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And did you agree with Woodin that you would give him money for his vote and support? A.—Yes, sir, and the amount agreed upon was to be $40,000.

Q.—Did you in words say to Mr. Woodin to the effect that you would pay him money through Mr. Winslow if he would vote for the charter, and did he agree, upon these conditions, to vote for the charter? A.—I said to Woodin that I had four Senators already at a certain price, and the money for each of them was to be paid by Winslow; he asked me if it was not to be $50,000 for each, and I said no, it was to be only $40,000—that I could not afford to pay any more; this was to sustain the charter in caucus, and not in the Senate Chamber.

Q.—State what transpired between you and Senator Woodin personally? A.—We had a number of conversations in relation to the passage of this charter; I explained to him what I desired, that if the Republicans in caucus should agree to stand by this charter and vote for it, I should agree to pay them $40,000 apiece—to Woodin, Bowen, Minier and Wood.

Q.—You agreed to pay them $40,000 apiece to be paid through Winslow? A.—Yes, and I wanted him to help me by voting for this charter, and the understanding was as clear and direct as it possibly could be without being positive and in plain language; that $40,000 was to be paid him through Winslow if he was to sustain the charter.

Q.—What was the language that conveyed that expression? A.—Do the same with me through Winslow as you do with the others, and I will be with you.

Q.—Is that after you had informed him that the amount agreed upon was $40,000? A.—Yes, sir; that was after three or four conversations.

Q.—Did you pay $40,000 to Winslow for Woodin? A.—I paid him $200,000 to be distributed between the five men I have named, he being one of them.

Q.—In money? A.—In money.

Q.—Did you have any conversation subsequently with Woodin in respect to this matter? A.—Yes, sir, I had.

Q.—What was it? A.—I asked him if that matter was settled all right, and he said it was all right.

Q.—Did you ever have any conversation with Winslow afterward? A.—Never.

Q.—How did you get that money? A.—It was taken up there by different parties, in money.

Q.—Name the parties that took it up there to you? A.—Garvey's brother, John Garvey, brought me up a hundred and odd thousand dollars; a messenger in the Board of Supervisors got money once or twice in the Tenth National Bank, and it was brought up to me; other parties brought me some; I think I took some up myself; Watson gave me some, and Connolly gave me some.

Q.—Was that money drawn from the bank in New-York by check? A.—It was given to me in money, but some of it was raised by notes, as I said before.

Q.—Are those notes in existence? A.—Some of them are; a gentleman who got himself into my confidence has some of them.

Q.—What gentleman is that? A.—Carolan O'Brien Bryant; he said he could do me some service with men who would serve me, and got those papers in that way.

Q.—Do you say he failed to return certain of those papers? A.—Yes sir, he failed to return them.

Mr. Cole.—I will ask you subsequently to give me a description of all the papers so retained by Bryant.

Q.—Now, in regard to Senator Minier, did you ever have any conversation with him about his vote? A.—The talk with him was positive and direct, and the understanding was that I was very anxious to pass the bill; he said that he was but a poor farmer, and, continuing, said: "You are very rich down in New-York," and he said, "You ought to stand well to people who stand by you." I told him I would stand well by him, and suggested $5,000; he said that would not do; I then said $10,000, and he said that would not do; I said $20,000, and he said about $25,000; I said all right; he said "I will see you again;" I increased the next time until it came to $50,000, and we finally settled at $40,000.

Q.—Had you any conversation with Senator Wood? A.—My conversation with James Wood was of the same nature; and with George Bowen also of the same nature; these conversations generally took place in my room or in the hall of the Senate Chamber.

Q.—Did you ever have any conversation with Senator Bowen? A.—I had the same conversation.

Q.—As near as you can state it, I want the conversation. A.—He said he understood I wanted him and Minier to sustain my charter; I said I was very anxious to have the charter passed, and shown try and have it done. In the course of conversation we began to talk about amounts, but did not come to any conclusion on the first day.

Q.—What do you mean by amounts? A.—Ten thousand dollars or $25,000 for his support.

Q.—You did not agree about the amount then? A.—The amount was not agreed upon then; he came to see me the next day, and in the course of conversation he mentioned $50,000 as payment for his vote; I said that would be a matter of impossibility, that I could not pay such money; that I was certain of the passage of the charter anyway, and finally we settled down to $40,000.

Q.—Was the $40,000 to be given to him paid by Winslow, as the others were paid? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Now, with regard to Wood, state as near as you can what passed between you? A.—Wood and I had dealings before; that is, I lost him money and he never paid it back; I told him I wanted him to stand by my charter; I said I wanted the Republican caucus outside to stand by my charter and support it, and if I happened to lose a Democrat or two it would be all right anyhow; I was not certain then about Norton or Creamer; Bradley was as anxious for the passage of the charter as I was, and he did as much work to secure it; I told him I would pay him well for his vote; he was always talking about how poor he was; he asked me to buy his interest in a refining distillery, making old whiskey new or new whiskey old; I said I didn't want to get into that business, that I knew nothing about it and could not engage in it; I had a number of conversations with him, and finally settled with him.

Q.—And $40,000 was paid for him to Winslow? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Now, with regard to the other Senators, whom you have mentioned, do I understand you to say that it was in every case understood between you and them that you would give them money or places to influence their votes, and that they voted as you wished in this matter? A.—Yes, sir.

And that conversation was made with you directly, and and the money was given to them? A.—Yes, sir; or places to their friends.

Q.—How did you first come to consult with Hugh Hastings about this matter? A.—From the fact that I had employed him in other matters; that he had been active, energetic, and industrious, and also that he controlled a paper.

Q.—What do you mean by employed him—to do what? A.—I mean that I desired to have this charter passed, and I employed him to procure votes for me.

Q.—Did you employ him as a journalist? A.—I employed him as a lobby agent; as a lobbyist.

Q.—To persuade men to vote? A.—To persuade certain parties to vote for me.

Q.—Did you employ him in regard to this charter? A.—I did.

Q.—Gave him a fee, I suppose? A.—I agreed to pay him well for it.

Q.—Did you pay him well? A.—I did.

Q.—What did you give him? A.—Twenty thousand dollars.

Q.—Was he present at any of these consultations with any of these Senators? A.—No, sir; nobody was present.

Q.—What did he do in this connection? A.—He was the one who first advised me to secure the Republican caucus; he gave me advice and suggested whom I should see.

Q.—Did he know that you were trying to influence votes with money? A.—He knew I was trying to.

Q.—Did you tell him so? A.—I don't know that he did in this charter; I think he must have known it though.

Q.—You paid him $20,000? A.—Yes, sir, for his labor in reference to this charter.

Q.—How did you pay it to him? A.—He called upon me after the Legislature adjourned; it was the time I generally paid my retainers in Albany who worked for me, who were not members of the Senate; he stated he wanted some money, and I wanted to give him a small amount; finally we agreed upon $20,000, and I gave him a check for that amount.

Q.—Have you the check? A.—I have it in my possession; I think it was made payable and endorsed by him.

Q.—Are you certain his name is on it? A.—I am certain.

Q.—Have you got that check? A.—I have.

Q.—Have you got it with you? A.—No, sir.

Mr. Cole—We will want it at the next meeting.

Mr. Tweed—I can produce it, sir. I would suggest to the committee that I don't desire to go any further until I can look over what I have already said, and I would like to look over it before the next examination.

Mr. Cole put in evidence the complaint in the suit of Monheimer against the Mayor, the purport of which is contained in the above report, and the Committee adjourned until Tuesday, at 2 p. m.

SENATOR BIXBY'S OPINION OF TWEED.

"That little Tweed performance at the City Hall," said Francis M. Bixby last evening, in a good-humored conversation on Saturday's developements, "is no more nor less than part of John Kelly's scheme of warfare against the opponents of Tammany Hall. He is at the bottom of the whole matter, and is using Tweed as a dirty brush to smirch the reputations of his political enemies. I fancy they will tread a little on the toes of the present Tammany before they get through, though this is evidently beyond their purpose. If they don't, the evil animus of Kelly will be more apparent than it is at present. John Morrissey said publicly at the Astor House, on Saturday, in referring to the Ring Fraud coterie, that there were 'thirty-nine thieves at present in the Tammany General Committee.' The assignment of half of the O'Brien claim, which Tweed exhibited, was doubtless genuine. The transaction was made through me, as attorney for Mr. O'Brien, and certainly Mr. O'Brien either sold half of his claim, or transferred it as collateral. At all events, the transfer was made as indicated, by the assignment bearing O'Brien's signature and which Tweed exhibited. I am unable to understand the position of denial said to have been taken by Mr. O'Brien. There was nothing dishonorable to any of the parties, as I can see, connected with the assignment itself. If the claims were just, they were certainly a property that Mr. O'Brien had a perfect right to transfer to Mr. Tweed or anybody else. Tweed had stood in the way of their payment to O'Brien himself, and when the assignment was made, nobody could have been better informed of their value than Tweed, and it was also supposed that Tweed could collect what was justly due, if anybody could. It is two years since I have talked with Mr. O'Brien, and there is no knowing what a man may not forget in that time. But I should think he would remember something about a transaction of that size."

"I have no confidence," Mr. Bixby continued, "in Tweed's veracity now, any more than I had in 1872, when he and A. D. Barber testified in the Legislative investigation. Their testimony then given would make a pretty showing of 'testimony under oath,' if contrasted with his statements of Saturday. He perjured himself then for a purpose. And I can read a purpose in his perjuring himself now. The presumption is that Tweed would perjure his soul to gain his freedom. He was never cut for jail, and he and seized. He has been trying every expedient to secure release, and is reduced to a desperate strait. He is saying just what his new friends tell him to say. There are four Senators whom he beminches, whom I have every confidence in as incorruptible men. I do not believe a word of what he alleges against Senator Woodin. The investigation of last Winter was searching, and a guilty man could not have made the speech that Senator Woodin did. Senator Woodin is a man of higher ambitions than a money-getter. I don't believe money would tempt him. He certainly hasn't the money now. He lives plainly, has no expensive tastes, and I have never been associated with a man whose life and demeanor was more in keeping with upright and downright honesty.

"Ex-Sheriff O'Brien holds to his first assertion that he never assigned half his claim against the city to Tweed. Benjamin Wood says that of the numerous transfers of money between himself and Mr. O'Brien, growing out of real estate transactions, he was never aware that any of the money came from Tweed. And he never heard, until Tweed alleged it on Tuesday, that Mr. O'Brien had assigned any part of his claim against the city to anybody. As he remembered, $5,000 was the largest transaction between them."

THE COURTS.

CIVIL NOTES.

In the foreclosure suit of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company against L. M. Guthrie and others, it was reported that the defence was on the ground of usury. This defence was made by Burt Russell, who rose a second mortgage on the property involved. L. M. Guthrie has made no defence.

Mrs. Sarah Fox denies that her husband, Charles P. Fox, has begun a suit for divorce against her. She alleges that an action brought by her for a divorce from her husband is now pending in the Court of Common Pleas. The report in THE TRIBUNE was furnished by a private detective agency.

CRIMINAL NOTES.

Jacob Stung, of No. 83 Cherry-st., Richard, Bliss, of No. 44 Oliver-st., and John Weinhold, of No. 28 Oliver-st., indicted for keeping sailors' boarding houses without taking out licenses, were brought on Saturday to the District Attorney's office, and gave bail in $300 each to await trial.

Jacob Newbergh, a licenced vendor, was brought on Saturday before Justice Smith, for cruelly treating a horse. The prisoner claimed that he had just bought the horse for $70. Judge Smith, on inspection of the horse, ordered the animal to be shot as an act of mercy, and held the prisoner in $500 bail to answer the charge.

DECISIONS—Sept. 15.

Marine Court—Chambers—By Judge Sheridan.—Clow agt. Burnett—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Richards agt. Meinel ohn—Motion to dismiss complaint, etc., granted, with costs. Stutz agt. Yoimans—Motion to dis security for costs denied, and motion to vacate stay granted. Hess agt. Williams—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted, $10 costs to defendant to abide event. Munde agt. Caverly—Motion to strike out answer as sham, etc., and for judgment granted, with costs. Wedemeyer agt. Vincent, Schwabe agt. Zeimer, Drake agt. Driscoll—Motions denied. Hannahs agt. Walker—Bond approved. Jansch agt. Bushgen—Order for restitution granted. Levy agt. Jacobs, Quackenbos agt. Turnbull, Stillman agt. Best, Bradley agt. Clark, Fitch agt. The Metropolitan Gas Company, Humphreys agt. The Schweitzer Manufacturing Company, Smith agt Stratton—Orders granted.

CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—WESTBROOK, J.

Third Monday Motion Calendar.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I—GOFFF, J.

1765...Hardman agt. Albright.	1774...Corcoran agt. Clark.
7353...West agt. Lynch.	1779...Humphrey agt. The Schwarzwald Mfg. Co.
1479...Starm, jr., agt. Anderson.	1776...McKee agt. Wright.
770...Elias agt. Blake Mfg. Co.	1777...Stitt agt. Waddell.
670...Kelly agt. Fuller.	1779...Senior agt. Kelly.
1502...La Count agt. Jones.	1780...Green agt. Nassau B'k
1662...Barnaff agt. Jones.	1771...Fielding agt. Webb.
	1782...Kelly agt. Chadwick.

PART II.—SHEA, C. J.

3428...McCallum agt. McSwyney.	1510...Livingston agt. Trask.
1234...Curry agt. Farley.	1790...Bryant agt. Burt.
1178...Crawford agt. Goodsell.	1791...Bright agt. Southworth.
1015...Palmer agt. Strauss.	1792...O'Connell agt. Hyer.
1121...Gorton agt. Capen.	1793...Calkin agt. Conner.
1431...Bowman agt. N. Y. & H. R. R. R.	1794...Folhemus agt. Globe F. Ins. Co., of Chicago.
1625...Mull agt. Connor.	1795...Sanders agt. Donaldson.
1639...Whitney agt. Hayes.	

PART III—SINNOTT, J.

1559...McCallum agt. Lantgan.	1115...Burnham agt. Jackson.
1742...Coleman agt. Bliss.	1660...McPherson agt. Harris.
2707...Sullivan agt. Blohm.	1677...Pegg agt. Schneider.
522...Riley agt. Conner.	1783...Polwell agt. Connor.
1560...Bonkofsky agt. Seligman.	1784...Lehman agt. Conlby.
911...Moore agt. Connor.	1786...Harris agt. Tyler.
912...Bucanan agt. Connor.	1787...Durdrie agt. Mathoe.
	1789...Bryant agt. Post.

GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.—SUTHERLAND, J.—James Johnson, James Dwyer and James Schofield, robbery; James Hotchkiss, felonious assault and battery; John Quin, John W. Brown, John Burton and Stephen Force, burglary; William Walker, William Robertson, James P. Matthews, John Thompson, Warren B. Smith, Charles McDonald and Mary Conway, grand larceny; William Sullivan and Mary Smith, larceny from the person; Louis Tepper, petit larceny.

PART I.—GROSSLEYEV, J.—James Menken and William Callahan, burglary; Thos. Holland, Michael Maloney and Nellie Fleming, grand larceny; William Coleman, forgery.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

Sun rises..... 5:43 | Sun sets..... 6:6 | Clock slow.... 5:44
Moon sets..... 0:26 | Moon souths. 8:45 | Moon's age, days. 10

HIGH WATER TO-DAY—A. M.

Sandy Hook... 3:36 | Gov. Island... 4:21 | Hell Gate.... 6:10

HIGH WATER TO-DAY—P. M.

Sandy Hook... 4:04 | Gov. Island... 4:44 | Hell Gate.... 6:33

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-YORK.....SEPT. 15

CLEARED.

Steamship Anchoria (Br.), Hedderwick, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.

Steamship Oder (Ger.), Leist, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.

Steamship Celon, Griffin, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Steamship Cleopatra, Weir, Kingston, Ja., St. Jago and Clenfuegos, Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship City of Merida, Reynolds, Havana, Vera Cruz, etc., P. Alexandre & Sons.

Steamship City of San Antonio, Pennington, Galveston via Key West, H. Mallory & Co.

Steamship Algiers, Burkick, New-Orleans, Bogart & Morgan.

Steamship New-Orleans, Dearborn, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman.

Steamship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, George Yenge.

Steamship Charleston, Lockwood, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.

Steamship Regulater, Deane, Wilmington, N. C., Wm. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship John Gibson, Masinge, Georgetown, D. C., via Alexandria, J. L. Boone, Jr.

Steamship E. C. Biddle, Davis, Philadelphia, Penn., James Hand.

Steamship Nereus, Hallett, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ship Cornelius Grinnell, Borland, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship D. H. Morris (Br.), Morris, Havre, J. F. Whitney & Co.

Ship Pawn, Cleveland, Genoa, Thos. Dunham's Nephew & Co.

Bark Lorinda Borstell, Borstell, Port Lyttleton and Wellington, N. Z., Arkell, Tuffs & Co.

Bark Paul Thormann (Ger.), Vaght, Cork, Falmouth or Plymouth, Punch, Edye & Co.

Bark Lindna Durkee (Br.), Durkee, Cork or Falmouth for orders, John C. Seager.

Bark Mercurius (Nor.), Lregnard, Queenstown or Falmouth for orders, Heckmann, Oelrichs & Co.

Bark Amerika (Nor.), Kass, Konigsberg, Punch, Edye & Co.

Bark Portirio de Martino (Ital.), Galatola, Trieste, Benham & Boyesen.

Bark Preciosa (Nor.), Jacobsen, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Honor (Aust.), Marenin, Palermo, John C. Seager.

Brig America, Tulice, Colon, Sanderson, Adlet Abbott.

Brig Sarah Gilmore, Clifford, Port Natal, R. P. Huck & Co.

Brig Giovanni Battista (Ital.), De Gennaro, Leghorn, Lauro, Storey & Scarpati.

Brig Robert Mowe, McLure, Barbadoes, H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Schr. Grace Bradley, Vesper, London, Snow & Burgess.

Schr. Wm. H. Jourdan, Richardson, Glasgow, Parsons & Loud.

Schr. Ida A. Jayne, Mills, Ciudad Bolivar, Adlet Abbott.

Schr. Augustus J. Fabens, Harris, Falmouth, Jn., A. H. Solomon & Co.

Schr. Henry Buschman (Br.), Holmes, St. Johns, N. F., J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Volcano (Br.), McCumber, Twillingate, N. F., J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Potomac (Br.), Odell, St. John, N. B., A. T. Haney.

Schr. Montrose, Hillmann, St. John, N. B., F. H. Smith & Co.

Schr. Angola, Wooster, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Altoona, Fitzgerald, St. John, N. B., A. T. Haney.

ARRIVED.

Steamship City of Chester (Br.), Tibbits, Liverpool, September 6, via Queenstown, 7th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Steamship Adriatic (Br.), Perry, Liverpool, September 6, via Queenstown, September 7, with mdse. and passengers to H. J. Corlis.

Steamship Idaho (Br.), Holmes, Liverpool, September 5, via Queenstown, September 6, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion.

Steamship W. A. Scholten (Dutch), Jansen, Rotterdam, September 2, and Flushing, September 3, with mdse. and 99 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Had variable winds during the passage.

Steamship Hermann (Ger.), Reichmann, Bremen, September 1, via Southampton, September 3, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steamship Regulator, Deane, Wilmington, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamship Gulf Stream, Tribou, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers, to Wm. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamship Ellie Knight, McCreery, Philadelphia, with mdse. and pass. to Bogart & Morgan.

Steamship Klesmora, Johnson, Portland, with mdse., and pass. to J. F. Ames.

Ship Geo. H. Cutton (of St. Johns), Hamilton, Liverpool, 38 days via Sydney, in ballast, to J. E. Nevins & Son.

Bark Frank Wallace, Dantzic, 77 days, in ballast, to Simpson, Charles & Co.

Bark Moran King (Br.), Lewis, Port Spain, Trinidad, 23 days, in ballast, to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Eureka (of Boston), Chapel, Ponce, April 18, with sugar, to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

Bark Northumberland (Br.), Skelly, Newcastle E., 39 days, with mdse., to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Ada J. Bonner, Bonner, Aspinwall, 25 days, with railroad iron, to Panama Railroad Company; vessel to B. F. Metcalf & Co.

Bark Jan Van Brakel (