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<p>Satis est factum Siculis, satis officio ac necessitudini, satis promisso nostro ac recepto. Reliqua est ea causa, iudices, quae iam non recepta, sed innata, neque delata ad me, sed in animo sensuque meo penitus adfixa atque insita est; quae non ad sociorum salutem, sed ad civium Romanorum, hoc est ad unius cuiusque nostrum, vitam et sanguinem pertinet. In qua nolite a me, quasi dubium sit aliquid, argumenta, iudices, exspectare; omnia, quae dicam, sic erunt industria, ut ad ea probanda totam Siciliam testem adhibere possim. Furor enim quidam sceleris et audaciae comes istius effrenatum animum inportunamque naturam tanta oppressit amentia, ut numquam dubitaret in conventu palam supplicia, quae in convictos maleficii servos constituta sunt, ea in civis Romanos expromere. 140. Virgis quam multos ceciderit, quid ego commemorem? Tantum brevissime, iudices, dico: Nullum fuit omnino civitatis isto praetore in hoc genere discrimen. Itaque iam consuetudine ad corpora civium Romanorum etiam sine istius nutu ferebatur manus ipsa lictoris.</p>	<p>Enough has been done by me, O judges, to satisfy the Sicilians, enough to discharge my duty and obligation to them, enough to acquit me of my promise and of the labor which I have undertaken. The remainder of the accusation, O judges, is one which I have not received from anyone, but which is, if I may so say, innate in me; it is one which has not been brought to me, but which is deeply fixed and implanted in all my feelings; it is one which concerns not the safety of the allies, but the life and existence of Roman citizens, that is to say, of every one of us. And in urging this, do not, O judges, expect to hear any arguments from me, as if the matter were doubtful. Everything which I am going to say about the punishment of Roman citizens, will be so evident and notorious, that I could produce all Sicily as witnesses to prove it. For some insanity, the frequent companion of wickedness and audacity, urged on that man's unrestrained ferocity of disposition and inhuman nature to such frenzy, that he never hesitated, openly, in the presence of the whole body of citizens and settlers, to employ against Roman citizens those punishments which have been instituted only for slaves convicted of crime. Why need I tell you how many men he has scourged? I will only say that, most briefly, O judges, while that man was praetor there was no discrimination whatever in the infliction of that sort of punishment; and, accordingly, the hands of the lictor were habitually laid on the persons of the Roman citizens, even without any actual order from Verres.</p>
<p>54. Num potes hoc negare, Verres, in foro Lilybaei maximo conventu C. Servilium, civem Romanum e conventu Panhormitano, veterem negotiatorem, ad tribunal ante pedes tuos ad terram virgis et verberibus abiectum? Aude hoc primum negare, si potes; nemo Lilybaei fuit, quin viderit, nemo in Sicilia, quin audierit. Plagis confectum dico a lictoribus tuis civem Romanum ante oculos tuos concidisse. 141. At quam ob causam, di immortales! tametsi iniuriam facio communi causae</p>	<p>LIV. Can you deny this, Verres, that in the forum, at Lilybaeum, in the presence of a numerous body of inhabitants, Gaius Servilius, a Roman citizen, an old trader of the body of settlers at Panormus, was beaten to the ground by rods and scourges before your tribunal, before your very feet? Dare first to deny this, if you can. No one was at Lilybaeum who did not see it. No one was in Sicily who did not hear of it. I assert that a Roman citizen fell down before your eyes, exhausted by the scourging of your lictors. For what reason? O ye immortal gods!--though in asking that I am doing injury to the common cause of all the citizens, and to the privilege of citizenship, for I am asking what reason there was in the case</p>

et iuri civitatis; quasi enim ulla possit esse causa, cur hoc cuiquam civi Romano iure accidat, ita quaero, quae in Servilio causa fuerit. Ignoscite in hoc uno, iudices; in ceteris enim non magnopere causas requiram. Locutus erat liberius de istius improbitate atque nequitia. Quod isti simulac renuntiatum est, hominem iubet Lilybaeum vadimonium Venerio servo promittere. Promittit; Lilybaeum venit. Cogere eum coepit, cum ageret nemo, nemo postularet, sponsionem milium nummum facere cum lictore suo, NI FURTIS QUAESTUM FACERET. Recuperatores se de cohorte sua dicebat daturum. Servilius et recusare et deprecari, ne iniquis iudicibus nullo adversario iudicium capitis in se constitueretur. 142. Haec cum maxime loqueretur, sex lictores circumstant valentissimi et ad pulsandos verberandosque homines exercitatissimi, caedunt acerrume virgis; denique proximus lictor, de quo iam saepe dixi, Sextus, converso bacillo oculos misero tundere vehementissime coepit. Itaque ille, cum sanguis os oculosque complisset, concidit, cum illi nihilo minus iacenti latera tunderent, ut aliquando spondere se diceret. Sic ille affectus illum tum pro mortuo sublatus perbrevis postea est mortuos. Iste autem homo Venerius adfluens omni lepore ac venustate de bonis illius in aede Veneris argenteum Cupidinem posuit. Sic etiam fortunis hominum abutebatur ad nocturna vota cupiditatum suarum.

of Servilius for this treatment, as if there could be any reason for its being legally inflicted on any Roman citizen. Pardon me this one error, O judges, for I will not in the rest of the cases ask for any reason. He had spoken rather freely of the dishonesty and worthlessness of Verres. And as soon as he was informed of this, he orders the man to Lilybaeum to give security in a prosecution instituted against him by one of the slaves of Verres. He gives security. He comes to Lilybaeum. Verres begins to compel him, though no one proceeded with any action against him, though no one made any claim on him, to be bound over in the sum of two thousand sesterces, to appear to a charge brought against him by his own lictor, in the formula,--"If he had made any profit by robbery."--He says that he will appoint judges out of his own retinue. Servilius demurs, and entreats that he may not be proceeded against by a capital prosecution before unjust judges, and where there is no prosecutor. While he is urging this with a loud voice, six of the most vigorous lictors surround him, men in full practice in beating and scourging men; they beat him most furiously with rods; then the lictor who was nearest to him, the man whom I have already often mentioned, Sextus, turning his stick round, began to beat the wretched man violently on the eyes. Therefore, when blood had filled his mouth and eyes, he fell down, and they, nevertheless, continued to beat him on the sides while lying on the ground, till he said at last he would give security. He, having been treated in this manner, was taken away from the place as dead, and, in a short time afterwards, he died. But that devoted servant of Venus, that man so rich in wit and politeness, erected a silver Cupid out of his property in the temple of Venus. And in this way he misused the fortunes of men to fulfill the nightly vows made by him for the accomplishment of his desires.