Rev. Mr. Yerkies on Sunday; was edified with his sermon; had obtained money to get home; told the same story, his name then being Timothy Yerkies. Putting this and that together, the pastor took the discharged patient over to call on his brother Yerkies. He pulled the bell knob, and on turning round to speak to his companion he saw him half a block off, running with the speed of a deer. I must give you one more, and that is the

FUNERAL CASE.

Men and women get coals, liquor, house rent and rides in the Park, from a systematic begging for coffin or shroud, or money to bury a poor woman or a dead child. At the eventide, between dawn and dark, the meditations of a city pastor were disturbed by the entrance of a cleanly looking but plainly attired young woman. She was out at service, she said, and could only catch odd hours to get out. She attended the pastor's church, and with a companion sat among the lowly in the gallery. Both had been converted the past winter; both wished to be baptised. The sickness of her friend prevented it, and now she has just died. Her companion wished her to call upon the pastor; thank him for his faithfulness, thank him for the great benefits she had derived from his preaching, and to bear her dying request that he should attend her funeral. The girl wept, and the pastor was deeply affected. The little money of both had been exhausted in the sickness and the preparations for the funeral. Everything was ready but the grave. Was there any society that helped to bury the dead? There was none. But the pastor opened his pocket-book, and promptly tendered five dollars to complete the arrangements for the funeral. The girl would not touch it—would not think of such a thing. After an earnest plea on the pastor's part, the visitor would only take it as a loan, to be returned in a short time, and with many thanks departed. The pastor entered the remarkable case in his note-book, with which to refresh the saints when they came together. He took a carriage, and started for the funeral. He found the street and the house very easily—but alas! no corpse. Nobody was sick—nobody had died; the girl was not to be found, and the whole was a deliberate plan to get out of the minister five dollars, and the plan was a success.

DOW'S CELEBRATED ALE.

MOLSON'S CELEBRATED ALE.

MOLSON'S CELEBRATED PORTER

GOSEGRAVE'S CELEBRATED ALE (in prime condition.)

BURKE'S DUBLIN STOUT.

BASS' ENGLISH ALE.

WM. YOUNGER'S EDINBURGH ALE, and a full list of

GROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S London Goods.

AT CAMPBELL & ALMAS, 88 Sparks-St.

Ottawa, July 28th, 1874

New Advertisements.

Special Notices—T. E. Moore.
Rink Music Hall—Harry Lindley.
Circus—John H Murray.
Tenders for Refreshments—A. S. Woodburn.
O. R. N. Co—A. Bowie.
Temperance Conference—R. Devlin.
St. Patrick's Catholic Church—J. J. Collins.

The Ottawa Times

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1874.

Hon. Mr. Fournier, Minister of Justice, arrived at the Russell House yesterday afternoon. Hon. Messrs. Huntington and Geoffrion have also arrived.

Hon. Albert J. Smith, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, will leave Dorchester New Brunswick, for Ottawa, on Monday next.

ECCLESIASTICAL DISSENSIONS.

There has for a considerable time been incipient dissension among the adherents of the English Church in the Diocese of Toronto, and during the sitting of the last Diocesan Synod some scenes growing out of this spirit of discontent and controversy were witnessed which would have been considered scarcely creditable and would have been so termed in the public press had they occurred in an ordinary political meeting. The election of office-bearers was upon that occasion conducted with the utmost party zeal on both sides, and indeed in one case—that of Mr. A. H. Campbell, of Peterborough—a determined attempt on the part of the High Church party to exclude him only failed when his supporters had proposed to substitute his name for that of every High Churchman on the list, and having being foiled in their object, threatened to have the vote taken by orders. Finally, the report, as will be remembered, was remitted to the committee for re-consideration, and the voting by orders averted by a back-down on the part of the High-Churchmen. This was only introductory to a noisy scene over a motion of Col. Dennison's opposing ritualism, during which the Bishop lost his temper, and which ended by the resolution being passed amid considerable hubbub. Notwithstanding the feeling which existed, however, the people of Toronto, being very strongly attached to the Church of England, refused to join the new movement, choosing rather to watch and wait. There is an end to the longest lane, and patience is not inexhaustible. It is now reported that a regular secession has taken place in connection with the Church of the Holy Trinity—a Church noted for its ritualistic practices, where auricular confession, transubstantiation, and doctrines of a similar nature are weekly enunciated from the pulpit. It is well known that a large proportion of the congregation had no sympathy with these things, and it is reported that on Tuesday last a deputation waited upon His Lordship Bishop Bethune requesting him to divide the parish, which is so extensive and populous one, into two, and to appoint a certain reverend gentleman of Low Church tendencies whom they named as pastor. The request was promptly refused, and the upshot is that about a hundred of the petitioners have resolved to organize a branch of the Reformed Episcopal Church. It is said that the Rev. Mr. Gallagher, well known in connection with the movement in this city, has been written to and invited to aid in the formation of the new church.

There is also considerable agitation in the congregation of St. George's Church, Toronto, where Archdeacon Fuller is rector, on account of the appointment of a ritualistic curate. The war between rector and people has been very fierce and hot so far, but as yet there is no word of disruption. Should those who have left Holy Trinity be successful, however, in establishing the new Church on a firm basis, it is not improbable that St. George's Church will contribute its quota to the Reformed Church movement also.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The discussion regarding the third term question and the probabilities of the next presidential election is growing quite warm in the press of the United States. Seeing that the contest between Grant and Greeley is almost a matter of yesterday, and that the next election is yet two years off, it must be confessed that our Yankee cousins are taking time by the forelock. If to be forewarned is to be forearmed, then indeed should they be properly prepared for the fray. The present occupant of the White House is charged with having aspirations after continuing there a little longer, and the press has been terribly scandalized over the idea. But General Grant, if he has but little ability as a speaker, has at any rate the commendable merit of making but little exhibition of his weakness, and neither publicly nor privately has he given any indication of his views on the matter so far. The ubiquitous interviewer has been at work manufacturing utterances for him, but he neither contradicts nor confirms them, and as usual the game has played itself out. Nobody knows what Grant thinks of the matter, and he will no doubt take good care that they remain in the same state of blissful ignorance until he thinks it his own interest to speak out. Of course it would be impossible to divine what he will then say, but we should fancy, after the universal condemnation which the third term proposal has received at the hands of the press of both political parties, whatever may be his aspirations or desires, he will hardly risk becoming a candidate again. The constitution of the United States would not prevent him from doing so, but the precedents are against him, as are also the opinions of the great men who laid the foundations of the Republic. However much the people of the United States may pride themselves on their written constitution, they find, and they will find more and more the longer they live, that not only in matters like the election of a President but also in much more important affairs, the constitution which is founded on precedent is the safest and most elastic. Indeed, although they do not formally recognise this fact, they have already done so practically.

But the discussions has also shown how difficult it would be to defeat Grant in case he did make up his mind to run again. Not that there is any want of unanimity as to the propriety of his doing so, but there is a singular want of that same element regarding the proper person to oppose him. There is not a State in the Union where an aspirant does not crop up—some of them have got two or three. Maine has got one in the person of Mr. Speaker Blaine, who is bumptious enough to suppose himself just the man the country is waiting to elect. Between him and Grant there would be no comparison. Grant is a man who cannot speak, but who wisely holds his tongue; Blaine is a demagogue of the most bombastic order. Grant is reticent, dignified, and diplomatic, and has shown himself eminently qualified to conduct the Government of the American Union with general impartiality and departmental good order. He seems to be an excellent judge of human nature, and has always surrounded himself with men who have shown reliability and capability in the discharge of their duties. There could be no hope that Mr. Blaine would be equally successful. He has not a single quality which would enable him to make judicious selections.

It would be useless to discuss the merits and demerits of the various other aspirants to the Presidential chair whose names have been more or less prominently brought before the public, but one gentleman's claims have recently been set forth by a leading New York journal who deserves a word in passing. This gentleman is the venerable Governor of New York State, General Dix. The *Herald* of a recent date details his eminent services to his country, both civil and military, and dilates upon his wide range of knowledge, his literary acquirements, and his social accomplishments. The same journal further urges in his favour that his views on public questions are particularly well fitted to soothe old animosities, reconcile hostile sections, and harmonize all conflicting interests. It confesses that in the opinion of some his age might be considered more or less of an impediment, but it vigorously demonstrates the capacity of aged statesmen to manage the affairs of great countries by saying that "the octogenarian Palmerston was Prime Minister "because no younger Englishman was "so competent, and for a similar reason Theiers was made by common consent "President of the French Republic in "the most difficult crisis that ever arose "in France." There is one thing to be said further of the aged General, and that is that he has made an excellent Governor of the State of New York, and has vindicated the majesty of the law in a manner which has somewhat frightened the murderous criminals of New York City, bold and impudent though they be. There are two or three whose necks would have been safe but for his stern impartiality, and if but for this alone he deserves the thanks of his countrymen. If he only made as good a President as he has been a governor, there is no fear that his election would cause any suffering to his country either in internal administration or foreign prestige.

HEART DISEASE.—Halifax, Feb. 10, 1872. Mr. James I. Fellows—Dear Sir: In order that some other sufferer may be benefited, you are at liberty to give this letter publicity. In the winter of 1869, I was taken ill with Disease of the Heart, accompanied by violent palpitation, and from that time gradually became weaker, notwithstanding continued professional attendance, up to a few weeks ago, when your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites was recommended to me. The use of it during a very short time enabled me to resume my usual work, and now I am as well, fat and hearty as I could wish to be. Yours, very truly, W. Frank Cochran. The heart being a great muscular organ, requires vigorous nervous force to sustain it. As Fellow's Hypophosphites restores the nervous element, it will always strengthen the heart weakened through loss of this element.—The Inventor. 165

Consumption, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Feeble, Irregular Action of the Heart, and a long list of kindred diseases, are attributed to a low state of the nervous system. Owing to its bracing effects on those centers we may ascribe to Fellows' Compound Hypophosphites, the prompt and decided benefit received by patients laboring under these diseases. 2642

CITY AND VICINITY

PERSONAL.—Doctor and Mrs. Sweetland have returned to town after spending a few weeks at the sea side.

SERVICES in connection with St. Patrick's Church, and a series of discourse for the benefit of young men are announced by advertisement.

EXTENDING IT.—The work of excavating for the foundation for the completion of that part of the Parliament Wall near Dufferin Bridge, has commenced. There is only a very small portion to build to complete the whole work.

—THE "MAGGIE BELL."—This handsome steamer which ran ashore some time ago on Kettle Island, is lying hard and fast, where the vessel took the ground. It is not expected that she can be floated until high water this fall.

THE LAST GREAT DAY OF T. E. Moore's original novelty cheap sale. Lots of gold and silver watches, gold chains, rings, set, fancy articles, chest of tea, musical boxes to be had for 50 cents each at 72 Sparks Street. Every one should go to-night to Moore's sale for bargains. Watches were distributed in all directions yesterday and again to night at 72 Sparks Street. 3658.

THE LATE GREAT DAY OF T. E. Moore's original novelty cheap sale. Lots of gold and silver watches, gold chains, rings, set, fancy articles, chest of tea, musical boxes to be had for 50 cents each at 72 Sparks Street. Every one should go to-night to Moore's sale for bargains. Watches were distributed in all directions yesterday and again to-night at 72 Sparks Street. 3658.

TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE.—A meeting will be held to-morrow (Sunday) evening, in the Cathedral, Sussex street, at which the temperance question will be discussed by the Rev. Fathers McGrath and Riordan. The proceeds will be for the benefit of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, a very deserving institution.

LAY THE DUST.—One of the Corporation water carts might be very advantageously employed in sprinkling that portion of Wellington street, from the corner of Elgin street to Dufferin Bridge. Pedestrians are almost suffocated by the clouds of dust which are raised at this point. It is very desirable that the authorities should attend to this matter without delay.

THE DROUGHT.—The most alarming reports come from all sections of the country of the effects of the long protracted drought. In some places the pasture is completely scorched by the excessive heat, and in some instances cattle are dying for the want of water. If rain does not soon come, the most serious consequences are apprehended.

ACCIDENT.—A man named Marcile Lefebvre, working at the new wing of the Russel House, received severe injuries yesterday forenoon by the giving way of a derrick. A board struck the unfortunate man on the head, bruising the skin, and inflicting a lacerated wound on the right hand. Dr. Vancortlandt was summoned and dressed the man's wounds.

ORPHANS PIC-NIC.—The Orphans of the St. Patrick's Asylum under the charge of the good Sisters of the Institution spent a very delightful time on Thursday in Sheriff Powell's Grove, and after enjoying themselves with various sorts of amusements till the shades of evening began to fall returned to the city. The Sisters have to thank Sheriff Powell for allowing them the use of his grounds on this and former occasions.

FORESTERS' PICNIC.—The members of the Court Pioneers, A. O. F., with their wifes and families, had an excursion down the river yesterday as far as Gill's wharf. A large number dressed in the regalia of the Order, left in the morning by the "Peerless," many however delaying their trip to the afternoon. The day was very pleasantly spent in sports, games of various kinds, and dancing which was entered into with great spirit, especially by the young people.

CLARA, the New England Comedienne, will make her first appearance in this city at the Rink Music Hall on Monday evening next. We have noticed that she is spoken of in terms of the highest praise by the press of Philadelphia, Albany, and Chicago. Miss Clara has recently purchased from the estate of the late Elise Holt the entirely new and thrilling play entitled, "Dick, the Chevalier," together with all its rights and privileges, and in this character she will appear on Monday evening.

BUSH FIRES.—It is feared that the fires in the bush are increasing in magnitude, as the smoke throughout the city yesterday and during the night, was if anything more intense than on the previous day. It was stated last night that Mullan's Bush, north of Aylmer, was on fire and burning furiously. No danger, however, to the town itself was apprehended. In the neighbourhood of Osgoode the fires were very bad, and much alarm prevailed amongst the farmers in that locality.

MORE HOSE.—The Corporation has ordered from New York 4,000 feet of carbolised rubber hose for the use of the city fire brigade. One thousand feet is intended for use at Currier's Mill, 1,500 feet will be sent to the Chaudiere for the benefit of the "Union" Steam Fire Engine, and the same quantity will be kept for use in connection with the "John Heney." The latter was shipped from New York on the 24th instant, and is expected in this city in a few days.

ARRIVALS AT THE RUSSELL HOUSE.—J McCuan, Arnprior; A M Spragge, J M Worthington, J W Gavin, C W Moberley, Toronto; G Jeffrey, Guelph; J C Gough, New Brunswick; J Davidson, A E Robinson, A B Chaffee and wife, C Dalbec, J Desautels, P Demers, O Nobert, N Larive, E Gardner, Montreal; O Lachance, Three Rivers; J A Clark and wife, Palashi, N Y.; O K Earl and wife, Sandy Creek, N Y.; F E Richie, Hamilton; W Jrome, Kemptville; Hon J Fournier, Quebec; H F Frary, Watertown; Hon A B Foster, Waterloo; D C McDougall, Renfrew; H T McCullogh, F McCullogh, Brockville.

MARK OF ESTEEM.—Yesterday morning a large number of the principal inhabitants of Templeton assembled at the Gatineau Point, to escort their late parish priest, the Rev. Dusserre Telmon, to the Canada Central Station, on his way to Mount St. Patrick, his new parish. On reaching this side of the river a procession of 28 well filled carriages was formed, and passed through the principal streets. So marked an evidence of the love and esteem in which the rev. gentleman was held by his late parishioners cannot but be flattering to himself and the good people of Mount St. Patrick.

SUMMARY TRIAL.—James Flood, who was recently brought from Quebec to this city by Detective Hamilton, charged with stealing a watch from Mr. Beauseire, in June last, was arraigned yesterday afternoon before His Honor Judge Lyon. The depositions of the witnesses taken down at Quebec were read, and the evidence of Mr. and Mrs. Beaucaire was given, fully establishing the guilt of the prisoner. Flood, however, who pleaded innocence of the theft, was convicted and sentenced to eight months imprisonment in the Central Prison, Toronto.

THE DOG NUISANCE.—It is really time that the Corporation set about enforcing that By-law anent the licensing of dogs, as the increasing number of mongrel curs which roam at pleasure through the public streets of the city, has become at length intolerable. In some streets in Lower Town, indeed every street of that section of the city, no one can pass along without being attacked by one or more of these pests, if the authorities do not act in the matter, it is to be feared that the citizens will be obliged to take the law into their own hands.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Thursday evening about half-past seven o'clock a man named John Luby was found dead in a hay loft in rear of Mr. Stewart's Hotel, Sussex street. About three-quarters of an hour afterwards Dr. Beaubien, Coroner, held an inquest on the body. It appeared from the evidence of several witnesses that the deceased had always been addicted to the use of strong liquor, but lately had been drinking to excess. The other day he left O'Donnel's Hotel, Clarence street, and was shortly afterwards picked up by Jas. Stewart and taken to his hotel, but he was so filthy, that Stewart was obliged to have him removed to his hay loft. On Thursday he got out of that place, and wandered to the Major's Hill where he was found in the evening in a dying condition. He was again removed to the hay loft, where he died shortly afterwards. The jury brought in a verdict of "Death from excessive drinking." The corpse will be buried at the expense of the Corporation.

RINK MUSIC HALL.—Shakespeare is dead, but Banks lives. We are constrained to remark after witnessing a drama, entitled, "Broke Jail." It must not be supposed that we wish to elevate Mr. Banks to that literary pedestal which Shakespeare adorns, but we merely wish to state that he managed to o'er-top our Stratford bard in a pecuniary sense. Of Shakespeare it has truly been said that he wrote "not for an age but for all time," but our literary friend Banks, writes for an age and not for all time. To most of our readers, the fact that we have a dramatist of no little note amongst us, will probably be a matter of news, and that a new drama by a gentleman in our midst should be successfully produced last night, with so little puff preliminary, is indeed more novel. "Broke Jail" is a drama of the intense school, and, like all pictures of sensational life, requires the painter's aid to a great extent. To our utter astonishment this has been given, for last evening the stage of "Old Drury" seemed metamorphosed. We saw natural English sets of rural scenery, country windmills illuminated and at work, a realistic jail with convicts in different cells, an Australian water scene with ideal water, and last not least a deck of a ship, with the little minutiae all properly developed, for which too much credit cannot be given to the artists. Of the acting we can conscientiously speak in praise. Mr. H. B. Bell gave a strong individualization of a burglarious stick-at-nothing villain, and what is more, in his death scene died naturally. Mr. Gray, another of the same type also acted naturally, and the inglorious triumvirate was filled by the most impossible nondescript, Harry Lindley, whose sole attribute to the world's reverence was his devotion to the fragrant vegetable, the onion. Mr. Joe H. Banks, the author, appeared in a Milesian role, and was for a stage Irishman, unexaggerated. Mr. Gregston was good as the young man, and last not least our ever popular artist Miss Webster was the life and soul of the drama. We omitted that nearly every act was recalled, and a call at the close for Mr. Bell and Miss Webster. That the drama has merit one cannot deny, and on its reproduction this evening we expect a crammed house, for the scenery is absolutely perfection, the acting admirable, and the *mise en scene* complete. It will be represented for the last time this evening, and with it "Wedded yet no Wife," a combination which ought to jam the house. On Monday evening Miss Clara appears.

Police Court.

Before M. O'Gara, Esq., P.M.

FRIDAY, Aug. 21.

There was only one case for hearing yesterday morning. William Farrell, arrested on Thursday morning on suspicion of being the party who broke into Mr. Robinson's store, on Ottawa street, was committed for trial at the next Assizes, to be held in October.

BEECHER SCANDAL

Report of the Plymouth Church Committee.

BEECHER'S CHARACTER VINDICATED.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—Mr. Moulton declares that he will soon, publish his supplemental statement, impelled by imputations at his honor. He says yesterday he offered to go before the Beecher committee, but received no reply; on the contrary he had been given to understand that his testimony would not be received, but his forthcoming statement would be believed clear away. He wanted it to be distinctly understood that he was ready to meet the committee to-day if they wished to hear him.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Wm. H. Muldoon, city editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, in connection with Bowen's libel suits. The arrest was effected this afternoon in the *Eagle* editorial rooms, and Muldoon gave bail in $3,000 for his appearance at the City Court next Monday.

The report of the Plymouth Church investigating committee was read at a church meeting to-night. The committee after reciting the reasons for an investigation and referring to the charge of adultery preferred by Tilton says:—Mr. Tilton's statement is made up of citations of alleged facts and circumstances which he seems to consider relevant and important as evidence sustaining his charges. The committee have given the evidence their most careful consideration, and find therefrom that in 1861 Beecher became editor and Mr. Tilton assistant editor of the *Independent*, and that during this relation they became warm and intimate friends. In or about 1863 Tilton began to urge Beecher to visit his (Tilton's) house, and he became more intimately acquainted with Tilton's family. He urged him to do much of his editorial writing in his study, as it was more convenient to write there than at the office of the *Independent*. Beecher visited his house, and friendly relations sprang up between the wife and family of Tilton and Mr. Beecher which continued down to December in 1870, that the friendly relations existing between Beecher and Mrs Tilton were always well known and understood and met with Tilton's cordial approval some years before any open trouble appeared between Beecher and Tilton. Mr Tilton's doctrine as set forth in the *Independent*, of which he had become editor, aroused a storm of indignation and opposition in the West where this paper was widely circulated. After much discussion this led to the starting of the *Advance* newspaper in Chicago to supersede the *Independent*—Tilton, while editor of the *Independent* a leading religious newspaper, had come to deny the inspiration of the Scriptures and Divinity of Christ. This marked change in the religious and social views of Tilton was a source of great grief and sorrow to Mrs Tilton. Mrs. Tilton seemed to be a very religous woman, amounting almost to enthusiasm, and when this change occurred in her husband she naturally sought her pastor for counsel and sympathy and she set forth in strong terms the suffering her husband's course was causing her.

It now appears that during these years Mrs Tilton became strongly attached to Beecher, and in July, 1870, confessed to her husband an overshadowing affection for her pastor. On or about the month of December, 1870, Mrs. Tilton separated from her husband, going with her children to her mother's house. She sent for Mr. Beecher, and on his visiting her she made to him a statement of her sufferings and the abuse which she had received at the hands of her husband, which greatly shocked Mr. Beecher. He asked and received permission to send to Mrs. Tilton his wife, whose judgment in such matters he considered better than his own. Subsequently he agreed in advising with his wife that it was desirable that Mrs. Tilton should separate from her husband. Mr. Tilton, however, subsequently forced his wife to return to his house by sending for and obtaining possession of the youngest child, who was sick with the croup. During Mrs. Tilton's temporary absence from her mother's house she suffered a miscarriage the day after her return on the 24th, which resulted in a serious illness, continuing until after the 1st of January, her physician being in daily attendance upon her from the 24th to 30th of December inclusive.

The Committee after giving an account of Tilton's dismissal from the *Independent* and the Brooklyn *Union* and the part that Beecher took in the matter, goes on to say that on the 29th of December, 1870, Mr. Tilton having learned the advice Beecher gave Mr. Bowen and which was likely to bring him face to face with the loss of his place and position, extorted from his wife, when lying ill of a miscarriage, a document implicating Mr. Beecher, a document evincing her love for her pastor, accusing him of making an improper solicitation. On the following day he sent Moulton to Beecher, requesting an interview with Beecher at Moulton's house that evening. Beecher accordingly met Tilton at Moulton's house. Tilton received him with a memorandum in his hand, and proceeded to charge Beecher with being unfriendly to him with seeking his downfall, spreading injurious rumours about him, undermining him and advising Bowen to dismiss him, injuring him in his family relations, joining his (Tilton's) mother-in-law in producing discord in the house, advising a separation, alienating his wife's affection from him, with gaining her love more than any human being, with corrupting her moral virtue, with teaching her to be incensive, lying and hypocrisy, and ended by charging that he made wicked proposals to her. Tilton then produced a written paper purporting to be a memorandum of a confession made in July previous to him by his wife of her love for Mr. Beecher, and that he had made proposals to her of an impure nature. Mr. Tilton in the 22nd subdivision of his statement before the committee, referring at the time to December, 1870, states his grievance, and the cause of his complaint of Beecher touching Tilton's business relations with Bowen in these words, "that he Mr. Beecher then participated in a conspiracy to disgrace Tilton before the public by loss of place, business and repute." It is clear that on the 29th day of December, when the so called memorandum of confession was procured from Mrs. Tilton, the chief inciting cause of that step on Tilton's part was the belief that Beecher had caused him "loss of place, business and repute." Beecher says this charge of impure proposals fell upon him like a thunderbolt. Could it be possible that Mrs. Tilton, whom he had regarded as the type of so much moral goodness, should have made such false and atrocious statements. Tilton requested Beecher to repair to his house, where Elizabeth was waiting for him, and learn from her lips the truth of the stories in so far as they concerned her. The interview was had, and resulted in a written retraction of the charges of Mrs. Tilton, who seemed in great distress. In a sort of postcript to the retraction, she denied explicitly that Beecher had ever offered any improper solicitations to her, that being the only charge made by Tilton or referred to in the statement about the confession in July. On the next evening Moulton called at Beecher's house and went up into his bed room, which he said that he and Tilton had barred, and that Mrs Tilton had given the retraction. He expostulated and said the act was unfriendly and would not mend matters, and that Mrs. Tilton had already recanted the retraction, and that Tilton had already destroyed his wife's first paper of confession. Moulton claimed that Beecher had acted unfairly, that all the difficulties could be settled without such papers, and Beecher ought to give it up. Moulton was under great apparent excitement. He made no verbal threats, but displayed a pistol and laid it on the bureau near which he stood. The paper was given to him, and after a few minutes talk he left. It is an amazing pity that at this juncture Moulton was not handed over to the police. It would have saved much that followed which is deeply deplored. Beecher's distress at the situation was boundless. He saw the peril of being even falsely accused, he blamed himself for much that had occurred. He could not tell how much of the impending trouble could be attributed to Mrs. Tilton's affection for him, which it was his duty to have repressed. "My earnest desire, he says, to avoid a public accusation and the evils which must necessarily follow from it and which have now resulted from it, has been one of the leading motives that must explain my action during the four years in this matter." While in a morbid condition of mind, produced by those distressing difficulties, Moulton again called on him. His manner was kind and conciliatory. He professed, however, to believe that Mr. Beecher had been seeking Tilton's downfall, had leagued with Mr. Bowen against him and by his advice, and had come near destroying Tilton's family. Beecher expressed many and strong regrets at the misfortunes of that family. Moulton caught up some of these expressions and wrote them down saying: "that if Tilton could see them there would be no trouble in procuring a reconciliation." This paper which is dated January 1st, 1871, was entrusted by Mr. Beecher to Moulton's keeping without reading it nor was it read to him. This paper sometimes called "the apology" and sometimes the "confession" is in a proper sense Mr. Beecher's production on a current report of what he said. No man will believe for instance that Beecher said "I humble myself before him (Tilton) as I do before my God." Another sentence "Her forgiveness I have," Beecher states "It was not said nor the semblance of it." Passing here, a very important question arises in the connection. To what does the apology refer? It declares Mrs. Tilton guiltless, it refers to adultery which Beecher denies.

Without now considering the weight of credit to which the respective parties are entitled where there is a conflict between them, we believe and propose to show from the evidence that the original charge was improper advances and that as time passed and the conspiracy deepened it was enlarged into adultery. The importance of this is apparent, because if the charge has been so changed then both Tilton and Moulton are co-conspirators and convicted of a vile fraud which necessarily ends their influence in this controversy. What is the proof that the charge in the first instance was adultery? It is said that it was and that the memorandum in the hands of Tilton, in his wife's hand writing, was to such effect. But this is denied by both Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, and the written paper is not produced. It is said further that Beecher confessed the fact of adultery, but this again is denied by him and such alleged confession is consistent with the retraction he received that evening from Mrs. Tilton if he had confessed what service the retraction rendered? Why procure one at all, if, as alleged, Beecher had that evening confessed adultery to Tilton and Moulton, or to either? What, then, was the charge preferred on the evening of December 30th? We answer it was improper advances, which of course Mr. Beecher denied. What occurred in the matter of retraction that evening, and all the subsequent conversations, acts and letters of the various persons directly concerned in dealing with the scandal, are consistent with this view and with no other. The retraction procured referred to improper advances and to nothing else. Is it likely if the main offence had been charged, Mr. Beecher would have been satisfied with anything short of a retraction of that? There is a sort of postscript to the retraction in which the charge of improper advances is explicitly denied; this showing we submit that this was the charge that was in aid of both Mrs. Tilton and Beecher and no other offence. But look further, Mr. Tilton, in the last four years has many times said verbally and in writing that the charge was the lesser offence. This is important under the rule that where a complaint has been made different and inconsistent statements of the offence he alleges, his credibility is damaged, and in most cases destroyed. In the written statement of the offence shown to Dr Storrs by Tilton and Carpenter which was made in Mrs. Tilton's hand writing under the demand of her husband, who says he dictated the precise words characterizing the offence, the charge was an impure proposal. This statement Mrs. Tilton retracted, and says she protested against it as false when signed, and afterwards saw Dr. Storrs and told him so. Dr. Storrs in a letter to the committee confirms the retraction in the manuscript prepared which he called "The true story." The offence was stated to be the improper advances. The committee here quoted evidence to show that Tilton was in the habit of repeating to numerous friends "this true story," but that he never until recently charged Beecher with anything more than improper advances. The committee continue as follows:—All this and other considerations to be here after referred to, show that in no event could the offence have been the crime of adultery. It might have been a charge of the lesser offence, but it is not conceivable that Tilton in view of his conduct believed even that, still further that the so called "apology" was not for the main offence. Tilton himself in his cross-examination clearly proves most his words. He says that the day after it was proclaimed he was in Moulton's room and there met Mr. Beecher when the following scene occured: He (Beecher) burst out in an expression of sorrow to me and said he hoped the communication which he had sent me by Moulton was satisfactory to me. He then and there told Moulton he had done wrong not so much as some others had (refering to his wife) who had made statements to Bowen that ought to be unmade, and he there volunteered to write a letter to Bowen concerning the facts which he had mis-stated. Here is clear light as to what the apology does not refer to. It disposes of the "apology" forever as a paper referring to adultery. It refers to nothing of the kind. If the wrong done, to which Beecher referred, was adultery, how could these words be used in reference to it, "he had done wrong not so much as some others." The absurdity of such a claim is clear. These words and the "apology" are susceptible of but one construction, they refer as Beecher says, to his deep regret for statements which he and his wife had under certain information a few days before made to Mr. Bowen, which led him to execute a purpose already entertained of removing Tilton from the Brooklyn *Union* and *Independent*. It appears also that the next day Beecher did write the letter to Bowen which Tilton says he volunteered to write and which referred to Tilton's business transactions with Bowen. That Moulton did not believe or understand that the offence was adultery is shown by the same class of evidence that has been cited in reference to Tilton. He repeatedly declared to many persons there was no adultery. Fortunately we have a statement in writing setting forth Moulton's estimate of the nature of the offence. Beecher wrote a letter dated June 1st, 1873 to Moulton in which, among other things, he complains of Tilton's inconsistent conduct and declares his purpose to waste no more energy in trying to satisfy Tilton, who at this time was complaining of the publication of the tripartite agreement, so called, in this letter. Beecher says: "My mind is clear; I am not in haste, I shall write for the public a statement that will bear the light of the judgment day. God will take care of me and mine." Are these the words of a guilty mind? Moulton replies in the same way. He writes these words—"If the truth must be spoken, let it be. I know you can stand if the whole case was published tomorrow." Apparently fearing this might rather tend to determine Beecher to publish the whole case than otherwise, he crossed out these and other lines with a pencil and commenced anew in this new effort. On the same paper these words occur, "you can stand if the whole case were published to-morrow." Moulton was right, the pity is that Mr. Beecher did not publish forthwith and so become once more free and cool the machinations of Tilton and the "Mutual Friend." These two, whatever else they wanted or desired did not believe their purposes would then be subserved by publicity. Tilton soon became gracious and kindly but what shall be said of Moulton, who now asserts for the first time that adultery was the offence. Is it possible this man is so low in his moral perceptions as to believe that a Minister of the Gospel, and that, too, of Plymouth Church, could stand up before his Church and the world against the crime of adultery? No. Tilton says his wife was possessed with the idea that adultery with her pastor was all right and no sin, that she did not discover her mistake from reading "St. Paul," but "Griffith Gaunt," but we have no evidence that this hallucination had reached and tainted the diplomatic mind of Moulton. It is right that we should say here that we do not believe the character of adultery was a dogma believed in or even known to Mrs. Tilton, except perhaps as a notion of the Woodhull school of which her husband had become a disciple and shining light and with which she had no sympathy. There is but one fair conclusion to be drawn from Moulton's letter of June 1st to Mr. Beecher. He knew that Beecher had been falsely accused of impure advances and that he desired in his inmost soul to suppress the scandal, yet if the simple truth were published he could stand. Knowing this he said so. Whatever Moulton may say now since his malice has been excited by certain exposures, is of little consequence. He now openly stands with Tilton where he has secretly been from the beginning. We conclude therefore in view of these facts and circumstances that the original charge of impure advances were false though it has been dropped by these accusers, and adultery at this late day has been substituted as an after thought. We brand this performance as a fraud that ought to end all controversy as to the innocence of Mr. Beecher.

The Committee refer to Mr. Beecher's natural anxiety to prevent publicity to the story in order to prevent a great calamity and continue as time passed along. It was evident that Tilton was most troublesome when he was unprosperous in business affairs. The reference in his statement to loss of peace and business is significant. At times Beecher became discouraged as indicated by his letters to Moulton. Much has been said, and not without some justice, of the extraordinary words and tenor of Beecher's letters, but in interpreting these letters it must be remembered, first, that Beecher under the excitement of deep feeling uses strong words and emotional expressions this has always been a marked quality. In the light of these facts there is not a letter from Beecher nor an act of his however ill-judged through these four years of anxiety and grief that cannot be accounted for upon the plain theory that he was fighting to suppress an outrageous scandal, which consisted of a false accusation against him, made by a respectable woman; and further, that he was trying to help a man whom he felt for upon representations, which he was afterwards made to believe, chiefly by Moulton, were not well founded. The statement of this branch of the case would not be complete without reference to the fact that Beecher had a warm friendship for Mrs. Tilton, which began in her early womanhood, and that Mrs. Tilton reciprocating this friendship, began as her domestic troubles came in, to look more than ever to Beecher for sympathy and advice. That this feeling on Mrs. Tilton's part became, under the circumstances, so strong as to diminish the proper influence that belongs to every good husband, is not unlikely. In the course of events, and especially in December, 1870, Beecher received the impression from Tilton and Moulton that he had estranged Mrs. Tilton's affections from her husband. The possibility that such a fact as this might be added to the responsibilities, as he expressed in his letter of February 6, in part one of the environments that surrounded him was to him the occasion of deep grief and anguish. Beecher conceived that possibly he had been derelict in duty, he the strong man and pastor, in not repressing at once any undue affection for him on the part of this distressed Christian woman; who was yearning for sympathy that she found not in her household, and we cannot but express our regret at two errors into which apparently Beecher fell, and it is also in view of the profound sorrow into which he was plunged, the repression which he gave to his feelings that he had erred in not guarding so closely his relations with the family of Tilton that there could be no possibility for fear in his own mind even of an undue affection by Mrs. Tilton for him through any needless friendship or agency of his.

The Ottawa and Coteau Railroad.

A large meeting of the ratepayers of the municipality of Ormstown, was held on Saturday last, at Durham Village, for the purpose of considering the granting of a bonus to the Ottawa, Coteau Landing and Province Line Railroad. The Mayor, Mr. Alexander Steel, in the chair, having stated the object of the meeting, the following persons addressed the meeting: Messrs. Hibbard, of Montreal; Stanton, of New York; Baloh, of the City of Boston; St Amour, of Valleyfield, Elliot and Col. McEachern, of Durham, and several others. After the meeting, the Council met and passed a by law granting a bonus of forty-five thousand dollars, which will be submitted to the ratepayers on the 11th of September for adoption.

The route of this railway is from Ottawa city to Coteau, where connection will be made with the Grand Trunk Railway, and a bridge thrown across the St. Lawrence River in Valleyfield, whence the line will pursue its course, midway between Dunham and Allan's corners, passing near Howick Village, and ultimately connecting with the American railway system. It is proposed also to run a line from Fort Covington, through Huntingdon, to form a junction at Durham.

The Valleyfield Council has voted $50 000, St. Louis De Gonzague will vote $32,000, St. Stanislas de Kostka $25,000, and St. Jean Chrysostome $30 000, so that it will be seen that the people of the locality are quite alive to the necessity of securing railway communication with the outer world.—*L'Original Advertiser*

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