Central, at Odd Fellow's Hall, at Franz's restaurant in Twenty-third street, and in numerous other places. The speeches were of the same festive character, and the hospitality of the New York Masons was greatly enjoyed and warmly acknowledged by their brethren from afar.

MINOR ITEMS.

The Philadelphia Commandery, No. 2, E. Sir Franklin Cooper Carrigues, eminent commander, with McClurg's Band, serenaded the HERALD office last evening.

The Baltimore and Washington Commanderies of Knights Templars have been invited to go up the Hudson this afternoon on the Plymouth Rock.

THE COLORED MASONS.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION OF THE UNITED GRAND LODGE.

The United Grand Lodge of Colored Masons of the State of New York convened in annual communication yesterday, Most Worthy Grand Master W. C. H. Curtis, of Brooklyn, presiding. All sections of the State were represented, fifty lodges having their delegates present. The Grand Lodge was opened in form by the Most Worshipful Grand Master, and after the usual congratulations were extended the following committees were announced:—Credentials—Alexander Coopre, Arnold Ricks, H. H. Mathews. Warrants—Sam Manning, James Bowser, James E. States. Finance—Peter T. Jewell, Richard H. Sampson, J. M. Butler. Grievance—William A. Mars, Thomas Mann, Charles Rogers, Jr.

M. W. G. M. Curtis then delivered his annual address, giving an interesting review of the progress since the grand body came into existence twenty-seven years ago. During the past year peace and harmony, he said, had prevailed among the lodges, but he was sorry to say in a financial point of view prosperity has not reigned, as many of the individual members and lodges have been sadly impoverished and disheartened by the failure of the Freedman's Bank. He had hoped at this annual communication to have joined hands with the brethren of the State of New York working under the national compact, and to have sent forth the glad tidings that henceforth they were one united band, but the project had thus far failed, and he would not comment upon it. In conclusion, he heartily commended the fraternal call of the Massachusetts brethren, and trusted that the omen bodes good.

The usual routine business was next taken up, and occupied the attention of the Grand Lodge during most of the session.

During the communication a resolution was adopted to attend the centennial demonstration at Boston on June 24 in commemoration of the reception of the charter of colored lodges of the United States from Great Britain. The charter was granted on March 6, 1775, to Prince Hall, Boston Smith, Thomas Sanderson and fifteen others, who formed a lodge which was called Prince Hall Lodge. The celebration will be a very interesting affair and is under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

HOUSE OF REFUGE.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL EXERCISES YESTERDAY—OVER FIVE HUNDRED VISITORS PARTICIPATING.

The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, having caught the centennial fever, resolved to take advantage of the expiration of the fiftieth year of the working of the organization to hold a semi-centennial celebration at the House of Refuge, Randall's Island. Yesterday was accordingly selected, and invitations were issued by the Board of Managers. Arrangements being made with the East River steamers to land visitors at the wharf on the grounds, over 500 visitors, including some of the best known ladies and gentlemen of this city connected with our private and public charities, visited the institution and participated in the celebration. Among the gentlemen were Judge Armstrong, Judge Fosdick, Colonel Pearsall, of Governor Tilden's staff; Judges Ingraham and Lawrence, General Slocum, Judge Lowe, Chief Justice Daly, Judge Reynolds, Deputy Comptroller Earle, Rev. R. R. Smith, Henry C. Corling, Superintendent Kiddie, of the public schools, and many others.

The exercises consisted of music, vocal and instrumental, under the direction of Mrs. Lasar, who was assisted by Miss Clementine Lasar, of Plymouth church choir; Miss Agnes Lasar, of Dr. Taylor's church; C. A. McPherson and Fred A. Crane and Theodore Thomas' Quartet Band.

After the proceedings had been opened by reading the Scriptures and prayer, President Edgar Ketchum delivered a welcoming address, in which he stated that the society had in the fifty years cared for 16,001 children, at an expenditure of about $3,000,000.

The address of the day was made by Rev. Dr. John Hall on the management and history of prisons.

One of the features of the occasion was a bountiful collation, served in the rear building, of which fully 400 persons partook.

Among the pieces sung by the children was "The Chimes of Long Ago," one verse of which was very applicable to this fiftieth anniversary:—

Fifty years have passed away,
Since the first seed was sown;
Fair the harvest waves to-day,
In the sunshine growing;
Ring—sweet chimes of long ago,
Send the echoes flying,
Till the notes of crime and woe
Sink, in silence dying.

BROOKLYN WATER WORKS.

KEETING IN OPPOSITION TO THE HEMPSTEAD RESERVOIR.

A very large number of prominent citizens assembled in the Brooklyn Common Council Chamber last evening to protest before the Law and Water and Drainage committees of that body against a further appropriation of $500,000 for the enlargement and completion of the storage reservoir at Hempstead. Among those present were Hon. S. B. Chittenden, A. A. Low, Samuel McLean, Henry E. Pierrepont, Samuel Hutchinson, General Woodford, Jeremiah P. Robinson, Mr. Thomas Kinsella, Comptroller Powell, Commissioners of City Works Palmer and Fowler, ex-Mayor Booth and T. M. Rodman. Alderman Strong, Chairman of the Law Committee, presided. Mr. A. A. Low spoke briefly against the proposed appropriation, and said that from personal observation he believed the work to be unnecessary. Mr. Samuel Hutchinson read an offer by a New York contractor to do the work at a price much below that paid to the present contractors. After reading the proposition Mr. Hutchinson spoke briefly against the appropriation of money for the completion of the work.

Ex-District Attorney Rodman said that a committee of citizens had represented that the work had been mismanaged. If it had been mismanaged the blame should fall upon the heads of those who were responsible. If the errors were merely of judgment or miscalculation, then to only that extent should the officials be condemned. They certainly should not be condemned till they had been heard. He was not in favor of the completion of the reservoir unless it was indispensable; and if it was indispensable it must be done.

Mr. W. H. Arnoux said the contractors had promised that the work should be finished for $1,400,000, and the expenditures exceeded that amount. They had violated the contract in some of its essential particulars. Mr. Arnoux read a table of figures in support of this statement, and opposed the completion of the work.

Ex-Mayor Booth did not think the reservoir could be completed for $500,000. He thought it would cost at least $2,000,000. Mr. Booth criticised the conduct of the officials in awarding the contract, and said that boys from the public schools would do it more intelligently.

Messrs. McLean, Farrington and others spoke briefly against the project. The committee then adjourned till next Tuesday evening.

CORONERS' CASES.

An inquest was held yesterday at the Coroners' office in the case of Louisa Seidenwand, who was shot on the 19th of April by Jacob Stadermann. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts that have been repeatedly published.

Mary Sullivan, the little girl who was shot on the 26th ult., in the back yard of No. 662 Water street, during an altercation between Daniel Hennesy and John Moran, died yesterday. Hennesy and Moran are now under arrest, and will be held subject to the action of Coroner Woltman.

Notice was sent to the Coroners' office yesterday of the death by suicide of Henry Heiser, who lived in First avenue, between 115th and 116th streets. Tuesday morning some neighbors found his body lying in the garden adjoining his house. An empty revolver lay by his side and a large wound was visible in the left side of his head.

A German named Maurer threw himself from the High Bridge into the Harlem River yesterday morning, for the purpose of committing suicide. He was entirely successful, for although a police officer and some citizens succeeded in rescuing him from the river, he died in a few minutes after being taken to the Thirty-third precinct station house.

THE INDICTED OFFICIALS IN JERSEY.

It was expected yesterday that writs would be issued for the arrest of the officials indicted in Jersey City by the Hudson County Grand Jury, but District Attorney Garretson did not move in the matter. No action will be taken till the beginning of next week, for the reason that the framing of some of the indictments against the members of the Board of Public Works will not be completed before next Saturday, when the Grand Jury will hold their final meeting and report to the Court. It was rumored that two members of the Board of Chosen Freeholders were indicted for being directly concerned in furnishing supplies to the county institutions.

THE WEARYING TRIAL.

Continuation of Mr. Evarts' Summing Up for the Defence.

TILTON'S NARRATIVE DISSECTED.

How an Injured Husband Entertains His Wife's Seducer.

A HEATHEN'S GOOD OFFICES.

Mr. Beecher Warned for the Future to Beware of Mutual Friends.

Owing to the general anticipation that ex-Attorney General Evarts would continue harping somewhat on the same string as on former days, and would probably continue to do so, in the Beecher trial yesterday the attendance was remarkably small. The grand celebration of the mystic craft incidental to the opening of the Masonic Temple also to some extent caused the audience to be diminished in numbers. Those who were in court were rewarded by a pleasant temperature and listening to Evarts' most trenchant and sarcastic speech against Tilton. Mr. Evarts beguiled the jury, when they looked somewhat weary under his fierce onslaught of Tilton, with some merry disquisition or other to relieve the monotony of the proceedings. It, as the French say, "ridicule kills," Theodore Tilton ought to be dead long ago. Mr. Evarts was pitiless in his speech when alluding to Tilton prostituting his wife's fair name and his children's for the sake of money. His analysis of Mrs. Tilton's so-called confession was a masterpiece of sarcasm, and was delivered with great dramatic effect. Mr. Beecher listened as one entranced, but occasionally smiled, and notably when Mr. Evarts described the incongruities in Mrs. Tilton's alleged confession.

Mr. Evarts made a sneering allusion to Counsellor Samuel Morris for fixing, on a mere hypothesis, the date when Mrs. Tilton prostituted her body to the pastor of Plymouth.

Mr. Moulton entered the court room at a little after three o'clock, and a few minutes after Mr. Evarts had designated him as the sexton who was to bury Beecher.

In a word, Mr. Evarts has never been more brilliant than he was yesterday. It is believed that he will fill the week with his speech. Mr. Beach, it is said, will speak for at least four days. The jury are undoubtedly assuming a weary look and are, doubtless, hoping for a speedy termination of the case. Below will be found the details of the day's proceedings.

Mr. Evarts, in opening his address, said:—We may, perhaps, consider for a few moments in advance what would be the probable attitude, what the love, what the temper, what the method of accusation and what the reception of the accusation, and what known principles of human character and human conduct marked the first interview between the accusing husband and the guilty adulterer. Nay, more, if the accusation were to proceed upon the information conveyed to the unsuspecting husband by the adulterous wife, we would like to see what, upon these same recognized principles of human character and human conduct, would be the terms and attendant circumstances—the emotions with which this dreadful fact was first disclosed by the offending wife to the unsuspecting husband. Is adultery in a reputable family, in a respectable connection of society and with a woman of even ordinary traits of purity, of intelligence, of piety and of domestic affections, of commonplace occurrence? Is it to be treated like a cut finger or a bruise? Is there anything that more upturns the deepest feelings of the husband and wife when brought by the urgency of conscious guilt first disclosed, when either the wife is slain by her husband or is pardoned by a superhuman charity? What tears, what sobs, what solemn silence, what deep contrition, what convulsive motions show themselves in conflicting exhibitions. Again, when the injured husband makes his friend the corrupter of his wife, the destroyer of his own honor, the defiler of his marriage bed, the shame and disgrace of his children and of his children's children. Solomon says that "jealousy is the rage of man," and when two such parties come together you may imagine that if there be at the bottom, either known on the part of the accuser—mistaken, if you please—certainly, if well founded, a conscious guilt on the part of the accused, that you have a scene that cannot be handled by any mere conception or preparation beforehand. I shall satisfy you on a mere reading of this plaintiff's story of that interview, reading interpreted by that knowledge of human affairs which you possess and that knowledge of his character and of the character of Mr. Beecher, which you have gauged during this trial, that that narrative, upon its own reading, is a self-exposed and

A SELF-CONVICTING INVENTION.

The plaintiff explains what purported to be his wife's confession, but if there ever had been any it could not be made a subject of evidence against Mr. Beecher. Our law convicts parties on their own confession, not on the confession of others. What was alleged to be a confession was the accusation of another, but was never a confession of its author. I will show you what was supposed to be cunning on the part of the inventor of this story, in thus bringing shame to his wife, was inconsistent with human nature and contradictory. He knew the confession of his wife could not be given in evidence, owing to it being a confidential communication between husband and wife. The law did not permit it. He knew that the only mode in which he could bring to your notice anything that occurred between himself and his wife was by weaving it into this recital, which he was to repeat to Mr. Beecher, and then he thought he had an opportunity.

Mr. Evarts dwelt on this point at some length, submitting that the plaintiff had used the narrative of the interview between Mr. Beecher, the plaintiff's wife and himself to show what was contained in the alleged confession. Counsel said he had already shown the occasion of Tilton's resentment against Mr. and Mrs. Beecher on account of their alleged interference in his domestic peace. He had shown his grounds of resentment against Bowen. Now it was shown that the great effort was to find some means by which the audacious attack of the 26th on Mr. Beecher and its absolute recoil would be displaced from his mind and put out of the way.

Counsel then adverted to the letter conveyed by Mr. Bowen to Mr. Beecher and the subsequent visit of Mr. Moulton to his house to effect an interview between the plaintiff and Mr. Beecher. Mr. Moulton asked Mr. Beecher to meet Mr. Tilton; the former stated that it was Friday evening, the night on which the prayer meeting was usually held at Plymouth church. Mr. Beecher knew that Mr. Tilton had sent him the letter, and if there was any reason for sending might want to say something about that. Mr. Beecher knew that the situation in which Tilton and his family found themselves was

GRAVE, SERIOUS AND CALAMITOUS.

Mr. Beecher, with his sense of sympathy, saw it was his duty to accede to the appointment. The jury would see that Mr. Moulton was inflaming Mr. Beecher against Mr. Bowen. Counsel recited the testimony of Moulton in reference to his interview with Mr. Beecher on their way to Tilton's house. This confidential friend wanted to propitiate Mr. Beecher in advance by showing him how wicked Bowen had been, that the letter had proceeded from him, and that he had infused it into Mr. Tilton, advocating his zeal for morality and purity in his household. Now, Beecher replied to Moulton that that was singular, because Bowen, when he brought the letter, pledged his friendship for him, and that he (Mr. Beecher) sympathized with Bowen in reference to the stories told against Tilton. Mr. Beecher found that Tilton had been

MADE A TOOL OF BY BOWEN.

In that conversation there was something said about the weather and Mr. Moulton said he was not a Christian and was a heathen, but thinking that alone would not recommend him to a minister, he, as the best pledge of friendship, told him he would show him how a heathen could serve him. And he has shown that. But we have known that since the time of the apostles when they were tortured and put to death by the heathen. We knew that and Mr. Moulton has shown us also. Now, we get to the house and we have a narrative that fills three columns of a newspaper, propounded by Mr. Tilton, describing the interviews on the occasion in question. The jury would see whether it would stand the test. The object was to get out the destruction of Beecher's resentment against him for that letter. Forgetting his torture and pity for his wife and all his passion the first time he meets the adulterer he begins by going at what Moulton had gone at—the letter. Counsel commented severely upon the alleged interview as related by Tilton, who commenced by calling attention to the letter he sent by Bowen and his telling Beecher that he might consider it unwritten. What Tilton wanted was Beecher's friendship. Between the consciously guilty man and the man of a husband could there be a scene more ludicrously ridiculous? Mr. Beecher asked him what Bowen had been saying about him, and Tilton simply said he had not summoned Mr. Beecher to tell him what Bowen had said. Tilton was

BOLD IN REFERENCE TO BOWEN

but quite delicate in regard to Beecher.

Counsel made frequent humorous allusions to the cool way in which the supposed outraged husband treated the alleged adulterer. All the adulteries that Mr. Beecher had committed during twenty-five years, ravaging the flock, Bowen said he had forgiven, and therefore did not like to prosecute him or drive him from his pulpit. Mr. Beecher simply said he was astonished that Bowen could say such things; but Mr. Beecher did not seem to be much troubled about it. The matter had been published, and the wolf sent von, not in sheep's clothing, of course, not only with Bowen's absolution for past offences, but with indulgence for the present ones by the same ecclesiastical author. Mrs. Tilton's confessions have not been permitted to be given in evidence in this cause. Mr. Tilton could not give them, and yet you have a long statement here purporting to be what she did confess. It was not permitted to be proven. This matter, whatever passed between Mr. Tilton and his wife in July, is wholly unexplored. Counsel submitted that at the interview whereat Mr. Beecher, Mrs. Tilton and the plaintiff were present, the wife would have shown some emotion and contrition in the presence of her husband when this narrative was made. Mr. Tilton might make speeches for Tiltons; he could not invent them for women. After some more severe comments on Mr. Tilton's statement the Court took the usual recess at one o'clock.

AFTER RECESS.

Mr. Evarts resumed his address, saying that Mrs. Tilton proceeded with her exegesis of the adultery, saying that step by step, "by the shake of the hand or the kiss of the lips, or even bodily intercourse, since it all was the expression of that which in itself was not wrong, therefore that bodily intercourse was not wrong; that she said to Mr. Tilton that Mr. Beecher had professed to her a greater love than he had ever shown to any woman in his life; that she and he (Mr. Beecher) both knew that his home had not been a happy one; that his wife had not been a satisfactory wife to him; that he wished to find in her (Elizabeth) the consolation, the help to his mind and the solace of life which had been denied to him by the unfortunate marriage at home." Well, continued Mr. Evarts, what becomes of the twenty-five years of debauchery that had run on from Indianapolis down, and according to this story this was the first result of happiness in marriage which Mr. Beecher had got the liberty to assume. Late in life, at the age of fifty-six, after he had nine children, and while he had some eight or nine grandchildren, the wife he had been faithful to from the time they were both seventeen years of age, he felt that his duty required him now to find consolation, a reward for a virtuous life, help to his mind—for his mind and his soul were devoted to the services of God—and everything which should amplify the great powers for truth and Christianity that he was once endowed with was, of course, a duty, "and

THE SOLACE OF LIFE

which had been denied him by the unfortunate marriage at home," and that marriage now at this date of a continuance of some thirty-five years. What a revelation it was, what a revelation that Mr. Beecher, at the age of fifty-six, that this inappropriate, unfruitful marriage of his had been a penance and a drain upon his powers, and that now his duty required him to find that support for his further labors that he should continue his beneficence in the world. Now we have the narrative of the wife continued, that he made those arguments during the early years of their friendship. Now the early years of their friendship carried them back to '63, '64 and '65. He began at the beginning. But these convincing arguments, when she had really relished their true moral force and religious attitude, carried away her scruples; and I shall read to you from this husband, plaintiff, witness' mouth. The retrospection seemed to her to make it all

FOR THE GLORY OF GOD.

She had not submitted without explanation and without resistance; that she had steadfastly resisted; that he had oftentimes fondled her to a degree that it required on her part almost bodily resistance to get rid of him. Now, here was a woman that did not believe in these arguments at this time—"the earlier years." She steadfastly resisted. Her mind had not been overpowered, nor her conscience corrupted, nor her instincts of chastity deadened; but yet through this period he "fondled her," and pressed his coarse, polluting touch to the point that it almost required violence to resist. And this story was as coolly delivered to this chaste woman and as coolly received by her husband as in the narrative had been about a persistent search for gewgaws or trinkets of dress through the shops of the city. What sort of a figure in any rank of life would a woman make in setting up her chastity as having been overpowered by violence, in the final consummation of ruin by force, that began by telling the Court and the jury that through a series of years she had been fondled so that only by bodily resistance she had preserved her virtue? I don't think that we lawyers or you jurymen or the judges on the bench would listen long to a story of violent consummation against chastity that had been preceded by years of violent fondling. And yet this rhetorician thinks he has put

THE WHITE ROBE OF CHASTITY

over his wife by putting such a narrative into her mouth; that he has covered Mr. Beecher with a double guilt of paramour and mistress and made his wife a saint. Mr. Tilton puts her first surrender, not at her own house, but at Mr. Beecher's. How did the woman get there? Was she carried in her sleep from No. 174 Livingston street to No. 124 Columbia heights? She wasn't in the habit of going there; there isn't any evidence that she was there on the 10th; there was no reason for her going, and yet this silly reason of her husband has made an unconsenting, reluctant, submissive prostitution, attended by the wife's resort to an unaccustomed place of meeting. You can judge as well as I whether that comports very well with the theory upon which this prostitution of the wife is presented; but that theory is the only theory; that statement is the only form and manner and circumstance of this adultery that is pretended by the plaintiff. And now, that after her final surrender, "during the period of her sorrow"—now this is all over again, this is what she told her husband—"During the period of her sorrow in October, 1868, he had then many times solicited her, which she had refused; that the occasions of her yielding her body to him had not been numerous, but that his solicitations had been frequent and urgent, and sometimes almost violent." So we have this new condition of a woman, who was pure at heart, utterly free from any low, degrading impulses, and overpowered by piety and duty to the Church and to God, telling you this continued story after the first sacrifice that this resistance of her instincts, resistance of her conscience and resistance of her woman's nature, continued and was constantly overcome, or was sometimes overcome and sometimes triumphed. All this goes on, and not a suggestion or a complaint of any kind, any degree! Well, there was a time for meditation, wasn't there? She was shut up in her own house with those lovely children of hers, and watching over them and their unfolding beauty and purity. She was taking care of those redeemed women of the Bethel, and knew and saw the misery and wretchedness sin had wrought in their hearts, their manhood, their souls, and that religion—the Christian religion—was the only redeeming influence, and that was adequate. And yet, without having any of the evil impulses of the heart or any of the carnal urgency of the flesh, she carried on this concurrent stream of the prostitution of her body to a spiritual religious teacher! This is the way Mr. Tilton makes adultery easy, this is the shape in which he makes it pure. This is the verbal protection against the sin and stain and ruin of these acts which strike at the very heart of the female character. For a year it had never occurred to her that there was anything wrong about it; but all at once the thought burst upon her that there was something wrong about it, and she was moved to conscious shame that there was duplicity in having two confidants, and that in a sensitive mind produced a sense of uneasiness. It was not so much the adultery that troubled her as the thought that Theodore did not know about it. She told him all in order to relieve her mind—this is Theodore's version. Can any intelligent person believe this—believe that a woman active in Christian work, brought up under Christian influences, familiar with the commandments, could go on committing adultery with her pastor, quite unconscious that she was sinning? But those who believe Theodore Tilton must believe this.

WHAT TRANSCENDENTAL ADULTERY IS.

What a fine character for a novel this would make! How all Europe and America would admire this man, who spoke with greater authority on the sins of mankind than the great Author of human morality did from Sinai! She said that that letter ranged in her thoughts and heart. But for that letter this poor woman would never have found out till the day of judgment the sin of adultery. He says she made the confession with great modesty and womanly confusion, but without any sign of conscious wrong, except in the concealment from her husband. This narrative of sixteen months' adultery, of three years' seduction, she had stated with modesty, delicacy and womanly feeling, with all the touch of a novelist speaking to a third person, and you are to take that as a real narrative of a real fact, occurring between a real husband and a real wife. He then fills up the time to December by relating her absences to Marietta and other places, and says that almost the first incident of importance to him after her return was his interview with Bowen, which brought forth the letter demanding Mr. Beecher's resignation. Six months then passed by and Mrs. Tilton never mentioned to Mr. Beecher that she had told anything to her husband, although he had visited her; nor did Tilton ever seek Beecher in any way. He says for his wife's sake he would withdraw the letter demanding Beecher's resignation, and that on December 29 his wife wrote a statement, to be the groundwork of a settlement between himself and Mr. Beecher; so told Mr. Beecher, he says, of her earnest entreaties, and that he had pledged his word that he would not join Bowen in hostile actions against him. Mr. Beecher had not asked his support against Bowen. This is what you are asked to believe of what passed between the husband and wife and the husband and paramour.

IT IS THE VERIEST TRASH

that was ever written. The vilest literature of the yellow covered order circulated in Paris and New York has nothing so base, vulgar and pointless. What sort of adultery is that which has no contact of body and no pollution of the soul? With Mr. Emerson's admirers, twenty-five years ago, the question was what the word "transcendental" signified. A party of Presbyterian clergymen were once going down on a Mississippi steamboat to a general conference, when a layman asked a divine what transcendentalism meant. "Well," said the doctor of divinity, "do you see that bluff on the side of the river" (pointing to a bluff)? "Yes," "Do you see how it is pierced with swallows' holes?" "Yes, I see that." "Well, now you take away all that bluff, and leave nothing but swallows' holes, and that is transcendentalism."

Now, you can understand what transcendental adultery is. Take away pollution of the soul, defilement of the body, and that is transcendental adultery; noting but the swallows' holes left; nothing of the earth earthy there—all transcendentalism, according to Tilton. You find her husband says he thinks that Elizabeth had sinned in a trance—that she was not a free agent. The last impious suggestion that comes from Tilton's lips is that God is responsible for this. This is Mr. Tilton's mode of overthrowing the decalogue and defending adultery, and he asks you to become an accomplices in this frivolity.

Tilton, when asked what he meant by his wife being pure despite all this adultery, replies, "Well, sir, that is a sad question. I can answer only from my own judgment of her behavior." Tilton then goes on to recount the early age at which he first met Mrs. Tilton, and how he had held her as his idol all these years of their married life. "Other people might blame her, but he would pardon her." She had been led away by respect for her spiritual adviser. "I think she sinned as one in a trance; I don't think she was a free agent." So my idea of her being taken in her sleep from Livingston street to Columbia place must be true, after all. Tilton further says that she maintained her innocence in the presence of her mother by saying that she was to be judged by God, who would not have permitted her to enter into these relations if they had been sinful. This is the impiety of the thought of Tilton. She said, "Neither my mother nor I had made it the business of our lives to understand what was right or wrong, as Mr. Beecher had done, who told her love justified all things; that it made no difference what the manner of expression of love was." Well, that is Tilton's mode of overthrowing the decalogue of morality, of advocating free love. Mr. Evarts continued to define the absurdity of such a character as that of Mr. Beecher, and such a pure and intellectual woman as Mrs. Tilton to commit such a heinous offence in blindness and ignorance. He urged the jury to weigh the fact that the intellect, the morality and the instincts of the parties must be considered in arriving at their verdict. From Indianapolis down Mr. Beecher has been the condemner of all the wicked passions, of all the grosser sins. His sermon to young men against the sin of incontinence has done much to save young men against that defilement. The great and moral character which the defendant has shown before the whole world must be taken into consideration, even by the plaintiff's counsel.

BEECHER'S INTERVIEW AT MOULTON'S HOUSE.

When Moulton had brought Mr. Beecher to his (Moulton's) house, Moulton says he said to him, "Theodore Tilton is in the front parlor waiting for you." Beecher said, "I would rather you would go with me, Moulton," and I said, "I would rather you would see him alone." Moulton says that was not said, but these differences of statements go for nothing; we go for the substance of the matter. Mr. Beecher says, "Well, Tilton pointed to a chair and asked me to sit down, which I did, near the door. He then drew out of his pocket a letter, and he said, 'I have summoned you to this interview on matters of importance.' He said, 'I suppose you have received a letter from me by Mr. Bowen demanding you to retire from Plymouth church and quit Brooklyn. I wish you now to consider that letter not written. It was a great thing to have written that letter and it would have been a great thing if I had not written it.'" What a happy condition of a man that is to be sure! It he had done it would have been grand, and if he had not done it it would have been grand. (Laughter.)

MUSICAL.

At this point the strains of a hand organ, which was being manipulated by a vigorous Italian on the street in front of the Court House, broke in upon the voice of the speaker and disconcerted the Judge, who, addressing one of the court attendants, said:—"Officer, will you step down and pay that musician to go away from here." (Laughter.)

Mr. Evarts—I propose, if Your Honor please, that the musician may be invited into the court room, as it may amuse him as well as us.

Mr. Evarts, continuing his argument, said Tilton characterizes the action of Mr. Bowen as very treacherous. He charged Bowen had been conspiring against him, and he reviled against him. Mr. Beecher says, "I was about to make some explanation when he warned me to be silent, and I was silent, and he said I had in his family under cover of friendship wrought trouble; that I had subjected him there in matters of religion and in the direction of his household; that his wife leaned to me rather than to him; that I had caused her to transfer her affections from him to me; that I had sundered my wife and her mother-in-law to compass for the separation of the family; that I had corrupted Elizabeth, teaching her to lie and to deceive him; that under my influence she had become changed; that I, who had tied the knot which had bound them, had loosed them one from the other; that not only had I done this, but that I had made overtures to her of an improper character; he drew from his pocket a slip of paper and read to me what purported to be a letter from his wife, that Mr. Beecher had solicited her to become his wife (Beecher's) to all the intents and purposes that were signified by that term, or the substance of that; that in the July before that she had made a statement to him of her inordinate affection for me; but for his love for her he let that go on without relating it; he tore up the paper then and threw the fragment away, and 'now,' said he, 'I wish you to go down and verify these charges by seeing Elizabeth herself.' I said, 'Tilton, this is a dream; she never could have made, in writing, a statement so untrue;' he said, 'it's but a few steps from here; go down and see her yourself.'"

Moulton met Mr. Beecher at the foot of the stairs and asked, "Are you going down to Mrs. Tilton's?" Mr. Beecher said he was, and Moulton said, "I will go with you." Now, gentlemen, we are getting to the interview of Mr. Beecher with Mrs. Tilton. I will bring your attention to what Tilton's testimony has to do with this last matter. Tilton says, "At the close of the narrative Beecher sat on a chair, and I thought he was about to speak. His face and neck were blood red, and I feared an accident to him. He burst out,

THEODORE I AM IN A DREAM.

This is Dantes 'inferno.'" That is where Tilton, with a classical reference, tries to cover with "This is all a dream." But Tilton told Moulton that very night when Moulton came back from accompanying Mr. Beecher down to Mrs. Tilton's house that what Beecher did say was "Theodore, this is all a dream." But Tilton told another three days after what it was Beecher said when he got through with Tilton's narrative to him, and mark now it concurs. On January 2 he gave to Mr. Storrs the narrative of how he sent for Mr. Beecher to come to Moulton's house; that when Beecher came there he made this charge of improper proposals to his wife, and he told Storrs "Beecher seemed to be astonished, and said that couldn't be so; that Elizabeth couldn't have said so, because it was not true." And two days after having said that night that all Mr. Beecher said was, "This is all a dream," he told his friend Storrs just what Mr. Beecher had said. He said that he said to Beecher, "If you don't believe it, go and ask Elizabeth," and Tilton said he did go and see his wife and get from her a retraction that there never had been any improper proposals from Beecher, and "I was very angry and so was Moulton." He goes and asks her if this is true that she had made this charge and brings back the evidence that the husband has forged through the unwilling hand of the wife the false accusation that has been withdrawn by her. So it is that Tilton finds that he has made nothing more by that second attempt to assassinate, and he is very angry. He told Mr. Beecher in 1872 that he had an interview with Mr. Beecher at Moulton's house and that he read him Mrs. Tilton's letter of improper proposals, and he said Mr. Beecher was "confused, astonished and confounded," and that he said that it was "false and the woman must be crazy." And now from the hand of the plaintiff himself you have the narrative in the "true story." He says, "I must state that in the summer of 1870, a few months after I took charge of the Brooklyn *Union*, Mrs. Tilton made a communication to me concerning Mr. Beecher." Not a statement, but a communication, as I have told you. "To use her own words, lest I should wrong him by using mine, she afterward noted down in a memorandum, as follows:—'Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, my friend and pastor, solicited me to be a wife to him, together with all that that implies.'"

Mr. Evarts read Mr. Tilton's account of the interview with Beecher, at the termination of which Beecher said, "This is all a dream," and affected innocence and denied everything "with a royal negative. I then said, 'Go and ask Elizabeth for yourself.' He went and returned in half an hour. I did not see him."

Mr. Evarts (reading,—"After saying this is all a dream, I said you are at liberty to go, and he rose as if to go, and he asked to see Elizabeth a sin, and for the last time. I said 'No' and then 'Yes,' and cautioned him not to chide her for making the confession, threatening if he did so to smite his name before the world." There is some virtue in close examination, said Mr. Evarts, who was reviewing Tilton's testimony upon this interview when his attention was called to the fact that it was after four o'clock.

The Court was thereupon adjourned till the usual hour this forenoon.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

Mayor Hunter, Comptroller Powell and City Auditor Searing met yesterday at the Brooklyn City Hall and appointed the following named gentlemen Directors of the East River Bridge Company for a term of two years:—William C. Kingsley, Henry C. Murphy, Thomas Carroll, William Marshall, Henry W. Slocum, Isaac Van Anden, William B. Leonard and James S. T. Stranahan. The Mayor and Comptroller are *ex officio* members of the Board of Directors.

VASSAR STOOD HER GROUND.

VASSAR COLLEGE, June 2, 1875.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

In your issue of the 28th ult., you misrepresent a party of Vassar students who were charged upon by the whole array of the West Point cadets, over 200 strong. You say, "one, as she ran to the refuge of a wide spreading tree, cried:—'Oh, mercy! I thought it was a real battle; they looked so angry and they shouted so dreadfully. Why can they not act more nicely in battle.'" On the contrary, there was not a young lady but stood her ground bravely, not even uttering a sound, so great was the astonishment of all at the unexpected charge. Immediately the officer in command rode up to the prisoners, and, touching his cap, said:—"I hope the men will stand fire as well?" A STUDENT.

THE COTTON CROP.

REPORTS AS TO THE NATIONAL CROP RECEIVED BY THE NEW ORLEANS COTTON EXCHANGE.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., June 2, 1875.

The Committee on Information and Statistics of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, to whom had been intrusted the duty of compiling a national cotton crop report, made up from the returns of various exchanges, submit the following for the month of May:—

NEW ORLEANS DEPARTMENT.

LOUISIANA.—Fifty-one letters from thirty-one parishes report an increase in acreage of four per cent. The weather was cool, but on the whole very favorable. The crop is about as early as last year and the stand very good. Labor is about the same in number, but more efficient than in former years, and the present condition of the crop is very favorable. There are no commercial fertilizers in use. There is considerable increase in the acreage of corn and small grain.

MISSISSIPPI.—Forty-seven letters from twenty-six counties give an increase in the area planted in cotton of three per cent.

The weather has been generally favorable, more so that last year, and the stand is good. Notwithstanding the cold spring, of which there is a general complaint, the crop is said to be earlier by a week or ten days than last year. Labor is more efficient, with no noticeable change in numbers. No commercial fertilizers have been used in this State. Nearly all our correspondents report an increase in the acreage planted in corn and small grains over last year.

ARKANSAS.

Twenty-three counties show an increase of acreage of about three per cent. The weather has been more favorable than that of last year and the lands have been very well prepared. Owing to a cold spell at the beginning of this month the plant is very small; but, the stand being good and the fields clear of grass, the prospects are more favorable than last year. No fertilizers have been used in this state. The labor, both white and black, is reported as better than it ever was. An increase in the acreage of corn and small grain is reported.

NASHVILLE DEPARTMENT.

MIDDLE TENNESSEE.—There is a decrease in acreage of fifteen per cent. The weather is favorable, and stands better than last season. The crop will be no later than last year. The supply of labor is ample, and is generally working better. More fertilizers have been used, and the condition of the crop is favorable.

NORTH ALABAMA.—The acreage has decreased seven per cent. Comparative condition, weather, &c., will be the same as reported above for Middle Tennessee.

WILMINGTON DEPARTMENT.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The area planted in cotton has increased about five per cent. The weather compares favorably with last year, though planting was delayed somewhat by the cold spring. There is no appreciable difference in the time of planting. A fair average stand has been obtained and the condition is reported an average. Labor is represented as more efficient, and the use of fertilizers has increased about twenty per cent.

CHARLESTON DEPARTMENT.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Eighty-three replies were received, showing an average decrease in the area planted in cotton of one-half per cent. The weather is reported as somewhat more favorable than last year. The stand and condition is represented as good, labor about the same and the use of fertilizers increased six and one-quarter per cent.

AUGUSTA DEPARTMENT.

GEORGIA.—The area of land planted in cotton is said to be about the same as that of last year, the weather having been unfavorable for planting, but more favorable since its completion. Good stands have been generally obtained and the condition universally reported as good and promising. Labor is plentiful and satisfactory and fertilizers have increased about twenty-five per cent.

SAVANNAH DEPARTMENT.

GEORGIA.—About the same area of cotton is planted as that of last year. The weather has been cold and rainy until May. A less favorable stand has been obtained. It is very generally represented as good, although backward, and two weeks later in the southern portion of the state. The middle section is about the same as last year. The condition is said to be generally good. The plant is small but healthy, showing a great improvement under the present fine weather. The use of commercial fertilizers has slightly increased. Domestic manures have, however, been extensively used. Little complaint is made of the labor.

FLORIDA.—There is a slight increase in the area of cotton, both in the Upland and Sea Island districts, over last year. The weather has been unfavorable. The stand is a fair average and the condition generally good, though the plant is small and backward, owing to the cold and wet spring. The labor is generally better and more efficient than last year. Very little commercial fertilizers are used in this state. An increase in farm manure is noticed.

MOBILE DEPARTMENT.

ALABAMA.—One hundred and twenty-three replies received, covering forty-three counties, show an average of three per cent increase in acreage. Some complaints of cold nights are made in the northern portion of the State, but generally the weather has been much more favorable than last year. The stands are good, in some places perfect, and the crop, compared with last year, is about a week earlier. The labor is ample and efficient. Commercial fertilizers are used to a limited extent, and there is a general increase in the use of domestic manures. The condition of the crop is good and generally promising.

MISSISSIPPI.—Sixty-eight replies from nineteen counties show an average decrease in the acreage of about three per cent. The weather has been more favorable, the stands fair to good and the crop about ten days earlier than last year. Labor is equal to last year, and more efficient. The use of fertilizers is limited. The condition of the crop is good, and the prospect generally very promising.

GALVESTON DEPARTMENT.

TEXAS.—One hundred and twelve replies received from sixty-nine counties show an increase in acreage this over last year of about seven per cent. The weather has been generally dry and cold, and the crop is said to be about two weeks later. The plant is small and backward, but in good condition. Labor is abundant and efficient. Fertilizers have been comparatively unused.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., June 2, 1875.

MEMPHIS DEPARTMENT.

The area in cotton is reported at two and seven-eighths per cent less than last year. The weather, though too cold, is represented as more favorable. The stands are in a fair average condition and somewhat earlier than last year.