

# Knoxville Whig and Chronicle.

VOL XXXVII--NO. 12

KNOXVILLE, TENN.: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1875.

WHOLE NO. 1884

## AMONG THE ICEBERGS.

### Graphic Account of the Wrecked Vicksburg.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Capt. Cooper of the steamer State of Georgia, which arrived here this morning, makes the following statement: On June 5th, in latitude 46° 58' west, had light breezes from northwest and hazy weather. There were numerous icebergs, and large quantities of ice in sight at 11:30 a. m. discovered a ship's boat with sails set on the part bow. I made immediately for her and she proved to be boat No. 1, of the steamer Vicksburg of Liverpool, belonging to the Dominion line, and commanded by Capt. Bennett. There were five men in her and in a very exhausted state, their feet and legs very much swollen, so much so that their boots had to be cut from their feet. I at once took them with their boat on board, and put the men into the hospital under the surgeon's charge. They are still suffering from their great exposure to wet and cold, but are recovering as fast as could be expected. Their names are James Crawley, of London, boatman's mate, aged 25 years, Thomas O'Brien, of Liverpool, seaman, aged 35, Patrick Grayson, John Williams and James Wilkinson. Crawley makes the following statement:

We left Quebec on May 27th, with a ship's crew of sixty men, all told, and eight saloon passengers—five gentlemen and three ladies—and about twenty in the storeroom, of whom four were females. The weather was fine until 9 o'clock Sunday evening, May 30th, when we fell in with a field of ice, and was soon surrounded by it. The ship was stopped till daylight when we proceeded again, but with little ice in sight. At 3:30 o'clock p. m., Monday all hands were called to shorten sail, and the ship was stopped amongst heavy ice, and headed to the south, when we proceeded at full speed to get clear of the ice. At 12:30, a half past, we struck the ice. The engines were immediately reversed, and the ship struck heavily at on port quarter, carrying away the fans of the propeller, and the hull was knocked through, which admitted a great deal of water. A sail was got over and stopped the hole up so that but little water came in. All the hands were employed in leaving the cargo overboard.

The Second Officer and myself were taken from the cargo to clear away the boats. This was about 6 o'clock a. m., Tuesday, June 1st. The Captain ordered the forward well to be sounded, and six inches of water was found. The aft storeroom then being full of water, the main hold wells were then sounded and 5 feet and a half of water found. The Captain called me on the bridge and told me not to mind the boats, and then called everybody aft and told them to have no fears, as he would take the ship to St. John's, N. E. It was then discovered that the fire in the engine room was drowned out. The Captain then gave orders to launch the boats with their respective crews, and told them to mind that the distance from St. John's was 120 miles N. W.

I proceeded to launch No. 1, which was my boat and it was capsized, losing the chronometer, watch, charts, rudder and part of the provisions. She was full of water. O'Brien and I bailed her partly out, when Fagan, Wilkinson and Williams jumped in. We could not hang on the ship owing to the high sea and ice about O'Brien saw the Captain on the bridge beckoning the boat back. We having drifted about 150 yards from the ship. We saw the second officer's boat lowered, all clear with 9 hands and himself in her. She came round the bow and pulled windward about 60 yards. The ship sunk about 10 o'clock, floating boat No. 2 from her position with the chief officer and about 20 people on her. She got clear and pulled to windward.

O'Brien, after the ship went down, saw the Captain and some other persons floating on a bale of hay amongst some wreckage. We tried all we could to pick them up, but owing to the boat being full of water, and the fact that was about, we were not able to do so.

We shipped our mast and kept company with the other boat about two hours, and then lost sight of them to the westward. We decided then to steer clear of the ice. We have the boat with an oar and a bucket which we used as a drag until daylight. On Wednesday morning we had in the boat about 3 gallons water, 40 pounds of raw beef, 14 pounds of bread (wet with salt water), and a compass, which did not fall out when the boat capsized. Again we put sail on the boat, and steered south; the wind blowing from the northward and westward all throughout the day; it was bitterly cold about 4 p. m.

At about 4 o'clock p. m. we hauled the boat's head to the northeast till Thursday morning, then tacked to the westward till about 3 p. m., and again laid to with a drag till 9 o'clock in the evening, when we took in the drag and made sail, and stood to the northeast till Friday morning at daylight; then tacked to southwest till Monday; tacked again to the northeast till Saturday morning, when, about half-past 10 o'clock, we sighted the State of Georgia, and we sailed away, dead to windward, till she picked us up. I think that forty odd people, with the captain, went down with the ship. We had blankets in our boat for the three ladies and stewardess which were lost when the boat capsized. We saw no ladies in the chiefs, or the second officer's, boat.

ATLANTA, GA., June 10.—A negro was arrested to-day for committing a rape on two white girls in DeKalb county, sisters, named Johnson, 20 and 23. The negro worked upon an adjoining place, and came to the house early in the night when nobody was at home but the two sisters and their little brother, who tried unsuccessfully to kill the negro with an axe. The negro locked the doors, threatened the lives of the girls with a pistol, committed the double crime and took to the woods. Before morning medical assistance was rendered the girls. Jordan James, the negro arrested, was carried back for identification.

NEW YORK, June 14.—Dispatches from Maine, New Hampshire and other States report considerable damage from frost. It has also been quite severe in New Jersey. There is a water famine in the lower part of the city. All the mains are stopped. The Croton engineers are looking into the matter.

## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

### DOMESTIC.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Early this morning burglars entered the house of Aaron Shute, in Brooklyn. Shute heard one of them in his room and seized him, and while he had the burglar down the latter fired twice, both balls going through Shute's neck and one touching his brain. The burglar escaped. Mr. Shute will die. The room shows every evidence of a desperate struggle.

The one hundredth birthday of Father Henry Boehm, of the Newark Methodist Episcopal Conference, and of the seventy-sixth of his ministry, was celebrated to-day in Trinity M. E. Church, Jersey City. The church was crowded with people, including many ministers. The venerable Father arrived some time after the commencement of the services, and remained until the close. Addresses were made by Bishop Simpson and others. Father Boehm is said to be the oldest minister in the United States. He was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—The steamship City of Tokio from Hong Kong brings the following: An attack was made May 1st, upon the American Methodist Episcopal Church in Kinkiang, in consequence of the superstitious belief among the natives that children were mistreated by Missionaries.

BALTIMORE, June 10.—The Democratic State Convention to nominate candidates for Governor, Comptroller and Treasurer, has been called to meet in the City of Baltimore on Wednesday, July 21.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 10.—The State Press Association received forty members from the Alabama Press Association who were welcomed to the city by Mayor Smith. After visiting public institutions a collection was served at Eldridge Park.

CONCORD, June 10.—Governor Cheney has been inaugurated.

ANNAPOLIS, June 14.—A mob, composed principally of residents of Annapolis county, in which the recent outrage upon Miss Jackson was committed by the negro Simms came into this city at a very early hour this morning, and proceeding to the jail, demanded the keys from the jailer who was taking Simms out and executing him. The jailer was searched, and the keys having been found, a large number of visitors went to the cell of the negro, and finding him chained dragged him away without releasing him from the irons, and taking him a short distance from the city, near the railroad track, hung him to a tree, where he still hangs. A large number of citizens and others have visited the place to-day to view his remains. The mob was well provided with pick axes, crowbars, and other instruments for gaining admission to the jail had they met with forcible resistance. The negro did not say a word when he was taken away. Some of the lynchers proposed taking another negro who is in jail awaiting trial for rape on a colored woman, but others demurred and the mob was satisfied with taking Simms. A coroner's inquest will be held upon the remains to-day. Many of the lynchers were painted black and some were masked.

OMAHA, June 14.—Immense clouds of grasshoppers made their appearance, flying northward over this place 1 o'clock to-day, but none have alighted. They have appeared in immense swarms at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, and are destroying everything before them. They are moving northward.

CINCINNATI, June 14.—Tom McGohran, a notorious desperado, made famous by the tragic end of his counsel, Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, who lost his life in exploring some points in the trial of McGohran for the murder of a man named Myers, was assassinated in his saloon at Hamilton last night. From appearances of the room and the position of the body the supposition is that some one entered the saloon, called for a drink, and while McGohran was serving the customer he was shot by some one through a window, as a pane of glass in the window was shattered into fragments. Although shot with several bullets in the right temple and side of the face, McGohran had strength enough to get his revolver to defend himself, but fell dead on reaching the end of the counter. There is no clue to the murderer.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 14.—On Saturday at LaFayette, Oneida county, a negro named Wm. Henry Mason outraged a young married white woman of highest respectability, wife of Newton O. Hoyt of that place. He threatened her life if she revealed his act, but she made the fact known to her husband who caused Mason's arrest. Great public excitement followed and the negro was near being lynched while being conveyed to the penitentiary, where he is now securely lodged.

NEW ORLEANS, June 14.—The Grand Jury this morning presented four indictments against the State Auditor, Charles Clinton; two for misdemeanor in office, one for extortion under color of office and one for embezzling \$20,000 of State funds. Bail has been fixed at \$25,000. The Auditor was served with a capias and paroled by the Sheriff until 3 p. m.

RICHMOND, Va., June 14.—Richmond Commandery No. 2, Knights Templar, left here at 3 p. m., for the York River and Baltimore route, for Boston, to participate in the Bunker Hill Centennial celebration. The visiting Knights number sixty, but will be joined by others on the route, and expect to number seventy-five upon their arrival at Boston. The Commandery is in charge of Eminent Commander Wm. E. Tanner. They will be the guests of the Demolay and Commandery of Boston. They will be absent about ten days.

NORFOLK, Va., June 14.—The Norfolk Light Artillery Blues left for Boston this afternoon, on the steamer Wm. Lawrence. They were escorted to the steamer by the Battalion of U. S. Marines, headed by the naval band and by the City Guard. The flags of the shipping part were displayed, and a number of steamers accompanied the Lawrence to Hampton Roads. As the Lawrence swung out from the wharf they were saluted by the U. S. warship ship New Hampshire, which was returned by the Blues, amidst the wildest enthusiasm. Salutes were exchanged with Gen. Boring, at Fortress Monroe. A number of distinguished gentlemen accompany the Blues, among whom are Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and Col. Walker Taylor, who also is Adjutant General on Gen. R. E. Lee's staff; M. Glendon, of the Virginia, and others.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14.—There was a heavy frost in New York and Pennsylvania last night.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—John S. Haines, Attorney General from Mississippi, is here. The Eighth Regiment of Cavalry for the past four years on duty in New Mexico were ordered to relieve the Ninth Regiment in Texas, and the latter are ordered to New Mexico.

Pierpont has gone to New York and will be absent one week.

It is reported that the London syndicate will meet early next month to make another call on the Treasury Department for an additional number of the new United States bonds. The money market being favorable to such investments.

The Treasury Department is confident that the profits already obtained are sufficient to convict all the crooked whisky distillers. The action of the Government of officers entrusted with the prosecution of the alleged offenders is entirely satisfactory to the Department. Indictments have already been found against some of the distillers in the West. Whose trials will necessarily be declined by the adjournment of courts, but in the meantime the Government will fully prepare itself to make the prosecutions effective.

BALTIMORE, June 14.—The Fifth Maryland N. G. left here this morning for Boston to attend the Bunker Hill Centennial.

OMAHA, June 14.—A dispatch from Fort Russell, Wyoming, says one of the four hundred tons of heavy piles was discovered to be on fire early this morning. While the command was at that fire the commissary store house was also discovered burning, but the latter was extinguished with but slight damage. The hay will prove a total loss. One of the cavalry stables was also burned.

LOUISVILLE, June 14.—Dr. Louis P. Rogers is dead.

## THE GREAT TRIAL.

### (Special Telegram to the Cincinnati Commercial.)

BROOKLYN, June 7.—Mr. Everts covered considerable ground to-day, and we have now to bemoil only the closing struggle for his side to-morrow. Perhaps he is holding the highest force in reserve for the supreme moment, which will then come. At all events he has not stretched himself beyond measure to-day. He has rather been reasoning over such matters of detail as he had not brought under the view during the previous eight days. He has now very nearly got through with everything. It remains for him, therefore, but to deliver that great appeal to the clarified reason and conscience of the jury, which will enable them to give him a verdict, notwithstanding the Tiltonian thunder of Heaven, to which they must yet listen. Those people, therefore, interested in this case, who are yet dissatisfied with such explanations as have been given of Beecher's conduct, interviews, letters, notices, denials, and answers, should take their places among the anti-Beecherites. They certainly can't complain that these explanations have not been sufficiently long and numerous.

Mr. Beecher marched into Court this morning, with a frown on his face, gray hair, Jupiterian expression, wearing a double-breasted white vest and slouch hat, with other things, and whirling a big thorny stick. Then he beheld the advance of Tilton, white-faced, Auburn-haired, wearing a double-breasted white vest, a blue scarf, a slouch hat and other things, with an Apollo-like expression. Beecher was accompanied by Court by his wife, three sisters and several other relations. Tilton was alone and erect.

BEECHER IS DELIGHTED.

Over the receipt of some gold-headed presses from the Ladies' Homeopathic Fair of New York. Among other features of the fair was one by which people voted one dollar a vote for some gift to the most popular clergyman. His eminence, Cardinal McCloskey, and his holiness, Parson Beecher, were the chief characters in the struggle, but his eminence was easily beaten by his holiness, who in consequence is rejoiced by the gift of two gold-headed umbrellas and a gold-headed cane, which last he flourished in court to-day. Give the old man a chance.

Lawyer Beecher also came to court this morning, but in his usual condition, but soon departed to conduct another case in another court. Tilton was thus again left in solitude without the presence of any member of his counsel, excepting poor Morris. In the absence of his own legal advisers Tilton consulted frequently, deeply and complacently with Beecher's lawyers. All the afternoon there were four men sitting close together in a straight line. At one end of the brief line was Beecher; at the other Tilton, while between them sat Tracy and his two or three of improved coverers. Beecher would talk to Tracy and Tilton to Hill, as all four smiled in contented and simultaneous wrinkle.

Mr. Everts resumed his speech when he entered court this morning as though there had not been a moment's interruption to his continuous flow. He assured us that he did not propose to treat all the random interviews and dialogues of scandal history, for what occurred after the last week of December, already reviewed, was of but slight importance. Whatever judgment may be formed on the interview of December 30 must decide this case. But he proceeded to riddle and ridicule Tilton's account of the interview of January 3, when Beecher raved about flight, self-murder, and resignation, declaring his adultery to be love, not lust.

The speaker next took up the interview about the spurious child. Tilton's account of it was absurd and shocking, inconceivable and impossible. When the vile interview was over, Tilton asked Beecher to resume his intimate relations and friendly visits, and they saluted each other with the kiss of reconciliation. "Actions speak louder than words." The speaker next reached

THE MAY INTERVIEW.

And took occasion to say that Beecher had never denied the accusation of adultery to Moulton, because neither of them ever made any such accusation. Tilton and Beecher often met on terms of social friendship, and held business interviews after the period of the alleged rumpus about adultery. We now heard of Tilton's attempts to get Beecher to join him in starting a newspaper, which offered another illustration that Tilton, all through his trouble, was forever trying to use Beecher.

The speaker next adverted to the original publicity given to the scandal by Mrs. Woodhull, and the ensuing relations of Tilton with her. We were shown from Tilton's evidence that he himself was the original fountain of the scandal, which flowed into the Woodhull, and we had an explanation of Tilton's operations and his disgraceful objects.

In the afternoon Everts admitted that Beecher did

WANT TO PREVENT THE SCANDAL.

His conduct in this respect was the strongest proof of his innocence; but it was Tilton and Moulton who maneuvered with Mrs. Woodhull for their own purposes. Tilton sympathized with her principles, and cultivated his affection under glass. But this whole subject is only legitimate here as contradicting Tilton's testimony about his purpose in joining Woodhull. Beecher had nothing to do with the "policy of silence," which was a mere dodge of Tilton's, and which the speaker discussed in its details. He elucidated the Bessie Turner incidents, as related to suppression, and several other incidents from the same point of view. Tilton himself suppressed the trouble always by stirring it up. Beecher never thought it necessary to contradict the wild and extravagant rant of Mrs. Woodhull. He went over

PERSONAL.

Mr. George William Curtis is nominated for President by the New York Independent.

It will be seen by our dispatches this morning that Bishop Haven has been appointed a Commissioner to settle with the Sioux Indians.

Governor Hayes, of Ohio, was at home, playing football with his boys, when the nomination and platform reached him.

Miss Alice M. Singer, daughter of the sewing machine inventor, was married on Wednesday in South Devon, England, to W. A. P. La Grove, formerly of Brooklyn. It is stated the bride's dower is \$1,000,000, in addition to which she received \$10,000 worth of diamonds. Her wedding dress cost \$1,000, and each of the six bridesmaids received a dress worth \$250 from Mr. Singer.

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Moulton's self-confessed lies for Beecher well, a man who will lie for Beecher will lie for himself. Tilton's witnesses have been liars, who swore they were liars, and all their circumstantial evidence confirms their confessions of falsehood. He now ran over the narrative of Tracy, which excluded the adulterous accusations, and the analysis of it occupied our time till adjournment.

### (Special Telegram to the Cincinnati Commercial.)

BROOKLYN, June 8.—Mr. Everts has concluded his defense of Beecher, after occupying two more days with it than was required for the creation of the world. He has ended his speech on this the one hundred and second day of the trial. The shades of evening were falling upon the Court, and the solemnity of a great occasion had taken possession of the listeners, when he got through. He had promised to finish in the course of the day, but at the regular hour of adjournment he was yet in the full tide of argument. About that time some of

### THE JURORS APPEALED TO THE COURT.

Against being kept longer. One made a show of bad temper, another declared his inability to pay further attention, and nearly all the rest seemed bent upon relief. But the Judge addressed them with severity, told them they must remain till the argument closed, and gave them a brief recess to get the air. Mr. Morris, the only member of Tilton's counsel present, declared it would be a wrong to Mr. Beach to permit Mr. Everts to go on another day, and as Mr. Everts asserted his readiness to proceed, we took our breathing spell in preparation for the third session of the day at which Everts spoke two hours and a half, making six hours and a half for the day. Beach himself had been so determined to have Everts close up to-day that he issued his ultimatum this morning in these words: "Finish or fight." During the last hour or two, Everts spoke very impressively, though he never rose to passion and resorted but very slightly to pathos. He has used no manuscript whatever during any part of his eight-day speech. A few annotated pages have appeared on the table before him, but I have never once seen him look at a single of these notes.

Mr. Everts was in his usual condition this morning. His voice was given out and his mental and bodily brightness abates not. In opening

### HE ARGUED THAT TRACY'S TESTIMONY.

Not a fact of which had been contradicted, was in itself all-sufficient to disprove the accusation of adultery. He examined all the evidence bearing upon Tracy, and found Tracy could in no way be invalidated. Tilton himself bore his adulterous troubles in a queer spirit, having slept for years undisturbed by the side of his wife, and constantly tried to secure Beecher's friendship and co-operation, or to make use of his magnanimity and generosity.

After listening to some ideas on these points we enjoyed, as a side issue, a lengthened defense of the personal and legal action of Tracy in the scandal. We now go to the Tilton-Moulton maneuvering to force money out of Bowen through the scandal. Beecher's ragged-edge letter was the ripple that swelled into the stream that dislocated the bowler of \$7,000 and carried it down to Beecher's establishment. Now we look at Moulton's relations to money, and are shown how sharp a game he played on poor Tilton, and are amused by some satire on the operations upon Beecher with the view of screwing out money, as described. The speaker next read the ragged-edge letter, which was unwise and overwrought, but the outburst of a wounded nature. The speaker read and interpreted other letters of Beecher, including the bottom-facts letter. We now reach that period of the scandal when Beecher refused to be further victimized, and when Mrs. Moulton makes her appearance. The situation at that time was fully described.

"I will now," cried Everts, "close forever this scandal against Mr. Beecher." Upon which Everts read Mrs. Tilton's poetic denial of her husband's charge, and Beecher's solemn denial to the same effect. He made an argument regarding Mrs. Tilton's exclusion from the witness stand, and incidentally referred to Tilton as a man who kept giving his wife a kiss and a stab.

Now at last, when it had reached 6 o'clock, came

### THE PERORATION.

Which, like all the rest of the speech, kept us in the dry realm of reason and made but little use of our passions, emotions or sentiments. He asked for a verdict as would be a verdict of safety and honor for the two families implicated, which would not degrade Mrs. Tilton or break the heart of Beecher's venerable wife (sensation), or support the foul charge against the honor and moral life of this great man. He panegyrized Beecher and fulminated wrath upon Tilton as the assailant of Sinai and Calvary. It was hard to restrain the admiration of hearers in the closing passages of the speech.

At the end there was a vehement and uncontrollable

### BURST OF APPLAUSE.

Public attention is more closely riveted on this Court as the closing scenes in the great legal and moral drama are being enacted, and there is a deeper solemnity of anxiety as to the verdict whether Beecher is an adulterer and perjurer, or Tilton a perjurer and conspirator.

### (Special Telegram to the Commercial.)

BROOKLYN, June 9.—It is Beecher's turn, and now the Tiltonian thunders crash and roll through the court. Beach has opened his summing up for the plaintiff in a lively style, though yet suffering from neuralgia. He has exemplified his way of using material, for when a subject is presented, he has neither indulged in anything that can be called invectives nor applied any contumacious epithets to the defend-

ant. Beach undoubtedly suffered under a disadvantage, because of the fact that such exaggerated expectations of his oratorical achievements have been indulged as no mortal lawyer could realize. We have looked for something unprecedented in human eloquence. All during the trial the Tiltonites have said, "Oh, wait till you hear Beach." When Porter was rolling out invectives: "Wait for Beach." When Everts was indulging his reason and satire: "Wait for Beach." And so from the first we have been waiting for the display which had its commencement this morning. If Beach had

### FULLED BLAZING RIBBONS FROM HIS MOUTH.

To the sound of vocal artillery all day, we might have been satisfied, but nothing else but this could have reached the extravagance of our expectations. As Everts spent the first day of his summing up in skirmishing around the outposts, so Beach has spent to-day in a similar work. His speech, in fact, was mainly defensive, taken up in destroying a mass of minor points that were turned against Tilton by Everts and Porter. He gave us a few impassioned passages which neither in language nor delivery could be compared with anything on the other side. Like a torrent they thundered on our ears and swept through our minds. Two such passages this afternoon, one referring to the disastrous results of Beecher's guilt, and the other to Tilton's deathless revenge, were superb in their way. At such moments Beach's large-framed, high-colored, fierce-eyed, chin-bearded face became the expression of such human wrath as it rarely presents to the critical observer, and his voice attained a power which added volume to his energy. Beach has for many years been accounted among the chief, if not the chief, of New York advocates. To a dominating voice, an impressive presence and a captivating manner, he has added nearly all the powers and graces that spring from severe training and long practice.

### MORE REMARKABLE FOR COURAGE THAN TACT.

He awakens admiration for audacity, leaving no room for the skepticism which follows, like a shadow, in the footsteps of caution. His leading characteristics are common sense and main force, but he suffers through his deficiency of imaginative power and literary culture, and rules by saying to command a rich vocabulary. No two advocates could be more unlike than Everts and Beach. The one is exact, analytical and philosophical; the other given to sweeping generalization, making all points in deductive style, and master of all the common passions and emotions of men. Everts is a strategist; Beach a soldier, who believes in storming columns and bayonet charges.

When Beach and Fullerton entered Court, this morning, some of the spectators violated the rules by saluting them with applause. Tilton, who was now to have his time after enduring such exhaustive flagellation, looked happy. Beecher, accompanied by his wife and Mrs. Stowe, soon joined the other members of his family, who had come earlier. He had ridden to Court in the vehicle which carried me, and before entering I asked him, in view of the day's prospects, if he had put on his armor, to which he humorously replied: "No other than the armor of righteousness." He stayed in Court through the first and second days; returned the afternoon, though the other members of his family were with us all day.

Lawyer Beach, in fine form and with impressive manner,

MADE A FULL SQUARE BEGINNING.

In these words: "At last Theodore Tilton has an opportunity for vindication to a court of law." He went on to speak of the long tempest of calumny which had followed him even here. This is the trial of one who has been called the greatest man on earth, and the greatest preacher in all the world, whose destiny is here fixed. He spoke in the style of his opponents, their treatment of witnesses, and their attempts to ruin people. He spoke of the tremendous influences, social and pecuniary, brought to bear on the jury, to the fact that the other side had actually foretold the verdict, and to the ominous shapes that hovered around the court. He spoke with severity to the foreman of the jury about his alleged predictions, and it seemed as though he thus expected to bring about a disagreement. He himself had no columns to utter or threats to apply, but proposed to demonstrate the case by the evidence. Never in the history of American justice has there been such an exhibition as we have had here during the last thirteen days; such storms of ridicule, such lofty oratory, such skill and adroitness, such devilish ingenuity, such marvelous struggles by the very men who say there is not a particle of evidence against Beecher. He exalted Tilton's mind and manhood; repelled the vicious charges against him, glorified Moulton, and pronounced Beecher a gifted man with noble qualities. Only imperious necessity led him to expose this offense. Beecher himself had attempted to maintain the policy of silence.

He now proposed to examine the material offered by the other side, but first pushed aside the claim that Beecher enjoyed a legal presumption of innocence, or could secure the benefit of a doubt. He apologized for Tilton's publication of his wife's letters, argued that they had not been garbled, showed up the folly of the complaint that the adulterous localities had not been enumerated, and pointed out sundry errors of the defense. Admit everything against Tilton, does it nullify Beecher's adultery? It is said that Beecher has many friends and Tilton few but

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Which is the highest intellect of the country, is favorable to Tilton, and the clergy are against Beecher, who is upheld by Plymouthites and parasites.