The Free Press

BURLINGTON, FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1874.

G. G. BENEDICT, Editor.

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REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,
ASAHEL PECK,
OF JERICHO.
For Lieut.-Governor,
LYMAN G. HINCKLEY,
OF CHELSEA.
For State Treasurer,
JOHN A. PAGE,
OF MONTPELIER.

For Representative in Congress, Third District,
HON. GEO. W. HENDEE,
OF MORRISTOWN.

Republican County Nominations.

FOR SENATORS.
[illegible]

The Vermont Convention.

[illegible]

Mr. Davenport's Ticket.

[illegible]

He says:

[illegible]

He then goes on to find fault with his party for having permitted Grant and [illegible] to steal Democratic thunder [illegible]

In closing, the third party presents its ticket—made up much in the same way as his platform, and, of course, having some good points about it—[illegible]

"If I had my way, Asahel Peck should be the Democratic candidate for Governor, Bingham for Lieutenant-Governor and Williams for Treasurer. That is a ticket which cannot be improved upon in Vermont. It is no objection that Judge Peck is the candidate of the administration party. He is as good a Democrat as the best of us. He is honest, incorruptible, and owns himself by a title almost indefeasible. No railroad, party, clique or person, has any lien upon him. I want the opportunity of voting for him. His nomination by the Democratic Convention would show not only that the party cares more for principle than for names; but it would show sagacity and worldly wisdom enough to recognize the signs of the times, and opportunities for party success."

Of course Mr. Davenport now sees that the Democratic party care more for names than for principles. But if he votes his own ticket, he will be at least a third right, which is a good deal more than his average proportion.

The Kind of Law that is Wanted.

Mr. Bingham, of Stowe, in his letter accepting the Democratic nomination for Governor, gives us a short essay on legislation in general and the prohibitory law in particular. He says: "A law in order to be efficient, should be honest in its purposes; sure and certain in its execution; impartially administered; merit the moral support of the people: and have only one end in view—the suppression of the evil it is intended to reach." This is well and truly said, with a single exception. If a law, to be effective, must be "sure and certain in its execution"—that is, we suppose, *always* sure in its execution—then we have no effective laws. The law against murder is not executed in every case of murder. The law against theft is not "sure and certain" to bring the thief to justice. Every law to a greater or less extent fails of execution. Yet there are efficient laws. Taking out that clause, we accept Mr. Bingham's description of the elements of a good liquor-law, and we submit that the prohibitory law answers the bill of particulars. It is "honest in its purposes." It aims to repress the sale of liquor for any purposes but those generally recognized as necessary and proper, and it strikes squarely and honestly at the evil at which it is aimed. This can hardly be said of a license law. Who doubts that the gin-palace and the grog-shop are sources of untold evil? Is it honest in the State to take money for the permission of such nuisances? Is not an honest law which says, The traffic in intoxicating drinks is so [illegible] that you shall pay us a hundred dollars a year for permission to engage in it?

The law cannot of course be "impartially administered" if it is not so executed; [illegible] at least as capable of impartial administration as any [illegible]. There is not and [illegible] "stringent license law." [illegible] actual practice, with [illegible] and constant partiality.

The prohibitory law is easy of execution, [illegible]. It has but one end in view, the suppression of the evil it is intended to reach; and in this it differs from the license law, which aims only to regulate, not to suppress; and it not [illegible] the moral support of the [illegible] support of the [illegible] Commonwealth.

[illegible] how Mr. Bingham can [illegible] support given [illegible] in Vermont, that it does not command the [illegible] of a majority of the [illegible]. The Democrats could have repealed it any year of these twenty years. Why have they not? [illegible] refused to do so, and have continually strengthened the [illegible]?

[illegible]

Maine Views on Reciprocity.

[illegible] in which, after accepting the nomination for Congress [illegible] District of Maine, he [illegible] the questions of free trade and reciprocity. He criticises the free trade plank in the platform of the Maine Democrats, and shows that under direct taxation [illegible] would be compelled to pay [illegible] Massachusetts, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] of reciprocity now proposed is understood to embrace the admission of Canadian vessels to free American registry, and the [illegible] enjoyment of our coasting and lake trade. Thus the shipbuilding and [illegible] interests of the United States, [illegible] during the war, are again to be struck down by giving advantages to [illegible] to the ships of the very power [illegible].

The form of reciprocity proposed by the government of the Dominion of Canada [illegible] every element of the seductive title, by which it is sought to commend it to our favor. What is it? Why, simply this: that if the United States will agree to admit certain Canadian products free of duty, Canada in turn will agree to admit certain American fabrics free of duty. But the class of men to be benefited and the class to be injured in the United States are entirely distinct and separate, having nothing in common, either in locality, industry or investment. To compensate the surrender of one interest in this way by the advancement of another has no more element of reciprocal justice in it than for A to take a pair of horses from B because C took possession of a [illegible] belonging to D. To illustrate: If the United States will agree to admit Canadian vessels to American registry and the coasting trade, Canada will admit straw hats, [illegible] and rat-traps, free of duty. In this you will observe that Canada gets the full advantage both ways, while the United States, for a possible enlargement of petty trade, consents to [illegible] and sacrifice an interest that represents our distinctive nationality in all climes and upon all seas, an interest that has given more and asked less of the government, than any other of similar magnitude; an interest more essentially American, in the highest and best sense, than any other which falls under the legislative power of the government, and which asks only, to-day, to be left where the founders of the republic placed it nearly a century ago.

Against the whole policy of adjusting revenue questions by the treaty-making power I desire to enter, on behalf of my constituents, an emphatic protest. The Constitution gives to the House of Representatives the sole and exclusive right to originate bills of revenue, and this great power should be kept where it can be controlled by the direct vote of the people, every two years. It may very well be that certain articles of Canadian product should be admitted free, or with diminished duty; it may well be, also, that Canada would find it advantageous to admit certain articles from us free of duty. Let each country decide the question for itself independently, and avoid the "log-rolling" feature of a treaty, in which it will inevitably happen that certain interests will be sacrificed in order that others may be promoted. Let us simply place Canada on the same basis with other foreign countries—taxing her products or admitting them free, according to our own judgment of the interest of our revenue, and the pursuits and needs of our people.

The six or seven thousand commercial travellers of New England propose to form an association like those so successfully established at Detroit, Syracuse and New York, for the purpose of obtaining a systematic reduction in hotel and railroad rates, and, perhaps, the formation of a mutual insurance association, and a preliminary meeting for organization was held at Boston on Wednesday.

And now Windsor county proposes to bolt. The *Standard* says a petition is being circulated which is understood to be in the interest of prohibition.

A pamphlet has come to us, published by Lee & Shepard, Boston, and entitled: The Rights of Juries in Criminal Cases; opinion by Hon. B. F. Thomas, late associate justice of the supreme judicial court of Massachusetts. Reprinted from the original report of the Commonwealth vs. Anthes, Gray's Reports, vol. 5. Introduction by a member of the Suffolk bar.

The purpose of reprinting a dissenting judicial opinion, delivered a number of years ago, is not at first apparent. No explanation is given in the introduction. On referring to the report in the 5th of Gray, it is seen that the case upon which the decision of the court was rendered, was a prosecution under the Massachusetts statute, for the offence of being a common seller of intoxicating liquors. The question arose whether, in the State of Massachusetts, since the statute of 1855, the jury are judges of both law and fact, in criminal cases. The statute is as follows:

"In all trials for criminal offences, it shall be the duty of the jury to try, according to established forms and principles of law, all cases which shall be committed to them, and after having received the instructions of the court, to decide at their discretion, by a general verdict, both the fact and the law involved in the issue, or to return a special verdict at their election."

And the court held, two judges dissenting, that "the jury have no rightful power to determine questions of law involved in the issue, against the instructions of the court." They furthermore held, that, consistently with the constitution of the Commonwealth, the Legislature could not confer on the jury in criminal cases any such right.

As to the *purport* of the statute, the six judges were evenly divided. This prompts the lawyer who writes the preface of the pamphlet to say, that there being no decision on that point, "the jurors have a full right, and that it is their duty" to use their own sound judgment. So we should gather that the *brochure* is issued in the liquor interest. The opinion of Judge Thomas accords with the law as settled in this State, namely, that the jury in criminal cases may rightfully decide upon questions of law independently of the court's instructions. This is a very different thing, however, from saying, as some are inclined to do, that it is in the province of the jury to *make* law. The Vermont rule seems somewhat absurd, but it is theoretically, and perhaps really, a safeguard to the rights of the people. If a Vermont jury is disposed to consider the liquor law unconstitutional and subversive of the rights of the citizen, it has the power to acquit the respondent. But it is not to be feared that a "jury of the country" will often do this.

The New York Daily *Graphic* of Wednesday contains a capital cartoon after the French style, entitled "The situation in France." A female figure, representing France, is trying on a liberty cap before a mirror. President MacMahon stands in an arm chair, much too large for him, and points with his sword to his message. A gigantic shade of M. Thiers smiles approvingly from behind. France says, "A little more, Marshal, and you and I will be of the same opinion, that the bonnet is the most becoming thing that I can wear."

The new solicitor of the treasury has prepared the most of his report on the secret service force. As the result of his investigation in New York, he recommends that the whole secret service division be abolished, the office in New York closed, the whole of the present force discharged and all the records of that office be brought to the treasury for full examination. The report deals with the general character and condition of this force, and concludes that it is not properly exercising its mission, and that the government is not receiving adequate returns for the large sums it expends upon the force. Hereafter duties of the kind it has attempted will probably be entrusted to the United States marshals and attorneys in the several districts.

The effect of the reduction of rates on postage envelopes from 18 to 8 cents is shown in the increase of sales during the last quarter of the fiscal year. There were [illegible] sold, while the number issued the entire year ending June 30, 1873, was but [illegible]. During the year ending June 30, 1874, there were [illegible] stamped envelopes sold by the postoffice department through postmasters, being an increase over the preceding year of about [illegible].

The coroner's jury in the case of Owen O'Neil, who was killed on the night of the Fourth, a few miles north of Plattsburgh, concluded their investigation last Friday night, and rendered a verdict that O'Neil came to his death from wounds and bruises inflicted upon him, with clubs, sticks, stones or other instruments to them unknown, by some person or persons unknown. A reward of $1,000 is offered for the apprehension of the murderers.

The gauge of the Grand Trunk road will be changed on the 26th day of September, at which time the fifty new locomotives contracted for will be ready for use. Five hundred and forty miles of road are yet to be changed, and this will be done in one day, when the company will have about fourteen hundred miles of track on the American gauge. Then the Boston and Maine cars will be run to Auburn and Lewiston, making a through route without change to Boston.

The printing establishment of Mr. John Lovell, at Rouses Point, is being rapidly pushed forward to completion, the masons now being at work on the fourth story. The building has a frontage of more than a hundred feet. It is close to the depot, and on the margin of the lake, and on the outskirts of the village. By choosing this locality he evades the copyright law, which prevents his publishing such works in Canada, without such payments as publishers in England require, which is, we believe, more than he feels able to offer. Two of Mr. Lovell's sons are there, and he himself divides his time between Montreal and Rouses Point.

REDEMPTION OF NATIONAL BANK NOTES.—In reply to various inquiries, Treasurer Spinner has issued a letter, declaring that the National Bank notes should not be cancelled before being sent to him for redemption. The redeemed notes will be cancelled in the Treasurer's office, and the National Bank notes will be received to make good the five per cent redemption fund, but the first deposit of five per cent must be made in legal tender notes. Any excess over the amount required to make good the five per cent fund of the bank forwarding the same will be remitted in legal tender notes, forwarded from the Treasurer's office. The payment for the excess cannot be made in drafts. The assistant treasurer should receive, on account of the transfers of deposit, such bank notes as are redeemable at their full face value at the Treasury Department.

By his admirable management of the department the new secretary of the treasury is winning golden opinions on all hands. His latest move in the direction of economy is his determination that there should be no deficiency bill reported to Congress from his department, and to this end he has given notice to all officers of the department that a strict observance of the law prohibiting expenditures in excess of appropriations will be required by all officers and employes of the department. He informs all under him that Congress has determined what amounts of money may be expended, and in no case will the use of an amount in excess of this sum be sanctioned. During the coming week, in addition to the overhauling of the secret-service force of the treasury, there is to be an examination and reorganization of the special agencies of that department. The turning over of this branch of the service to the commissioner of customs has revealed many things which need correction, and the matter is to be taken vigorously in hand at once.

We are informed that an effort will be made to call a Granger and Democratic Convention in Lamoille county at an early day, in hopes thereby to defeat the regular Republican ticket recently nominated.

The College Regatta.

COLUMBIA VICTORIOUS—AN UNSATISFACTORY RACE—ACCIDENTS AND FOULS.

The University Regatta was finally rowed Saturday morning, and, from the conflicting accounts as yet received, a most unsatisfactory conclusion seems to have been reached. The Columbia crew came in first, winning the race in 17 min. 12½ seconds, the other boats following the victor in the following order: Wesleyan second, Harvard third, Dartmouth fourth, Williams fifth, Cornell sixth, Princeton seventh, Trinity eighth, and Yale bringing up the rear. But Yale claims that Harvard tried two or three times to pull around them, and at last run into their shell, breaking their rudder and an oar. Harvard, on the other hand, claims a foul on Yale, Wesleyan on Columbia, and Cornell on Yale. Thus the result seems to be even more in doubt than that of last year's race, and the [illegible] and fault-findings of the Springfield regatta are repeated with [illegible].

THE RACE IN DETAIL.

The start was at forty-two and three-quarters minutes past ten. The course was in perfect order, scarcely as much as a ripple disturbing its glassy surface. From the start Columbia led, and although frequently hard pushed remained at the front, with the exception of a minute or so on the second mile when Yale led her, even unto the finish. She was closely followed by Harvard, and Harvard was closely followed by Yale, and so they passed the first half mile. Then Williams, which had been bunched with the field, drew out and did some capital work, passing Yale and coming up near to Harvard and Wesleyan. Before the mile was passed Yale and Harvard went for each other, and a desperate fight was the result for some minutes. Yale, Harvard, Columbia and Wesleyan were now all together, and the chances for a foul seemed good. At the mile and a half flag Yale put on all the steam, apparently, of which she was capable and showed for a few moments ahead of Columbia and first in the race.

HARVARD FOULS YALE.

At this juncture Yale stopped rowing, and to all appearances had been fouled by Harvard. At the mile and a half Columbia was leading Harvard, who were pressing hard for the lead, Wesleyan lapping Harvard and creeping upon her.

THE RACE BETWEEN COLUMBIA, HARVARD AND WESLEYAN.

At the finish of the second mile the race was between Columbia, Harvard and Wesleyan, who was spurting and coming up fast amid intense excitement. Wesleyan soon shot ahead of Harvard, and was rubbing Columbia hard, Williams, Dartmouth, Cornell and Trinity next in order and about three lengths behind the leading crews, Princeton being in the rear seven lengths.

At the first quarter of the last mile Williams pulled up on Wesleyan and struggled hard for a good position; Williams four; Dartmouth five; Cornell six; Trinity pressing Cornell, Princeton being practically out of the race.

THE FINAL STRUGGLE.

Off the Wesleyan Boat House, Columbia was drawing away from Harvard, who was lapped and soon passed by Wesleyan, who was pulling thirty-six strokes. A most beautiful struggle ensued between the three leading crews, Harvard spurting beautifully to thirty-six strokes, but unable to keep pace with the powerful strokes of Columbia at thirty-six to the minute, and Wesleyan pulling thirty-eight to the minute and straining every nerve for the first place.

Williams was coming up well on Wesleyan on the west side and taking a diagonal course for the finishing line. "She won't do it," cries the crowd, but the purple is making a magnificent fight for the next better place, and her men jump forward and give [illegible] to their stroke as well as they have shown in practice, but she is left no better, for the [illegible] sweeps of Dartmouth's strong men take the green in fourth.

THE LAST HALF MILE.

As the crowd was [illegible] between Wesleyan and Harvard and Trinity and Princeton, the first in each pair holding its competitor only as they began their last quarter. At the end of the two mile and one half Columbia showed two boat lengths or more in advance of Harvard, while the latter boat was soon after passed by Wesleyan, notwithstanding the fact that in her efforts to retain the second place she spurted up to forty-one. Amid wild cheers Columbia passed over the line, the victor, making the three miles in [illegible] minutes, which is to be regarded as an excellent record.

[illegible]

The crowd who had been standing upon the seats [illegible] began to pour down [illegible] to the dock and [illegible] the winning crew, then pulling to the [illegible] at Moody's float.

A GREAT SURPRISE.

The surprise which had come from the [illegible] Princeton [illegible] and noble finished the [illegible] race was [illegible] and that she had again won, but not for [illegible]. Columbia, [illegible]

[illegible]

The scene on Moody's grounds cannot be described. The New York students [illegible] each other and [illegible] hats [illegible] was like the [illegible] of wild [illegible] and kept it continually playing "Hail Columbia." The headquarters of Columbia were at Congress Hall and around the hotel it seemed as if Bedlam [illegible] its [illegible] upon the spot.

[illegible]

The main entrance was besieged by a seething mass of students, while the din and confusion inside the spacious vestibule was all but terrifying to those luckless ones who were unable to extricate themselves from the crowd. Yale rushed Harvard, and Harvard rushed Yale. Angry disputes were heard on all sides, while some arguments of a pugilistic nature were advanced. The affrighted guests rushed to their rooms and remained behind bolted doors, while timid damsels and decrepid old ladies were hysterical from fear.

Upon the appearance of Captain Rees the Columbian students seized upon him, hoisting him up and down the broad piazza like mad, intermingling the exultant cheers with the general tumult. Later their enthusiasm found partial vent in marching up and down the broad avenue past the hotels, headed by a handful of blowers of brass, whose music would not take rank from a classical point of view on any other occasion.

THE VICTORIOUS CREW.

The lions of this day, who have been individually tossed upon the shoulders of the so-called "effeminate New York students," have nevertheless shown a [illegible] from their alma mater worthy of special mention. Alphabetically they have been classed first, now they must be named first. It was the pet crew of New York last year and has been this. It was fourth last year, and may win or lose next year, but it has established its navy among the colleges. The Columbia of to-day beats the Springfield time of 1873.

HOW THE RACE WAS WON.

The description of the crew shows the characteristic to be skill and nerve, rather than great power, and it is a triumph of these qualities, as it would have been had Harvard had the better fortune. Their stroke is a long reach forward, about twelve inches beyond the toes. The recover is performed by throwing the hands out as quickly as possible, and not recovering with the legs until the arms have become perfectly straight, the legs are then allowed to be drawn up slowly, the inertia of the oars and arms going out so fast carries the body forward without much strain on the legs. The oar is dropped into the water before any power is applied, then the oar is wrenched powerfully through the water as quickly as possible, commencing with the slide. They rowed the race in about 34 or 35 strokes to the minute, and spurted to 38. This is a great contrast to the Harlem river or New York stroke, which Columbia pulled last year, a powerful but too rapid chopping stroke. The Columbia crew average in weight 150 pounds; in height, 5 feet 10 2-3 inches, and in age 21.

THE TIME.

This is the most reliable time taken: Columbia, 16 minutes and 42 seconds; Wesleyan, 16 minutes 50 seconds; Harvard, 16 minutes 54 seconds; Williams, she being third with her stem over the line, 17 minutes 8½ seconds; Dartmouth, 17 minutes 31 seconds; Trinity, 18 minutes 23 seconds; Princeton, 18 minutes 38 seconds. Yale not taken.

HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY RACES.

These races, which began in 1852, were won in that year and 1855, 1859 and 1860, by Harvard. In 1864-66, Yale won; from 1867 until 1871, Harvard again won. In 1871 the Massachusetts Agricultural College six were the victors; in 1872, Amherst, and last year Yale. The best time three miles away was made by Amherst, who got over the course at Springfield in 16:32 4-5. The first race was rowed in six-oared shells. Yale carrying a coxswain. Yale also carried a coxswain in 1860. The beginning of straight away races was in 1871.

The region around St. Albans is reported as overrun with French-Canadians seeking work in the hay fields.

The Windsor county Democrats have nominated for Senators Samuel R. Stocker, of Windsor, Ebenezer Bridge, of Pomfret, and Royal Tupper, of Rochester.

THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

A Complete History of the Affair.

MRS. TILTON'S CONFESSION.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The following is the sworn statement of Theodore Tilton, read last night before the Beecher investigating committee:

Whereas, The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has instigated the appointment of a committee consisting of six members of his church and society, to enquire and report upon the alleged aspersions upon his character by Theodore Tilton; and whereas, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton,

FORMERLY THE WIFE OF MR. TILTON,

has openly deserted her home in order to co-operate with Mr. Beecher in a conspiracy to overthrow the credibility and good repute of her late husband as a man and citizen;

Therefore, I, Theodore Tilton, being thus authorized and required by the published demand made upon me by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and being now and hereafter released by the act of Mrs. Tilton from further responsibility for the concealment of the truth touching her relations with Mr. Beecher, therefore, I, Theodore Tilton, hereby set forth under solemn oath the following

FACTS AND TESTIMONY:

First, that on the second of October, 1855, at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, a marriage between Theodore Tilton and Elizabeth M. Richards was performed by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, which marriage, thirteen years afterwards, was dishonored and violated by this clergyman, through the criminal seduction of this wife and mother, as hereinafter set forth.

Second, that for a period of about fifteen years, extending both before and after this marriage,

AN INTIMATE FRIENDSHIP EXISTED

between Theodore Tilton and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, which friendship was cemented to such a degree that in consequence the subsequent dishonoring by Mr. Beecher of his friend's wife was a crime of uncommon wrongfulness and perfidy.

Third, that about 9 years ago Mr. Beecher began and thereafter continued a friendship with Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, for whose native delicacy and extreme religious sensibility he often expressed to her husband a high admiration, visiting her from time to time for years, until the year 1870, when for reasons hereinafter stated he ceased such visits; during which period by many attentions he won the affectionate love of Mrs. Tilton, whereby after long moral resistance by her and after repeated assaults by him upon her mind with overmastering arguments, he accomplished possession of her person, maintaining with her thenceforward during the period hereinafter stated the relation called

CRIMINAL INTERCOURSE,

the relation being regarded by her during that period as not criminal or morally wrong; such had been the power of his arguments as a clergyman to satisfy her religious scruples, against such violation of virtue and honor.

Fourth, that on the evening of October 10, 1868, or thereabouts, Mrs. Tilton held an interview with the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher at his residence, she being then in a tender state of mind, owing to the recent death and burial of a young child, and during the interview

AN ACT OF CRIMINAL COMMERCE

took place between the pastor and the parishioner, the motive on her part being, as heretofore stated, not regarded by her at the time as criminal or wrong; which act was followed by a similar act of criminality between these same parties at Mr. Tilton's residence during a pastoral visit paid by Mr. Beecher to her on a subsequent Saturday evening, followed also by other similar acts on various occasions, from the autumn of 1868 to the spring of 1870, the places being the two residences aforesaid, and occasionally other places to which her pastor would invite and accompany her, or at which he would meet her by previous appointment; these acts of wrong being on her part from first to last

NOT WANTON OR CONSCIOUSLY WICKED,

but rising through a blinding of her moral perceptions, occasioned by a powerful influence exerted on her mind at that time to this end by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, as her religious preceptor and guide.

TOO FREQUENT PASTORAL VISITS.

Fifth, that the pastoral visits made by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher to Mrs. Tilton during the year 1868 were so frequent as to excite comment, being in marked contrast with his known habit of making few pastoral calls on his parishioners, which frequency in Mrs. Tilton's case is shown in letters written to her husband during his absence in the west, these letters giving evidence that during a period of five or six weeks, twelve different pastoral calls on Mrs. Tilton were made by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, which calls became noticeably infrequent on Mr. Tilton's return to his home.

MRS. TILTON SEEKS TO REFORM MR. BEECHER.

Sixth, that previous to the aforesaid criminal intercourse one of the reasons which Mrs. Tilton alleged for her encouragement of such exceptional attentions from the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was the fact that she had been much distressed with the rumors against his moral purity, and wished to convince him that she could receive his kindness and yet resist his solicitations, and that she could inspire in him by her purity and fidelity an increased respect for

THE CHASTE DIGNITY OF WOMANHOOD.

Previous to the autumn of 1868 she maintained with Christian firmness towards her pastor this position of resistance, always refusing his amorous pleas, which were strong and oft-repeated, and in a letter to her husband dated February 3, 1868, she wrote as follows: To love is praiseworthy, but to abuse the gift is sin. Here I am strong. No demonstrations or fascinations could cause me to yield my womanhood.

TILTON'S SUSPICIONS AROUSED.

Seventh, that the first suspicion which crossed the mind of Theodore Tilton that the Rev. H. W. Beecher was abusing or might abuse the affection and reverence which Mrs. Tilton bore towards her pastor, was an improper caress given by Mr. Beecher to Mrs. Tilton, while seated by her side on the floor of his library, overlooking engravings. Mr. Tilton, a few hours afterwards, asked of his wife an explanation of her permission of such a liberty, whereat she at first denied the fact, but then confessed it, and said that she had spoken chidingly to Mr. Beecher concerning it.

AN EMBARRASSING SITUATION.

On another occasion Mr. Tilton after leaving his house in the early morning returned to it in the forenoon, and on going to his bed-chamber found the door locked. When on knocking the door was opened by Mrs. Tilton, Mr. Beecher was seen within, apparently much confused and exhibiting a flushed face. Mrs. Tilton afterwards made a plausible explanation, which, from the confidence reposed in her by her husband, was by him deemed satisfactory.

MRS. TILTON'S CONFESSION.

Eighth, that in the spring of 1870, on Mr. Tilton's return from a month's absence, he noticed in his wife such evidences of absorption of her mind in Mr. Beecher that in a short time an estrangement took place between her husband and herself, in consequence of which she went into the country earlier than usual for a summer sojourn. After an absence of several weeks, she voluntarily returned to her home in Brooklyn. On the evening of July 3, 1870, when and then and there, within a few hours after her arrival, and after exacting from her husband a solemn promise that he would do the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher no harm nor communicate to him what she was about to say, she made a

CIRCUMSTANTIAL CONFESSION

to her husband of the criminal facts herein before stated, accompanied with citations from Mr. Beecher's arguments and reasonings with her to overcome her long-maintained scruples against yielding to his desires, and declaring she had committed no wrong to her husband or her marriage vow, quoting in support of this opinion that her pastor had repeatedly assured her that she was

SPOTLESS AND CHASTE,

which she believed herself to be. She further stated that her sexual commerce with him had never proceeded from low or vulgar thoughts, either on her part or his, but always from pure affection and high religious love. She stated furthermore that Mr. Beecher habitually characterized their intimacy by the term "nest-hiding," and he would suffer pain and sorrow if his hidden sect were ever made known. She said that her mind was often burdened by the deceit necessary for her to practice in order to prevent discovery, and that her conscience had many times impelled her to throw off the burden of enforced falsehood by making

A FULL CONFESSION

to her husband, so that she would no longer be living before him a perpetual lie. In particular she said that she had been on the point of making this confession a few months previously, during a severe illness, when she feared she might die. She affirmed also that Mr. Beecher had told her repeatedly that he loved her better than he had ever loved any other woman, and she felt justified before God in her intimacy with him, save the necessary deceit which accompanied it, and at which she frequently suffered in her mind.

TILTON FORGIVING.

Ninth, that after the above named confession by Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, she returned to the country to await such action by her husband as he might see fit to take; whereupon, after many considerations, the chief of which was that she had not voluntarily gone astray, but had been artfully misled through religious reverence for the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, as her spiritual guide, together, also, from a desire to protect the family from open shame, Mr. Tilton

CONDONED THE WRONG,

and he addressed to his wife such letters of affection, tenderness and respect as he felt would restore her wounded spirits, and which did partially produce that result.

TILTON, BEECHER, BOWEN.

Tenth, that in December, 1870, differences arose between Theodore Tilton and Henry C. Bowen, which were augmented by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Mrs. Beecher, in consequence whereof and at the wish of Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton expressed in writing, on paper, put into the hands of Mr. Francis D. Moulton, with a view to procure a harmonious interview between Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher, such an interview was arranged and carried out by Mr. Moulton at his then residence on Clinton street, Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton

MEETING AND SPEAKING

then and there for the first time since Mrs. Tilton's confession of six months before. The paper in Mr. Moulton's hands was a statement by Mrs. Tilton of the substance of the confession, which she had before made, and of her wish and prayer for reconciliation and peace between her pastor and her husband. This paper furnished to Mr. Beecher the first knowledge which he had as yet received that Mrs. Tilton had made such a confession.

MR. BEECHER CONSULTS WITH MRS. TILTON.

At this interview between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton permission was sought by Mr. Beecher to consult with Mrs. Tilton on that same evening. This permission being granted Mr. Beecher departed from Mr. Moulton's house and in about half an hour returned thither, expressing his remorse and shame and declaring that his life and work seemed brought to a sudden end.

Later in the same evening Mr. Tilton on returning to his house found his wife weeping and in great distress, saying that what she had meant for peace had only given pain and anguish; that Mr. Beecher had just called on her declaring that

THE END STARES HIM,

and that he would probably be tried before a council of ministers, unless she would give him a written paper for his protection; whereupon she said he dictated to her and she copied, in her own handwriting, a suitable paper for him to use to clear himself before a council of ministers. Mrs. Tilton having kept no copy of the paper, her husband asked her to make a [illegible] statement in writing of her design and meaning in giving it, whereupon she wrote as follows:

MRS. TILTON'S LETTER.

DECEMBER 30, 1870.—Midnight.

My Dear Husband:—I desire to leave with you before going to bed, a statement that Mr. Henry Ward Beecher called upon me this evening, and asked me if I would defend him against any accusation in a council of ministers, and I replied solemnly that I would in case the accuser was any other person than my husband. He (H. W. B.) dictated a letter, which I copied as my own, to be used by him as against any other accuser except my husband. This letter was designed to

VINDICATE MR. BEECHER

against all other persons save only yourself. I was ready to give him this letter because he said with pain that my letter in your hands addressed to him, dated December 29th, "had struck him dead and ended his usefulness." You and I are pledged to do our best to save him. God grant a speedy end to all further anxieties.

Affectionately, ELIZABETH.

[illegible]

On the next December 31, 1870, Mr. Moulton on being informed by Mr. Tilton of the above named transaction by Mr. Beecher, called on that night Mr. Beecher at his residence and told him that a reconciliation seemed suddenly made impossible by Beecher's [illegible] act in procuring the letter which Mrs. Tilton had thus been improperly persuaded to make falsely. Mr. Beecher promptly through Mr. Moulton returned the letter to Mr. Tilton, with expressions of shame and sorrow for having procured it in the manner he did. The letter was as follows:

ANOTHER LETTER FROM MRS. TILTON.

DECEMBER 30, 1870.

Wearied with importunity, and weakened by sickness, I gave a letter implicating my friend Henry Ward Beecher, under assurances that it would remove all difficulties between me and my husband. That letter I now revoke. I was persuaded by it, almost forced, when I was in a weakened state of mind. I regret it, and recall all its statements. I desire to say, explicitly, that Mr. Beecher has never offered any improper solicitation, but has always treated me in a manner becoming a Christian and a gentleman.

ELIZABETH R. TILTON.

BEECHER'S INTERVIEW WITH MOULTON.

At the time of Mr. Beecher's returning the above document, through Mr. Moulton, Mr. Beecher requested Mr. Moulton to call at his residence in Columbia street, on the next day, which he did. A long interview then ensued, in which Mr. Beecher expressed to Mr. Moulton great contrition and remorse for his previous criminality with Mrs. Tilton, taking to himself shame for having misused his sacred office as a clergyman, to corrupt her mind [illegible]

[illegible]

in case of exposure, and begging Mr. Moulton to take a [illegible] from his (Mr. Beecher's) lips an apology to be conveyed to Mr. Tilton in hope that such an appeal would secure Mr. Tilton's forgiveness. The apology which Mr. Beecher dictated to Mr. Moulton was as follows:

BEECHER'S HUMILIATION.

Mr. Beecher's apology, in trust with F. D. Moulton. My dear friend Moulton: I ask through you Theodore Tilton's forgiveness and I humble myself before him as I do before my God. He would have been a better man in my circumstances than I have been. I can ask nothing except that he will remember all the other hearts that would ache. I will not plead for myself—I even

WISH THAT I WERE DEAD.

Others must live to suffer. I will die before any one but myself shall be inculpated. All my thoughts are running out toward my friends and toward the poor child lying there and praying with her folded hands. She is guiltless, sinned against, bearing the transgression of another. I humbly pray to God to put it into the heart of her husband to forgive me. I have trusted this to Moulton in confidence.

(Signed) H. W. BEECHER.

In the above document the last sentence and signature are in the handwriting of Henry Ward Beecher.

Eleventh, that Mrs. Tilton wrote the following letter to a friend:

MRS. TILTON WRITES ANOTHER LETTER.

BROOKLYN, January 5, 1871.

Dear Friend:—A cruel conspiracy has been formed against my husband, in which my mother and Mrs. Beecher have been the chief actors.

Yours truly, ELIZABETH R. TILTON.

Twelfth, that in the following month Mr. Moulton, wishing to bind Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher, by a mutual expression of a good spirit, elicited from them the following correspondence:

TILTON TO MOULTON.

BROOKLYN, February 7, 1871.

My Dear Friend:—In several conversations with you, you have asked about my feelings towards Mr. Beecher, and yesterday you said the time had come when you would like to receive from me an expression of this kind in writing. I say, therefore, very cheerfully, that notwithstanding the great suffering which he has caused to Elizabeth and myself I

BEAR HIM NO MALICE,

shall do him no wrong, shall discountenance every project by whomsoever proposed, for any exposure of his secret to the public, and if I know myself at all shall endeavor to act toward Mr. Beecher, as I would have him in similar circumstances act toward me. Ever yours, affectionately,

THEODORE.

BEECHER TO MRS. TILTON.

Mr. Moulton on the same day asked Mr. Tilton if he would permit Mr. Beecher to address a letter to Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Tilton replied in the affirmative, whereupon Mr. Beecher wrote as follows:

BROOKLYN, Feb. 7, 1871.

My Dear Mrs. Tilton:—When I saw you last I did not expect ever to see you again or to be alive many days. God was kinder to me than were my own thoughts. The friend to whom God sent to me, Mr. Moulton, has proved above all friends that I ever had able and willing to help me in this terrible emergency of my life. His hand it was that tied up the storm that was ready to burst on our heads.

IT DOES MY SORE HEART GOOD

to see in him an unfeigned respect and honor for you. It would kill me if I thought otherwise. He will be as true a friend to your honor and happiness as a brother could be to a sister. In him we have a common friend. You and I may meet in him. The past is ended, but

IS THERE NO FUTURE?

—no wiser, higher, holier future? May not this friend stand as a priest in the new sanctuary of reconciliation and mediate and bless Theodore and my most unhappy self? Do not let my earnestness fail of its end. You believe in my judgment. I have put myself wholly and gladly in Moulton's hands, and there I must meet you. This is sent with Theodore's consent, but he has not read it. Will you return it to me by his own hand? I am very earnest in this wish for all our sakes, as such a letter ought not to be subject to even a chance of miscarriage.

Your unhappy friend,
(Signed) H. W. BEECHER.

MRS. TILTON CHANGES HER MIND.

Thirteenth, that about a year after Mrs. Tilton's confession her mind remained in the fixed opinion that her criminal relations with Mr. Beecher had not been morally wrong, so strongly had he impressed her to the contrary; but at length a change took place in her convictions on this subject, as noted in the following letter addressed by her to her husband:

A CHEEKY LETTER.

SCHOHARIE, June 29, 1871.

My Dear Theodore:—To-day, through the ministry of Catharine Gaunt, a character of fiction, my eyes have been opened for the first time in my experience, so that I see my sin. It was when I knew that I was loved, to suffer it to grow to a passion. A virtuous woman should check instantly an absorbing love. But it appeared to me in such a false light. That the love I felt and received could harm no one, not even you. I have believed unfalteringly, until four o'clock this afternoon, when a

HEAVENLY VISION

dawned upon me. I see now as never before, the wrongs I have done you, and hasten immediately to ask your pardon with a penitence so sincere that henceforth (if reason remains) you may trust me implicitly. Oh, my dear Theodore, though your opinions are not restful or congenial to my soul, yet my own integrity and purity are a sacred and holy thing to me. Bless God with me for Catharine Gaunt, and for all the sure leadings of an all-wise and loving Providence. Yes, now I feel quite prepared to

RENEW MY MARRIAGE VOW

with you, to keep it as "the Saviour requireth who looketh at the eye and the heart." Never before could I say this. When you yearn toward me with true feeling be assured of the tried, purified and restored love of ELIZABETH.

WOODHULL ET AL.

The fourteenth and fifteenth sections refer to the part taken in the scandal by Victoria Woodhull and the Rev. Thomas K. Beecher.

THE TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT.

The sixteenth section contains the history of the famous tripartite agreement between Messrs. Beecher, Bowen and Tilton, and in connection therewith introduces the following letter from

BEECHER TO MOULTON.

SUNDAY, June 1, 1873.

My Dear Friend:—I am determined to make no more resistance. Theodore's temperament is such that the future even if temporarily secure would be absolutely worthless and rendering me liable at any hour of the day to be obliged to stultify all the devices by which we saved ourselves. It is only fair that he should know that the publication of the card which he proposes would leave him worse off than before. The agreement (viz.: the tripartite covenant) was made after my letter through you to him (viz., the apology) was written. He had had it a year. He had condoned his wife's fault; he had enjoined upon me with the utmost earnestness and solemnity not to betray his wife, nor leave his children to a blight. * * * There is no use in trying further. I have a strong feeling upon me, and it brings great peace that I am spending my last Sunday and preaching my last sermon.

BEECHER'S ANXIETIES.

In a subsequent letter to Mr. Moulton, to be shown to Mr. Tilton, Mr. Beecher says: To say that I have a church on my hands is simple enough, but to have the hundreds and thousands of men pressing me, each one with his own suspense or anxiety, to see tendencies which if not stopped would break out into a ruinous defence of me; to stop them without seeming to do it; to prevent any one questioning me; to meet and allay the prejudices against me which had their beginnings years before; to keep secret as if I was not alarmed or disturbed; to be cheerful at home and among friends when I was suffering the

TORMENTS OF THE DAMNED;

to pass sleepless nights often, and yet to come up fresh and fair for Sunday—all this may be talked about, but the real thing cannot be understood from the outside, nor its wearing and grinding on the nervous system.

DEATH WOULD BE A RELIEF.

In a subsequent letter Mr. Beecher says: I look upon death as sweeter far than anything in the world. To live on the ragged edge of anxiety, remorse, fear, despair, and yet to put on an appearance of serenity and happiness, cannot be endured much longer.

[illegible]

If you cease to trust me, if you leave me, I am alone. I do not know any person in the world to whom I could go.

TILTON MAGNANIMOUS.

Mr. Tilton yielded to the above quoted and other similar letters, and made no defence of himself against the public odium which attached to him so unjustly.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The seventeenth section proves that Tilton and his wife lived happily together previous to her seduction by Mr. Beecher.

BEECHER'S APOLOGY.

Eighteenth, that the story purporting to explain Mr. Beecher's apology as having been written because he had offended Mr. Tilton by engaging his wife in the project of a separation from her husband is false, as will be seen by a letter, written only three days after the date of the apology, by Mrs. Tilton to Mr. Moulton, in which she says: "The story that I wanted a separation is a deliberate falsehood. I feel outraged by the whole proceeding, and am suffering in consequence."

BEECHER ATTEMPTS TO GET RID OF TILTON.

Nineteenth, that in January, 1871, Mr. Beecher communicated to Mr. Tilton an earnest wish that he (Mr. T.) would take his family to Europe and remain there for a term of years at Mr. Beecher's expense. An affidavit signed by F. B. Carpenter is introduced, in which he says that Beecher said to him that "if Mr. Tilton would stand by him he would share his fame, his fortune and everything he possessed with him."

MRS. TILTON TO HER HUSBAND.

Twentieth, that not long after the scandal became public Mrs. Tilton wrote on a slip of paper and left it on her husband's writing desk the following words: "Now that the exposure has come my whole nature revolts to join with you or standing with you."

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PUBLICITY.

Through the influence of Mr. Beecher's friends the opinion has long been diligently propagated that the scandal was due to Mr. Tilton, and that the alleged facts were maliciously set afloat by him to revenge himself for supposed and imaginary wrongs done to him by Mr. Beecher. Many words were spoken from to time by Mrs. Tilton to the praise and eulogy of Mr. Beecher, which, being extensively quoted through his congregation, the impression was created that Mr. Tilton was

MR. BEECHER'S SLANDERER.

Mrs. Tilton being herself the authority for the statement. In this way Mrs. Tilton and one of her relations have been the chief cause of the great difficulty of suppressing the scandal. They have had a habit of saying, "Mr. Tilton believes such and such things," and their naming of these things by way of denial has been a mischievous way of circulating them. In this way Mr. Tilton has been made to

APPEAR A DEFAMER,

whereas he has made every effort in his power to suppress the injurious tales which he has been charged with propagating. On all occasions he has systematically referred to his wife in terms favorable to her character. Further, Mr. Tilton would not have communicated to the committee the facts contained in this statement except for the perverse course of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, to degrade and destroy him in public estimation.

MRS. TILTON COMMITS PERJURY.

Twenty-first, that one evening about two weeks after the publication of Mrs. Tilton's letter to Dr. Bacon, Mrs. Tilton on coming home at a late hour informed her husband that she had been visited at a friend's house by a committee of investigation and had given sweeping evidence

ACQUITTING MR. BEECHER OF EVERY CHARGE.

This was the first intimation which Mr. Tilton received that any such committee was then in existence. Furthermore Mrs. Tilton stated that she had done this by advice of a lawyer, whom Mr. Beecher had sent to her, and who in advance of her appearance before the committee

ARRANGED WITH HER THE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

which were to constitute her testimony in Mr. Beecher's behalf. On the next day after giving this untrue testimony before the committee she spent many hours of extreme suffering from pangs of conscience at having testified falsely. She expressed to her husband the hope that God would forgive her perjury, but that the motive was to save Mr. Beecher and her husband, and also to remove all reproach from the cause of religion.

BEECHER'S OPINION OF MOULTON.

FEBRUARY 7, 1871.

My Dear Friend Moulton:—I am glad to send you a book, etc. Many, many friends has God raised up to me, but to no one of them has he ever given the opportunity and the wisdom to serve me as you have. You have also proved Theodore's friend and Elizabeth's. Does God look down from Heaven on three unhappier creatures, that more need a friend than these? Is it not an intimation of God's intent of mercy to all, that each one of these has in you a tried and proved friend; but only in God are we thus united. Would to God, who orders all hearts, that by His kind mediation, Theodore, Elizabeth and I

COULD BE MADE FRIENDS AGAIN.

Theodore will have the hardest task in such a case, but has he not proved himself capable of the noblest things. I wonder if Elizabeth knows how generously he has carried himself toward me. Of course I can never speak with her again without his permission and I do not know that even then it would be best.

H. W. BEECHER.

THE COMMITTEE CHAGRINED.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The publication of Theodore Tilton's sworn statement is a source of much chagrin to the investigating committee, who desired that it should not be made public just now. Tilton is much blamed by the committee for giving the document to the newspapers.

HOW MR. BEECHER TOOK IT.

Soon afterward Mr. Beecher arrived from Peekskill, dusty, sunburnt and muddy. He had not heard of the publication of the statement, and when Gen. Tracy told him of it the four went to the library to talk it over. In a half hour they appeared at the door smiling. Mr. Beecher seemed to be in good humor. He said to Mr. Shearman "I shall go to bed early and take a good night's rest and then take hold of this subject in the morning."

TILTON SURPRISED.

In an interview last night Tilton was surprised at being shown a newspaper containing his statement. He said: "The publication has not been authorized by me. It must have come from the committee and they will rue the day when they saw fit to give these facts to the public. There were only two copies of my statement in existence; one I gave to the committee, the other I kept myself. It was a cruelty in Mr. Beecher—it was a

CRIME AGAINST HUMAN NATURE,

to have summoned me by public proclamation, signed by his name, in his authorization of a committee of six to divulge the secrets contained in that statement. Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton together, for they are both in unison, have combined to force me to what no other earthly power could have done, and that is to divulge the facts which I gave to the committee; but I did not give them so much to the committee as to Mr. Beecher himself. He

THREW DOWN THE CHALLENGE,

and Mrs. Tilton aided and abetted him in his defence. Mr. Beecher struck a last blow at my good name and Mrs. Tilton deserted my house and home in order to take part in this final attack. Nothing remained for me but to stand right on my

MANLY RIGHT OF SELF-DEFENCE.

But I can only express my grief at the publication. For four years past I have sought for nothing but peace, but now the struggle is come I can say with as much pride as sorrow, and with as much determination as propriety, that the victory is mine because the right is with me."

TILTON GIVES HIS HOUSE AND ITS CONTENTS TO HIS WIFE.

Reporter—The statement is made that you have left your home and its contents as a free gift to your wife; is this true?

Mr. Tilton—It is true.

Reporter—But where are you going to live?

THE END OF THE TRAGEDY.

Mr. Tilton—Nowhere. Henceforth I have no life. This is the end of all tragedies. They culminate in death. My duty has been done.

PERSONAL OPINIONS.

Oliver Johnson says Tilton did wrong to print his letter, and believes Beecher's reply will make matters straight.

The clerk of Plymouth Church says Beecher will make a proper statement.

Rev. Mr. Halliday, the assisting pastor of Plymouth Church, says he would not believe anything against Mr. Beecher if fifty Tiltons said it, and nothing of Tilton will shake the confidence of the church in Beecher. The legal adviser of Beecher says that the investigation will exonerate Beecher, and will show that the charge of criminality is utterly unfounded.

A FURTHER STATEMENT COMING.

NEW YORK, July 21.—A Tribune reporter has interviewed Mr. Cleveland, who said that Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Beecher are preparing a statement which will be submitted to the committee Thursday, and which will satisfactorily explain all correspondence between them, and all other matters contained in Mr. Tilton's statement.

COMMENTS OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

From the Tribune.

Unless this frightful exposition be answered promptly and fully, the most famous pulpit the world has ever seen, since Paul preached on the hill of Mars, is silenced; the life of the greatest preacher in the world is ended. If he can disprove them, his position will be stronger than ever for this trial and triumph. If he fails, it is not too much to say that all Christendom will deplore a loss hardly to be measured by words.

From the Times.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is entitled to precisely the same suspension of public judgment which would be accorded any accused person undergoing trial on a grave charge. There is no middle course possible between either endorsing in its entirety the terrible indictment made by Mr. Tilton, or disproving in detail its accusations and breaking the force of the documents which tend to sustain it.

From the New York Herald.

Mr. Tilton must excuse us for saying that in a matter affecting not only the honor and virtue of a woman who is his wife and the mother of his children, and whom he only yesterday certified to the world as a woman of decent and blameless character, but as also affecting the honor of the first clergyman of his generation—gray in years and influence and dignity, illustrious with the unstained years of a Christian life, of no less a man than our incomparable Henry Ward Beecher—in a matter like this we must have something more than his averments.

The *Herald* also gives what it declares to be the substance of Mr. Beecher's statement to the committee, of which the following is a portion:

He admitted there existed between him and Mrs. Tilton the relation of affection and respect, but he distinctly denied, with all the emphasis and emotion that could be placed upon such an averment, that there had ever been in his mind an impure thought or that he discovered in the mind of this lady a suggestion or response to a thought of impurity; that the relations had never gone beyond that of a father to his child, and that whoever considered the relations took any other form did a base and a mighty wrong to this woman.

Mr. Bingham Accepts.

Hon. W. H. H. Bingham, of Stowe, accepted the empty compliment paid him by the Democratic State Convention, in the following elaborate and well-written letter:

STOWE, July 7, 1874.

George L. Waterman, Esq.

DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 4th, giving me official notice of the proceedings of the late Democratic Convention, is before me, and I hasten to say that, through you, I thank the Convention for the complimentary manner in which the nomination was made.

The resolutions meet my approval. The first merely asserts what might be expected of every Democrat in the State, and extends an invitation, which, if accepted, would greatly benefit the country. The tendency of the times indicates that integrity and faithfulness are at a discount; and that there has been a departure from the old landmarks that guided the nation to prosperity. The people are now demanding a return, and whatever tends to encourage this result should receive the hearty support of every freeman, regardless of former political affiliations.

The second resolution is of great importance, and deserves the careful consideration of every candid mind. The question should be decided without regard to political party attachments, or personal animosity. All should have the same laudable end in view—the suppression of the evils of intemperance, and the protection of the personal liberty of the citizen. While the general government encourages the manufacture and importation of intoxicating liquor, and receives a license for its use, it becomes a serious question what State laws will best regulate its sale, for only a small portion of the people desire entire prohibition. Legislation alone never wrought out a great moral reform. But it can assist by enacting laws that are consistent, reasonable, and which the good citizen will not only consider it a duty, but a pleasure to see enforced. "The path of duty by legislation should not be so narrow that human feet cannot walk therein." A law, in order to be efficient, should be honest in its purposes; sure and certain in its execution; impartially administered; merit the moral support of the people; and have only one end in view—the suppression of the evil it is intended to reach. The present prohibitory liquor law in substance has been on the statute book for about twenty years. The efforts to educate public sentiment up to its enforcement have failed. Fitful attempts have been made to put it in execution, but its efficiency has not been general, nor the manner of its enforcement and its results in harmony with public sentiment. The present law has not the features required by a liberal public sentiment and an enlarged view of the rights and duties of the citizen; has not been generally and impartially enforced; has not been effective; and does not command the respect of a majority of the people. Voluntary associations, and kind personal effort have done more good than the occasional enforcement of this law. Therefore, in my opinion, the enactment of a stringent license law is desirable, and practicable, and would prove effective—a law with such provisions as will protect the rights of the innocent, and surely punish the guilty.

The third resolution is full in its expression, and should receive the hearty approval of every Vermonter. I am glad the Convention took the initiative in proclaiming to the world the sentiment of this resolution. It will be a proud day for Vermont when the enterprise shall be completed. Our material and social interests are promoted by easy intercommunication and cheap transportation, and the same are alike demanded by the producer and consumer. All our railroad interests—the pride of Vermont—will be benefitted by the construction of this canal. Our State has scenery unequalled and resources undeveloped, and the blessings of this enjoyment will not come to our doors without material effort. The benefits to the present and future generations will amply repay for the expense attendant upon the completion of this great enterprise. Those who aid in this matter and thus be the means of increasing Vermont's material industry, increasing her commerce, and rendering her beauties attractive, will be classed among the benefactors of the age.

I accept the position assigned me, and whatever may be the result of the election we shall have the satisfaction of believing we have done our duty in attempting to place Vermont on that high standard she is destined to occupy as a political, moral and commercial State.

Respectfully your obedient servant,
W. H. H. BINGHAM.

Extract from the Democrat and Chronicle, Rochester, N. Y.

A Tribute to the Magnetic Physician, Dr. J. P. Bryant.

To the Editor of the Democrat and Chronicle:

On our return this week to our home in the Flour city, we found [illegible] natural beauty still being cultivated and adorned. In our travels east and west we never have sojourned in a more [illegible] city or country. It not only gladdened our heart to see old friends and familiar faces, but to see that Rochester was abreast with the progress of the times. Progress [illegible] modern gospel. An enlightened [illegible] seems about to dawn upon the [illegible]. Where base contentions [illegible] heavenly [illegible] stand forth, shining with [illegible] splendor. Perhaps in no other direction does the sounding of old [illegible] isms into beautiful symmetry appear to better advantage than in the sphere of the wide-awake physician who has [illegible] our American civilization [illegible] power. I refer to the death blow [illegible] and maudlin swindlers [illegible] of the test of advanced scientific [illegible] mation to the method of applying magnetic power, the scholarly healer [illegible] from solid *terra firma*, anatomy, physiology, carries his knowledge upward into biology, psychology [illegible] chometry. Here he enters the [illegible] of causation. Physical science [illegible] becomes a savior. The process of [illegible] in this higher realm, gives the anatomy [illegible] nerve, and lays down with an authoritative (because demonstrable) voice [illegible] which govern the distribution of [illegible] ous force of our organic being. [illegible] ing these important data, the operator [illegible] divert his power as scientifically as the navigator sails the seas. This enlightened scientific data is as a lamp to guide the [illegible] curative nerve of magnet life. Nature's grand processes, is refining matter [illegible] with this process the law of organic [illegible] try continually acts with increased [illegible] tion. In humanity the phenomena [illegible] progress in this direction is pleasing to behold. Our bodies are of a finer texture to-day than were the bodies of the generations that have preceded us. Hygiene [illegible] tion strictly adhered to causes the [illegible] clay to become more refined. [illegible] tial, then the magnetic operator [illegible] have a reservoir of power in a healthy organization.

Dr. J. P. Bryant, the [illegible] office 35, 37 and 39 [illegible] this heaven sent gift [illegible] degree. He is one of our [illegible] reliable healers—and it is [illegible] we recommend him to [illegible]. We have known the doctor [illegible] gentleman and benefactor [illegible].

DEWITT C. DAY, [illegible]

PERSONAL.

Brigham Young is said to [illegible] on a sweet girl of twenty [illegible] young man's fancy is always [illegible] thoughts of love.

Mr. G. C. Clark, an English [illegible] university rowing, has given [illegible] an amount to be expended in the [illegible] by the Yale College Rowing Association [illegible] two sets of champion and United States flags, one set to be given to the winner of the single-scull race of 1873, and one to the winner of the race to come off the 15th instant.

The Canadian papers are befogged [illegible] the Butlers. They speak of the [illegible] of Gen. B. F. Butler, the dog fancier, who died of hydrophobia.

It is announced that Cyrus W. [illegible] Hayes, the Arctic explorer, and [illegible] Taylor, will sail for Iceland on the [illegible] inst., to attend the Millennial celebration in August. Dr. Hayes will represent the New York Geographical Society. He intends to visit the Geysers and make the ascent of Mount Hecla. The King of [illegible] mark will probably sail from Copenhagen for Iceland simultaneously with the English visitors, who go via Glasgow.

The story that ex-Postmaster General Creswell is to be appointed Minister to Russia can now doubtless be disbelieved, as he has decided to engage in the banking business in Washington with his uncle, James Tome, an old and very wealthy resident of Maryland. Mr. Creswell has also accepted the trust as Associate Commissioner to wind up the affairs of the Freedman's Bank.

"Gotham's immortal male" is what the New York Mail calls Mayor Havemeyer.

The baronetcy which Queen Victoria proposes to bestow upon George Brown, of Toronto, an old and leading member of the Canadian press, is said to be a reward for services at Washington in the conduct of the reciprocity negotiation.

James Russell Lowell's resignation of the professorship of belles lettres at Harvard, two years ago, has never [illegible] been accepted by the authorities of the college. Dr. Lowell will, therefore, resume his old post at the beginning of the October term, though under somewhat altered conditions, which will relieve him from the strain of continuous class-teaching and leave him free for higher work.

Jesse Pomeroy, the remarkable young criminal of South Boston, Mass., who was brought into notoriety by his cruel murdering of a little boy, Horace F. Millen, last April, is again recalled to public attention by the discovery, Saturday afternoon, in the cellar of the building where his mother formerly kept a dressmaking store, of the remains of Katie Curran, a little girl, who was sent by her mother on an errand, one day last March, and never again seen. It was suspected that the Pomeroy boy was responsible for her disappearance, when his other murder came to light, and the premises were examined, but without any success. The discovery Saturday was made by some workmen employed in an adjoining cellar; a stone was loosened and fell upon a pile of ashes in the part formerly occupied by the Pomeroys, and, upon going in to remove it, a fragment of a dress was seen protruding from the ashes. Upon pulling it out, a child's head was brought to light; the police were at once summoned, and the heap was carefully examined, when the remainder of the body of the child was exhumed. The remains were much decomposed and utterly unrecognizable, but the clothing was fully identified as that of the little Curran girl both by the relatives and the parents of the unfortunate child, who were at once sent for, and whose grief upon fully realizing the terrible facts was heart-rending. The excitement was so intense that the mother and elder brother of Jesse Pomeroy were arrested, not from any suspicion that they were accessory to the crime, but as a measure of safety, it being feared that they would be lynched by the excited crowd. The theory of the detectives is that the young murderer enticed his victim into the cellar during the absence of his mother, and, after torturing her to death, disposed of the remains in the ash heap. Pomeroy is now in the Suffolk county jail, awaiting trial for the murder of the Millen boy, and has several times asked of the attendants what reward was offered for the whereabouts of the Curran girl, and what would be given him if he should reveal her hiding place. Altogether, he is the most remarkable criminal Massachusetts has seen for many a year.

WEST POINT ABROAD.—Those who are curious on the subject of military education as conducted in America, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, have reason to be grateful to Lord Dufferin for despatching his military secretary, Col. Fletcher, to report on the system pursued in the United States Academy at West Point, on the Hudson, and the past history and present condition of that institution. The direct object of the report was to see how far the republican method of training, which has produced such soldiers as Grant, Lee, and Sherman, might form a useful model for humble imitation in the Dominion; but the report of Col. Fletcher contains many points of interest for ourselves. Perhaps that which will above all strike most readers is the extremely stern military spirit which pervades the whole discipline and teaching at West Point. The course is not only longer than at European colleges maintained for similar objects, but is in all respects more strict and exacting, certainly than those of our own, probably than that of any on this side of the Atlantic. Col. Fletcher completely explodes, among other errors as to West Point, the common notion that "many of those who graduate adopt a civil career in which the education they have received ensures them remunerative employment." This may have been the case in former years, he says, when professions in America has not assumed their present distinctive character. It is quite otherwise now, when colleges and schools educate for civil engineering, etc., as well as for other professions; and, consequently, the graduates seldom look for anything beyond their military career. And judging from the severity of the training submitted to, this must have peculiar charms for the cadets of the Great Republic.