THE EXAMINER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY FORENOON, BY THE

Examiner Printing & Publishing Co.

OFFICE:

Corner Queen and King Streets.

TERMS—Per Annum, $1.62, if paid within the year—$1.82, postage paid; $2 if not paid within the year.

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THE EXAMINER will be forwarded to Clubs at the following rates per year—payment strictly in advance:—

5 copies one address, - - -	$ 7.00
10 " " "	12.00
15 " " "	17.00
20 " " "	20.00

Clubs may be made up at any time, but not for a shorter period than one year.

The Examiner.

Ch'town, August 24, 1874.

CIVIC.

THE City Council of Halifax is not much better than our own. Occasionally the "Aldermen" have unseemly disputes; and very often their meetings are characterized by a great deal of talk and very little work. A few years ago they were talking away very unsatisfactorily, when one of the practical men of their number startled them into an hour's work by the terse saying, "Let us quit nonsense and proceed to business." This short sententious expression is now proverbial in Halifax. It is often repeated—not always, we fear, with the extremely satisfactory effect of its first utterance—when the worthy Aldermen fritter their time away with more than ordinary perseverance.

We respectfully commend the saying, "quit nonsense and proceed to business," to the attention of the City Council of Charlottetown. We trust they may bear it in mind and profit by it. We are quite certain that no Corporation in North America could more advantageously carry the precept into practice. No City or Town Council throughout the whole extent of the United States and the Dominion has been more uniformly nonsensical. In no other City or Town Council is there such an absolute necessity for workers. Charlottetown is at least fifty years behind the age. It has no water works and no sewers—none of the modern conveniences of town life; and few of the ornaments which should belong to the City. And yet our Councillors waste their time in party strife and bickering. Instead of unitedly working for the advancement of the city, they retard the civic business by unseemly disputes. Instead of procuring estimates of the cost, and the opinions of practical men concerning the digging of sewers and the means of obtaining a large supply of pure, fresh water, they do nothing but talk complainingly about taxes. Instead of preserving the few ornaments which the city possesses, and adding others to them, they talk, till they allow the ornaments to become anything but ornamental. Two weeks ago a journal published in that exquisitely clean, well kept, orderly, and delightfully beautiful town of Summerside, had the impudence to taunt Charlottetown about its dirty streets and the disgraceful state of Hillsborough Square, and to declare that our citizens did not deserve a public Park because they failed to take proper care of the places of recreation they already possess. What could the journalists of Charlottetown reply? Although sincerely desirous of defending their city, and of obtaining, for all time to come, the Park to the use and benefit of the citizens—they could and did answer nothing. They felt and knew that the taunt was merited. Now, we do trust that our City Council will take seriously to heart the admonition to "quit nonsense and proceed to business." They may perhaps be instinctively aware that there is neither individual nor collective ability among them sufficient to consummate the great work of introducing pure water and providing sewers. But let them do what they can. Other City Councils possessing little more ability, are, we observe, working for the good of their constituents. Within the last two years Halifax has procured a fine Park—a Park, which when properly laid out, and beautified, will be the envy of all the cities in America. It already has beautiful public gardens; and its City Council is now negotiating for the purchase of the Horticultural Gardens. Our City Councillors can at least imitate the City Councillors of Halifax; for they are not very much lower in the scale of intelligence and taste. They can improve Hillsborough Square. They can improve the streets. They might try a public garden. They could use their influence to procure the Park. Gentlemen, "quit nonsense and proceed to business."

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

THE famous "Alabama Claims" have been almost as great a source of contention among certain interested parties in the United States, as the King of Egypt's present of wheat was to the Athenians. It is hoped that an Act passed by Congress near the end of the late session, and assented to by the President, will be nearly if not altogether final in the matter. The Act provides:—

First, for the payment of the claims upon the award which are undisputed, for the destruction of property by the "Florida," "Alabama," and "Shenandoah," the three vessels named at the Geneva Conference. Indemnities are not to be paid except when after a close scrutiny actual loss is discovered to have been sustained. A Board of Commissioners is to be appointed, in lieu of a Court to adjudicate these undisputed claims. The provision of the Senate bill that the indemnity should be calculated in gold was stricken out as impracticable. The demand of the house that there should be a check upon claim agents was acceded to by the adoption of a provision declaring that all fees and contracts for fees shall be passed upon by this commission, and shall be made a part of the judgment on the award in each case. A contemporary thinks that the adoption of this report by both houses, and its enactment into a law, will prove a substantial defeat of the insurance companies. It is true that it was urged that the undisputed claims would, at the utmost, aggregate $10-600,000, leaving five and a half millions, with accrued interest. These five millions, it was thought, would be sufficient to satisfy the just claims of the insurance companies, and of the war premium claimants upon the award, the determination of whose right to the award is by the report postponed until the next session. It is, however, said that, as in the case of the French spoliation claims, the amount of this award not distributed by the bill may, perhaps, remain in the Treasury for a new generation of claimants to arise.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.

A YOUNG MAN DRAGGED TO DEATH—TWO MEN DROWNED—AND TWO MEN FALL INTO A COAL PIT A DISTANCE OF NINE HUNDRED FEET.

On Saturday evening, the 15th instant, young Seymour Hayden, of Vernon River, left home for the purpose of transacting some business at a place about three miles away. With him he took a horse and sulky. In the night the horse and sulky returned; but the young man did not come into the house as usual. Wondering what could detain him, his mother (who was sitting up waiting his arrival) went out into the yard. There, horror-stricken, she found the dead body of her son hanging to the sulky—his arm and leg both broken, and his head shockingly bruised. He had been literally dragged to death. His leg had caught in the spring, and his head and body had been dragged, evidently at great speed, along the ground for a considerable distance. Young Hayden is described by the *Argus* as a "smart, intelligent young man, only 19 years of age, and son of James Hayden, Esq, Merchant, of Vernon River."

J. R. Bourke, Esq., held an inquest on the body on the 16th inst. The evidence adduced showed that the deceased left home on Saturday about 6 o'clock in the afternoon, in a sulky, for the purpose of purchasing some goods at the store of Murdoch McLeod, of Orwell, where he remained until about 8½ o'clock. When on his way home he was pitched off his seat in consequence of a deep ditch or rut in the road, and his legs getting jammed in the spring, they being elliptic, and falling under the sulky, the horse took fright, and he was dragged some two miles, his clothes having been literally torn from his body, the back of his head beaten in, and his shoulders broken. When the horse reached home, his mother was the first to discover him on the sulky with his legs fastened in the spring, which required the efforts of two men to extricate him, but life was extinct. The Verdict of the Jury was accidental death. We are informed that the funeral of young Hayden was, perhaps, the most largely attended of any that ever took place in Vernon River.

On Wednesday last a fatal accident occurred in Charlottetown harbor. Mr. Owen P. Trainor,—of the Post Office—with two companions, was out sailing, when a squall struck and capsized the boat. Trainor's companions succeeded in getting upon the bottom of the boat, and were, shortly after the accident, rescued, but he, poor fellow, got caught under her, and was drowned. His body was not recovered till this morning. James Merry (a boatman) and another were, about half-past eight o'clock, rowing in the harbor when they saw it floating down stream. They drew it into their boat, and brought it to Queen's wharf. It was conveyed to Mr. Trainor's house in Pownal Street, where an inquest was held by Coroner Beer. The Jury returned a verdict of accidental drowning.

The deceased was the son of Mr. Michael Trainor, Preventive officer at this port. He was one of the most popular assistants in the Post Office, and he was greatly beloved by his relatives and friends. His amiable and obliging manners rendered him a general favorite.

Early on Saturday morning the Police Marshal—and one or two assistants—in search of the body of poor Trainor—picked up the body of James McCulloch, a truckman, generally known by the nickname of Jack of Clubs. The unfortunate man had, probably, committed suicide. For several months he has been in low spirits, and more than once was heard to threaten self-destruction. An inquest was held, and a verdict of "Found drowned" rendered. We regret to report a most disgraceful occurrence in connection with this sad case. The body was allowed to lay upon the wharf exposed to the sun, and to the gaze of all who happened to be in the vicinity from half-past eight in the morning till half-past one in the afternoon. It might have remained longer, had not one or two disgusted citizens protested against the scandalous outrage.

On Saturday, the 15th inst, two men named, respectively, John Potts and John Jackson, fell from the shaft of Foord Pit Albion Mines, Pictou, a distance of nine hundred feet. The mutilated bodies were brought to the surface in the evening. An inquest was held, and a verdict of accidental death rendered.

A WONDERFUL ENTERPRISE.

The name of M. Lesseps, made famous by the gratifying success which followed the great undertaking of cutting a channel from the waters of the Mediterraneum to those of the Red Sea, thus rendering unnecessary the long and dangerous voyage round the Cape of Good Hope, and shortening the road to India, bids fair to achieve a still greater lustre from the other great enterprises, with which, from time to time, it is associated. The energy and ability which must have been required to carry through to a successful completion a work pronounced impracticable by an engineer of such eminence as Stephenson, could not long rest content with the laurels won by one great achievement. It is characteristic of the man, too, that every scheme which has emanated from him, has been built on the same immense scale. The ideas formed in the brain of this wonderful Frenchman, are giants compared with which the thoughts of other men are as pigmies. Were he to build a church it would be a St. Peter's. His every task is something that ordinary men would shrink from, yet their vastness is not their best feature. The latest project which M. Lesseps has given to the world is nothing less than adding a new sea to the continent of Africa. It has been tolerably certain that the vast deserts which disfigure the interior of Algeria, were at some distant period covered by the waters of the Mediterranean. In a long course of years, by gradual accretion, the channels through which the waters were supplied became choked up, and the intense heat of the sun together with the peculiar character of the soil, speedily changed the aspect of the country to what it now presents. The proposition of M. Lessep's, which is endorsed by the Geographical Society of France, is to re-open one of those long closed channels, a work of a much less onorous nature than the construction of the Suez Canal, and of comparatively trifling expense, and to allow the waters to flow in again over their old bed. The benefits which will result from the consummation of this project it is difficult to foresee. It is believed, however, that the connecting of these great deserts into an inland sea, will have such an effect upon the productiveness of the place to which its waters will give an easy access, as will abundantly repay the French Government for the outlay with which it will be attended. The lack of any means of access to navigable waters in the interior of Africa has long been recognized as the principal obstacle which stands in the way of the opening up of that country to the trade and civilizing influences of Europe. If M. Lesseps has devised a means of overcoming this difficulty, and of opening up a new field for commercial enterprise, as well as of solving many old geographical problems, he will have earned the gratitude of the whole human race.—*Halifax Citizen.*

MR. BEECHER'S STATEMENT.

THE Beecher-Tilton Scandal has reached a crisis. On the 13th inst., Mr. Beecher made his "statement." The tide of this "open pool of corruption"—as Beecher himself terms it—will now gradually subside. The 'deadly vapors' will disperse; and the moral atmosphere around Brooklyn will become clearer and more wholesome.

Mr. Beecher commenced his 'statement' by reaffirming the explicit and comprehensive denial of criminality which he had before given. He then went on to say that "Four years ago Theodore Tilton fell from one of the proudest editorial chairs in America, where he represented the cause of religion, humanity and patriotism, and in a few months thereafter became the associate and representative of Victoria Woodhull and her strange cause." He epitomises Tilton's life, from his cardinal intimacy with him at the commencement of his career, and tells of his (Beecher's) 'lamentation and sorrowful, but hopeful affection for him during the period of his initial wanderings from truth and virtue,' and of his growing conviction that his perpetual blunders rendered his recovery impossible. Mr. Beecher declares—"I can now see he is and has been, from the beginning of this difficulty, a selfish and reckless schemer, pursuing a plan of mingled good and hatred, and weaving about me a network of suspicions, misunderstandings, plots and lies to which my own innocent words and acts—nay, even my thoughts of kindness toward him have been made to contribute." It appears that the close friendship of Beecher and Tilton was first interrupted in 1866—when the latter made a series of violent attacks upon the former through the columns of the *Independent* newspaper, of which Tilton was editor. Their social relations, however, continued kindly; and as late as 1869, Tilton invited Beecher to visit his house, saying—"I wish you would look in and see that Libby is not lonesome or does not want anything," or words to that effect. Never by word or sign (says Mr. Beecher) did Tilton complain of my visits in his family until after he began to fear that the *Independent* would be taken from him, nor did he break out in violence until the evening of his dispossession from both papers, the *Independent* and the Brooklyn *Union*, owned by Mr. Bowen. In the latter part of July, 1870, Mrs. Tilton was sick, and at her request, I visited her. She seemed much depressed, but gave me no hint of any trouble having reference to me. I cheered her as best I could, and prayed with her. Just before leaving—this was our last interview before the trouble broke out in the family; I describe it because it was the last and its character has a bearing upon a later part of my story. Concerning all my other visits, it is sufficient to say that *at no interview which took place between Mrs. Tilton and myself did anything occur which might not have occurred with perfect propriety between a brother and sister, between a father and child, or between a man of honor and the wife of his best friend, nor did anything ever happen which she or I ought to conceal from her husband.*

After giving reasons for the removal of Tilton from the editorial chair of the *Independent*, Mr. Beecher proceeds:

After Mrs. Tilton's return from the West in December, 1870, a young girl whom Mrs. Tilton had taken into the family, educated, and treated like their own child, whose testimony, I understand, is before the Committee, was sent to me with an urgent request that I would visit Mrs. Tilton at her mother's. She said that Mrs. Tilton had left her home and gone to her mother's in consequence of the ill-treatment of her husband. She then gave an account of what she had seen of cruelty and abuse on the part of the husband that shocked me, and yet more when, with downcast look, she said that Mr. Tilton had visited her chamber in the night and sought her consent to his wishes. I immediately visited Mrs. Tilton at her mother's, and received an account of her home life and of the despotism of her husband, and of the management of a woman whom he had made housekeeper, which seems like a nightmare dream. The question was whether she should go back or separate for ever from her husband. I asked permission to bring my wife to see them, whose judgment in all domestic relations I thought better than my own, and accordingly a second visit was made. The result of the interview was that my wife was extremely indignant towards Tilton, and declared that no consideration on earth would induce her to remain an hour with a man who had treated her with an hundredth part of such insult and cruelty. I felt as strongly as she did, but hesitated, as I always do, at giving advice in favor of a separation. It was agreed that my wife should give her final advice at another visit. The next day, when ready to go, she wished a final word, but there was company and the children were present, and I wrote on a scrap of paper, 'I incline to think that your view is right, and that a separation and settlement of support will be wisest, and that in his present desperate state her presence near him is far more likely to produce hatred than her absence.' Mrs. Tilton did not tell me that my presence had anything to do with this trouble, nor did she let me know that on the July previous he had extorted from her a confession of excessive affection for me. On the evening of December 27th, 1870, Mr. Bowen, on his way home, called at my house and handed me a letter from Mr. Tilton. It was, as nearly as I can remember, in the following terms:

"HENRY WARD BEECHER, — For reasons which you explicitly know, and which I forbear to state, I demand that you withdraw from the pulpit and quit Brooklyn as a residence.

(Signed)

THEODORE TILTON."

I read it over twice and turned to Bowen and said, "This man is crazy; this is sheer insanity," and other like words. Bowen professed to be ignorant of the contents, and I handed him the letter to read. We at once fell into a conversation about Mr. Tilton, during which Bowen said Tilton had been reduced from the position of editor of the *Independent* to that of a contributor because his religious views were ruining the paper, the conversation resulting in the opinion that Bowen could not retain relations with Tilton, Bowen derided Tilton's letter and promised his friendship to me, and Tilton was subsequently removed from the *Union*.

Mr. Beecher goes on to say that he felt unhappy at Tilton's disaster, 'as his affairs did not promise that sympathy and strength which makes one's house, as mine has been in times of adversity, a refuge and a tower of defence.'

Mr. Beecher continues—

"On the 29th of December, 1870, Mr. Tilton having learned that I had replied to his threatening letter by expressing such an opinion of him as to set Mr. Bowen finally against him, and bring him face to face with immediate ruin, extorted from his wife, then suffering from a severe illness, a document incriminating me, and prepared an elaborate attack on me. On Tuesday evening, Dec. 30, 1870, about 7 o'clock, Mr. Francis D. Moulton called at my house, and with earnestness said: "I wish you to go with me to see Mr. Tilton." I replied that I could not then, as I was just going to my prayer meeting. With the most positive manner he said, "You must go. Somebody else will take care of the meeting." I went with him, not knowing what trouble agitated him, but vaguely thinking that I might now learn the solution of the recent threatening letter. On the way I asked what was the reason of this visit, to which he replied that Mr. Tilton would inform me, or words to that effect. On entering his house Moulton locked the door, saying something about not being interrupted. He requested me to go into the front chamber over the parlour. I was under the impression that Mr. Tilton was going to pour out upon me his anger for colleaguing with Bowen, and for the advice of separation given to his wife. I wished Mr. Moulton to be with me, as a witness, but he insisted that I should go by myself. Mr. Tilton received me coldly but calmly. After a word or two, standing in front of his house, he began a set oration. He charged me, in substance, with acting for a long time in an unfriendly spirit, that I had sought his downfall, and spread injurious rumors about him, was using my place and influence to undermine him, had advised Mr Bowen to dismiss him, and much more that I cannot remember. He then declared that I had injured him in his family relations, had joined with his mother-in-law in producing discord in his house, had advised a separation, had alineated his wife's affections from him, had led her to love me more than any living being, had corrupted her moral nature, and taught her to be insincere, lying, and hypocritical, and he ended by charging that I had made wicked proposals to her. Until he had reached this I had listened with some contempt, under the impression that he was attempting to bully me. On making the last charge, he produced a paper purporting to be a certified statement of a previous confession made to him by his wife of her love for me, and that I had made proposals to her of an impure nature; he said that this confession had been made to him in July, six months previous, that his sense of honor and affection would not permit any such document to remain in existence, that he had burned the original and should now destroy the only copy, and he then tore the paper into small pieces. If I had been shocked at such a statement, I was absolutely thunderstruck when he closed the interview by requesting me to repair at once to his house, where he said Elizabeth was waiting for me, and learn from her lips the truth of his stories in so far as they concerned her. This fell like a thunderbolt upon me. Could it be possible that his wife, whom I regarded as the type of moral goodness, should have mode such false and atrocious statements? And yet, if she had not, how would he dare to send to her for confirmation of his charges? I went forth like a night-walker. I believe that Moulton went with me to the door of Tilton's house. The housekeeper, the same woman of whom Mrs. Tilton had complained, seemed to have been instructed by him, for she evidently expected me—showed me at once to Mrs. Tilton's room. Mrs. Tilton lay upon her bed, white as marble, with closed eyes as in a trance, and with her hands upon her bosom palm to palm, like one in prayer. She made no motion, and gave no sign of recognition of my presence. I sat down near her, and said: "Elizabeth, Theodore has been making very serious charges against me, and sent me to you for confirmation." She made no reply or sign; yet it was plain she was conscious and listening. I repeated some of his statements—that I had brought discord to the family, had alienated her from him, had sought to break up the family, had usurped his influences, and then, as well as I could, I added that he had said that I had made improper suggestions to her, and that she had admitted this fact to him last July. I said, "Elizabeth, have you made such statements?" She made no answer. I repeated the question. Tears ran down her cheeks and she very slightly bowed her head in acquiescence. I said, "You cannot mean that you have stated all that he has charged?" She opened her eyes, and began in a slow and feeble way to explain how sick she had been, how wearied out with importunity, that he had confessed his own alien loves, and said that he could not bear to think that she was better than he, that she might win him to reformation if she would confess that she had loved me more than him, and that they would repent and so on, with future concord, etc. I cannot give her language, but only the tenor of her representations. I received them impatiently. I spoke to her in the shortest language of her course. I said to her, "Have I ever made any improper advances to you?" She said, "No," Then I asked, "Why did you say so to your husband?" She seemed deeply distressed and said, "My friend,"—by that designation she almost always called me—"I am sorry, but I could not help it; what can I do?" I told her she could state in writing what she had now told me. She beckoned for her writing materials, which I handed her from the *secretaire* standing near by, and she sat up in the bed and wrote a brief counter statement. In a sort of postscript she denied explicitly that I had ever offered any improper solicitations to her, that being the only charge made against me by Mr. Tilton, or sustained by the statement about the confession which he had read to me. I dreamed of no worse charge at that time. Is it likely that with Mrs. Tilton's retractation in my pocket I should have thus stultified myself? On the next day, at evening, Mr. Moulton called at my house, and came up into my bedroom. He said Mrs. Tilton, on her husband's return to her after our interview, had informed him of what she had done, and that I had obtained her retractation. Moulton expostulated with me, and said the retractation under the circumstances would not mend matters, but only awaken fresh discord between husband and wife, and do great injury to Mrs. Tilton without helping me. Mrs. Tilton, he said, had already recanted in writing the retractation made to me, and of course there might be no end to these contradictions. Meanwhile Tilton had destroyed his wife's first letter, acknowledging the confession, and Mr. Moulton claimed that I had taken a mean advantage and made a dishonorable use of Theodore's request that I should visit her, in obtaining from her a written contradiction to a document not in existence. He said that all difficulties could be settled without any such papers. That I ought to give it up. He was under great excitement. He made no verbal threat, but he opened his overcoat, and with some emphatic remarks showed a pistol, which afterwards he took out and left on the bureau near which he stood. I gave the paper to him, and after a few moment's talk he left.

Mr Beecher was greatly distressed by Mrs. Tilton's conduct in this matter: but he supposed that she had been overborn with sickness, shattered in mind, and no longer responsible for her acts. His soul went out to her in pity. He blamed himself for imprudence and want of foresight, for he thought it was the result of her undue affection for him, and he could have borne any punishment if that poor child could but emerge from this cloud. He judged from Tilton's anger and fury that the charge made by him, and supported by the accusation of his wife, was to be publicly pressed against him, which might result in great disaster, if not absolute ruin. He considered his name, his church, and everything connected with him involved. He says, "My earnest desire to avoid public accusation, and the evils necessarily flowing from it has been one of the leading motive that must explain my action during those three or four years."

Mr. Moulton visited Beecher at this time, finding him in a sore distressed condition. Moulton seemed convinced that Beecher had been seeking Tilton's downfall, had with Bowen against him, and by his advice, had nearly destroyed his family. Mr. Beecher says he needed arguments to induce him to do or say anything to remedy the injury he believe he had been the active cause of. Moulton assured Beecher of Tilton's purity and faithfulness to his wife. Beecher accordingly felt convicted of slander in its meanest form, become terribly excited, felt his mind in danger of giving way, poured forth his heart in unrestrained grief and bitterness of self-accusation, but denying any intentional wrong. Moulton said if Tilton could feel assured of Beecher's friendliness, there would be no trouble in making a reconciliation. Mr. Beecher says:

I gave him leave to state to Theodore my feelings. He proposed that I should write a letter. I declined; but said that he could report our interview. He then prepared to make a memorandum of the talk, and sat down at my table and took down, as I supposed, a condensed report of my talk, for I went on still pouring out my wounded feelings over this great desolation in Tilton's family. It was not a dictation of sentence after sentence—he a mere amanuensis, and I composing for him. Mr. Moulton was putting into his own shape part of that which I was saying in my own manner with profuse explanation. This paper of Mr. Moulton's was a mere memorandum of points to be used by him in setting forth my feelings. That it contained matter and points derived from me, is without doubt, but they were put with sentences by him and expressed as he understood them, not as my words, but as hints of my figures and letters to be used by him in conversing with Mr. Tilton. He did not read the paper to me, nor did I read it, nor have I ever seen it or heard it read, that I remember, until the publication of Mr. Tilton's recent documents, and now reading it I see in it thoughts that point to the matter of my discourse, but it is not my paper, nor are those my sentences, nor is it a correct report of what I said. It is a mere string of hints hastily made by an unpractised writer, as helps to his memory in representing to Mr. Tilton how I felt towards his family. If more than this be claimed—if it be set forth as in any proper sense my letter—I then disown it and denounce it. Some of its sentences, and particularly that in which I am made to say that I had obtained Mrs. Tilton's forgiveness, I never could have said even in substance. I had not obtained, nor asked, any forgiveness from her, and nobody pretended that I had done so. Neither could I ever have said that I humbled myself before Tilton as before God, except in the same sense that, both to God and to the man I thought I had deeply injured, I humbled myself, as I certainly did; but it is useless to analyze a paper prepared, as this was. The remainder of my plain statement concerning it will be its comment. This document was written upon three separate half-sheets of letter paper. After it was finished Mr. Moulton asked me if I would sign it. "No, it is not my letter." He replied that it would have more weight if I would in some way indicate that he was authorized to explain my sentiments. I took my pen and at some distance below the writing, and upon the lower margin, I indicated that I had committed the document in trust to Mr. Moulton, and I signed the line thus written by me. A few words more as to its further fate. Mr. Moulton, of his own accord, said that after using it he would in two or three day bring the memorandum back to me, and he cautioned me about disclosing in any way that there was a difficulty between Mr. Tilton and me, as it would be injurious to Tilton to have it known that I had quarrelled with him, as well as to me to have rumors set afloat. I did not trouble myself about it until more than a year afterwards. When Tilton began to write up his case, of which hereafter, and was looking up documents, I wondered what was in the old memorandum, and desired to see it for greater certainty. So one day I suddenly asked Moulton for the memorandum, and said "You promised to return it to me." He seemed confused for a moment, and said, "Did I?" "Certainly," I answered. He replied that the paper had been destroyed. On my putting the question again, "That paper was burnt up long ago," he said; and during the next two years, in various conversations, of his own accord he spoke of it as destroyed. I had never asked for or authorized the destruction of this paper; but I was not allowed to know that the document was in existence until a distinguished editor in New York, within a few years past, assured me that Mr. Moulton had shown him the original, and that he had examined my signature to be sure of its genuineness. I know there was a copy of it since this statement was in preparation. While I rejected this memorandum as my work, or an accurate condensation of my statements, it does undoubtedly correctly represent that I was in profound sorrow, and that I blamed myself with great severity for the disasters of Tilton's family. I had not then the light that I now have. There was much then that weighed heavily on my heart and conscience which now weighs only on my heart. Soon after this I met Tilton at Moulton's house. Either Moulton was sick or was very late in rising, for he was in bed. The subject of my feelings and conduct towards Tilton was introduced. I made a statement of the motives under which I acted in counselling Bowen, of my feelings in regard to Tilton's family, disclaiming with horror the thought of wrong, and expressing a desire to do whatever lay in human power to remedy any evil I had occasioned, and to reunite his family. Tilton was sullen and silent. He played the part of an injured man; but Moulton said to Mr. Tilton, with intense emphasis, "That is all that gentlemen can say, and you ought to accept it. It is an honorable basis of reconciliation." This he repeated two or three times, and Tilton's countenance cheered up under Moulton's strong talk. We shook hands, and parted in a friendly way. Not very long afterwards Tilton asked me to his house, and said he should be glad to have the good old times renewed. I do not remember whether I ever took a meal after this under his roof, but I certainly was invited by him to renew my visits as formerly. I never resumed my intimacy with the family, but once or twice I went there soon after my reconciliation with Mr. Tilton, and at his request.

Mr. Beecher gives an account of a reconciliatory scene at Tilton's house in the presence of Tilton's wife, which Mr. Beecher now thinks was for effect, in order that he (Beecher) could be used to get money out of Bowen for Tilton, which the latter claimed was due him. Moulton lost no opportunity to present the kindest views of Tilton, but complained that Mrs. Tilton did not trust her husband or Moulton, and the latter urged Beecher to inspire confidence in Mrs. Tilton in Moulton, and lead her to take kindred views of Theodore. A letter with such intent was accordingly written to her on February 17th, 1871, of which a copy was furnished to the Committee.

Mr. Beecher said he had no recollection of seeing or hearing read the letter of Tilton, of February 7th, 1875.

In explanation of saying in his letter to Mrs. Tilton that he did not expect to be alive many days, Mr. Beecher states that he has felt as if he might be struck with apoplexy at any time during fifteen years.

Mr. Beecher then details the action of the Church relative to expunging Tilton's name from the rolls, and said the Woodhulls advertised in May, 1871, an article shadowing an account of a disturbance in Tilton's family; but this was delayed till November, 1872, ostensibly by Tilton's influence. During this time both Moulton and Tilton made a heroine of Mrs. Woodhull, and invited her to their houses.

Mr. Beecher had three interviews with Woodhull, at the last of which she threatened him because he declined to preside at one of her lectures at Steinway Hall, and both Tilton and Moulton made the most strenuous exertions to induce Beecher to identify himself with her. Mrs. Woodhull is denounced heartily by Mr. Beecher as the centre of everyting that was foul or vile, and he persistently resisted all efforts to identify himself with her.

Mr. Beecher says he gave a letter to Moulton which Mrs. Tilton wrote him, in which she states that her husband and herself were going west, and expressed the hope that a proposed interview between Tilton and Beecher would be productive of good. This letter Moulton has not allowed Beecher to see.

Mr. Beecher next gives an account of the tripartite treaty of concord, peace and amity, Bowen paying Tilton the $7,000 claimed. Subsequently, after that Mrs. Woodhull had endeavoured to obtain money out of Beecher and his wife: that woman published her version of the Tilton scandal, to which Tilton was believed to be in connivance.

Mr. Beecher refers to letters written by him, one of which was to Mr. Moulton, in which he refers to approaching death. He says he has been printed by Tilton in garbled form.

The tripartite treaty was against Beecher's judgment, and a patched up peace. He continues:

That I have grievously erred in judgment with this perplexed case, no one is more conscious than I am. I took the wrong path, and accepted a disastrous guidance in the beginning, and have indeed travelled on a rough and ragged edge in my prolonged efforts to suppress this scandal, which has at last spread so much desolation through the land; but I cannot admit that I erred in desiring to keep these matters out of sight. In this respect I appeal to you, and to all Christian men, to judge whether almost any personal sacrifice ought not to have been made rather than to suffer the morals of an entire community, and especially of the young, to be corrupted by the filthy details of scandalous falsehoods, daily iterated and amplified for the gratification of impure curiosity, and the demoralization of every child who is old enough to read.

The full truth of this history requires that one more fact should be told, especially as Mr. Tilton has invited it. Money has been obtained from me in the cause of these affairs in considerable sums, but I did not at first look upon the suggestions that I should contribute to Mr. Tilton's pecuniary wants as savouring of blackmail. This did not occur to me until I had paid perhaps $2,000. Afterwards I contributed at one time $5,000. After the money had been paid over in five $1,000 bills, to raise which I mortgaged the house I live in, I felt very much dissatisfied with myself about it. Finally a square demand and a threat were made to me by my confidential friend that if $5,000 more were not paid Tilton's charges would be laid before the public. This, I saw at once, was blackmail in its boldest form, and I never paid a cent of it, but challenged and requested the fullest exposure.

After the summer of 1873, I became inwardly satisfied that Tilton was inherently and inevitably a ruined man. I no longer trusted either his word or his honor. I came to feel that his kindness was but a snare, and his professions of friendship treacheries. He did not mean well by me, nor by his own household; but I suffered all the more on this account. As he had grown up under my influence and in my church, I could never free myself from a certain degree of responsibility for his misdoings, such as visits a father.

Mr. Beecher then gives the action of the church relative to the proceedings of the Investigating Committee. He states he wrote a letter of resignation, but did not send it in, as he considered it a self sacrifice which would not stop the trouble. He showed it, however, to Moulton, and thinks that possibly Moulton copied it. Beecher still has the original.

Mr. Beecher concludes as follows:—

Gentlemen of the Committee, in the note requesting your appointment, I asked that you should make a full investigation of all sources of information. You are witnesses that I have in no way influenced or interfered with your proceedings of duties. I have wished the investigation to be so searching that nothing could unsettle its results. I have nothing to gain by any policy of suppression or compromise. For four years I have borne and suffered enough, and I will not go a step further; I will be free. I will not walk under a rod or yoke. If any man would do me a favor, let him tell all he knows now. It is not mine to lay down the law of honor in regard to the use of other persons' confidential communications; but, in so far as my own writings are concerned, there is not a letter or document which I am afraid to have exhibited, and I authorize any, and call upon any living person to produce and present forthwith whatever writings they have of whatever source whatever. It is true, for the sake of decency and public morals, that this matter should be brought to an end. It is an open pool of corruption, exhaling deadly vapors. For six weeks the nation has risen up and sat down upon scandal. Not a great war or revolution could have filled the newspapers more than this question of domestic trouble magnified a thousandfold, and, like a sore spot on the human body, drawing to itself every morbid humor in the blood. Whoever is buried with it, it is time that this abomination should be buried below all touch or power of resurrection.

(Signed)

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

In his cross-examination, Mr. Beecher gave an emphatic denial to the charge that he had been found, with a flushed face, in Mrs. Tilton's bedroom. He declared that he had never admitted to Moulton, or Tilton, or to any other person, that he had ever held any relations with Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, or ever committed any act to, or with, or said any word to her, which would be unfit for a Christian to hold, do or say to the wife of his friend, or for a father to hold do or say to his daughter, or a brother with a sister. In answer to a question concerning his philosophy in the matter of marriage, Mr. Beecher said:—

I am not versed in the philosophy and cauistry of free love. I stand on the New England doctrine, in which I was brought up, that it is best for a man to have one wife, and that he stand by her, and that he do not meddle with his neighbors' wives. I abhor every manifestation of the free love doctrine that I have seen in the theory, and I abhor every advocate of the free love doctrine that I have known.

Mr Beecher after the statement declared that he felt as if a load had been taken off his mind. He has gone to the White Mountains, to drive away all his troubles. The public will, we think, judge his statement a satisfactory one. Mr. Beecher's explanation of his letters as published, Mrs. Tilton's recantation of the confession to her husband, the proved untruthfulness of Mr. Moulton's declarations that Beecher had confessed the crime—are three strong links in the evidence; and the people of his Church and of America, will, we believe, acquit the great preacher of the crime charged against him.

INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

WE trust that the following Appeal of the Directors of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Halifax, will be handsomely responded to by the citizens of Charlottetown.

MR. HUTTON, Superintendent of the Institution, will be here in a few days to solicit contributions. He has special claims upon us, for our deaf mutes have largely benefitted by his training. During the past year four deaf mutes from Charlottetown, and several from other parts of the Island were under Mr. HUTTON'S care.

APPEAL TO THE FRIENDS OF DEAF MUTE EDUCATION, BY THE DIRECTORS OF THE INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, HALIFAX.

SEVENTEEN years have passed away since the Halifax Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in the obscurity and feebleness of an infant cause, made its first appeal to the sympathy and liberality of the public, in behalf of the benighted deaf mutes of these Provinces, for whose intellectual and moral training no provision previously existed. Encouraged at that time by a generous response both from private and Legislative bounty, the Directors, trusting in the guidance of an over-ruling Providence, assumed the responsibility of purchasing suitable premises and making arrangements for the establishment and maintenance of an efficient Institution.

Without any extraordinary or special efforts to secure funds, the stream of voluntary liberality and legislative bounty has continued to flow towards its support down to the present time, if not in volume adequate to all the necessities of the work, yet sufficient to make the history of the Institution, during the last sixteen years, one of quiet but of steady and progressive usefulness, its fruits being visible in almost every part of our own and neighbouring Provinces, in scores of deaf mutes brought from a state of practical heathenism, from mental and moral darkness, to the position of intelligent, virtuous, happy and useful members of society. Twice in the history of the Institution, in 1859 and 1863, it was found necessary to enlarge our accomodations, for which the needful means were not wanting in response to the proper appeal. Eleven years ago the Directors expended a large sum in additions and alterations required by the growth of the Institution. And now the time has again arrived when the sanitary and general welfare of the establishment committed to their care, calls for improved accommodations on a larger scale than has hitherto been attempted.

For some years past, the Institution, while enjoying a degree of freedom from serious sickness rarely experienced in such institutions, has suffered from the effects of overcrowding and the lack of hospital accommodations. As the consequence of this, when last spring a case or two of diptheria appeared among the pupils, in order to secure the proper insolation and treatment of the disease, and prevent its spreading, it was found necessary to break up the school and send the pupils to their homes, to the interruption of their studies and the deteriment of the Institution.

The matter has been earnestly pressed on their attention by the medical officer and Principal of the Institution, and the Directors feel that no time should be lost in providing as far as possible for future emergencies of a similar kind that may arise.

They have accordingly resolved to proceed at once with the needful buildings. Plans have been prepared and the contract taken for the extension and elevation of the wings of the present building to the height uniform with the centre, including several other important alterations indispensible to the efficiency of the institution. The cost of the work, which is to be finished by the first of September next, will be about Five Thousand Dollars.

The Directors have not the funds in hand, to meet the heavy expense of this undertaking, but, convinced of its necessity, and trusting in Him who has the hearts of all men in his hands, and who has thus far blessed their efforts they confidently appeal to the Christian community throughout Nova Scotia and the other Provinces, which have shared in the benefits of the Institution during the last seventeen years, to provide the means now required thus to extend and perpetuate the blessing of education to the "children of silence" within our borders.

Subscriptions will be thankfully received by Dr. Parker, Chairman of the Board; Geo. H. Starr, Esq., Treasurer; the Secretary; and Mr. Hutton, Principal of the Institution.

At the request of the Directors, Mr. Hutton will shortly undertake a personal canvas for subscriptions in the principal towns of the Province; and with the experience of the past in view, the Directors feel that it is quite superfluous to bespeak for him a courteous and liberal reception.

D. McN. PARKER, M. D. *Chairman.*

J. C. COCHRAN, D. D. *Sec'y of the Board.*

August. 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MARKET HALL.

FOR A SHORT SEASON, COMMENCING

Tuesday Ev'ng, Aug. 25.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN SENSATION,

M'LLE

ANNIE DE MONTFORD

The Psychological Star,

Pronounced by the Public and Press of Great Britain, the Canadas and United States, to be the Most Renowned LADY ELECTRO-BIOLOGIST of the age, in her numerous striking and

BEAUTIFUL EXPERIMENTS, FEATS AND WONDERS IN

Psychology and Mental Magnetism.

Admission, 25 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents. For full particulars and "Opinions of the Press," see our *Daily Paper*.

ALF. J. RIEL, Agent.

Aug. 17, 1874.

REGATTA.

A REGATTA, under the auspices of the Hillsborough Boating Club, will come off in Charlottetown Harbor, about the middle of SEPTEMBER, prox., when, in addition to PRIZES for all the usual Races, the MEDAL offered by the Governor General will be competed for.

Full particulars and Prize List will be published early next week.

By order, J. E. HASZARD, Secretary, H. B. C.

Ch'town, August 24, 1874. all city papers 1i.

NOTICE.

To Merchants and Importers.

IN making out entries for the Customs, all goods paying the same rate of duty are to be classified together, the values in sterling and currency, and the duty at each rate added up, and a grand total made of the whole, both sterling, currency, and duty. Outport collectors will please note this regulation.

D. CURRIE, Collector.

Customs, Ch'town, Aug. 24. 1874. 1in

TO THE TRADE!

THE Subscribers have in Stock the following GOODS, which they offer to the Trade in bond or duty paid, for Cash or approved Credit—

Chests Superior Black TEA,
Half-chests do do do,
Boxes do do do,
Casks Port & Sherry WINE,
Casks Hennessey's BRANDY,
Casks Pinette, Castillion & Co., do,
Casks Campbeltown's WHISHEY,
Casks Old Rye WHISKEY,
Cases Old Tom GIN,
Cases SCOTCH WHISKEY,
Cases Hennessey's BRANDY,
Cases Martell's do,
Cases CHAMPAGNE,
Cases GINGERETTE,
Cases RASPBERRY SYRUP,
Barrels WALNUT,
Barrels Washing SODA,
Barrels CURRANTS,
Barrels Crushed SUGAR,
Barrels FLOUR,
Kegs Baking SODA,
Kegs CREAM TARTER,
Kegs Cohan's STARCH,
Kegs White and Bleak LEAD,
Kegs NAILS,
Tins Black PEPPER,
Tins Ground CLOVES,
Tins Ground GINGER,
Tins BAKING POWDER,
Boxes Liverpool SOAP,
Boxes Canadian SOAP,
Boxes TOBACCO,
Boxes Valentia RAISINS,
Boxes COFFEE, Roast and Ground,
Boxes T. D. PIPES,
Boxes CANDLES.
Bags RICE,
Crates Earthenware (assorted,)
Puncheons MOLASSES,
Puns RUM,
Casks Kerosene OIL,
Corn BROOMS,
PAILS,
Nixey's Black LEAD,
Shoe BLACKING,
CIGARS,
Tons of IRON, assorted sizes.

Agents for Intercolonial COAL Mining Company, Pictou, N. S.

MCDONALD & OWEN.

August 15.—4i

NOTICE.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE, August 14th, 1874.

PARTIES not applying personally for Warrants or Cheques at this office are requested to furnish WRITTEN ORDERS to their Agents, as, *under no circumstances*, will payment be made without such WRITTEN ORDER. The attention of Teachers, whose parents are in the habit of calling for their Cheques, is particularly requested to this notice.

WILLIAM C. DESBRISAY.

August 17, 1874. 2in

Wool Wanted,

TWENTY-FIVE TONS, for which I will pay the highest Market rate.

G. C. CARMAN, 11 Exchange Building, Queen St., Ch'town.

Aug. 17, 1874. 2in

FEATHERS WANTED!!

THE highest Cash price given for any quantity of good FEATHERS, at BUTCHER'S Warerooms.

[Aug. 17, 1874.—3m]

QUEEN SQUARE TAILORING DEPOT!

Notice to Customers!

The subscriber having secured the services of

MR. CHISHOLM,

late of Halifax, N. S., is prepared to furnish, as usual, at the shortest notice,

Gentlemen's & Youths CLOTHING

Of Every Description,

IN THE NEWEST STYLES.

GOOD FIT AND *Satisfaction Guaranteed* TO ALL.

ON HAND, A STOCK OF THE MOST

Fashionable and Desirable Goods! IN THE MARKET.

JOS. A. McDONALD.

Ch'town, Aug. 3, 1874.—4i

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Another Land Sale.

I WILL sell at Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the FIRST of day SEPTEMBER next, at 2 o'clock, p. m., commencing

In the Field East of the Convent

50 BUILDING LOTS,

in different parts of the town of Summerside.

Plans may be seen at my office.

There is no Mortgage or incumberance of any kind on these lots.

Terms liberal.

RICHARD HUNT.

August 24, 1874.—till sale

WANTED,

A SITUATON AS

SALESMAN OR BOOKKEEPER.

Can secure for employer an extensive country patronage. Please address P. O. Box 184.

[Aug. 24, 1874.—tf]

Postponed Time for Receiving Tenders for Gov't Wotk.

ON account of making alterations in the following contracts, the time for receiving Tenders will be extended till Saturday, the 12th September, noon, for Stanley, Crooked Creek, Found's and DeSable Bridges.

R. WEEKS, S. P. W.

Aug. 24, 1874.

PRESSES, TYPE, PRINTING MATERIALS, &c., &c.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN, the whole of the PRESSES, TYPES, PRINTING MATERIALS, &c., &c., formerly belonging to the ISLANDER OFFICE, and now in the possession of the undersigned. The above will be disposed of at a very moderate figure, as the premises on which they are now deposited are required for another purpose.

JOHN INGS.

Water Street, Aug. 17, 1874.—3w

Tea, Flour, &c.

JUST RECEIVED from London, per Ship *James Duncan*—

53 chests TEA very Superior,
In Store,
500 bbls very Choice Family FLOUR,
40 kegs Twist TOBACCO,
75 boxes Cavendish do,

J. & T. MORRIS.

Aug. 17, 1874. 2in

Mackerel Wanted.

I WILL pay the highest price for any quantity of MACKEREL, delivered in Charlottetown.

P. S. MACGOWAN.

51 Water Street, August 12, 1874.—4i

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Secretary of the Board of Works till Saturday the 29th inst., from parties willing to contract with the Government to repair Pownal Bay Wharf. The completion of this contract to extend to the first day of September, 1875.

ALSO.

Tenders will be received by the same party till same date, from persons willing to contract with the Government to make repairs on Stanley Bridge.

ALSO.

For repairing Crooked Creek Bridge, Rustico.

Specifications will be left as follows: For Pownal Bay Wharf, with J. R. Moore, Esq., Commissioner. For Stanley Bridge, with G. R. Garret, Esq. For Crooked Creek Bridge, with Alex. McMillan, Esq.

The signatures of two responsible persons willing to become bound for the faithful performance of the work to accompany each tender. Board is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

RICHARD WEEKS, S. P. W.

Ch'town, Aug. 17, 1874.

WANTED.

Two Thousand five Hundred Persons,

WITH

Good Appetites and Robust Constitutions

TO

Eat, Drink & be Merry

AT THE

MONTAGUE TEA PARTY

On Tuesday, 25th inst.

THE young Ladies and Gents of Montague and vicinity say that their motto is "Welcome to all," and that this Tea is going to surpass all others hitherto given. The "OLD FOLKS AT HOME" say the same.

Should any person ask where you are going on the 25th inst., don't be backward in telling them—

"TO THE MONTAGUE TEA PARTY

Hurrah for a Good Time!

AUG. McINNIS, Sec'y

Montague Bridge, Aug. 10,—3i

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY

FIRE AND LIFE.

Invested Funds, 1st Jan'y., 1874,	$21,628,356
Deposited with Receiver General of Canada,	162,800
Other Investments in Dominion of Canada,	267,091

FAIR RATES.

Prompt & Liberal Settlements.

Insurance against Fire effected upon Private Residences, Household Furniture and Farm Properties, for

One, Three or more years, At Reduced Rates.

Office—Great George Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

R. R. FITZGERALD, Agent

WM. DUNLOP, Special Agent

Ch'town, July 27, 1874.—6m

NEW GOODS AT THE BRITISH WAREHOUSE, Queen Square.

The Subscribers have received per Steamer *Prince Edward*,

A NEW SUPPLY OF British & Foreign MERCHANDIZE!

WHICH IS

Now Being Opened!

and will be ready for inspection in a few days, and offered for sale at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

W. & A. BROWN.

CLOCKS,

A Great Variety at W. W. WELLNER'S.

Aug. 17, 1874. 6in