

right and left. He continued: "I don't remember any visit to Mr. Tilton while Mrs. Carey was there, or any other when Mrs. Tilton sat on my knee or lap. I don't remember that she ever addressed me as 'my father,' or 'dear father.' She always called me 'Mr. Beecher,' or 'my friend,' or 'sir,' when she was addressing me.

During their residence at 174 Livingstone street from 1866 to 1870, my visits on an average were from once in ten days to once in three weeks. My visits there were not often or more than thirteen times in a year. During these visits my manner was much the same as in my own home. They kept an open house and allowed their friends the utmost freedom. The children were almost always present at these visits. They were inconsiderable part of my visits, and sometimes they secured the visits altogether. Our conversations were of various kinds: of books, literature, and above all, of Theodora Tilton. [Sensation.] Mrs. Tilton's manner of speaking of her husband was kind and eulogistic. When she disclosed the religious differences between them, I was much surprised. She recalled me in regard to her duty to her husband and children. She asked me if it was right to bring up children to a parent who seemed to have a doubt of the truth of the Bible, and disbelieve in the divinity of Christ." Witness thought this was about 1868. When he first became acquainted with Mrs. Tilton, he was chiefly struck by her simplicity of manner, and during her domestic trials was impressed by her religious nature. She was always talking of her husband, and appeared devoted to him. Her feelings toward witness were as her pastor and friend. He never thought she displayed any sympathy or closer affection. He had the most respect and affection for her as a Christian woman, wife and mother, but no affection in any other connection.

Up to December, 1870, there had never been any undue familiarity between them. He never directly or indirectly made an improper proposition to her. "I never had any favors from her. It would be impossible with such a woman. I never had any carnal intercourse or connection during that time with Mrs. Tilton."

a good deal more, but I cannot recollect. The interview lasted, it seemed to me, ten hours. I really lasted, I think, about half an hour. I put the retraction in my pocket. I spoke to Mrs. Tilton with some severity during the interview, and was sorry afterwards I did so. Then I left the house, but saw nobody there, and went to Moulton's. Saw him there, and he asked me if I saw Mrs. Tilton. I think I informed him I had seen her, and I said I was going home. He suggested going with me, and attended me to my house.

There was some conversation between us on the way. I think about the Bowen letter and Bowen's treatment of Tilton. He did all the talking and I answered him in monosyllables. We reached the house about 9 or 10; have no method of fixing the time, except by the length of interview.

The Court here took the usual recess. During Beecher's narration of the interview he seemed much affected. His voice was husky at times, and he spoke in tremulous tones, and great tears stood in his eyes. The spectators also were deeply moved. When Beecher stepped down from the witness stand, he at once went to Mrs. Tilton, and had a conversation with her, lasting some fifteen minutes.

New York, April 2.—Beecher was asked if Moulton had said anything to him about his having procured from Mrs. Tilton what the witness knew to be a lie, or what he (Moulton) was justified in calling a lie, or whether any such charge was made or expressed to him. To all of these questions he answered emphatically, "No." Witness was asked if Moulton said to him, with reference to his getting the letter of retraction, "That was a distinct and, if I recollect right, a repeated statement on his part that it was bad policy obtaining it in peace and harmony between us two was the end in view."

Witness was asked if he told Moulton that he considered his sexual intercourse with Mrs. Tilton as a natural expression of his love for her, as words were used. Answer: "No, sir, nothing of the kind. That language is simply impossible to me."

Did you say that you were justified in it on account of the love you held for her, and when you knew she held for you? "No, sir, no such thing." The topic didn't come into the conversation. He did not say his life was ended, nor did he say that if he had fallen, it was through love, nor through Mr. Beecher. I don't see how you could have erred as you have; I don't understand it; you have had criminal intercourse with Mrs. Tilton, and you go down and you get this paper; I don't see how you could perform two such acts."

and the coupletion that he (witness) was seeking his ruin. Moulton said, write those statements or some of them to Tilton. A first witness thought he would, but he was in a whirl and could not.

Moulton then proposed to write them himself, and Moulton sat down and began to write. Witness continued talking rapidly and amplified what he had said, while Moulton wrote. When he got through with the memorandum it was about 5 o'clock and the bell rang for tea. Moulton rose and gathered up the papers, which, as though it was a sort of afterthought, he said, you would better sign this. Witness replied: "No, I cannot sign a letter that I have not written." "Well, but," said he, "it won't have any influence with Tilton if your name is not on it." "But," said I, "this is your memorandum. You take that and talk on these points to Tilton, and tell him what you have heard here and what you believe you; you are his friend." "Well," he says, "it will be a great deal better if you put your name to it, and so at the edge of the paper nearly as reports as I could from the text, I signed my name to the statement that I committed to Moulton in confidence, and at that time I think he gathered the papers up, made some remark of gratitude, and left. He did not read it before signing it, nor was it read to him. Moulton said it was a more memorandum, and after he had used it he would either return it to Beecher or burn it.

The interview was in no way a condemnation on Moulton's part, and he frequently said to Beecher he took too much blame to himself; that with care the household and family relations might be restored.

New York, March 31.—Mrs. Mary E. Perkins, sister of H. W. Beecher, was next. The witness testified that she spent the winter of 1871-2 with her brother, going there in December, 1871, and staid till April, 1872. Was in the habit of receiving her brother's guests, but did not in that winter see Mrs. Tilton. The first week in June, 1873, while witness was at her son's house in Roxbury, Mass., her brother Henry came on the first Thursday of the month (witness thought the 5th of June) and took her on a visit to ex-Governor Claflin's, at Newburyport. On the second Sunday in June her brother preached in Murray's church, Boston. Witness heard him. He stayed at Newtonville about a week and was not in New York during that visit, nor away three enough to half way there. This closed the examination.

Examined by Beecher resumed witness first related the circumstances of Bessie Turner's visit to him in December, 1870, when she came to Mrs. Morris' request. He could only give the substance of what passed. She said she was told to ask him to go down to see Mrs. Tilton at her mother's house, as she had left her husband on account of his ill treatment of her, never to return. She said she was coquise in her violence; that he had struck her (Bessie) once or twice, and that he had sought her company in her bed, and told her that such expressions of love were as natural as kissing and caressing.

He was next questioned about his visits to Tilton's house. He remembered little Paul's death. Witness was suffering from pain at the time, but went down and saw Mr. and Mrs. Tilton at the time of Edith's birth. He did not remember making any particular visits or making any gifts of flowers during the summer. He used to bring Tilton baskets of flowers from his fa, and distribute them

received of \$500 from Jas. Lick, with a promise of more.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—It is rumored that the difficulty between Mr. Lick and his trustees is likely to be settled. The report is that in order to avoid the hazards and sentimental litigation an arrangement is on foot, by virtue of which the trustees and Mr. Lick will join in the execution of a deed to new trustees, which deed will justly and securely guard the public interests vested under the original trust, and at the same time make adequate provision for Mr. Lick's relatives.

YREKA, March 31.—The Journal this morning contains an account of a fatal shooting affray between Indians on Klamath river, one of them being a boy formerly working for Dick Humphries. He had the reputation of being a desperate character, and three other Indians sought him with a view of putting him out of the way. On meeting a fight ensued with rifles, Dick's boy putting a ball through the head of one of the assailants, who fired at the same moment, the ball passing through the boy's body. Both died instantly. The other Indians mutilated the body of Dick's boy and cut his throat. Head Indians are asking steps to administer Indian justice to the survivors.

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STATE NEWS. Three vessels, in the lumber trade, are now taking in cargoes at the wharves, and another is daily expected.