The Centre Reporter,

FRED. KURTZ.....Editor.

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Centre Hall, Pa., July 30, 1874.

TERMS.—$2 per year, in advance, 2,50 when not paid in advance.
Advertisements 20c per line for three insertions, and for 6 and 12 months by special contract.

Another Lytle-Chambers Scheme.

We have just been informed that letters have been sent out to leading democrats, with the name of the editor of this paper to them, stating that we are a candidate for Assembly. All such letters are base forgeries, and were gotten up by and in the interest of a candidate and clique who apologized for and defended the Lytle-Chambers forgery. The object is to mislead democrats into voting instructions for the editor of this paper for Assembly, so as to cut up the vote of other candidates and thus aid one on this side who generally drills with a clique at Bellefonte; and 2nd, to make us appear in the light of a secret, scheming candidate, and thus draw upon us the enmity of the other candidates now in the field. Every one can easily discern where such things originate and in whose behalf the forgery is worked. We have written no such letter or letters whatever, nor authorized any one to do so. One of these forged letters was sent to our friend Col. Rishel, of Gregg, and we understand to a number of others.

The best evidence of this letter being a forgery is, that it is legible, whereas if it were written by us, Col. Rishel could scarce make head nor tail out of it. The Col. has promised to send it to us, and, will publish the forged epistle next week.

The democracy of the entire state are calling upon our district to elect Mr. Wallace to the senate, where he has been the able democratic leader for a number of years. His presence there at this time is all the more important, in view of the legislation needed to conformity with the new Constitution. No man in the state is so well-fitted for the place as Mr. Wallace, his experience, ripe statesmanship, known integrity, and disgust for rings, have centered upon him the eyes of every honest democrat and republican in Pennsylvania and hence they hope for his return to the senate by the honest and upright voters of the district composed of the counties of Centre, Clearfield and Clinton. Mr. Wallace, in his entire career as a senator has devoted all his talents and energies to the enactment of wholesome laws, and for the good of the people. He never cast a vote or supported a measure that had about it the odor of corruption. He always battled and defeated such schemes, thus taking the same stand in favor of right in the senate as Mr. Orvis did in the House. For this the people of our state call upon the district to elect Wm. A. Wallace to the senate.

Clearfield county will pronounce for him at her delegate elections.

Clinton county will instruct her delegates for Mr. Wallace.

Will Centre listen to the demands of the people and follow the good example of the sister counties of the district?

Democrats of Centre, can you do a nobler act than cast your instructions for Mr. Wallace? If you vote for instructions for Senator, on the day of the delegate election, will you remember that duty to your party, and to the state, demands that you vote to instruct for Wm. A. Wallace for Senator?

We see from the Legisburg Journal, the democratic organ of Union county, that the democracy of that county will not present a candidate for congress, and that the leading democrats in Union county conceed the nomination to Mackey. An effort had been made to get out a candidate there, by suggesting the name of Judge Walls, but the judge had too good sense to be led into such a scheme. An effort was also made to get out a candidate in Elk, and a "prominent editor of Centre county" wrote a letter to Mr. Hall, of Elk, advising him to be a candidate, but Mr. Hall and the democrats up there know that the nomination right-fully belongs to Col. Mackey, and hence Elk county could not be led into a schismatic scheme against the choice of the people of the district, L. A. Mackey.

The Elk Co. Gazette publishes an able article in favor of Col. Mackey, for Congress. It is seldom the people of a district are so earnest in desiring the nomination of any gentlemen, as in the case of Mr. Mackey. His splendid run a few years ago showed who he was: We will copy the article of the Gazette in our next.

That staunch old democratic organ the Erie Observer calls upon the democracy of this district to elect Mr. Wallace to the senate. This is the voice of the unanimous democracy of the State. We trust Centre county will know her duty to herself, the State and to one of her noblest sons.

The New York Sun draws a lesson from Beecher's downfall by which those who worship preachers may all profit. The Sun thinks people are too prone to forget that their spiritual advisors are human, with such propensities as all flesh is heir to. It is only the office that should be revered and not the weak, erring man who fills it.

Godey's Lady's Book for August has been issued. It will be found full of interest for the ladies. It contains a fine steel plate illustration of a lot of youngsters caught in a summer shower. Address Louis A. Godey, Phila.

Subscribe for the Reporter.

Protest Against Gobbling All.

The disposition of Bellefonte politicians to gobble up all the offices, meets with disfavor outside of our county as well as in it. The Clinton Democrat, speaking for the gallant democracy of that county protests against this greed. We copy from the Clinton Democrat.

THE CONGRESSIONAL QUESTION.

Clinton will present the name L. A Mackey, Esq., for Congress, and the evidences that the presentation of his name will be received with enthusiastic favor in most of the counties of the district are accumulating. Our article of the 9th instant has been generally copied, and has met with no opposition save from the Bellefonte Watchman, which precedes the article with the following paragraph:

"At the request of some of Mr Mackey's friends in Clinton county, we publish the following from the Clinton Democrat of the 9th inst. While it shows that Mr. Mackey may be exceedingly popular, worthy and well qualified for the position, it does not in any way prove that Clinton county is entitled, as a matter of right, to the nomination. Centre county will present a man just as well qualified, as worthy and as popular as Mr. Mackey in the person of Hon. C. T. Alexander, and as Centre county has not had a Democratic nominee for Congress since it has been connected with Clinton in a Congressional district—some thirty or forty years—it will ask in all earnestness that its claims and candidate be recognized by the balance of the district, and that the nomination be accorded unanimously to Mr. Alexander."

The Watchman says "it does not prove that Clinton county is entitled, as a matter of right, to the nomination," and then proceeds to press Mr. Alexander. Clinton does not seek to place herself above her sister counties of the district, and meets them on an equality; but one of the counties has got to get the nomination, and Clinton thinks that there are very good reasons why it should come to her, and why it should be given to Mr. Mackey, and those reasons have met with strong informal approval in a majority of the counties of the district.

So far as Centre county is concerned, we claim that Clinton's claim is the strongest by far, and will be so pressed. There are three district candidates to elect this fall—Congressman, Judge, and Senator. Centre asks and is conceded the Judgeship, she claims the Congressman, and is putting in for the Senator. This looks like "going the whole hog." Clinton denies the right of Centre to gobble up all that's on the table. She calls for the Congressional slice for the rest of the district, and asks that she be given it for the first term, and presents an acceptable gentleman for the nomination. The request is reasonable, and we have strong belief that it will be granted.

The Elk Democrat of last week comes up finely to the support of Mr. Mackey, and publishes another article in his support, from which we extract the following:

We urge the nomination of Mr. Mackey, as the Democratic Congressional nominee, and for these reasons, and others, which we shall present hereafter:

His life has been one of rectitude, and we need honesty.

His management of important financial trusts has displayed a thorough practical and theoretical knowledge of the intricacies of banking and the laws governing finance.

As a lawyer he is noted for his forensic ability.

As a counsellor he is known as a sagacious man, and a man of probity and forethought.

Should he be nominated he will gather about the ticket a host of friends who will add strength to the party and lend encouragement to its principles.

It is in such a time as this that we need men to represent the people—not a clique—but the whole people, and we know that Mr. Mackey is not the one to assume a duty he will not discharge with fidelity. Let the people consider these facts, and let them, through their delegates, act upon them in convention, and our word for it, they will have in the House of Representatives a man who will honor them as they shall have honored him.

THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

All over the State the political pot is beginning to simmer and in a short time will be boiling. In a few counties nominations have already been made, but most of the local tickets will not be in the field until near the close of next month. Then both parties will also hold their State Conventions and an exciting campaign will open.

The Democrats are most hopeful and confidently expect to carry the State. Only the most gross blundering can prevent the complete triumph of the party opposed to extravagance and corruption in the administration of public affairs. The people seem at last to have had their eyes opened to the necessity of transferring political power to other hands than those who now hold the reins of government. That the change may be thorough and complete in 1876, they find it imperatively necessary to commence the work of reform at once. To this end the Democratic press is urging the most careful selection of candidates, not only those for State officers, but also for all local positions of honor or trust. Indeed, this is the only way that success can be assured and wherever this good advice is disregarded and weak, incapable, dishonest, untrustworthy selections are made, defeat and disaster will be sure to follow. We are glad to see our party press thus boldly pointing out the course that will lead to success and as fearlessly remonstrating against nominations "not fit to be made." No one should be permitted to go on a ticket that will weaken it. The success of the party is far above the special claims of any aspirant to party favor. Personal considerations should also in all cases be cast aside and the strongest and best men only put forward to carry the party's banner. This done in every county, Pennsylvania will be redeemed from Radical misrule and the good old times of economy, honesty and good government soon restored.—*Perry County Democrat.*

Advices from India represent that there are fears that the cholera has broken out among the fifty thousand pilgrims assembled in Pooree for the Juggernaut festival. The floods in the North have subsided. Southern districts are still without rain, or the little that has fallen in some sections has done no good.

INDIANS TERRIBLY PUNISHED.

From fifty to one hundred Arapahoes were killed by the attack of Company B, Second cavalry, on their encampment at Powder river on July 4. Two soldiers were killed, 140 Indian horses captured and many Arapahoe women and children were killed accidentally. This is the worst punishment the Indians ever received.

NO MONARCHY OR EMPIRE FOR FRANCE.

Paris, July 22.—President Mac Mahon, in the response to the deputation of members of the Assembly who waited upon him to day, said he was not summoned to power in order to restore either the Monarchy or Empire. His acts proved that he would not participate in such enterprises. The law which created the Septenate still less imposed upon him the rank of constituting a definite Republic. Perier's bill offered him nothing, but by isolating him from the Conservatives, by whose aid he wished to govern, and would deprive him of much. Consequently the Ministers would declare in his name that he rejected the project. In conclusion, he expressed the opinion that the proclamation of the Republic might disturb order and pease, but if the laws he asked for were voted the septenate would become a government calculated to inspire confidence and respect of law.

It is understood the government tomorrow will demand of the Assembly the adoption of the laws referred to by the President, viz: The constitutional bill drawn up by the committee of Thirty, together with the three additional measures proposed by the Ministers of the Interior to that committee on the 10th inst.

Title Under Tax Sales.

Mauch Chunk, Penn., July 21.—Few cases have been tried in the state which have excited more interest among capitalists than that of Turnbull agt. Pardee et al., recently decided in favor of the defendants. An adverse decision would have paved the way for endless suits, and lands worth millions would eventually pass from hands now holding them to other claimants. The suit was brought about two years ago by O. H. Wheeler, esq., of this place, in behalf of James Turnbull, claimant to 4,000 acres of coal land in Luzerne County, as heir of James Turnbull, deceased.

The land in dispute was in the possession of the Turnbull family years before coal was known to exist there. James Turnbull, deceased, was the last of the family in whom the title rested. Unconscious of its value, or careless of his trust, he neglected to maintain it free from tax, and it was sold at treasurer's sale for arrears of taxes, and finally fell into the hands of the Pardees and other large capitalists in this country. James Turnbull died about forty years ago, in Philadelphia. He left a divorced wife and one son. The latter went to sea some years after his father's death. In 1852, the lands in question having become of great value, the mother of young Turnbull determined to make an effort to substantiate his claimes to the title for the tract. She consulted O. H. Wheeler, esq., of this place, and he believed that the claim could be made good. Effort was made to recall young Turnbull, but no trace of him could be found for twenty years, when he was found in Mazatlan, Mexico, and summoned to the United States. He had been living a life of adventure during his absence, having been shipwrecked several times, nearly murdered by Mexicans, and robbed of the accumulations of years. He was a forty niner in California, and had made a comfortable fortune in the gold mines in two years. He arrived in Philadelphia in 1872, and the proceedings of the ejectment of the parties in possession of the land were begun in earnest. The case came up last Summer, but was postponed, and a final hearing was begun last month, with the result stated. The title of the defendants under the deeds given at the treasurer's sale was held to be perfect. The costs, lawyers' fees, &c., in this case will amount to many thousand dollars.

A DESTRUCTIVE WATER-SPOUT.

San Francisco, July 25.—A dispatch from Eureka, Monday, says that a terrible water-spout bursted in the mountains yesterday and swept through the town, killing twenty persons and causing great destruction of property. Another dispatch from Elko, says the water-spout crossed the Central Pacific Railroad track between Humbolt, Wells, and Tonano, washing out the track. A western bound emigrant train was wrecked, and five passengers killed.

A dispatch from Eureka, Nevada, gives the particulars of the storm yesterday. It had been raining with great violence from early in the morning until noon, when a cloud burst on a lofty range of mountains to the eastward, and a vast volume of water rushed down the cannon where the town is located. The eastern part of the town was flooded in ten minutes by a fearful rush of water, which was constantly increasing in violence, depth and impetuosity. The people in that portion of the place were hemmed in, and every moment houses were torn from their foundation, and swept away with their occupants. Ropes were procured and a line formed. Brave men then protected, dashed into the torrent and saved many lives. Only a few woman and children were lost. The body of one Miss Bray, was recovered. Rodger Bobinetts, reporter of the Sentinal, is among the drowned. The Sentinal office was swept away. The bodies are being brought to the Court House as fast as recovered. Three Chinamen were lost; thirty houses were swept away, and all that part of the town in which were situated dance houses and other places of amusement, are gone. The flood lasted only half an hour. The total loss of life is not yet known, but is believed it will reach twenty five or thirty. The weather is still threatening.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.

On Tuesday afternoon Miss Kate Dunkelberger, Miss Olivia Eckbert and Miss Florence Carey, went over to the river, in the vicinity of Nigger Island, for the purpose of bathing. Miss Dunkelberger went into the water first and alone, and waded in up to her neck. This we learn she did against the protest of the other girls, who refused to follow. There was considerable of a rise in the river. She either got cramp, or in her gyrations in the water got into a place too deep to touch bottom, and went under and was drowned before assistance could be got. She was found soon after but a short distance below the place where she disappeared, and an inquest was held on her body. Her remains were interred on Wednesday afternoon. She was a daughter of Chas. Dunkelberger, and was about eighteen years of age.—*Selinsgrove Times.*

Tilton has filed a rejoinder in which he says that the Beecher lawyers distort his evidence, and that he means to prove other crimes and confessions thereof by Beecher. He deplores the publication of the scandal and suggests an appeal to the courts where witnesses can be sent for and compelled to testify. He says he will surely make Beecher "step down and out," now.

BEECHER-TILTON SCANDAL.

Mr. Tilton submitted, on 21st, the following statement before the Plymouth church committee:

Tilton's Sworn Statement.

Whereas, The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has instigated the appointment of a committee consisting of six members of his church and society to inquire and report upon alleged aspersions upon his character by Theodore Tillon, and

Whereas, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton formerly the wife of Mr. Tilton has openly deserted her home in order to co-operate with Beecher in a conspiracy to overthrow the credibility and good repute of her late husband as man and citizen,

Therefore, Theodore Tilton, being thus authorized and required, and by a published demand made upon him by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and being now and hereafter released by the act of Mrs. Tilton from further responsibility for concealment of the truth touching her relations with Beecher,

Therefore, Theodore Tilton hereby sets forth under a 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 R. Richards was performed by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher; which marriage thirteen years afterwards was dishonored and violated by this clergyman through 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, and intimate friendship existed between Theodore Tilton and the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, which friendship was cemented to such a degree that in consequence thereof the subsequent dishonoring by Beecher of his friend's wife was a crime of uncommon wrongfulness and perfidy.

Third—That about nine years ago, the Rev. Henry Ward 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 strong 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 tokens and affection he won the affectionate love of Mrs. Tilton; whereby, after a long moral resistance by her, and after repeated assaults by him upon her mind with overmastering arguments accomplished the possession of her person, maintaining with her thenceforward during the period hereinafter stated the relation called criminal intercourse, this relation being regarded by her during that period as not criminal or morally wrong, such having been the power of his arguments as a clergyman to satisfy his religious scruples against such violation of virtue and honor.

Direct Charges,

Fourth—That, on the evening of October 10, 1868, or thereabout, Mrs. Elizabeth R. 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 this interview, an act of criminal commerce took place between this pastor and this parishoner, the motive on her part being, as hereinbefore stated not regarded by her at the time criminal or wrong, which act was followed by a similar act of criminality between these same parties at Tilton's residence during a pastorial visit paid by 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 through a blinding of her moral perceptions occasioned by the powerful influence exerted on her mind at that time to this end by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher as her trusted religious percepter and guide.

Frequent Pastorial Visits Made

Fifth—That pastoral visits made by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher to Mrs. Tilton during the year 1868 became 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 Tilton's return to his home.

Sixth—That previous to the aforesaid criminal intimacy one of the reasons which Mrs. Tilton alleged for her encouragement of such exceptional attention from the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was the fact that she had been much distressed with rumors against his moral purity, and wished to convince him 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 3rd, 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.

The First Suspicion.

Seventh—That the first suspicion which crossed the mind of Theodore Tilton that the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was abusing or might abuse the affection and reverence which Mrs. Tilton bore towards her pastor was an improper caress given by Beecher to Mrs. Tilton by * * * * * which seated by her side on the floor of his library overlooking engravings. Tilton, a few hours afterwards asked of his wife an explanation of her permission of such liberty, whereat she at first denied the fact but then confessed it and said she had spoken chidingly to Beecher concerning it. On another occasion, Tilton, after leaving his house in early morning returned to it in the forenoon, and on going to his bed chamber found the door locked, and when, on knocking, the door was opened by Mrs. Tilton, 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.

Eighth—That in the spring of 1870, on Tilton's return from a winter's absence, he noticed in his wife such evidences of absorption of her mind in 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 her summer sojourn. After an absence of several weeks she voluntarily returned to her home in Brooklyn on the evening of July 3, 1870, when, 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 hereinbefore stated, arguments and reasonings with her to overcome her long-maintained scruples against yielding to his desires, and declaring that she had committed no wrong to her husband or her marriage vow. He gave a quotation in support of this opinion that her pastor had repeatedly declared 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 secret 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 his 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 her severe illness when she feared she might die. She affirmed also that Beecher has assured 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.

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 Rev. Henry Ward Beecher as her spiritual guide, together, also, from a desire to protect her family from open shame, Tilton condoned the wrong and he addressed to his wife such letters of affection, tenderness and respect as he felt would restore her wounded spirit and which did partially produce that result.

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 in a paper put into the hands of Francis D. Moulton, with a view to procure

A Harmonious Interview

between Tilton and Beecher. Such an interview was arranged and carried out by Moulton at his then residence on Clinton street, Beecher and 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 Beecher the first knowledge which he had as yet received that Mrs. Tilton had made such a confession. At this interview between Beecher and Tilton, permission was sought by Beecher to consult with Mrs. Tilton on that same evening. This permission being granted, 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, 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 Beecher had just called on her declaring that she had slain 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 hand writing.

A Suitable Paper

for him to use to clear himself before a council of ministers. Mrs. Tilton, having kept no copy of this paper, her husband asked her to make a distinct statement in writing of her design and meaning in giving it, whereupon she wrote as follows:

A Letter from Mrs. Tilton.

December 30, 1870—Midnight.

My Dear Husband:—I desire to leave with you, before going to bed, a statement that 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, (Henry Ward Beecher) 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 Dec. 29 had struck him dead, and ended his usefulness. You and I pledged to do our best to avoid publicity. God grant a speedy end to all further anxieties. Affectionately,

ELIZABETH.

On the next day, namely, December 31, 1870, Moulton, on being informed by Tilton of the above named transaction by Beecher, called on him (Beecher) at his residence, and told him that the reconciliation so suddenly made was impossible, by Beecher's nefarious act in procuring a letter which Mrs. Tilton had thus been improperly persuaded to make falsely. Beecher promptly, through Moulton, returned the letter to Tilton, with an expression of shame and sorrow for having procured it in the manner he did.

Text of the Letter.

The letter was as follows:

December 30, 1870.

Wearied with importunity and weakened by sickness, I gave a letter implicating my friend, Henry Ward Beecher, under assurances that that would remove all difficulties between me and my husband. That letter I now revoke. I was persuaded to it, almost forced, when I was in a weakened state of mind. I regret it, and recall all its statements.

(Signed) E. R. TILTON.

I desire to say explicitly, Mr. Beecher has never offered any improper solicitation, but has always treated me in a manner becoming a Christion and a gentleman.

(Signed) E. R. TILTON.

At the time of Beecher's returning the above document to Tilton through Moulton, Beecher requested Moulton to call at his residence in Columbia street on the next day, which he did on the evening of January 1, 1871. A long interview then ensued in which Beecher expressed to 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, expressing a determination to kill himself in case of exposure, and begging Moulton to take a pen and receive from his (Beecher's) lips an apology to be conveyed to Tilton in the hope that such appeal would secure Tilton's forgiveness.

Beecher's Apology.

The apology which Beecher dictated to Moulton was as follows: "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 breasts that would ache. I will not plead for myself. I even wish that I were dead, but others must live to suffer. I will die before any one but myself shall be inculpated. All my thoughts are running out toward my friend and toward the poor child lying there and praying with her folded hands. She is guiltless, sinned against, bearing the transgression of another Her forgiveness I have. 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 the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

More Letters.

Eleventh—That Mrs. Tilton wrote the following letter to a friend:

No. 174 Livingstone Street,
Brooklyn, January 5, 1871.

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

Yours truly,
ELIZABETH R. TILTON.

Twelfth—That, in the following month, Moulton, wishing to bind Tilton and Beecher by mutual expressions of good spirit elicited from them the following correspondence:

Brooklyn, February 7, 1871.

My Dear Friend: In several conversations with you, you have asked about my feelings towards Beecher, and yesterday you said the time had come when you wou'd 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 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 towards Mr. Beecher as I would have him in similar circumstances act toward me. I ought to add that your own good offices in this case have led me to a higher moral feeling than I might otherwise have reached.

Ever yours affectionately,
THEODORE TILTON.

To Frank Moulton.

On the same day Beecher wrote to Moulton the following:

February 7, 1874.

My Dear Friend Moulton:—I am glad to send you a book, &c. * * * 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 friends 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 you are we thus united. Would to God, who orders all hearts, that by his kind mediation Theodore, Elibeth 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 to her again without her permission. I do not know that even then it would be best. * * * *

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

Another Letter to Mrs. Tilton by Mr. Beecher.

February 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 whom God has sent to me—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. You have no friend, Theodore excepted, who has it in his power to serve you so vitally and who will do it with such delicacy and honor. It does my sore heart good to see in Moulton an unfringed 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 ground. 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 reconcilliation 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 I sent with Theodore's consent, but he has not read it. Will you return 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,
H. W. BEECHER.

Thirteenth—That about a year after Mrs. Tilton's confession, her mind remained in a fixed opinion that her criminal relations with Beecher had not been morally wrong, so strong 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:

Letter of Mrs. Tilton to her Husband.

SCHOHARIE, June 29, 1871.

My Dear Theodore—To-day, through the ministry of Catherine Gaunt, a character of fiction, my eyes have been opened for the first time in my experience, so that I see clearly 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 the heavenly vision dawned upon me. I see now as never before the wrong 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 sacred and holy things to me. Bless God with me for Catherine Guant for all sure leadings of an all wise and loving Providence Yes now I feel quite prepared to renew my mariage vow with you to keep it as the Savior requireth who looketh at the eye and heart. Never before could I say this. When you yearn toward me with true feelings, be assured of the tried, purified and restored love of

ELIZABETH.

Another Letter of Mrs. Tilton to her Husband.

Mrs. Tilton followed the above letter with these:

July 4, 1871.

O! My Dear Husband: May you never need the dicipline of being misled by a good woman as I by a good man. No date. I would morn greatly if my life was to be made known to father. His head would be bowed indeed to the grave. No date. Do not think that my ill health is on account of my sin and its discovery. My sins and life record I have carried to my Savior. No! my prostration is owing to the suffering I have caused you.

Letter of Mrs. Woodhull.

Fourteenth—That, about one year after Mrs. Tilton's confession and about half a year after Beecher's confirmation of the same, Mrs. V. C. Woodhull, then a total stranger to Tilton save that he had been presented to her in a company of friends a few days previous, wrote to the World on Monday, May 22, 1871, the following statement, namely:

I know of a man, a public teacher of eminence, who lives in concubincy with the wife of another public teacher of almost equal eminence. All three concur in denouncing the offenses against morality. I shall make it my business to analyze some of these lives

(Signed) V. C. WOODHULL.

NEW YORK, May 20, 1871.

On the day of the publication of the above card in the World, Tilton received from Mrs. Woodhull a request to call on imperative business at her office, and on going thither a copy of the above card was put into his hands by Mrs. Woodhull, who said that "The parties referred to therein were Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and the wife of Theodore Tilton."

Following the announcement, Mrs. Woodhull detailed to Tilton with a vehement speech, the wicked and injurious story which she published in the year following. Meanwhile, Tilton, desiring to guard against any temptation to Mrs. Woodhull to publish a grossly distorted version which she gave to Tilton, and which she afterwards attributed to him, he sought by many personal services and kindly attentions. To influence her to such a good will towards himself and family as would remove all disposition or desire in her to afflict him with such a publication. Tilton's efforts and association with Mrs. Woodhull ceased in April, 1872, and six months afterwards, namely, November 2, 1872 she published the scandal which he had labored to suppress.

Statement of Mrs. Tilton.

SHE DEFENDS HERSELF & BEECHER.

Denial of Mr. Tilton's Charges.

Brooklyn, July 23.—To reply in detail to the twenty-two articles of arraignment I shall not attempt at present, yet if called upon to testify on each and all of them, I shall not hesitate to do so.

Suffice it for my purpose now that I re-

(Continued on 3rd page.)

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Has on hand a splendid assortment of HOUSE FURNITURE from the commonest to the most elegant.

CHAMBER SETS, PARLOR SETS, SOFAS, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WOOL MATTRESSES, HAIR MATTRESSES,

and anything wanted in the line of his business—homemade and city work. Also, has made a speciality and keeps on hand, the largest and finest stock of

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They manufacture the CELEBRATED TRUE BLUE CORNPLANTER, the best now made.

HORSE POWERS, THESHING MACHINES & SHAKERS, PLOWS, STOVES, OVEN DOORS, KETTLE PLATES, CELLARGRATES, PLOW SHEARS & MILL GEARING of every description, in short their Foundry is complete in every particular.

We would call particular attention to our EXCELSIOR PLOW, acknowledged to be the best Plow now in use, shifting in the beam for two or three horses.

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Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes always kept. may 31. 72.

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KRUMBINE & GROSSMAN,

respectfully inform the citizens of Centre county, that they have bought out the old stand of J. O. Deininger, and have reduced the prices. They have constantly on hand, and make to order

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SINKS,
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CORNER CUPBOARDS,
TABLES, &c., &c.

HOME MADE CHAIRS ALWAYS ON HAND.

Their stock of ready-made Furniture is large and warranted of good workmanship and is all made under their own immediate supervision, and is offered at rates cheaper than elsewhere.

Call and see our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 26 feb. 1y.

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LEVI MURRAY,

at his establishment at Centre Hall, keeps on hand, and for sale, at the most reasonable rates.

Carriages,
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and vehicles of every description made to order, and warranted to be made of the best seasoned material, and by the most skilled and competent workmen. Persons wanting anything in his line are requested to call and examine his work, they will find it not to be excelled for durability and wear. may 3tf.

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Will attend to administering Oaths, Acknowledgement of Deeds, &c, writing Articles of Agreement, Deeds, &c, may15

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