

## By Telegraph.

### AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 3.—The Lord Mayor of London gave a grand banquet, July 21st, in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion house, to the representatives of literature, art and music, without regard to nationality. Three hundred persons, comprising all the eminent persons in these walks in London, and including many ladies were present. Conspicuous among the guests was Adeline Patti, who occupied a seat immediately on the right of the Lord Mayor, on whose left was Lord Houghton. The latter made the speech of the evening, which was full of interesting memories of past great names and happy allusions to famous men and women of the present day. The Lord Mayor, in a toast to music, paid great compliments to Patti as the queen of song; to which her husband, the Marquis of Launce, responded in her behalf, with thanks and praise to England for her appreciation of art and artists. Speeches were also made in response to the toast—"to Journalism," by Messrs. Sala, of the London, Hyman, of the Belgian, and Sauer, of the American press. The next evening, Mr. Disraeli, in his speech at the dinner given by the Lord Mayor to the ministers, alluded to the banquet to the artists with great satisfaction, and hoped it would form a precedent for the future.

Dourneau Dupre, the French explorer of Africa, was killed recently by marauders while crossing the desert of Sahara.

A correspondent of the *Times* writes from India that the Bengal famine is far from an end. Five months must pass before the rice crop can be harvested, and in the meantime portions of rice stock in the government stores may be spoilt. The prices continue high, and famine characteristics are as marked as ever. It is impossible to say how many die daily, but it is well known that the death rates are fearful in some districts and the suffering distressing.

The *Sun's* report of the bursting of the reservoir at Trenton makes the loss more serious than at first reported. It says the accident occurred at 4 p.m. Two streams ran down through the city. One stream, five feet deep, followed Pennington Avenue to Pettis Run, into which it emptied and flowed into the Delaware, inundating all the houses along its course and compelling the inhabitants to flee for their lives. The other stream swept with terrific force across the vacant lots, washing away a frame house and carrying it with its occupants for two blocks. The water united with the other stream at Railroad Avenue, the two forming a flood that floated entirely a block of frame houses from their positions, and washed out a coal and wood yard. From this point the water was led by an underground culvert through one of the best portions of the city. The culvert proved too small to carry off the water, which burst from its confinement and ran into the lower floors of residences. The area of the flood was one mile by three hundred yards. At six o'clock the water had all escaped and the flood had subsided. No lives were lost. The break in the reservoir was twenty-five feet wide, and was caused by a leakage in the main supply city pipe. Workmen were repairing this trifling break when, with one movement, the entire bank gave way. The said leak had existed in the pipes several days. The reservoir was built in 1858, and had broken once before. The embankment was composed of loose sandy soil, and the wonder is that it could sustain a pressure of thirty feet of water. The damage is estimated at \$50,000.

Hopes were entertained of Van Etten's recovery on Saturday, but this morning typhoid fever set in and the prisoner began to sulk rapidly; he had eaten nothing since Friday, except a little beef tea injected into his stomach. Physicians were in constant attendance, but gave him up in the morning, and he died without a sign at an early hour this evening.

TRENTON, 3.—The main reservoir supplying water to this city gave way this afternoon; cellars were flooded and fences carried off in the city, but no further damage was done.

FORT GARRY, Man., 3.—Lord Gordon shot himself, on Saturday last, at his residence at Headingly,

in this province; two English detectives arrested him, and he promised to go quietly with them if they would not go through the United States. While in his room, preparing for the journey, he blew out his brains.

SAN FRANCISCO, 3.—Tiburcio Vasquez, the murderer and bandit, to-day, obtained a change of venue from San Benito county to Santa Clara.

Work has been commenced on a building for the United States Safe Deposit Company; it will contain four thousand six hundred burglar proof safes, furnished by Diebold & Norris, Canton, Ohio, for one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Eugene L. Casserly is president of the company. The establishment will be completed in about eight months.

NEW YORK, 4.—A post-mortem examination of the remains of Van Etten, the California bond forger, shows that death resulted from congestion of the lungs, he having completely recovered from the effects of the laudanum; his harsh treatment while under the effects of the poison, and needless exposure in being allowed to lie naked for some hours, are assigned as the causes which led to the congestion.

ST. LOUIS, 4.—The *Globe's* special says that a band of Indians broke open the jail at Ft. Gibson, last night, and liberated an Indian prisoner charged with murder; on leaving, they fired their guns close to the commander's headquarters, and threatened to burn the town if another Indian were confined there.

SAN FRANCISCO, 4.—Alfred Paraf and Van Brunt, well known here and in the east in connection with the Oleomargarine butter company, were arrested to-day on an indictment for forgery. The bail was ten thousand dollars in each case.

NEW YORK, 4.—The Brooklyn *Argus* says that the following interchange of letters took place yesterday, between Mr. Sage, and chairman of the Beecher investigating committee, and Theodore Tilton:

"Brooklyn, July 31.

"Theodore Tilton, Esq.

"Dear Sir—I am instructed by the committee to state that the letter and documents referred to in your statement, presented to us, have not been delivered, notwithstanding your several promises to furnish them. As your statement in the absence of these documents is deprived of its greatest force, we think you should desire to place them in our possession, and I desire to impress on you the importance of delivering them to us at your earliest convenience.

"Very truly yours,

"H. W. SAGE, Chairman."

"Brooklyn, Aug. 3, 1874.

"To Mr. Henry W. Sage,

"Chairman of Committee:

"My Dear Sir—I have just received your note of July 31st, four days after date. Unless you accidentally misdated it, the communication should have come to me several days ago. This leads me to recall a similar dilatoriness in the delivery of your original note first summoning me to your committee, which I received only four hours before I was to appear, and yet the date of the summons bore the date of the day previous. But let these trifles pass. Your note just received, surprises me by its contents, for you seem to have forgotten that on the last day of my appearance before your committee, I carried to your meeting, not only the documents which I quoted in my sworn statement, save those in Moulton's possession, but many more besides, making a double handful of interesting and important papers, vital to my case and destruction to yours. All these papers I purposed to lay before you, but no sooner had I begun to read them aloud in your presence, than one of your attorneys stopped me in reading, and proposed I should save the committee's time by referring these papers to one of your members, Hon. John Winslow. I acquiesced in this suggestion, and retired from your committee with the expectation of a speedy conference with Mr. Winslow. Perhaps it was my proper duty to call on Mr. Winslow, but as the whole committee had previously set the example of calling in a body on one or other of the parties to the controversy, I took it for granted that Mr. Winslow would repeat the precedent by doing me the honor to call at my

house, at which he would have been a welcome guest. But while waiting for his coming I was called upon instead by a policeman, who arrested me, and carried me, at thirty minutes' notice, before Justice Riley's police court to answer a charge of libelling the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, against whom I had spoken not a libel but the truth. Up to this time I had employed no lawyer, not needing any, but finding myself before a police court and not understanding the motive of my arrest, nor the method of courts, I requested my friend, Judge D. D. Morris, to answer for me in the technical proceeding which I know not how to answer properly myself. Twice, already, I have been before this unexpected tribunal, and may be called before it a third time on Wednesday. In the meanwhile my counsel, to whom I have just shown your note, instructs me to lay no documents, papers or remaining testimony before your committee, nor to hold any further communication with you in any form, except to send you this present and final letter containing the reasons for this step. These reasons are the following:

"First—You are a committee of Mr. Beecher's friends, appointed by himself, expected to act in his behalf, assisted by attorneys employed exclusively for his vindication, holding secret sessions inaccessible to the public, having no power to compel witnesses, giving no opportunity for the opposite side to cross-examine such as voluntarily appear, publishing or suppressing their testimony as you see fit, and as my own experience goes, asking me no questions save such as were irrelevant to the case, and omitting to publish, in your imperfect and unjust report, my testimony, all that was most pertinent to my own side of the controversy.

"Second—The daily papers of Brooklyn and New York have been artfully fed, day by day, with crumbs of fictitious evidence against my own character, as if not Mr. Beecher, but I alone were the man on trial, and though I have little right perhaps to hold your committee responsible for this daily misrepresentation, which may come through many others, yet the result is the same to me, as if you had deliberately designed it, and that result is this, namely, I expect no justice, either from your tribunal, since you cannot compel witnesses to testify, nor from your reporters, since they do not give impartial reports.

"Third—I cannot resist the conviction, though I mean no offence in expressing it, that your committee has come, at last, to be as little satisfactory to the public as to myself, and that your verdict, if you render one, could not possibly be based on the full facts, since you have no power to compel witnesses to verify their testimony by oath, nor to sift it by cross-examination. For these reasons, which ought to have moved me earlier, I have instructed my counsel to proceed at once, at his discretion, to carry my case from your jurisdiction to a court of law, and in view of this instruction from me he has in turn instructed me to hold no further communication with your committee, except this present letter, in which I have the honor to bid you farewell, in doing which, allow me to add that, the respect which I am unable to entertain for your committee as a tribunal I cannot help expressing for you each and all as individuals.

"Truly yours,

"THEODORE TILTON."

The following is a synopsis of the complete examination of Mrs. Tilton, which will be published to-morrow:

"Mrs. Tilton said she was frequently sick and troubled. Mr. Tilton cared little or nothing for his family, and left her entirely alone. Her mother could not live with her on account of disagreement with him. He was harsh in his criticisms of home and its management. As early as '63 Tilton's mind was tainted with a suspicion of Beecher, and he used to talk continually about his wrong doings with other ladies. When Beecher began to visit her she used to repeat their conversation to Tilton, in order to disabuse his mind of the suspicions he entertained. Tilton was, however, not satisfied, but made continual inquiries; and told her she concealed something and that she lied. His suspicions grew and he had no confidence in her. This had lasted till the present day. In the winter of '89 he

began to accuse her of criminality with Beecher; she ever denied the charges, sometimes by silence, sometimes in anger. He used influence to make her confess it. He said he saw her once sitting in Beecher's lap. His morbid jealousy sickened her. He never named the time or place of her criminal action. She had read through the story of Catherine Gaunt when she wrote her Schoharie letter, and knew nothing of her adultery. Her love for Tilton had been the absorbing passion of her life, but in Beecher's society she found comfort, and Mr. Tilton could not endure that even, and he therefore thought that she preferred Beecher to him. By her 'sin' in the Schoharie letter, she meant taking anybody in place of Tilton for her friend, though she did the same thing again. Had she known Tilton then as now she would hardly have encouraged Beecher's acquaintance. She thought she did wrong in that because it hurt Theodore. He was ever a damper between her and Theodore, but Mr. Beecher appreciated her fully. Mr. Tilton made her feel self-conscious of her inequality with him, but Beecher respected her, and she was always embarrassed with him. Tilton often talked to her of the sensual effect of her presence on gentlemen, and seemed ashamed of her address and appearance. At hotels and public places he often said, 'I wish you would not keep near me.' This hurt her very much.

"In 1870, in a conversation with Tilton about his habits and associates, he confessed criminality with other women. She never confessed anything of the kind. Tilton once told her that when he was away lecturing, and wished to gratify himself, he would do it. He did not seem to think of the slanders that filled the world about him, and declared her the originator of all this talk. She found that wherever she went Tilton had made accusations against her such as he now publishes. She had signed a number of papers when nearly out of her head, and had copied some at Mr. Tilton's dictation, whose contents she could not remember one word, all to free him from business embarrassments, as he claimed. All her letters written about the Beecher matter were written under this sort of compulsion. She wrote a note, using the words 'Mr. Beecher desired me to be his wife, with all that implied' in this way, protesting the untruth of what she wrote, but having her scruples overcome by his sophisms. Tilton said it would free him from his Bowen-Woodhull difficulties. She never saw the letter, published in Tilton's statement, apparently from Beecher to her, until in print; she always refused communications coming through Moulton. The letter commencing, 'My Dear Husband, I desire to leave with you a statement before going to bed, &c.' was not her letter, being written like the others, at Tilton's dictation. She was then very sick. It was the same evening she had written a letter to Mr. Beecher exculpating him, and she had written it in much the same way. She could not remember the substance of it, but she did it for him, because Tilton had done something against him."

"She told Miss Anthony that Tilton accused her of adultery, not that she had committed it. She never affirmed to Miss Anthony that the accusations were unjustified, because it did not seem to her necessary. Once she went in a carriage with Tilton to a house where he had been telling stories about her and Mr. Beecher. He said, 'I have brought Elizabeth to speak for herself, whether I have slandered her.' She did not deny the stories. Mr. Beecher seemed always unwilling to talk with her about her home troubles, and used to send Mrs. Beecher, who he said would be a mother to her. Mrs. Beecher said, after hearing her troubles, if Mr. Beecher had been faulty that way she would not live with him another day. She concluded that she had done every duty of a good wife, and had borne and suffered for her husband's sake, and that he alone was responsible for the disruption of the family."

Frank Moulton arrived in Brooklyn this morning. He said that an invitation had been sent to him to appear before the investigating committee. He declared that he was ready and willing to go before the committee if both parties requested it. He had received no let-

ter from Beecher asking him to testify. The matter should have been compromised. The committee was an *ex parte* affair, and never should have acted except as a means of compromising, but he says, it happens that I am here in time to testify in case my evidence shall be requested in writing by both Beecher and Tilton. He expressed regret at the present situation, but said, "The affair has now reached such a pass that all the facts must now come out."

VICKSBURG, 4.—There was less excitement in the election to-day than there has been for years; no disturbance is expected.

The election to-day resulted in the first political victory for the whites, since 1867, they electing the entire ticket by a majority of 350.

PITTSBURG, 4.—Ortwein, the murderer of the Hownet family, has made another confession, in which he says he attempted to outrage the oldest girl, Ida, when her screams aroused the family, and he killed them all and burned the house to avoid exposure.

CINCINNATI, 5.—The steamer *Pat Rogers*, while near Aurora this morning, was burned, with her entire cargo of cotton. It is reported that 20 lives were lost. The names of the lost, so far as known, are as follows—

J. R. Stuart and Mrs. Smith, of Madison, Ind.; W. C. Brown, of Cincinnati, son of H. W. Brown, of Union Line Transportation Company, Chas. H. Dittman, Pilot, Shirley Snider and Jacob Light of the crew. The boat was valued at \$60,000; insurance \$37,000.

Engineer Holmes gives the following account of the burning of the steamboat *Pat Rogers* to-day—

It was about 6 o'clock, when, just opposite Long Henry creek, that flows into the Ohio two miles below Aurora, I noticed a bright light along some bales of cotton in the afterpart of the boat. I hastened to the spot and found them burning rapidly and beyond the possibility of immediately extinguishing them. I hastened to the hurricane deck and gave the alarm to the pilot that the boat was burning. I told him to run ashore. The pilot attempted to do so, but the boat refused to obey the helm. Hence it is believed that the tiller rope was cut and the fire was incendiary work. Another theory is that a passenger dropped a spark from his pipe on a cotton bale. The boat became unmanageable and she drifted on a sand bar. The flames, instead of spreading along the lower deck, shot up the cabin and pilot house, then swept across the hurricane deck. The passengers were all aroused and the boats lowered and many were carried ashore but others in their fright jumped into the water. Those who were not drowned reached a safe landing place after drifting a long time with the current; there were nearly a hundred people on board but a small proportion of the number were actually lost. Many reported missing have been seen by persons on shore, after the disaster.

NEW YORK, 5.—The steamer *Dorian* will take out to-day, a hundred thousand young shad, to be placed in the river Rhine under the direction of the Deutsche Fishverein.

The excursionists who accompanied C. W. Field to Iceland to attend the Millennium Celebration, report that on July the 26th they had arrived at the Faroe Islands, where they met the king of Denmark, and the whole party sailed for Iceland.

The Gaynor libel suit against Tilton was withdrawn to-day.

Mrs. Woodhull, in her *Weekly*, says that Mr. Kensella, editor of the *Brooklyn Eagle*, told her that he knew all the facts in the Beecher case before she published them, and that Beecher had come to him and implored him not to make any exposure. This statement of Mrs. Woodhull was brought to the attention of Mr. Kensella to-day, and he said that if it had been made by a man he would pronounce it a lie, but being made by a woman he would simply declare it conspicuously inexact.

The following are letters written by Mr. Beecher to Moulton:

"Brooklyn, July 28.

"My Dear Friend—The committee of investigation are waiting mainly for you before closing their labors. I, too, earnestly wish that you would come and clear your mind and memory of everything that can bear on my case. I pray you also to bring all the letters and