

papers relating to it, which will throw any light upon it, and bring to a result this protracted case. I trust that Mrs. M. has been reinvigorated, and that her need of your care will not be so great as to detain you.

"Truly yours,

"H. W. BEECHER.

"F. D. Moulton, Esq."

"Brooklyn, Aug. 4.

"F. D. Moulton, Esq."

"Sir—Your letter bearing date of August 4th, '74, is this moment received. Allow me to express my regret and astonishment that you refused me permission, even to see certain letters and papers in your possession, relating to me and the charges made against me by Theodore Tilton, and at the reasons given for a refusal. On your solemn and repeated assurances of personal friendship, and the unquestioning confidence which you inspired me in your honor and fidelity, I placed in your hands for safe keeping various letters addressed to me from brother and sister, and various other parties, also memoranda of affairs not immediately connected with Mr. Tilton. I also, from time to time, addressed to you confidential notes, relating to myself, as one friend would write to another. These papers were never placed in your hands to be held for two parties, nor to be used in any way; they were to be held for me. I did not wish them to be subject to risk, loss or scattering from my careless habits in matters of preserving documents, and they were to be held for me. In so far as these papers were concerned, you were the only friendly trustee holding papers subject to my wishes. Mr. Tilton has made a deadly assault upon me, and has used letters and fragments of letters purporting to be copies of these papers. Are these extracts genuine? Are they garbled? What are the dates? What, if anything, has been left out, and what put in? You refuse my demand for these papers on various pleas, that if I speak the truth in my statement I do not need them, that if I make a successful use of them it will be injurious to Tilton, and that you, as the friend of both parties, are bound not to aid either in any act that shall injure the other. I do not desire to injure any one, but to repel injury attempted upon me, by the use of the papers committed sacredly to your care. These documents have been seen and copied; they have been hawked for sale in New York in newspaper offices. What purported to be my confidential notes to you are on the market, but when I demand a sight of the original papers, of which you are the only trustee, that I may defend myself, you refuse because you are a friend of both parties. Mr. Tilton has access to your depository for materials with which to strike me, but I am not permitted to use them in defending myself. I do not ask you to place before the committee any papers which Mr. Tilton may have given you, but I do demand that you forthwith place before the committee every paper which I have written or deposited with you.

"Yours truly,

"H. W. BEECHER."

Moulton says he has answered the above letters, and he expresses surprise that his answer is not given to the public as well as the letters of Mr. Beecher. Moulton stated this afternoon that he would go before the committee this evening. General Butler has been telegraphed for and will be in Brooklyn tonight; he will probably act as Tilton's counsel.

Moulton's second letter to Beecher reads:

"My Dear Sir—

"In our acquaintance and friendship I have never received from you a letter of the tone of yours of August 4th. It seems unlike yourself, and to have been inspired by the same ill advisers who had so lamentably carried your private affairs before a committee of your church, and thence before the public. In reply, let me remind you that during the whole of the past four years, all the documents, notes and memoranda which you and Mr. Tilton have entrusted to me have been so entrusted because they had a reference to your mutual differences. I hold no papers either of yours or his except such as bear on this case. You speak of 'memoranda and affairs not immediately connected with Tilton.' The matters you probably allude to, are memoranda of your difficulties with Mr. Bowen; but these have direct reference to your

present case with Mr. Tilton, and were deposited with me by you because of such reference. You speak also of a letter or two from your brother and sister, and I am sure you have not forgotten the apprehension which we entertained lest Mrs. Hooker should fulfil the design which she foreshadowed, to invade your pulpit and read to your congregation a confession of your intimacy with Mrs. Tilton. You speak of other papers which I hold 'subject to your wishes.' I hold none such, nor do I hold any subject to Mr. Tilton's wishes. The papers which I hold, both yours and his, were not given to be subject to the wishes of either party, but the very object of my holding them has been and still is to prevent the wish of one party being injuriously exercised against the other. You are incorrect in saying that Mr. Tilton has had access to my 'depository and materials;' on the contrary, I have refused Tilton such access during the preparation of his sworn statement. He came to me and said his case would be incomplete, unless I permitted him to use all the documents, but I refused, and all he could rely upon were such notes as he had made from time to time, from writings of yours which you had written to me, to be read to him, and passages which he caught from my lips in short hand. Mr. Tilton has seen only a part of the papers in my possession, and he would be more surprised to learn the entire facts of the case than you can possibly be. What idle rumors may have existed in newspaper offices I know not, but they have not come from me. In closing your letter you say, 'I do not ask you to place before the committee any papers which Mr. Tilton may have given you, but I do demand,' etc. In reply, I can only say, I can not justly place before the committee papers of one of the parties without doing the same with the papers of the other, and I cannot do this honorably, except either by a legal process compelling me, or else by the consent in writing, not only of yourself but of Mr. Tilton, with whom I shall confer on the subject as speedily as possible. You will I trust see a greater spirit of justice in this reply than you have infused into your unusual letter of August 4th.

"Very respectfully,

"FRANCIS D. MOULTON."

OMAHA, 5.—Mayor Laramie, of the city of Wyoming, has telegraphed to General Ord for cavalry to protect the citizens and stock raisers there from Indians, who begin to show themselves there.

The government directors of the Union Pacific left here to-day for the west, to make their annual inspection of the road.

ST. PAUL, 5.—A destructive hail storm visited the northwestern part of the State yesterday; much damage to the crops is reported.

CINCINNATI, O., 5.—The casualties by the burning of the *Pat Rogers* to-day, so far as ascertained, are missing 6, known to be lost 8, believed to be drowned 18. A large number are seriously injured by burning and otherwise. The boat was burned near the shore, the flames enveloping the whole side of the vessel. The passengers who jumped out on that side were nearly all lost or badly burned. None who used life preservers are known to be lost. Two ladies were saved without using them. Many sank by clinging to each other in the water. The scene of the wreck is thirty miles from here by river, and was above Laughy Creek and a mile and a half below Aurora, Indiana. The fire was discovered about twenty minutes before five o'clock. All the passengers were asleep. The crew do not know much about it. Heartlessness and heroism were displayed in awful contrast. The officers exerted themselves nobly to save the passengers. The man who claims to be the last to leave the boat says the last object he saw was a child three years old, beyond his reach, alone, naked, dancing with pain, crying and shouting that the flames burned it. Not one of the six small children aboard was saved. Two were brought ashore dead. Four women, who were afterwards saved, stood on the hurricane deck, and shouted until they were hoarse, imploring the river pilot on the Kentucky shore to come over and help, but he refused. Brave men came down the river later, barely in time to save them at their own great peril. One young man, Robt. J. Moore, says a woman came to him with a child and begged him

to save them. He threw a mattress into the river and told her to jump. Half a dozen men seized the mattress, and the woman rushed away half frantic and bewildered and they lost sight of her, and she is thought to be burned with her baby. Captain David says the officers were awakened promptly, and ran at once to the rooms of the passengers and tried to save them.

CINCINNATI, 6.—The following passengers were lost on the steamboat *Pat Rogers*, in addition to those reported yesterday: Anna Cook and two children, Simon Gestneo, of Cincinnati; the wife and child of Dr. T. Gibbons, Madison, Ind.; A. M. Botts, of North Carolina. James Smith, a deckhand, John G. Hughes, the mate, and F. M. Stone were badly burned. Many who escaped to the shore were disfigured for life by the flames, which blew strongly in that direction from the boat. Miss Rowden, of Louisville, jumped from the boat towards the Indiana shore, and the hungry tongues of flame licking along the surface of the water horribly burnt her head and face. She had no life preserver and only secured one end of a plank by clinging to the pantaloons of a man who swam past her. She says that while moving through the water several gasping, drowning wretches extended their hands toward her, some even grasping her hair and taring out handfuls in their terror. The negro crew behaved badly, hurrying off the boat before there was an imminent danger, and monopolizing all the available means of support.

Up to 2 o'clock this afternoon four bodies had been recovered by a party dragging the river at Aurora: One was a barber named Minor Muntz, one a young lady supposed to be from Covington, Ky., the other two were an unknown man and woman.

NEW YORK, 6.—It is stated that Sutton & Co., publishers of the *Aldine* illustrated journal, have failed; the firm state that the matter can be bridged over.

The railroad war concerning rates of passage for immigrants, which opened in March last, has just been brought to a close. The combatants were the New York Central and Hudson River, Erie and Pennsylvania. It has been resolved to restore the old rates, which have not been in operation since March 28th. This increases the rates of immigrant fares to the West more than 100 per cent., and to some points more than 150 per cent. The contest among the steamship companies still continues.

The following paragraphs are taken from foreign papers received to-day:

"Before Mr. Hazelton, an English merchant captured by brigands in Spain, was released 39,000 piastres had to be paid for his ransom. The same bands had since seized five persons, but being pursued seven of their number were arrested, and five had been condemned to death by the tribunal of Almaden.

"Vice Chancellor Martin refused the application made by a person named Cobbett, not a barrister, for an order to show cause why a writ of *habeas corpus* should not be issued for bringing up the body of Sir Roger Charles Doughty Tichborne; a similar application had been previously refused by the Court of Queen's Bench.

"A sentence of six months' hard labor was passed, at the Devon Assizes, on George Payne, the man who had charge of the boat by the upsetting of which five persons lost their lives.

"The marriage of the Grand Duke Vladimir, with the Princess of Mecklenberg-Schwerin, will be solemnized at St. Petersburg about the 24th of Aug. The Princess will leave Schwerin on the tenth for St. Petersburg. The ceremony will be performed according to both the Protestant and Greek rites.

Mayor Havemeyer's answer to the charges against him for official misconduct is published to-day; he pleads not guilty and justifies his conduct.

## FOREIGN.

LONDON, 3.—A game of base ball was commenced at 3 o'clock between the Athletics and Boston; the latter won by a score of 24 to 7. The audience numbered six thousand, and was very enthusiastic. The admission fee was a shilling and the proceeds were given to the Americans. After the game of base ball was finished the adjourned game of cricket was resumed, and

played until a late hour of the afternoon, when it was again adjourned to be resumed to-morrow. When the play was resumed the Mary-lebone club had scored eighty-eight runs, and had lost five wickets. There will also be another game of base ball played at 3 o'clock to-morrow.

The British Mediterranean squadron will leave Malta, to-morrow, for Barcelona.

An Italian frigate has been ordered to the northern coast of Spain.

The Spanish government is about to dispatch twelve thousand additional troops to Cuba.

It is asserted that the Carlists have shot the Canon of the diocese of Vittoria.

The public worship regulation bill passed its third reading in the House of Commons this evening. It is reported that the Roman Catholic bishops have forwarded to the government a protest, declaring that they cannot submit to one-sided laws, and claiming that legislative power in matters concerning the church belongs to the Pope alone.

PARIS, 3.—*Le Temps* says that Germany and England have arrived at a complete understanding on the Spanish question and, hereafter, no complaint will be made if British ships conveying contraband of war to the Carlists are seized.

LONDON, 4.—The German government has sent a note to the Versailles government, protesting against the Pyrenees being made a Carlist arsenal, and declaring that unless France maintains neutrality in the Spanish question, Germany will ask the other powers to interfere.

The British steamship *Corinth*, Captain Egan, which left New York, July 15th, for Liverpool, has been lost off Galley Head, Ireland, together with the cargo; the crew were saved.

Bismarck's son recently fought a duel with pistols at Dusseldorf, with Searskowan, an officer of infantry. The encounter took place at six o'clock in the morning, ten paces separating the combatants. Three shots were to have been fired by each, but the first shot of the German chancellor's son took effect in his adversary's abdomen, and soon afterwards proved fatal.

LONDON, 4.—The English eleven was put out to-day by the Americans 22, for 105 runs; the Americans made 72 for 10 wickets. They have 11 more to fall. Unfavorable weather thus far prevented a game of ball.

Baurke, in the House of Commons to-day, said Great Britain had no intention of taking part in an armed intervention in Spain, and he had no reason to suppose that other European powers had. The report that Germany had sent a note to France, protesting against the violation of the Spanish frontier, and threatening intervention, is pronounced unfounded.

The Earl of Egmond is dead.

Contrary to expectation the game of cricket at Lords was continued and finished to-day, both parties having agreed to make it a match with one inning each, on account of the weather; the Americans were victorious, having scored 107 with several wickets to fall, to the English club's 105, in their complete innings.

The House of Lords, to-day, threw out an important amendment made by the House of Commons to the public worship regulation bill, granting parishioners the right to appeal to the archbishop in case the bishop refuses to authorize the prosecution of a clergyman for ritualistic practices; the action of the Lords coincides with the views of Gladstone, who was an earnest opponent of the amendment.

The accusation against Johnston, in the Mordaunt case, has been withdrawn.

PARIS, 4.—It is said that the French troops guarding the Spanish frontier have been reinforced, and rigorous measures are ordered to prevent uniformed Carlists from crossing the boundary.

LONDON, 5.—During the discussion on the public worship regulation bill in the House of Commons, Disraeli, referring to the strife between the church and state on the continent, expressed the conviction that however tranquil might be the general state of Europe, there were agencies at work preparing a period of great disturbance.

The House of Commons has receded from the amendment to the public worship regulation bill, which may be considered passed.

LONDON, 6.—The *Times* announces

that Parliament will be prorogued to-morrow.

The Bank of England has fixed the rate of discount at four per cent.

The Americans are to-day playing cricket, 22 men against the Prince's 11; at lunch seven wickets of the English had fallen for nine runs.

In a game of cricket to-day the Prince's club was put out in 21 runs.

## Correspondence.

What will be Done with Them?

SALT LAKE CITY, August 6th, 1874.

Editor Deseret News:

Will anything be done with those U. S. deputy marshals and other "Liberals" who instigated, created, aided, or abetted that riot and attack upon the municipal authorities the other day? A most serious offence appears to have been committed, for it is a very serious offence to create a riot and make a public, violent, and murderous attack upon the Mayor, the police, and other municipal officers while engaged in the discharge of their duty, at the municipal offices, at a very important and critical time. That a murderous assault was made upon his honor, the Mayor, is evident. It is plain to witnesses of the affray that if those who individually assaulted him had been successful in dragging him into the mad crowd of riotous marshals and "Liberals," the overwhelming probability is that he would not have escaped with his life.

A combined, premeditated and violent opposition, as that manifestly was, to the authorities of the place, is certainly a riot of the gravest kind, and it also partakes very largely of the nature of treason. It is due to the fair fame of this city, and the cause of peace, order, justice, and law, that these riotous persons be brought before a competent court and made to answer for their lawless and murderous offences. Shall they be permitted to go free of the just punishment which the law awards for their crime? It is to be hoped otherwise. In any other civilized country they would be arrested, tried, and condignly punished, as they plainly ought to be.

The municipal ordinances provide a fine of a hundred dollars or less, or six months' imprisonment or less, for riotous conduct. But attacking the Mayor and police is more serious than an ordinary riot disturbance, and the evident intention to murder is a crime of the blackest kind, that should come before the district court, without fail, that the offenders may receive their deserts, so far as the administration of the law will do it.

The arrest of the Mayor and the police by the U. S. Marshal should not be permitted to act as a ruse to throw the officers of the law off the scent as to the real offenders. Let those guilty persons who really made the riot be legally looked after, or a very dangerous precedent will be established.

JUSTICE.

Davis County Vote.

FARMINGTON, Aug. 5, 1874.

Editor Deseret News:

The Davis County vote is as follows—

For Delegate to Congress, Geo. Q. Cannon 1090, R. N. Baskin 5.

Commissioners to locate University Lands, People's Ticket 1091, "Liberal" 5.

Representatives to Legislative Assembly, Anson Call 1088, Willard G. Smith, 1088.

Probate Judge, Wm. R. Smith 1085.

Selectman, Joel Parish 1084.

Sheriff, Rob. W. Burton 1086.

Coroner, Jesse W. Smith 1087.

Surveyor, Joseph Barton 1087.

A. STAYNER,

County Clerk, Davis Co.

## PRICE OF GOLD.

Corrected daily by Deseret National Bank  
buying at \$1.08; selling at \$1.10.

## DIED.

At Sandy, Aug. 7, CATHERINE DAVIS, lately from Alltwin, near Swansea, South Wales, aged 67 years.