

By Telegraph.

AMERICAN.

CINCINNATI, 21.—Great hostility is manifested towards the men now working in the *Gazette* office by the Union men in this city, and threats of bloodshed have been made by the latter. Last night, after the midnight lunch, many of the compositors were seized with vomiting, which was accompanied with a burning sensation in the palate, and it is supposed that the coffee they drank was poisoned. It will be analyzed to-day.

CHICAGO, 21.—A decision, involving very important principles, was rendered in the U. S. circuit court, this forenoon, by Judge Drummond, in the case of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company against the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company. The telegraph company, accepting the act of Congress of July 24th, 1866, entitled an act to aid in erecting telegraph lines, and to secure to the government the use of the same for postal, military and other purposes, commenced the construction of a line along the route of the Rock Island railroad, between Chicago and Omaha. The railroad company ordered the telegraph company to desist after a few poles were set, and thereupon the telegraph company applied to the U. S. circuit court for an injunction restraining the railroad company from interfering with the construction of their lines, claiming that as the Rock Island road carried the U. S. mail, it was a post road, and came under the provision of the act of 1866. The railroad was represented by Messrs. Williams and Thompsons, attorneys, and it was claimed by them that the act in question applied only to roads traversing the public domain; that the right of way, which had been condoned and purchased by the railroad under the State laws, was the property of the railroad company, and under the fifth amendment to the constitution it could not be taken without compensation. Judge Drummond, in his decision, held that the act of July 24th, 1866, limits the powers therein conferred to such military and post routes of the U. S. as are owned or exclusively controlled by the government, and did not include railroads which have been designated as post routes by other acts of Congress over which the government exercises no control, but simply contracts for the carrying of the mails of the U. S.; and that neither under the act of 1866 nor under any other act can Congress take or authorize the taking of the private property of a railroad corporation for the purpose of erecting and maintaining a telegraph line without compensation for the franchise so sought to be granted.

NEW YORK, 21.—The case of the boy murderer, Pomeroy, at Boston, is again brought into prominence by yesterday's confession of the murderer of Katy Curran. The lad, now fourteen years old, was convicted two years ago of maiming some of his comrades in a shocking manner; he was sent to the State reform school, and was eventually pardoned out. In March last one of his little playmates named Mellen disappeared, and the body was found in a marsh, mutilated in the manner previously adopted by Pomeroy. The circumstances of the case all pointed to Pomeroy, who probably murdered him. He was arrested and made a confession, which he has since denied, but has not yet been put on trial. About the same time, Katie Curran, a child ten years old, mysteriously disappeared, and all search was unavailing, but last Saturday her mangled remains were found concealed in the cellar of the house occupied by the Pomeroy family at the time of her disappearance. The atrocious mangling of the body corresponded with the wounds inflicted upon the previous victim of Pomeroy. The simple and painful minuteness of his story, as told yesterday to the chief of police, goes far to prove its truth, and renders of no account any future denial that he might make. The developments of the examination thus far, though not unexpected, have excited the deepest interest in the phenomenal character of the boy, and all his cruelties to other children. His fiendish murder of the Mellen boy is re-called, and new cases where he endeavored to entice children away with him have been discovered. When first examined, two years ago, on

charges of mutilating little boys in Chelsea and East Boston, he said, in reply to a question why he did it, "I don't know, your honor, only I could not help it, I had to do it." It has now come out that directly after this investigation, a party of three physicians, thinking there must be some cogent reason for this conduct, called upon his mother, who was very frank in her answers to their questions. She said her husband was a butcher, and that when she was pregnant with Jesse she often went to the slaughterhouse to see the killing of animals, in which she took particular delight, and had even assisted her husband at the work. No sooner had Jesse grown large enough to have a knife in his hands than he was continually using it, thrusting it into pieces of wood, and, when he was older, into pieces of meat in his father's market. There seems to be no doubt that he was marked just as other children, though in a different way. Yesterday the confession was made voluntarily and Pomeroy's only excuse in explanation was that he "couldn't help it."

A prize fight for the light weight championship of America, and \$2,000 a side, between Wm. Edwards, of this city, and Samuel Collyer, of Baltimore, will take place within a hundred miles of Pittsburgh, August 11th.

The following is Mr. Tilton's statement:

"Gentlemen of the committee, in communicating to you a detailed statement of the facts and evidence which you have been for several days expecting at my hands, let me remind you of the circumstances which call this statement forth.

"In my recent letter to Dr. Bacon I alluded to an offence and an apology by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher; to whomsoever else this account seemed indefinite, to Mr. Beecher it was plain. The offence was committed by him, the apology was made by him, both acts were his own, and were among the most momentous occurrences of his life. Of all men in Plymouth church or in the world the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was the one man who was best informed concerning this offence and the apology, the one man who least needed to institute an inquiry into either; and nevertheless, while possessing a perfect knowledge of both these acts done by himself, he has chosen to put on before the public an affectation of ignorance and innocence concerning them, and has conspicuously appointed a committee of six of the ablest men in his church, together with two attorneys, to enquire into what he leaves you to regard as the unaccountable mystery of this offence and apology, as if he had neither committed the one nor offered the other, and as if both were the mere figments of another man's imagination, thus adroitly prompting the public to draw the deduction that I am a person under some hallucination, or a person living in a dream and forging a fraud.

"Furthermore, in order to cast over this explanation the delicate glamor which always lends a charm to the defence of a woman's honor, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, lately my wife, has been prompted away from her home to reside among Mr. Beecher's friends, and to co-operate with him in his ostensibly honest and laudable inquiry into facts concerning which she knows as well as he, and of which, for years past, she has had a perfect and equal knowledge with himself. This investigation therefore has been publicly pressed upon me by Beecher, seconded by Mrs. Tilton, both of whom, in so doing, have united in assuming before the public the non-existence of the grave and solemn facts into which they have conspired to urge the investigation, for the purpose, not of eliciting, but of denying the truth.

"This assumption by them, which has seemed to your committee to be in good faith, naturally led you into an explanation, in which you expect to find on their part nothing but innocence, and on my part nothing but slander. It is my unhappy duty, from which I have in vain hitherto sought earnestly to be delivered, to give you facts and evidences for reversing your opinion on this subject. In doing this painful, I may say heart-rending, duty, the responsibility for making the grave disclosures which I am about to lay before you, belongs not to me, but first to Beecher, who has

prompted you to this examination, and next to Mrs. Tilton, who has joined him in a conspiracy which cannot fail to be full of peril and wretchedness to many hearts. I call you to witness that in my first brief examination by the committee, I begged and implored you not to inquire into the facts of this case, but rather to seek to bury them beyond all possible revelation. Happy for all concerned had this entreaty been heeded, but it is now too late, the last opportunity for reconciliation and settlement has passed.

"This investigation, undertaken by you in ignorance of dangers against which Beecher should have warned you in advance, will shortly prove itself, to your surprise, to have been an act of wanton and wicked folly, for which the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, as its originator and public sponsor, will hereafter find there is no space for repentance, though he seek it carefully and with tears. This desperate man must hold himself only, and not me, accountable for the wretchedness which these disclosures will carry to his own home and hearth, as they have already brought to mine. I will add that the original documents referred to in the attached sworn statement, are for the most part in my possession, but that the apology and a few other papers are in the hands of Francis Moulton.

"Truly yours,
(Signed) THEODORE TILTON.
Tilton's sworn statement was as follows:

"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 Tilton; and whereas, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, the wife of Theodore Tilton, has deserted her husband in order to co-operate with Beecher in a conspiracy to overthrow the credibility and good repute of her late husband as a man and citizen, therefore, Theodore Tilton, being thus authorized, and by a published demand made upon him by the 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 M. Richards was performed by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, which marriage, 13 years afterwards, was dishonored and violated by this clergyman, through a criminal seduction of this wife and mother, as hereafter set forth.

"Second—That for a period of about 15 years, extending both before and after this marriage, an 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 his high 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 attentions, he won the affectionate love of Mrs. Tilton, whereby, after a long moral resistance by her, and often repeated assaults by him upon her mind, with overmastering arguments, he 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 nor morally wrong, such had been the power of his arguments as a clergyman to satisfy her religious scruples against such a violation of virtue and honor.

"Fourth—That on the evening of October 10th, 1868, or thereabouts, 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 the act of criminal intercourse took place between this pastor and this parishioner, the motive on her part being, as herein before stated, not regarded by her at the time as criminal or wrong, which act was followed by a similar act of criminality between these same parties at Tilton's residence during a pastoral 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 at 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 arising through blinding 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 preceptor and guide.

"Fifth—That the pastoral visits made by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher 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 frequently, 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 his 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 attentions from the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, was the fact that she had been much distressed with rumors against his moral purity, and she wished to convince him that 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. In the letter to her husband, dated February 3d, 1868, she wrote as follows: 'To love is praise-worthy, but to abuse the gift is sin, therefore I am strong. No demonstrations or fascinations could cause me to yield my womanhood.'

"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 his position, was an improper caress given by Beecher to Mrs. Tilton while seated by her side on the floor of his library, overlooking some engravings. Mr. Tilton, a few hours afterwards, asked his wife for 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 the 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 the absorption of her mind by 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 the summer sojourn.

After an absence of several weeks she voluntarily returned to her home in Brooklyn, on the evening of July 3d, 1870, when she, 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, accompanied with citations from Beecher's 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 and to her marriage vow, quoting, in the support of this opinion, that her pastor had repeatedly assured her that she was spotless and chaste, which she believed herself to be. She further stated that her said commerce with him had never proceeded from low or vulgar thoughts, either on her part or his, but always from a pure affection and a high religious love. She stated, furthermore, that Mr. Beecher habitually characterized their intimacy by the name 'nest-hiding.' She said she would suffer pain and sorrow if his hidden secret were ever made known.

"She also said that her mind was often burdened by the deceit necessary for her to practise in order to prevent the discovery, and that her conscience had many times impelled her to throw off this burden and 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 a severe illness, when she feared she might die. She affirmed also, that Beecher had 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 in 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 many considerations, the chief of which was that she had not voluntarily gone astray, but had been artfully misled through religious reverence for the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, as her spiritual guide, together, also, from a desire to protect the 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 effect.

"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 which Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton expressed herself 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 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, six months before. The paper in Mr. Moulton's hands was a statement by Mrs. Tilton, and the substance of the confession which she had before made, and her wish and prayer for reconciliation and peace between her pastor and husband. This paper furnished 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 the 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