

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

- BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth Avenue.—Richard III.
THEATRE COMIQUE, 34 Broadway.—L'En Ballo in Maschera.
OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker streets.—Alhambra.
ROBERTY THEATRE, Bowery.—Blasphemy and Crime.
WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—Jasmine, Afternoon and Evening.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth Av.—Round the Clock.
ATHENEUM, No. 58 Broadway.—The Devil Among the Tailors.
NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—Les Amateurs.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Broadway, between Thirtieth and Fourteenth streets.—Atterley Court.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street.—Brother Sam.
MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—Fire and the Hoe.
RYAN'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner 11th Av.—Negro Minstrelsy, Ecce Terribili, &c.
TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 231 Bowery.—Around the Block.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, corner 25th st. and Broadway.—Ethiopian Minstrelsy, &c.
STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—RUBENSTEIN MATINEE AT 2.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—Science and Art.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, Jan. 13, 1873.

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THE COTTON TRADE CAPITALISTS in Manchester, England, appear to be getting into a tremulous or shaky condition, if we can judge their position with any degree of exactitude by the contents of our cable news telegram from London.
DR. DURANT and MR. CRANE, of the UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, have been summoned before the Congressional Committee on the Credit Mobilier. Neilson and Garrison have also been cited to appear. It is becoming rapidly evident that this committee, whatever its intentions in the first instance, feels itself compelled to make the investigation thorough and searching. The Herald has demanded that these gentlemen should be summoned, and the committee now accede. We wish to have the business probed to the bottom, and shall continue to urge this view until the whole truth is known. We recognize in the success attending our endeavors in this matter a proof of the influence for the public good which the independent press can exercise.
THE SENTENCE OF THE MODERN BORGIA.—Lydia Sherman, who was tried at New Haven, Conn., for the murder of her husband by poison and convicted of murder in the second degree, was yesterday sentenced to imprisonment for life. She received the sentence with indifference, and appeared cheerful and happy. Her nonchalance seems to have puzzled the people of New Haven, but probably she was rejoicing at her fortunate escape from the gallows. The evidence against her was conclusive, and rumor, of course, accuses her of other similar crimes, and attributes to her, as usual, the character of a Borgia. The man Johnson, who murdered his landlady, Mrs. Hess, because she detained his clothes for a debt, was also tried at New Haven yesterday, and found guilty of murder in the first degree. It would be hard if out of these two murders the people should be denied the excitement of at least one execution.

The Committee of Seventy and the City Government—The Duty of the State Legislature.
The Herald has always cheerfully awarded to the Committee of Seventy the praise due to them for their share in the work of rescuing the city of New York from the grasp of the old Tammany Ring, and has never been disposed to find fault with their patriotic desire to secure good men in office by clothing themselves to the most lucrative and important positions in the public service. As an independent journal the Herald is supremely indifferent as to the political affiliations of a candidate for office, and cares not whether a nomination is made by democrats, republicans or liberals, so long as the nominee is competent and honest. We have not been willing to lend ourselves to the humbug of political reform, which seeks to persuade the people that the crusade against misrule is wholly unselfish, and that the agitation in favor of official purification does not contemplate the turning out of one set of office-holders in order to make room for another set. Hence we foretold over fifteen months ago that before two years had passed the people of New York would find the public departments filled with the leading champions of municipal reform, and, in the light of existing facts, our past predictions read like prophecy. We then said, "Our citizens may as well set about this reform business with their eyes open, and understand at once that the members of the Committee of Seventy are willing to fill all the offices now or recently filled by the terrible Tammany Ring, and that they intend to offer their services to the city at the proper time." We added, "No doubt the Seventy and their immediate friends will prove more honest than the officials who have so long enjoyed power, at least for some time to come, and there is little question that the city will be benefited by the change; but we desire that the people shall understand what the reform cry really means, and shall not be humbugged by the pretence of some of the political reform organs, that the Committee of Seventy are all purely disinterested patriots who would not take office if they could get it."

the present office-holders in the several departments, except Comptroller Green, will consent to resign their positions into the hands of the Mayor, to be filled by him in accordance with his own views and wishes. Of course every person understands that if that sturdy committee of Seventy reformer, Mayor Havemeyer, was not at the head of the municipal government the views of his old associates as to the necessity of concentrated power in the hands of the Executive would be considerably modified. His evident appreciation of the merits of his fellow committeemen gives the latter that confidence in his ability to wield the appointing power wisely and well which they would not be likely to repose in a less appreciative Mayor. But it is to be hoped that our representatives at Albany will refuse to make laws for the present office-holders alone, without regard to the fact that the next election may entirely change the character of the city government. It is scarcely practicable to shape legislation every second year to suit the views of the Committee of Seventy, and hence the State Legislature should endeavor to give New York such a charter as the city can live and prosper under for the next quarter of a century, without regard to Mayor Havemeyer, the Committee of Seventy, the republican ring, or any other interest. We need good, sound laws, fitted for a great metropolis that will before long number two or three millions of inhabitants, and not laws framed to suit Mayor Havemeyer's two years' term of office and to accommodate the patriotic aspirations of the Committee of Seventy. At present we have no harmony in the city departments and no efficiency in the government. The first object of the Legislature should be to remove this fundamental evil, to clearly and distinctly define the duty and power of every officer in the city government, and to sweep away all obstructions to the city's progress. The plunder of a few million dollars is not half so damaging to the public interests as is the stop policy which has prevailed for the last twelve months, and which threatens to continue two years longer unless the Legislature shall have the honesty and the courage to prevent it.

Our Murderers—Let Them All Hang Together.
In three years not fewer than one hundred and forty-one murders were committed in this city. Crime was encouraged by the impunity allowed it, and such was the certain immunity from punishment that one criminal less fortunate than the rest brought himself upon the gallows only by the reckless remark that "hanging was played out." Although Reynolds was hanged the truth of his words lived after him, and the conviction of Stokes was not only a surprise to the criminal, but to the community. No more singular or terrible commentary could be made upon the condition of American society. Here was a man whose private quarrels were not only notorious, but irreparable, who expected to be sustained in killing his enemy by a jury sworn to execute the law. Others as guilty as he had escaped the penalty of murder. No more deliberate crime was ever committed than the murder of Crittenden by Mrs. Fair. She escaped because she is a woman, as if there were any such thing as sex in crime. Mrs. Sherman, the Connecticut woman, who apparently married husbands only to murder them, and with them their helpless children, receives only imprisonment for her manifold offences. Like cases could be named almost without limit, but the instances of punishment under the law are very rare, indeed. There have been but two executions in this city in three years. Crime constantly increased in consequence of its immunity from punishment. The Tombs to-day is full of untried murderers, while not one-fifth of the criminals of this class were even arrested. Out of about twenty prisoners two are sentenced to death and the others are waiting for trial and acquittal. Before the conviction of Stokes not one of these doubted the good fortune which was to set him free. There was no virtue left in the people, they thought, and without public virtue they saw no reason for their conviction and punishment. The verdict in the case of Stokes awoke them from their fancied security, and it is to be hoped will lead to their speedy trial. Now is the time to strike with terror all evil-doers and incipient murderers. Because one man has been convicted and is to be punished, when it was not expected that justice would be done, is reason for pressing all the cases awaiting trial to a just conclusion. Some of the prisoners in the Tombs may be innocent, and if they are it is only right that they should go free; others are guilty, and it is due to the community that they should be pronounced so by a jury and sentenced to death. We have reform judges and a reform District Attorney. There is a strong feeling in the community that justice shall be done in every case waiting adjudication. If the officers who have been chosen in the name of reform intend to perform the trust committed to them they cannot avoid this responsibility. The trial of Tweed is important, but it is not sufficient to insure the peace and security of the city. Murder must be punished as speedily as the forms of justice will allow. In the name of a long-suffering community we appeal to the new District Attorney and the new Judges to see that it is done. Let the next few weeks be remarkable for the rigors of the law. One after another let the men now in the Tombs charged with murder be brought from their cells and put upon their trial. If they are guilty they must pay the penalty of guilt. Nothing must be allowed to weigh against this one consideration. Stokes was convicted; let the others be convicted also when their crimes are established. Above all, let this work be done speedily. When all are tried let all who are convicted be hanged together. Crime has run such a bold course that it needs an equally bold punishment. All these men who so heedlessly murdered their fellow beings expiating their offences on the same gallows would be a spectacle ghastly, it is true, and repulsive to every gentler instinct; but the lesson it would teach would be as lasting as it would be salutary. The lesson is needed. No more favorable time than the present can be found for teaching it to those who would otherwise commit crime in the expectation of immunity from punishment. If the crime of the last few years is to go unpunished it will become even more common in the future than it has been in the past. One murder, if followed by the escape of the murderer, is sure to beget other crimes. The influence of offenses like those of Laura Fair is not felt on the Pacific alone, but sweeps over the whole land, loosening moral sensibilities and stimulating vice and crime. Other women as unprincipled as she are encouraged to act like hers by her escape through a false and pernicious sentiment. If Stokes had escaped every man who quarrels with another about a mistress would have considered himself justified in taking the life of his rival. If Foster, the car-hook murderer, had escaped—and it long looked as if the gallows would have to give him over—every blackguard who takes offence at not being allowed to insult ladies with impunity would have considered drunkenness his justification for murder. The end of such a carnival of crime would be terrible. That end may yet come unless stern punishment is meted out to great offenders. Crime has followed crime in quick succession. Murder has become an almost daily occurrence. Two men who had been partners quarrel in the street and one slays the other. A witness is slain in the sight of the referee in legal proceedings for his testimony in the case. A man kills a woman because he could not prevail upon her to quit a life of shame. Day after day adds to the list of untried and unexecuted murderers. The disregard of human life increases, and murders become more and more frequent, because "hanging is played out" in New York. The thing, then, that remains to be done is to show that the punishment of murder is sure to follow the establishment of the crime. Let our murderers be speedily tried, as we have already said, and let all who are guilty be hanged together. It is a terrible thing to do, but upon it depend the sacredness of life and the foundations of society.

The Latest News from Chiselhurst.
The death of Napoleon the Third still continues to be the absorbing topic of conversation and the theme of editorial articles in all the great popular centres of the world. As we said the day after his death, when commenting on the news, the demise of Napoleon has not affected the world as it would have done any time between 1852 and 1870. The death which took place at Sedan so occupied and exhausted the thought of the world that there was but little left to give to the death at Chiselhurst. France mourns but in a cold sort of way for the man who can no longer do her any harm or any good. The English people are behaving well towards the unfortunate family. The Queen has sent her letter of condolence, the Prince of Wales has made his visit to Chiselhurst, and the Prince and Princess have resolved to remain in retirement for a week at Sandringham as a mark of respect to the memory of the dead Emperor. A considerable number of illustrious and devoted Bonapartists have arrived at Chiselhurst, and it is said that before they separate the future programme of the Imperialists will be agreed upon. Napoleon, we are told, has left two wills. One is in Paris, the other is in London. The funeral is to take place on Tuesday next; the body is to be laid under the seat of the family in the chancel of the Roman Catholic chapel at Chiselhurst. According to one leading Paris paper, the Gaulois, only those officers of the army who were attached to the household of the ex-Emperor will be allowed to attend the funeral. Much interest will now attach to the wills which must be made public.

The Religious Press on Current Temporal and Religious Topics.
Some of our religious contemporaries this week take the occasion of the close of the Stokes trial to comment upon the wickedness of the age generally.
The Evangelist gives an outline of the fearful tragedy, and moralizes upon it as follows:—
What mournful lessons does it teach us of the effect of ungodly passions, of fierce, vindictive hatred, of anger and revenge! Here are two victims of that bloody deed. One is in his grave, and the other perishes in the flames. The feeling of justice may approve the stern decree, yet who can but feel pity for one so young and with such ties to bind him to life, with such fair prospects before him, to be struck down in the very morning of his career! Especially do we feel the tenderest sympathy for that large family circle, so cruelly smitten by this fearful blow. Vain are all words of consolation in this awful hour. God alone can bind up their broken hearts. We commit them to his Almighty care and tenderness. And the dreadful sentence of the law be executed, and this man, so young, is to pass from the world, let us pray that he may in these few weeks that are left him repent of his past life, and so find forgiveness with that Being with whom justice is tempered with mercy!
The Evangelist quotes from the Herald certain criminal statistics, from which it appears that of one hundred and forty-one capital offences committed in this city during the past three years fifteen per cent of the criminals were German, twenty-nine per cent American and forty-four per cent, or the exact equivalent of both the others combined, were Irish. The Evangelist says, if the facts are as stated they demand an explanation, and avers that it belongs especially to those under whose spiritual supervision the Irish are almost exclusively to be found to study this problem and furnish its solution. Our Presbyterian contemporary continues:—
We leave it to them to say whether the religious influences which govern this portion of our population are in fault, or whether the intemperate habits of a large proportion of them reveal the secret. If they throw the blame on the latter then they are right in urging the claims of temperance upon their people. The Archbishop's zeal deserves the support and sympathy of the entire Roman Catholic clergy of the country.
The Evangelist asserts that "we owe to the Sandwich Islanders not only the sympathy and protection due from a stronger to a weaker power, but that respect for their institutions, as shaped largely by American hands, which will aim to preserve them inviolate." It is plain to be seen from this which way the wind blows in that Presbyterian quarter in regard to the annexation of the islands to the United States.
The Catholic Mirror (Baltimore), in referring to the happy recovery of Archbishop Bailey from his recent severe indisposition, takes occasion to say:—
The New York Herald has published on several occasions untold statements of the alarming condition of the Archbishop, much to the distress of the latter, and to the annoyance of his Grace himself, who has been kept busy answering anxious letters of inquiry on the subject. That enterprising journal was kind enough to give our private friend the Moderator a copy of the coup de grace by announcing that it was impossible for him to get well. Now that the Archbishop is well, and the Moderator is a prophet, the Herald takes it all back in an "Authentic Statement," which it would have been more creditable to insert as prominently as the former sensational reports, and to place at the bottom of page 9 among its advertisements.
We trust the conspicuous publication of the above will satisfy our Baltimore contemporary. At the same time we take great pleasure in congratulating the Archbishop upon his fortunate restoration to his important field of religious labor.
In regard to the Stokes case the Observer expresses the belief that there will be very few to call in question the righteousness of the verdict or the sentence, and adds:—
Should the sentence be carried out, and not by the trickery of the law or by corrupt means, it would be a grand example of its execution. We have more hope of enjoying in the future the protection of their lives by the civil authorities. We have seen living in a state of anarchy, and we have seen the laws requiring the observance of Sunday as the Sabbath. That laws based on Christian as distinct from universal morality be abrogated, and no special privileges be granted.
The Independent calls this "halting radicalism," and thinks it does not go far enough. "Religion," it says, "is not made more sacred, but rather profaned, by becoming a compulsion; and, so far from being strengthened, is weakened by making any king or queen or Congress take the place of each man's own conscience as Defender of the Faith." These radicals may talk and plan as they please; they will always find that the genuine pious sentiment of the country is inimical to their views and will in all cases overturn their attempts to belittle Christianity or lessen the respect of the people as a mass for religion.
The Liberal Christian (Rev. Dr. Bellows) comments at length upon the Stokes verdict and capital punishment. "It is a great comfort," it says, "to the long insulted justice of this community to find that one jury and one judge have fearlessly discharged their duty to the public, the law and justice itself, in bringing in a verdict in accordance with the facts and the evidence and convicting and sentencing a great criminal." The Liberal Christian calls upon the Governor "not to give way before the influences which threaten to besiege his ear with cries for clemency and mitigation of penalties."
The Independent, while regarding the Stokes verdict as a righteous one, would not charge that the condemned's crime is as bad morally as that of the murderer of Nathan; but, it adds, "there may be grades of guilt in the one crime which we still punish occasionally with death."
The Golden Age (Theodore Tilton) affirms that Stokes achieved one triumph, vindictive—
The haughty squire, with his avenger's aid, received the sentence of the law, and the proud officer whom he elegantly berated, and the semi-contribution of certain of the jurymen whom he magnificently rebuffed, all agreed that the spectacle of a district attorney asking pardon of a murderer for procuring his conviction must have made the bones of Matthew Hale scrape against the ceiling of the self-degradation of the law. As Stokes withheld his sweet-scented hand, and refused the solicited pardon, we hope the District Attorney will receive clemency from no other quarter.
The Christian Union (Rev. Henry Ward Beecher) does not regard it as certain yet that Stokes will be executed. A motion in arrest of judgment will doubtless be made, it thinks, and the case may go to a higher court on exceptions; and then "it will not be strange if, upon some special plea, a new trial is ordered, to result in acquittal."
The Baptist Weekly (Rev. Dr. A. S. Patton) thinks "it is quite probable that, on an appeal