NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

PROPRIETOR.

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.-UN BALLO IN OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between floustot and Bleecker streets. - ALHARBRA.

BOWERY THEATER, BOWERY.—SLASHER AND CRASHER—THE TWELVE TREPTATIONS. WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.-

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third at and Eighth

ATHENEUM, No. 585 Broadway.—THE DEVIL AMO NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Broadway, betwee Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets. - ATHERLEY COURT. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.-

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. corne TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery .-SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, corner 28th st. and Broadway, -Ethiopian Minstrelsy, &c.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.-Rusenstein

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.-

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, Jan. 12, 1873.

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IER-THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE-EIGHTH

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

DR. DURANT AND MR. CRANE, OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILBOAD, have been summoned before the Congressional Committee on the Crédit 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 stending 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 tence 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 exe-

The Committee of Seventy and the the present office-holders in the several depart-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 them for their patriotic desire to secure good men in office by electing 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 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."

A glance at some of our leading offices at the present time will prove the correctness of our predictions. The Committee of Seventy and their immediate friends are tolerably well represented in the list of public officials. That respectable body has given us General Dix for Governor of the State, Francis C. Barlow for Attorney General, William F. Havemeyer for Mayor, Judges Barrett, Van Vorst and Curtis on the bench of the Supreme and Superior Courts, Franz Sigel for Register, Colonel Henry G. Stebbins for Park Commissioner, Mr. Phelps for District Attorney, Adolph Kessler for Coroner, Joseph C. Pinckney, cigar inspecter in the Custom House, for Clerk of the Board of Aldermen: Senators Weismann and Tiemann in the State Senate. Mr. B. Gallagher, Secretary of the Seventy, for private secretary of the Mayor, besides Comptroller Green and a long list of Congressmen, Assemblymen, Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen. In addition to all these valuable public officers, some of whom-such as the Attorney General, the District Attorney and the Register-receive from fifty to a hundred thousand dollars a year for their services, we have now the great champion of injunctions and reform, John Foley, doing battle at the city's expense for an office worth the snug sum of ten thousand dollars a year.

Of course, in the case of Governor Dix, the character and services of the candidate pointed him out as pre-eminently the fit nominee of any honest party for the office of Chief Executive of the State. Indeed, in most instances we have no doubt that the officials who have stepped out of the Committee of Seventy into snug positions at the public crib are competo perform their duties acceptably, conscientious enough to discharge them honestly. There are others still left on the committee who may be equally well qualified for office and equally willing to serve the people. But we would suggest to Governor Dix, to Mayor Havemeyer and to the Republican State Legislature that this committee is, as we have shown, already tolerably well represented in the public departments, and that there may be those not fortunate enough to be reckoned among the Seventy who may yet have good claim to recognition, both as reformers and honest men. It will not benefit the cause of reform to confine all the profitable offices to the members of a body which has claimed to act independently of political parties, in the interest of good government alone; for the people may look upon them at last as intriguing place-hunters, and may lose confidence in all reform movements. With one great reformer grasping at the Deputy Chamberlainship, at the risk of an expensive lawsuit, and with a dozen others persistent in their demands for appointment at the hands of the Governor and the Mayor, while all the principal offices are already in the hands of their associates. there is some danger that the Committee of Seventy may be confounded with the old Tammany politicians, who obstinately refused to recognize any claim for public reward outside the circle of their own privileged "ring." It may, therefore, be as well for all parties that the appointing power, whether Legislative or Executive, should refuse to regard the Committee of Seventy as a sort of hotbed for officeholders, and should recognize the fact that all the honesty as well as capacity in the city is not confined to that highly respectable organ-

ization.

We throw out these hints because we learn, on good authority, that there is to be a determined effort made by some of the members of the Committee of Seventy not yet supplied with office, backed by some of the ex-members who are already provided for, to oppose the passage of any charter amendments at Albany which fail to receive their approval. In other words, that any charter which does not promise to place the principal city departments in the hands of the Committee is to meet with a severe lobby opposition on the part of the reformers. The ostensible demand of the Committee is to be for a concentration of power in the hands of the Mayor. A year ago the shibboleth of the Seventy was minor ity representation and decentralization. Then honest government could only be secured by a complex system of mixed commissions. Now the Mayor is to have absolute power over all appointments and removals or the city government will fall back into the terrible ways from which it has recently been redeemed. Indeed, we are assured that no

ments, except Comptroller Green, will co 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.

The World at Prayer.

During the week just closed the Christian world has been on its knees before God in devout acknowledgment of His mercies through the year past and in prayer for a continuance of those mercies in the year to come. The programme sent out by the Evangelical Alliance was one of varied character and interest and of sufficient breadth to command the attention of the Christian world for more than a week. Among the topics for thought and prayer were prayers for an increase in love, activity, fidelity to truth and a clearer manifestation among the denominations of unity in faith. There has been some little progress made during the past year toward a clearer manifestation of Christian unity, but this has been forced upon Protestantism by the divisions of the Catholic Church in Europe rather than by any strong inherent love of one another in the hearts of Protestant Christians. While we witness ecclesiastical trials and suspension of ministers for exchanging pulpits, we cannot look upon the unity of the Church as a thing to be expected in our lifetime. Prayer was offered also during the week for the maintenance of peace and the spread of religious liberty. The former has been maintained throughout the world during the year now closed, and there is no lowering war cloud on the world's horizon at present. Religious and civil liberty has made some advancement, and its progress is still onward. Prayer was made against the spread of intemperance, which seems to be on the increase in every land; the Holy Scriptures, too, have to whom one year ago the Bible was a sealed book. These and kindred topics demand action as well as prayer. There is in every advance of moral, religious, political or civil society something for men to do as well as for God, and in recognition of this fact, and of the responsibilities devolved upon the Christian Church thereby, its benefactions for every Church interest have within the past year largely exceeded those of former years, and for the current year these benefactions are in excess of last year.

The week of prayer has been very generally observed by the denominations in this city. Sermons and addresses appropriate to the topics presented have been delivered, and today jubilation discourses will be delivered on the prospective spread of Christianity throughout the world. It is a sublime spectacle to behold a nation on its knees before God; but how much more sublime to find Christendom bowing unitedly before God in prayer and supplication with thanksgiving! It is the most practical test that could be given of the world's faith in prayer, John Tyndall or Francis Galton to the contrary notwithstand-

A Bap PRECEDENT. - We regret that Mayor Havemeyer does not recognize the importance of accepting promptly the resignation, by Comptroller Green, of his second office of Commissioner of Public Parks. In his Message to the Common Council, we believe, the Mayor condemned the present construction of the Board of Apportionment on the ground that the Commissioners of Departments, as members of the Board, passed upon their own estimates. Mr. Green, as Comptroller, Park Commissioner and member of the Board of Audit and Apportionment, not only passes upon his own estimates, but agrees to his own requisitions and audits and pays his own bills. This is certainly a dangerous precedent, and a scandal on reform. No double office-holding should be sanctioned by Mayor Havemeyer. It is a relic of old Tammany rule. For this reason, if for no other, Comptroller Green should no longer hold the office of Park Commissioner. The same objection would apply to the appointment of Mr. Whittemore, who is said to be urged by Mr. Green as his successor, and who already fills the offices of Secretary to the Park Commission, Examiner of Accounts in the Comptroller's office and Chief Clerk of Mayor Havemeyer.

PRESIDENT THIERS and the Committee of Thirty have come to an understanding. On certain specified occasions the President will be allowed to appear before the Assembly and address them in person. It is also annot that he will be allowed a certain restrictive power of veto. This looks like peace and honest government can be hoped for unless all promises well for the Republic.

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 fortu-nate 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 disreputable, 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 onefifth 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 Tombe 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 gallow would be a spectacle ghastly, it is true, and repulsive to every gentler instinct; but the son 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 unnunished 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 offences 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 acts 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 escapedand 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 ont" 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 CRAMBERLAIN PALMER ADDRESSES A LETTER

TO MATOR HAVEMEYER criticising the course of the Mayor in relation to the Foley controversy with some severity. It is to be hoped that Mayor Havemeyer will not involve himself in the unfortunate squabbles in which the Finance Department has engaged with all the other departments of the city government except that of Public Parks. Let us have

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 populous 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 unfortu-nate 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

Slavery In Cuba-Diplomatic Correspondence on the Subject.

the wills which must be made public.

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

We publish in another part of the paper the official correspondence between the State Department and our Minister at Madrid on the subject of slavery in Cuba and the state of affairs in that island. The text, as now given, does not differ materially from the Washington despatch which we published on Friday, so far as the letter of Secretary Fish to the American Minister at Madrid of the 29th of October goes. As this important State document was reviewed in our leading article yesterday it is unnecessary to go over the ground again. The preceding communication between our Minister and Secretary Fish show, however, what led to the more decisive letter of the 29th of October, to which we have referred. It appears that the Spanish government, being pressed by the United States and certain liberal and influential men at home to execute the act of July 4, 1870, concerning slavery, which had become a dead letter, promulgated regulations August 5, 1872. purporting to make the aforesaid act operative. But, as our Minister shows, these regulations were so complicated and inapplicable that there was little hope that they would prove effective. There is reason to suspect they were made so for the purpose of evading the emancipation of the slaves, either because there was no desire to execute the act of July 4, 1870, or because the Spanish government was powerless to enforce the law against the will of the slaveholders and volunteers in Cuba. The whole gist of the correspondence, therefore, between Mr. Fish and our Minister is in the exposure of Spanish faithlessness and in remonstrating against it. A perusal of the correspondence will show that, and must satisfy every one that the despatch of the Secretary of State of the 29th of October, on which we commented yesterday, was not in the least too strong or decisive in its language.

The Blockade of the Streets-Is There No Relief?

For the first time since the heavy snow fall, on the day after Christmas, we had yesterday the cheering sight of half a dozen members of the cleaning brigade busily plying brooms and shovels in Broadway, between the HERALD office and St. Paul's church. When first discovered they appeared to be constructing a snow barricade across our crowded thoroughfare, and an outbreak of communism was suggested; but time disclosed that they were simply opening a path for pedestrians through the deep slush which has for more than two weeks been undisturbed, a terror and annovance to passengers and a disgusting, damp disgrace to the city. During that time there have been reports of an occasional brush with the nuisance by the vaunted Reform Cleaning Bureau; but if any work has been done it has been so little and so feeble as to give no practical relief. Some enterprising property owners have kept their premises clear by carting the accumulations to the docks, showing the officials how it might be done for the city; yet this example has had no salutary effect on the bureau, nor has the suggestion that on one of the late thawing days it would not have cost a very large sum to flood the melting mass into the sewers by the aid of the steam fire engines, supported by the large available force of Italian and other laborers eager for work and pay. From yesterday's demonstration we are glad to know that the Bureau has not utterly given up the ghost, and hope yet to see the pavements once again without waiting for the warm rains of next May.

THE TROUBLES OF RAPID LOCOMOTION IN THE CITY are enough to make the hopeful citizen despair of progress. After years of constant agitation the only semblance to rapid transit in New York is the much-abused oneegged railroad on the west side of the city. Despite its unpromising appearance it has lately been accomplishing respectable results. If only to show what might be done in this direction it is valuable. The latest project born in the brains of those astute people who pass laws at Albany, or those for whom they act is one to build a railroad after an appeal to the citizens. It provides for a commission, of course, and is supposed in the end to provide for a railway over ground or under ground. We shall be anxious to learn more of this plan. whether it be a bona fide intent to give the city what it wants or a far-reaching job. In the meantime we shall not cease wondering how so many of these projects are fruitless of any thing but fuss in the papers for a week or two.

THE WEEK IN WALL STREET was a dull one in stocks and only moderately active for gold. The price of the latter advanced to 1121, owing to the snow blockade and the restric tions on our exports, but fell off to 1121 on the easing of the foreign exchanges at the

The Religious Press on Current Tempe ral and Religious Topies.

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 all of the effect of ungoverned passion, of fierce, vindictive hatred, of anger and revenge! Here are two victims of that bloody deed. One is in his grave, and the other perhaps soon will follow him. The feeting 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 prespects 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 if 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! ful tragedy, and moralizes upon it as follows :-

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 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 screet. 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 Romar 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 unfounded statements of the alarming condition of the Archbishop, much to the distress of the latter's many friends in the North 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 prelate Bright's deadly disease, and to add the coup de grace by announcing that it was impossible for him to get well. Now that the Archbishop is well in spite of its medico-news 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 sensation reports, and not way down at the bottom of page 9 among its advertisements.

We trust the conspicuous publication of the The New York Herald has published on several

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: -

verdict or the sentence, and adds:—
Should the sentence be carried out, and not by the trickery of the law or by corrupt means deferred and evaded, the citizens of New York will have more hope of enjoying in the future the protection of their lives by the civil authorities. We have been living in a fearful state of things. Murders have been committed in open day and with perfect impunity, the murderers being shielded from the consequences of their crimes and society more and more imperilled by their impunity. We cannot but hope that the conviction of Stokes indicates a new era—that of law and of the greater security of life among us.

The Independent rather endorses the "new party" movement started by some erratic genius out West, particularly the ecclesiastical planks in the platform. These are-

1. That ecclesiastical property should be taxed.
2. That chaplains should be discontinued in the
State and national institutions. 3. No public appropriations should be made for sectarian, educational or charitable institutions. (The Independent wants Harvard, Yale and other collegiate institutions included in this plank.) 4. That religious
services sustained by the government should be
abolished. 5. That the President and Governor
shall cease to appoint feasts or fasts. 6. Judicial
oath replaced by simple affirmation. 7. Repealing
the laws requiring the observance of Sunday as the
Sabbath. 8. That laws based on Christian as distinct from universal morality be abrogated, and no
special privileges be granted to Christianity.

The Independent calls this "halting radical-1. That ecclesiastical property should be taxed

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 elemency 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, videlicet:that Stokes achieved one triumph, videlicet:—
The haughty scoundrel, with his lavender kids, received the humble apology of the prosecuting officer whom he elegantly berated, and the semi-contrition of certain of the jurymen whom he magnificently despised. It seems to us that the spectacle of a district attorney asking pardon of a murderer for precuring his conviction must have made the bones of Matthew Hale scrape against their coffin-ild at 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 elemency 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