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JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

- NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—LEO AND LOTOS.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Broadway, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.—ATHELLEY COURT.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street.—BROTHER SAM.
FOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth avenue.—LUCIUS JONAS BRUTES.
THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—KESO AND LOTO.
OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker streets.—ALHAMBRA.
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—SLASHER AND CRASHER—THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.
WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth and Wild Cat. Atrium and Evening.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third and Eighth av.—CATARACT OF THE GANGES.
ATHENEUM, No. 125 Broadway.—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE, TIER AND THE HOUR.
ARYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner 6th av.—NIGRO MINSTRELS, ECCENTRICITY, &c.
TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 23 Bowery.—UCLE ANTONY.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, corner 29th st. and Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, &c.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, Jan. 19, 1873.

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ON A GRAND SCALE.—The Samana Bay people will erect forthwith a custom house, hotel, newspaper and opera house. We suppose the dusky Dominicans will roll their oily bodies in delight over the reserved seats of the latter establishment when "Roberts the Devil" is brought out, with all the effects.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.—This important theme is pretty much one-sided if we may judge by the introduction of foreign goods at this port during the past week, the total value of which reached the enormous sum of \$11,282,162. In the present instance the proportion is enlarged to some extent by the arrival of steamers this week that were due the week before; but the main fact still exists that the imports are unprecedentedly large, while the exports run along in about the usual amount. It is difficult to account for the heavy line of importations just at this time, unless, as suggested to one of our interviewing reporters by a leading merchant, it be due to a sudden and unanimous haste on the part of importers to get their goods over unusually early this year, so as to present their offerings to the very first buyers of the Spring trade. But if these goods find a market they reveal an extravagance in society and an overtrading in commerce which must insure to our financial discredit one of these days. Already gold has taken a leap to 113 1/2 on the imports of the past week.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The canvass for the annual State election in New Hampshire in March is now going on, although one would scarcely think so to judge from the little interest exhibited in the matter by politicians. Governor Straw is the republican candidate for re-election and ex-Governor Weston is the democratic candidate. The State is committed to republicanism, and that is all that need be said about it.

The Coal Trade as a Great Public Interest—A Monstrous Monopoly.

One year ago this month we asked the United States Senate to attend "to the fact that certain chartered corporations were and are buying up the anthracite coal lands of Pennsylvania and stealthily acquiring a monopoly of the coal trade." At that time the Senate was too much engaged with the Schurz-Summer squabble and with preparations for the coming political campaign to attend to practical matters, and although we have reason to know that many Senators were in accord with our views regarding the importance of the question and the duty of the Senate, no action was then initiated. The consequence is that four great railway corporations and one canal company now practically control the anthracite coal production of the United States, and especially control the avenues by which coal reaches the great central and distributing markets of Philadelphia and New York. Their plans being perfected, the note of preparation for the great monopoly feast begins to be sounded. Meetings of coal operators (i. e., agents, under various names, of the railway and canal owners of the coal lands) are being held, and the public is informed that strenuous efforts are being made to confine the production and marketing of coal to the demand, and thus avoid the great loss now said to be incurred by all engaged in the traffic. In other words, the monopolies are endeavoring to prepare the public to submit quietly to the first increase of one dollar per ton in the price of coal, which is to be the prelude to future advances, to be limited only by the pleasure or policy of the coal coalition. A rise in the price of coal means increased cost of living to those who have plenty of power to purchase, and decreased comfort to those who have barely wherewithal to live. The rich will grumble at the expense of war, and the poor will chatter out their curses in the cold.

There are two ways to meet this attack on the rights of society. The first is through the courts of law. The whole scheme in reality stands on an illegal foundation. These corporations were not chartered to buy land. They were privileged by the Legislatures of their respective States to hold in trust for the use of the people certain public highways, over which highways all coal operators were and are entitled to send their coal produce on equal and fair terms. The Legislatures which gave privileges to these corporations did not part with the right of the people to say, through their representatives, what tolls shall be charged for the use of these public highways. But the public has been indolent, while the corporations have been active and aggressive. From time to time new tariffs and new regulations have been made, always bearing heavily on private rights and tending to aggrandize the corporations. Partial success on the part of one or two of these monopolies which became possessed of coal lands stimulated the appetite of the others, and they surreptitiously obtained from Legislatures charters for "coal and iron companies" as distinct corporations. The roads then furnished the capital and took the shares of stock, obtaining in this way privileges and powers which they dared not ask for in their own proper capacity of common carriers and trustees of public highways. This action is believed to be unlawful, as corporations have no right to hold stock representing land when they would not be permitted to hold the land itself. In all correct legislation the right given to corporations to hold real estate in improved portions of the country has been jealously confined to the amount necessary to the conduct of the business incorporated. But these corporations having become possessed of large quantities of coal lands, which enabled them to influence the coal market, have used not only this power but also the enormous engine of their monopoly for nearly all the private coal producers to part with their lands and mining rights to these hybrid corporations—half landlord and half common carrier. When the public have pluck enough to test the question in the Supreme Court of either New Jersey or Pennsylvania, the monopoly fabric will fall to the ground. But there is another view of the case from the legal standpoint which should not be overlooked. These corporations are, in fact, concocting a conspiracy against the public, and are liable to be indicted and punished, as in the case of the canal companies of Pittsburg, the officers of which were imprisoned for a similar offence. So much for what the people can do, when they become sufficiently aroused to the danger that threatens them, to make an organized resistance.

In the meantime there is the second mode of meeting this public evil, which is for Congress to immediately remove every vestige of duty from coal. To tax light, heat and motive power is so stupid and impolitic that no excuse can be found for the folly. Take the duty off bituminous coal, and whenever the monopolies raise the price of anthracite to an unreasonable rate bituminous coal will take its place to an extent sufficient to regulate the market. Bituminous coal cannot be brought from the British Provinces free of duty and compete with anthracite while the latter is furnished at a fair price—one which gives a just and reasonable profit to both producer and carrier. But when a coal coalition attempts to force the public to pay an excessive price, then duty-free bituminous coal would be used for all steam and for enough private purposes to bring the monopolists to terms by decreasing the demand for anthracite and reducing the carrying trade of the monopolists to an unprofitable point. These remedies may not, however, be immediately sufficient, and we again call upon the United States Senate to investigate this enormity, which affects the whole community.

Great Britain's prosperity has been greatly due to cheap coal. Circumstances are now depriving her of that advantage, and her sceptre will not much longer be powerful over the manufacturing world. Our country has more and should have cheaper coal than Great Britain. If the latter were the fact the price would be a better "protection" to our manufacturers than our present tariff. But what is the real state of the case? The corporation in this country which is the leading spirit and power in the coal confederacy is controlled in England and principally by one person. A small, very gray-headed man, with a sharp but pleasant face, who sits in his counting room in London beside his comfortable coal

fire, can at pleasure say whose business in the United States shall be destroyed, and how many more of the poor shall shiver with cold. Is not this monstrous? He has only to indicate to his representative on this side, "Your manufacturers are supplying other countries with goods at a lower price than British manufacturers can afford. You must equalize this by the price of coal." The agent here, thus admonished, calls a meeting of the confederacy, having discovered that his road is not paying a fair profit at present rates, and asks for an increase in the price of coal. The confederates, nothing loath, join with him in demanding from the people another "advance to meet the increased cost of production."

We call upon our contemporaries of the press to exert their power in an immediate and systematic co-operation against this monster monopoly, which, unless strangled in its infancy, will soon strangle the public. Let them not be hog-dunked by the pretence of the monopolists that they are doing away with middlemen and selling coal in Philadelphia to retail consumers at wholesale prices. This is a mere pretext to get rid of all obstacles in the way of absorbing the whole profits of the coal trade and increasing those profits to an extent never before dreamed of by a monopoly. This selling coal at the yards of a railway company in Philadelphia by the single ton, at a wholesale rate, may keep the Legislature of Pennsylvania quiet, but it will not keep the poor of New York and Boston warm. Let the press not hesitate, but rather remember that it is their duty to protect the community against the great corporations of the country which have demoralized the people, debauched Legislatures and tried, probably not without success, to corrupt Congress.

The Durant-Harlan Exposure—A Piece of Gross Disrespect.

The United States Senate considers it a "piece of gross disrespect," we are told, for an investigating committee of the House of Representatives to make any inquiry into the action of a member of the higher body. By what right does this intermeddling committee bring to light the fact that Senator and ex-Secretary of the Interior Harlan asked for and received from the President of the Union Pacific Railroad and a Director of the Credit Mobilier ten thousand dollars to "help the party" in an election, the "party" being Senator Harlan himself? Such an impertinent inquisitiveness is clearly a breach of the privileges of the Senate, and should be properly reprobated by that body.

But how about the "gross disrespect" towards the people of which a United States Senator has been guilty in laying himself under a pecuniary obligation to these grasping and corrupt corporations, whose schemes of plunder depended on the friendly silence of Congress? How about the "gross disrespect" to every honest principle evinced by the acceptance of this money from a railroad president by a Secretary of the Interior, who in virtue of his office exercised extraordinary powers in the management and transfer of the public lands? Dr. Durant is a democrat—Senator Harlan a radical republican. What service could the latter have rendered to the former to call for such an extraordinary act of liberality? The Secretary of the Interior had power to embarrass or make easy the way of the Union Pacific Railroad Company with reference to their gigantic land subsidy and to the government benefits which that corporation was from time to time entitled to receive. Is the Cabinet no more honest than the Senate, and are the immediate advisers of the President as open to "inducements" to prevail upon them to "look into a law" as are the Congressional friends of Oakes Ames? If the Senators are so tenacious of their privileges will they not also display a slight regard for their honor and cause an investigation of their own into the offences alleged against members of their body? Will they not go behind the election of Mr. Harlan to the Senate and ascertain what he was doing in his official capacity as Secretary of the Interior for the grasping speculators of the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Credit Mobilier that induced Dr. Durant's donation of ten thousand dollars?

We are aware of the existence of a cunning plot to defeat the punishment of the Senators and Congressmen who have been contaminated by the Credit Mobilier corruption. It is well devised, but it will not succeed. The recipients of the favors of Oakes Ames and Dr. Durant who are now in the Senate and House are to be whitewashed; but, in view of the notorious character of the bribery and corruption, the business in which the Credit Mobilier Ring has been engaged is to be severely censured in general terms. It is to be held, however, that Congress cannot take cognizance of any act done by a member before election or during a former term of service, and hence all the testimony relating thereto is to be stricken from the reports. This is the programme, and it is to afford an opportunity to the republican party journals to denounce the corrupt practices of the corporations without hurting any member of the republican organization. The people will not be satisfied with such a maneuver. They care not to what political party the corrupt Representatives belong, or how high in power they may be, but they will insist on holding the guilty parties to a strict accountability. If justice is refused by the Senate and the House the denial will be remembered hereafter to the cost of all concerned in the offence. Every tainted Congressman should resign the position he has disgraced, and the statement should commence with a radical in the Senate and a democrat in the House of Representatives.

THE TWEED TRIAL.—The evidence on the Tweed trial is certainly of a startling character, notwithstanding the preparation of the public mind for extraordinary developments. No person can read the evidence of Andrew J. Garvey without feeling astonishment at the magnificent boldness of the men of whom the city is now happily rid. The plain, matter-of-fact manner in which one of the conspirators alludes to his own share in the crime is peculiarly refreshing. It shows the utter demoralization that existed in the city government before a quarrel among the rogues put a stop to their too long-continued power.

"GOING IT STRAIGHT."—This is the latest addition to the great American "job" idiom, for which the thanks of the community are due to Hoax Aims.

Our January Thaw and Its Closing Rain Storm—Another Arctic Tidal Wave in the Air.

Our January thaw, culminating in the heavy and extensive rains in the Northern States of Thursday, Friday and Saturday, has passed off, and the Signal Service Bureau warns us of the approach of another Arctic tidal wave in the air, by way of the snow-covered Rocky Mountains. Our January thaw, with these assisting heavy rains, has resulted in numerous destructive freshets from New England to the Mississippi River, as our latest despatches from the Upper Hudson, the Delaware, the Susquehanna and other rivers westward will show. But if after these heavy rains the late general thaw had continued another day many millions of property would doubtless have been destroyed which has been saved by the speedy following of this freezing atmospheric wave from the northwest, checking the flow of the waters into our great rivers and arresting and holding fast again their vast bodies of drifting ice, which otherwise threatened the destruction of all impediments in their course to tide water.

The descent upon our Northern States, therefore, of this January atmospheric wave from the Arctic regions may be regarded as "a blessing in disguise." The poor may suffer from the cold; the increased prices of coal, by retail, and of provisions may tell severely upon our working classes; but the saving of millions of supplies of all kinds from the arrest of the disastrous inundations otherwise threatened is a general blessing after all; for the floods which menaced the valleys of the Delaware, the Susquehanna, the Potomac, the Shenandoah, the Ohio and the Mississippi and their tributaries menaced a work of destruction on the scale of the recent inundations of Italy. Put our escape may be only for a short time. Give us now two or three days of fierce nor'westerly winds and freezing skies and then the reaction from the ocean with another heavy snow and then a universal thaw of a week or so, winding up in a general down-pouring of rain for a day or two from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, and we shall still suffer from more and heavier inundations than have been experienced from any Winter in this country since the city of New Amsterdam was located by the Dutch.

Meantime the cold air wave from the northwest, the approach of which we announced yesterday morning, is advancing upon us. At Sparta, Wis., yesterday the mercury was frozen, and the spirit thermometer marked forty-five degrees below zero, the lowest temperature ever reported from any point within the jurisdiction of the United States, including Alaska, up to Behring Strait. But, again, at La Crosse, Wis., the temperature fell to thirty-one degrees below zero, to thirty-one at St. Paul, and at Minneapolis, Minn., to thirty-four degrees below zero, while as far south as Memphis they had it down to eight degrees below zero. The breadth of this cold air wave, therefore, covers the distance between the cotton States and the Canadas. But when it shall have passed away, what then? Another blocking snow storm, we fear, with all its obstructions to travel; but let us hope for better things, for "while there is life there is hope."

It is a remarkable fact, in this connection, that while, since Christmas, the railway lines from the Mississippi to Maine have suffered unparalleled blockadings, detentions and lamentable accidents from snow drifts and frosts, we hear of no blockades or delays on the Union Pacific, from Omaha to Great Salt Lake, and none from that point on the Central Pacific to the Sacramento Valley. Have the snows of this Winter, then, been lighter than usual in the Rocky Mountains and in the Sierra Nevada? No. From those immense storms and avalanches of snow that have been reported from Utah, and from the plentiful supplies on the Sierra Nevada, the snow fall along the whole line of these roads has been actually heavier this Winter, so far, than it was last Winter. The memorable blockades of the Union Pacific last year, moreover, were in February and March, and they may be repeated, though it appears that the company have profited from experience in providing such safeguards and means for keeping the track open as will enable them to overcome even the heaviest snow fall and drifts of the Rocky Mountain district of Sherman and Cheyenne, from seven thousand to eight thousand feet above the sea.

In the Sierra Nevada chain the Winter's snow fall is from twenty to thirty feet; but the Central Pacific, along the one hundred and fifty miles of this declivity, from five thousand to seven thousand feet above the sea, has forty miles of snow galleries, the magnificent pine forests of those mountains furnishing them abundant timber. Here is the security of this road against snow blockades. Again, the snow does not drift in the woods of the Sierra Nevada, while over the naked and windy wastes of the Rocky Mountains it drifts in favoring depressions to the depth of forty feet. Against such impediments, if the road through from the Missouri to the Sacramento shall be kept open for the closing half as it has been for the first half of this terrible Winter, the achievement will be something to boast of as an offset to the Credit Mobilier and the Goat Island job and other jobs through which these roads have corrupted the very fountains of legislation. But this second atmospheric wave of air from the frozen North is close upon us, and let all prepare to meet it.

Among the Methodists.

The Methodists are warmly disputing over the nature and extent of future punishment, one side seeming to favor annihilation and the other everlasting torment. It is out of our province to espouse either wing of this controversy; but, perhaps, it comes legitimately within our privilege to express an interest in the curious psychological condition presented by the complacency with which the Rev. Mr. Gorham contemplates the horrors of unending torture. In an address (made by him a few days ago) he said, "We say we believe that when men die in their sins they go to a place of everlasting burnings, and that there God Almighty tortures them alive so long as God Almighty lives. Well, if we believe this, why don't we preach it?" And again, a little further on, "I tell you we deal too tenderly with souls under conviction. Let it work; let them endure all the horrors of dread, even unto death, that they may fully know the

secrets of eternity." As we said before, on the question whether what Mr. Gorham believes is a fact, we have nothing to say; but, certainly, the sleek placidity, the spiritual calm, not to say rejoicing, with which a man who thinks himself on the safe side can contemplate the endless agony of those on the other, is among the psychological curiosities of the age.

The Spanish Lie Diplomatic.

The State Department at Washington contradicts, in a very delicate and diplomatic manner, the statement made a few days since in the Spanish Cortes by Señor Zorrilla, that no communications have passed between the governments of Washington and Madrid on the subject of the abolition of slavery in the Spanish West Indian possessions, and that no notes addressed by Secretary Fish to our Minister at Madrid have ever been read to the Spanish Ministry. With the polished courtesy belonging to knee breeches, bob wigs, dress swords and cocked hats, the singular denial of the Spanish Premier is designated by our Secretary of State as "strictly diplomatic," and as "not to be understood as warranting the assumption that nothing has been received by the Spanish Ministry" in regard to the sentiments of our government on the question of slavery in the islands. "The Spanish government has not, of course, received the note of Mr. Fish," says our Secretary through his party organs, "because that was written to Minister Sickles. When read by him to the Spanish Minister no copy would be furnished unless asked for, and none was asked for; so that, diplomatically speaking, the government has received no such communication; but the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, and through him the Spanish government, has full knowledge of the latest views of this government on the subject of slavery in the Spanish West Indian possessions, whatever they may say in the Cortes."

We would suggest that the American people had quite sufficient of this diplomatic humber at the time of the Geneva Conference controversy between Mr. Fish and Earl Granville, and they would like now a little plain, intelligible language. The question of slavery in Cuba is one in which the American people have a deep interest and for which the republican party of freedom now in power has a grave responsibility. Secretary Fish has recently sneered at the idea of the right of the "Cuban insurgents," as he styles the revolutionists who are struggling for their liberty on the island, to recognition as belligerents; but they are the champions of human freedom, while the Spanish rulers of Cuba are the upholders of human slavery. The government of the United States, by affording a profitable market for slave-grown sugar, is encouraging the Spanish planters in Cuba to resist the abolition of slavery and enriching Spain. Congress, as the representative of the people, has declared its condemnation of the policy of Spain in continuing human bondage on the island. Secretary Fish has published correspondence, in which he assumes to have received from the Spanish government repeated pledges that slavery should be abolished in the Spanish West Indian possessions, and in which he instructs the American Minister at Madrid to almost demand from the Spanish government a fulfilment of those pledges. And now the Spanish Premier rises in the Cortes and declares that the American government has never approached Spain on the subject of slavery, and asserts that the American Minister has never brought any note on that topic from Secretary Fish to the notice of the Spanish Ministry.

In undiplomatic language it is plain that either Secretary Fish or the Spanish Premier has uttered an untruth. Have the American people been deceived when told by Secretary Fish that our government has protested against the continuance of slavery in Cuba and has received repeated pledges from Spain that slavery should be abolished, or did Señor Zorrilla publicly give utterance to a falsehood when he denied the statements of Secretary Fish? The issue is a direct one and cannot be evaded. If our Minister at Madrid has, for any reason, neglected to carry out the instructions of his government he should be at once recalled. Unless he has committed this offence there is a question of veracity between Mr. Fish and Señor Zorrilla, in the settlement of which the American people are interested. We have had enough intrigue, deception and underhanded influence in all our recent transactions with the Spanish government. Now let us know where the responsibility rests.

AN ANTIQUARIAN TRIUMPH.—Enterprise has had signal success in the recovery of the lost tracks of the Bleecker Street Railroad through Ann, Fulton, Beekman and other streets forming the line between the City Hall and Fulton ferry. Certain old citizens living along the route, being sanguine of the truth of the traditions which located the line before the snow-fall in these streets, sunk shafts in several places, which, after penetrating the ice deposits, displayed the iron rails in a good state of preservation. After this verification of the historical records the energetic company determined to put the matter to a thorough practical test. Accordingly, yesterday afternoon an experimental train was despatched down Beekman street, drawn by four equine engines, under the direction of the chief executives of the company. At the end of a tedious run the train reached Fulton Market before dark, and after the requisite rest and refreshment, it returned up Fulton and Ann streets to Park row, followed in its course by the cheers of an enthusiastic crowd of newsboys, bootblacks and crossing-sweepers. No serious accident marred the achievement; and, should we have no more snow it is proposed to resume regular running on the line early in the Spring.

THE CALDWELL CASE before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections was prolific yesterday in revelations of the disgraceful barter and sale which preceded the Senator's election by the Kansas Legislature. An ex-Governor who sold out his candidature for fifteen thousand dollars to Caldwell is a sad spectacle. The creature tells the story himself in another column.

Facts and Fancies of the Religious Press.—The Ex-Emperor Napoleon and the American Fulpat Organ.

Our principal religious contemporaries the present week devote their leading editorials to the subject of the death of Napoleon III. It will be seen from our quotations that some of the criticisms upon the character of the deceased are somewhat harsh, while from neither Protestant nor Catholic do the incidents of his career evoke words of panegyric, nor his death sentiments of unfeigned sympathy or commiseration. Most of the editors of our chief religious journals have spent considerable time abroad studying European men, manners and monarchs, and know whereof they speak. Hence their views are entitled to no little share of respect.

The Christian Union (Henry Ward Beecher) avers that the late Emperor of the French "will be remembered in history more for his stupendous failures, his faults and his misfortunes, than for the brilliant success which rewarded for a time his long course of ambition and intrigue." It continues:—

Born in the last years of the great French Empire, bred to poverty and hardship, with neither a great intellect nor a liberal education, he raised himself to the purple after a youth of ill-repute, and after a career of years spent in the powerful people with a strong hand. He wore the crown nearly twice as long as his uncle; yet now that he has gone forever from the scene of the world's drama, he is regarded by his subjects as a fortunate adventurer, in whose character there was not one element of greatness.

"He fell," concludes Mr. Beecher, "because he never understood what was good in the human heart, but only what was evil. It is one of God's wholesome lessons to the world that a rule like his must be defeated by its own baseness."

The Golden Age (Theodore Tilton) is characteristically severe upon the dead monarch. "Considered in all his long and damnable career," exclaims the auriferous Age, "first as a profligate, then as charlatan, then as a usurper, then as despot, then as the murderer of millions—in other words, looking back upon his life, looking out upon his mischiefs in the world, and looking thence down at his unhallored dust, we say, with all our American instinct and passion for freedom, let his memory rot!"

In summing up a review of the chief points of Napoleon's public career, the Age says:—

In brief, a true biography of this un-Cesar-like Caesar would consist of the following chapters:—namely, Polly Luce's transition, Frenchie, Slaughter and Ashes. At this unregretful moment, while the debate is going on in France about his burial, we refer to the years since he was crowned, how the Prince of Orange stood by the cot of Charles V., and putting his hand on the dead tyrant's breast and remembering that he had been an enemy to the world, exclaimed, "I thank thee, thanksgiving, 'Dead'! Then let him remain dead."

The Evangelist (Presbyterian) remarks that had he died three years ago "his death would have excited a profound sensation throughout the world. All Europe would have felt the shock. But he lived to see his star go down in night, and to feel that the great title of Napoleon was no longer anything but the shadow of a name—*nomis umbra*." The Evangelist considers that it is not probable his death will have a great effect on the political state of Europe, and adds:—

In France it will check, if not extinguish, the hopes of the imperialists, who, as long as the Emperor lived, would be intriguing for his return to power. Now that he is taken away it is not likely that the same ardor will be shown for the Emperor or his son. It will be hard to rally enthusiasm around a woman or a boy. His death, therefore, takes away one of the great aspirants to supreme power in France, and gives one more chance of permanence to the Republic.

The Independent bluntly ejaculates, "Another Dead Dynasty," and proceeds to say:—

The column in the Place Vendome came down with a thunderous crash which started the gamins in the streets and thrilled the nerves of all excitement. Parisians, who had long gazed at the column celebrated has fallen like a dead cedar into a deep morass, wailing no echoes and leaving nothing but a jagged branch or two to mark the place where it once stood.

According to this writer Napoleon III. was an "enormous sham. He was a fool only in the sense that the devil is a fool. His intellect was astute, if not comprehensive, and his perceptions were as clear as any thoroughly selfish man's perceptions can be. His lack in the moral sensibilities. Truth was not in him. There never was a civilized ruler whose contempt for his own word was more absolute."

The Independent believes that—

It would have been well for Napoleon, and his days might have been prolonged if he had cherished no other vices than insincerity. The stupid excess of his reign no doubt shortened his life. History will not be hard to rally enthusiasm will, undoubtedly, be that he was a coarse, selfish, dishonorable man, with wit and persistency enough to push himself on to the throne of France and keep himself there for twenty years; that he helped mightily to demoralize the conscience of a nation which was none too scrupulous before his day, and that he will be remembered to the grave as carrying the well-earned distrust of Christendom.

The Baptist Weekly (Rev. Dr. Patton) touches upon the death of Napoleon rather mildly. It thinks that the history of the man and the character of the nation may suggest to others the possibility of results, even from his death, not now anticipated by those who flatter themselves that Napoleonic rule in France is forever ended. In the light of the past it would not be rash to prophesy that before many years a popular election may call the young Prince to the presidency of the Republic, if not to the throne of what *Le Pays* calls the "indestructible empire." The possibility of this may be inferred, Dr. Patton thinks, from the comments of some of the influential of the French papers on the Emperor's death. The reverend editor opines that if these papers represent the feelings of any considerable number of the people of France, the high regard in which the Emperor is held and the strong hold of the name of Bonaparte on the nation may yet secure the succession of the now broken dynasty.

"That such a result would be a great calamity to Europe," concludes Dr. Patton, "all must agree; but we are content to leave the future with Him in whose hands are the destinies of all nations."

The Observer (Presbyterian) is not so hard upon the dead lion at Chiselhurst as some of its clerical contemporaries. Yet it rather condemns with faint praise when it says Napoleon's literary culture was eminent, and although the "Life of Julius Caesar," which he designed as the chief of literary works, has been a failure, yet his writings will bear favorable comparison with those of his contemporaries, and are remarkable as the productions of a monarch. There can, adds the Observer, be but one opinion respecting his patriotism:—

To him Napoleon was everything, and France only a theatre on which to exhibit his own greatness; the legislative body, the army, the people, were, in his plan, only the instruments to his same and gratify his ambition. What he did for France was done incidentally, and when Napoleon III. fell from the throne, the empire, and began, even through the throes of the commens and revolution, to rise, let us hope, to a better life.

The Catholic Review declares that it has been no admirer of the late monarch, and now that he is dead it does not feel called on to weigh