NEW YORK HERALD, SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1873.-WITH SUPPLEMENT.

SPAIN'S CIVIL WAR.

An Able Letter from a Special Herald Correspondent at Pamplona.

MOTOVATRANT

THE SHAMS OF THE CARLIST INSURRECTION

Strong Efforts of Editorial Imagination in Madrid.

"JUEGO PUBLICO DE PELOTA!"

Laying Bare the Inventions of the Evaporating Monarchists.

A Talk with the Done at Table d'Hote.

SHALL CUBA BE INDEPENDENT?

The Herald Correspondent Expounds the Land-Hunger of the United States.

A QUARREL OVER THE CAPITAL.

"State Rights" Looming Up Under the Federal Republic.

Incapacity of the Spanish Generals.

SANTA CRUZ AGAIN.

PAMPELUNA, Navarra, Spain, June 10, 1873. La Reconquista is a Carlist organ, published daily in Madrid. Its columns teem with Carlist risings and successes. There is a hopeful ring in every detail of news favorable to the Carlist cause that found in them, and, on the other hand, when a mischance compels the editors to speak of a Carlist lefeat it happens, most extraordinarily, that readers who might prefer the victory to the repubcan government feel as if defeat were better than Your correspondent, being a lover of fair play

and somewhat disposed to favor a weak cause when it is just, felt very great regret and became very much depressed when he read in *La Becon-*

that Pampeluna, the capital of Navarra, was beleged, and that there was every prospect of its urender to the Carlists before many days. It was als news, together with a score of other reports to be on the decline and Carlism on the increase hat depressed me, and I determined at once to go to the hard besieged city, that I might report its downfall and surrender, and weep in concert with e republicans in America and deplore the death of our sister republic.

Two days ago I arrived at this city and hotel of the above title without having encountered a single Carlist, least of all a Carlist army. We were neither challenged nor halted, and the train ran into the depot as though it was an every day oc-surrence—as, indeed, it turned out to be. A few ested on the more commanding positions in the seighborhood of the great viaduct at Noain (nine miles from Pampeluna), which conveys water to this sity, and this was all the sign of probable danger or of internecine war I saw en route.

THE STATION OF PAMPELUNA presents precisely the same appearance as other The same shouts are heard, but in different languages, and different costumes meet the eye. The presentatives of the various hotels what nice uarters and rich viands await them if they will only condescend to patronize their employers. All New Yorkers who have been to Chicago will recollect the scene but too well. After choosing the showlest coach and the most civil driver we set off at a gallop from the station. PAMPELUNA.

My eyes, when not employed regarding the wild tittle rip, with a red cap, who was specially hired to whip our horses, took hasty views of the firm and formidable-looking fortress, which grew momently more formidable, and loomed up impregnably vast. If your readers will imagine Fortress Monroe placed on the summit of a hill 200 feet or so above the green-gray water of Hampton Roads, and imagine that the walls of the fortress are some thirty feet higher than they are, and that from within the walls rise irregular blocks of antique houses, with here and there an antique church tower, and that they themselves are in a coach drawn by three horses, galloping furiously up a white road sloping from the sea up to the fortress situated as described above, they may know very well what Pampeluna is withou going to the expense of coming here or under-going the trouble of having their baggage exam-tined half a dozen times. Apropos of this, I have often thought that the HERALD was established to give such accurate description of and information about every event and place, and that only those people who do not

ever think it worth their while to come to Europe and see things for themselves, and I am almost positive that the only reason why Americans do not come to Spain is because they are perfectly satisfied with the excellent descriptions they get from the HERALD of things, matters and places in

The sentinels were on guard thickly close by Another hand gallop along a beautiful alameds the door of Fonda, or Hotel Europa. Your correspondent had not seen the Carlist army. Yet La s informed us all at Madrid that Pampeiums was besieged! It you published any such nonsense in your columns please let it be known that it was Reuter who furnished the news, and not a Herald correspondent.

HUNTING UP THE SIEGE.

out to hunt up news of besieging Carlists, insub-ordinate soldiers, traitorous officers, hostile cliques and rebellious factions, but I had not gone far be-fore I came to the alameda, and stood near a high fead wall, built up of well cut freestone, with a well flagged pavement in front of it. On this dead well flagged pavement in front of it. On this dead wall were painted, in large characters, "Juego Publico de Pelota," or "Public Playground for Balls." There were animated parties of men and boys at ball-play even there. Wondering considerably that such things should be in a besieged town, i rambled on, and presently came to a large house, over the door of which were the same words, "Juego Publico de Pelota," and grown up men were passing in and out. For an entrance fee of two cuartos, or a cent, I was permitted to pass in, and in a large courtyard, 200 feet by 60, or

men and seldiers who were engaged in heaving the bar, and soon after another party playing cricket. another party making merry over a lot of

vigorously.

A number of such scenes, together with the air of careless case and abandon which characterised every man and boy in Pamiseiuna, caused me to conclude that instead of entering a besiged city I had entered a veritable castle of indolence, and a critical examination of the walls of this fortified city and the massive and frowning citadel close to it, which contains at present 1,500 soldiers, has inspired me with the confidence to tell you that if the safety of the Republic of Spain depends upon the preservation of Pampeluna from the Carlists the Republic of Spain will live forever; for all the Carlists in the Peninsula massed in the neighborhood, with the ablest generals that Spain can muster, could never capture Pampeluna. Though Pampeluna's population of 24,000 were all Carlists, 2,000 Spanish soldiers in the citadel could defy the city and 20,000 Carlists besides, if they possessed no artillery. The city of The impregnable Fortress of

Pampeluna.

Pampeluna.

Citadel could dery the city of pulley. The city of Pumpeluna is commanded by the guns of the citadel, and, at any manifestation of treason by the inhabitants, could be destroyed in a very short time. At present there are mounted on the walls of the citadel over fifty great guns, 6,000 shot are stored in the warehouse and over one hundred tons of powder are in the magazine. So that if you hear again of Pampeluna being besieged by Carlists you have my permission to treat the statement with the soorn it deserves.

Your correspondent came to this city with the intent to do justice to such a theme of interest as the siege of Pampeluna would be, as you and your readers would admit it would be, and if there was no siege to accompany a lighting column that really meant business, and vary my letters with details of a well fought battle. In a short time I expect to have that pleasure, being provided with numbers of letters of recommendation from the Minister of the Interior. In the interim, however, I wish to interest you with a few facts.

At the mesa redonda, or the table d'hote, this evening there were four officers, one a colonel of cavalry, another a lieutenant colonel of engineers, formerly aide-de-camp to Amadeus, and two others of inferior grade. I turned the conversation to Cuba, and begged to know what was the reason the Spanish people entertained such a strong objection to sell Cuba. The lieutenant colonel of engineers fired up immediately and said:—
"Ca hombre! Bell Cuba, never! You might as

"No. Sofion," I replied, "the case is very different, Both Andalusia and Catalonia are integral parts of the Peninsula, but Cuba is an island in the American seas far removed from Spain, where there is much disorder which you find hard to

"Oh!" grunted the officer, "perhaps the United

"By fair means, very probably," I said. "They would buy it at a proper price; but they would never take it by force, because the two countries are at peace with each other," "Well, we will neither sell it, nor will we let you

take it by force. I would rather see it in the hands of any other Power—England, France, Germany or Russia," said he. "Then so much the better for us," I ventured to

say. "Once you sell it to a foreign Power America will not be bound by the ties of honor and justice to remain longer quiet. The Americans would take it from the Power you sold it to."
"Why" asked the officer.

"Why?" asked the officer.
"If you will inform me why America desires the island at all I will answer you," said I.
"Oh! I suppose you want Cuba to give liberty to the slaves," he replied.
"No; Spain will do that herself abortly. Try

"I cannot. Tell me why." "Because it is a military necessity. In the hands of Spain it is not very dangerous, because Spain and the United States are at peace with each other: but enco it (alls into the hands of an aggressive Power its possession becomes a matter of vital necessity to our country, and we would be justified in taking it to protect the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, for the position of Cuba is such that it is the key of the Gulf of Mexico as much almost as Gibraltar is the key of the Mediterranean or Aden and Perim are the keys of the Red Sea."

"Ah, that is new; but have no fear, we will keep Cuba. We will not part with it until everything is

THE OTHER VIEW.

"If it depended on me," broke in the Colonel of cavalry, "I would sell it to-morrow for what it would bring, because it is a question of money with us to-day in Spain. This country is exactly in the and too little money to work it properly. It would cash to work the remainder of his estate. Spain can well afford to part with Cuba for a sum large enough to pay of some of her large debt and to put the country into working order. The revenue of Cuba is now about \$20,000,000. If you were to give us \$200,000.000, this sum of money would be equal at six per cent interest to \$12,000,000. Considered in this light, the sale of Cuba would be but a fair exchange. Indeed, it would be better, because we should get \$12,000,000 without any trouble—without being onliged to keep troops and support a government there. I wish it were sold with all my heart, for the vast amount of good which would accrue to deliberately. "It is impossible to bring it about.
The government has no power to sell it; it would be the ruin of Catalonia, because she could find no market for the sale of her cloths and prints, while now it is lucrative enough for that State, owing to the protective tariff by which other nations are almost prohibited from selling their dry goods to Cupa. Pero que lastima / (but what a pity !)"

And so say we. And this present Cortes Con-stituentes will have something to say about this same question, and the wordy passage at arms will not, rest assured, be of the most peaceable kind.

Anon the conversation drifted into another tepic, which threatened for a time to end with swords which threatened for a time to end with swords or pistols. It started by one of the younger officers stating that the Catalan Deputies were about to ask the Cortes that its sessions should be held at Barcelona instead of Madrid. This called forth from the cavalry Colonel, who was a Sevillano, a good-natured remark that he hoped the Cortes would be held at Seville, as Seville in former times

was the capital of Spain. But our friend, the engineer officer, proved him-self to be from Arragon by the prompt way in

"Ca hombre! Seville! What is there about Seville that it should be made capital of Spain? Se-ville has three things, and no more—women, oranges and horses. Take those away and Seville is the poorest city in Spain. Now, if you said that Saragossa should be the capital you would have spoken sanse. What city of Spain can boast of the antiquity of Saragossa? Her plain produces everything. By all means Saragossa should be the

capital."
"Tut, man; thou art talking nonsense," said the cavalry officer. "One of Seville's suburbs-tor instance, Carmona—would be more preferable than Saragossa for a capital. Saragossa can boast of nothing but peaches. By making Seville the capital yeu but restore the city to its former dignity. Her cathedral is the finest in Spain; the Alcazar would be a fit residence for the President of the Republic, and by means of the river Guacalquivir you may have communication with any part of the world. Think of the climate; think of the gardens of oranges, the vineyards, the rich soil, the already large population. Make Seville the capital, and Paris would be forgotten. Strangers would come from all parts of the world to enjoy her inxuries and breathe her airs." instance, Carmona-would be more preferable than

and breathe her airs."

"Bab, bah," replied the engineer officer. "Thou knowest nothing of history. Then art a fool, else thou wouldst have remembered that Saragossa is the fittest place for the capital of a republic. From the very begianing. Baragossa has been a republican city, and Arragon a free country. The King of Arragon was never anything but a king in name. What says the Arragonose proverb: The King is greater than one, but all are greater than the King.' Our Aueros (privileges) were those which republicans claim now, and by establishing

the Spanish Republic you have but given us back our succest privileges. Serific was always a monarchical city. Whatever you see there speaks of Pedro the Gruel and the Inquisitors. Make Seville the capital, republicanism would die a sudden death, and monarchy would be restored."

At this juncture the cavalry officer, his face purple with rage, rose from the table and hastily left the room, from which the astonished guests augur-

ture of what may be expected to take place should the Cortes be insane enough to broach such a sub-ject as the removal of the capital to another city?

of 4,000 men, are at Estella, a town of about six thousand inhabitants. They occupy also the vil-lage of Murietta and a number of other small places which surround it. Estella, as you must there by Maroto—the Carlist Arnold—in 1833, who one fine morning invited six of his brother officers to breakfast, and after the meal dismissed them and had them shot.

Estella is situated at the base of the Am confluence of two rivers—the Amesgua and the Ega. The cause of the Carlist visit has been the town. When they have obtained a sufficient supply they will return to their strongholds, provided, of course, that the commander-in-chief, Nouvilas, with his 3,500 men, will not meet them before they make their escape.



If you will glance at the above sketch and permit your eyes to rest on that configuration, shaped very much like a hears, wherein you find the words "Carlists," and "Estella," and if you will permit me to tell you that the lines which go to form that configuration— from Miranda to Vitoria and Pampeluna, from Pampeluna south to Alfaro and Tudela, [and from Affaro to Legrona northwest to Miranda, are rail-ways, you will be struck, I dare say, as I have ith the feasibility of crushing, at once and forever, the nest of Carlists contained within those

From Tudela to Miranda by rail is but four and a half hours. From Tudels to Pampeluna is but three hours. From Pampeluna to Miranda, by way of Vittoria, three hours. Or say that the railway would make the entire circuit from Miranda to Tudela, thence to Pampeluna, Vittoria, back to Miranda, in ten hours, at the rate of twenty-three miles an hour, or in just six hours by rail, at forty at the present time 4,000 Carlists under Dorre-garay, and 1,000 others under minor chiefs, and yet the government of Madrid, with a force of 30,000 soldiers, who are Drave and loyel mem, CANNOT CAPTURE THEM.

in-Chief, with a body of 3,000 men, is continually following them, but he cannot overtake them; but, instead, is himself overtaken by disgrace and contempt from the impatient republicans of Madrid. Any American schoolboy with the above skeleton sketch of the country before him could plan a short campaign by which every Carlist could be captured in a court of the country before him could be captured in a court of the country before him could be captured. in a couple of weeks. Civil engineers have unconsciously constructed railways through which it would be fatal madness in a Carlist general taking refuge within that circuit. Yet the war has been carried on with Spanish vigor for nearly fifteen

months, and I see as yet no sign of its term THE CONDE DE MIRASOLE was in Abyssinia as a military spectator of the means and modes of warfare which conduced to the success of that English general. If the Spaniards but adopted the mode of signals which the Count saw and learned in Abyssinnia the Carlists could not continue the struggle.

If the scene of this present warfare in Spain was more extended I could readily comprehend why it were not so easy to be terminated; but limited as it is to such a small area of country, bounded by lines of railways that may be traversed in six hours, with 30,000 soldiers at hand, I cannot comprehend why the rebellion might not be throttled

It is needless to state that there are Carlists in Catalonia, and some in Arragon and Valencia. There are troops in those provinces to attend to them. It is in this region of the Amesguas Mountains, environed by lines of railways which con-tains more than one-half of the Carlist army, that the decisive battle might be fought and 5,000 of the Carlists captured without much trouble. Such a blow to the followers of Don Carlos could have but one result-viz., the immediate submission of the

We had a piece of news yesterday from the camp of that amiable priest, Santa Cruz, to the effect that Lissaraga nad sworn to shoot Santa Cruz at sight. This proves that all is not screne, as it ought to be, in the Carlist ranks.

A PHILADELPHIA SAW MILL CONSUMED.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11, 1878. Last night a fire broke out in the first story of the northern section of Maguire's saw mill, at the southwest corner of Ridge avenue and Master southwest corner of Ridge avenue and Master street. The building was totally destroyed. The loss is probably \$30,000. The first floor was occupled by Daniel Maguire as a saw and planing mill. The second and third stories were occupied by George W. Natier, manufacturer of cabinetware. Natier's loss on stock is probably \$18,000. His stock was insured for \$8,000. The building was owned by Daniel Maguire, the loss on which will exceed \$5,000; cowered by an insurance of \$10,000. Maguire's loss on stock is \$5,000.

Michael Kerwin, late of 331 East Thirty-second street, who was stabbed in the stomach with a knife in the hands of John McManus, early on the morning of the 17th uit., as heretofore published

PATAL RESULT OF A STABBING APPRAY.

COMPTROLLER'S RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS. Comptroller Green reports the following amounts paid into the city treasury yesterday:—

Prom Croton water rent and person market rents and control of the rent and interest.

Prom agrees of taxes, assessments, Croton rents and interest.

Prom arrears of taxes, assessments, Croton rents and interest.

Prom Croton water rent and penalties.

Prom Croton water rent and penalties.

Prom market rents and fees.

EAVON'S SMOOND MARKHAL. Total ... Comptroller Green paid yesterday :-

EVARDS AND AVENUES.

2,933

THE ORANGE PARADE.

Eight Orange Lodges to Parade in Re-galia To-Day-The Police Escort and Arrangement-No Firearms for the

Judging from present indications the celebration of the capture of Londonderry is to be observed by the Orangemen to-day without the slightest moles-tation on the part of the A. O. H. or the St. P. M. tation on the part of the A. O. H. or the St. P. M. A. S. The thoody riot of 1871, which has left an everlasting blot on the city's fair name, it is to be hoped will not recur to-day. The celebration last year was very quiet and peaceable, which encourages the hope here expressed, and inspires confidence as to the satisfactory result of to-day's display. Members of the Irish societies with whom the Manatan reporter has talked on the mb. whom the HERALD reporter has taked on the sub-ject declare that there will be no demonstration on the part of the members of the societies, and that they have beard nothing from the men that would indicate even an inclination to disturb the peace. They all seem to nave accepted the Grange parade as a fixed fact, and do not care to disturb it now. Notwithstanding the peaceable attitude of the

as a fixed fact, and do not care to disturb it how.

Notwithstanding the peaceable attitude of the Irish societies, Superintendent Matseil has taken all precautions, and a squad of 1,000 men will be on hand to quell any mob demonstration.

The line of march will be through Astor place to Broadway, up Broadway to Fourteenth street, through Union square, passing the Washington monument, to Sixteenth street, through sixteenth street to Irving place, thence through sixteenth street to Irving place, thence through sirving place, Gramercy Park, and Lexington avenue to Thirty-fourth street, through Thirty-fourth street to Fifth avenue, down Fifth avenue to Fourteenth street, and thence to Union square, where the parade will be dismissed.

unless they discover they are unable to overcome the mob.

All the off platoons of each precinct is the city, comprising a force of about one thousand officers and patrolmen, will rendezvous at the Contral Office this morning at ten o'clock. One half the force will be detailed as an escort and the other half will be held in reserve at headquarters. At all the police stations adjacent to the line of march reserves will be kept. The escort will be commanded by inspectors Walling and MoDermott and Inspector Diks will take charge of the serves. Superintendent Matsell will probably be on the ground with General Duryen. Sergent Westing, in charge of the mounted police, will head the column, which will be composed of the following Drange lodges:—Prince of Orange Lodge, No. 1; Derry Walls Lodge, No. 2; Chosen Few Lodge, No. 3; Gideon Lodge, No. 16; Joshua Lodge, No. 10; Joshua Lodge, No. 50; One-Arm True Bines Lodge, No. 54.

Captain Irving, with the Central Office detectives and specials, in citizens' clothes, from the several stations, will act as skirmishers along the line and arrest any person who makes the slightest disturbance.

The proposition to arm the police, which was

ance.

The proposition to arm the police, which was proposed by General Duryea, was lost, and no persuasion other than the locust will be used in case of a disturbance to-day, unless the unitiary be called out.

HEALTH MATTERS.

At a meeting of the Board of Health, held vester. day afternoon, reports were received from the Assistant Health Inspector that the pavements in New Chambers street, between William and Reade; in Dock: at 245 East Twenty-fifth street, the street in front of 442 and 444 First avenue, and outside 223 and dangerous to the public health. In most of these places pools of stagnant water had collected and the smells and vapors arising from these collections were most injurious to the people in the neighborhood. A communication was received from the Department of Docks saying the dredgin of the dock at the foot of Thirty-fifth street would be executed at once. The Finance Committee were authorized by resolution to cause the printing of 4,000 copies of the cholera circular in German for distribution. Dr. Jones reported that he visited the Rendering dock, and found the company in full operation in violation of the resolution forbidding them to work after the 10th instant. The building en the corner of Madison avenue and fifty-third street was reported in a bad and dangerous condition. and dangerous to the public health. In most of langerous condition.

The following report was received from the counsel and adopted:—

COURSEI AND REPAREMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORE,

DEFICE OF THE ATTORNEY AND COURSE.

NO. 301 MOTE SERSET, NEW YORE, July 11, 1873.

TO Colonel Emmons Clark, Secretary, 40.—
SHE—Firsuant to the instructions of the Board of Realth, conveyed to me by you July 9, 1873, I have the honor to report upon the papers submitted my opinion:
That the existing contract with the New York Rendering Company can be legally terminated in the event of the failure of the said company to remove on and after July 10, 1873, offal and dead animals as provided in such contract. I as-

Soard of Mealth, upon the Board is necessitated by the control of the Board is necessitated by the first part in the fifth paragraph of the said agreement is not obligatory upon the city or the Board of Health, I am of opinion that the office and duty of providing for the removal of offal, dead animals, &c., have devolved upon the Board of Health by the terms of the "act to reorganize the local government of the city of New York." passed April 30, 1878, and the acts amendatory thereof. The duty of the Inspector of Street Cleaning is clearly defined in this regard in section of of the said act, to be "under any contract now existing or hereafter made by the Board of Health."

In assuming its office in providing for this service the language of the said act, and the said act, and the said any contract now existing or hereafter made by the Board of Health." Board of Health."

In assuming its office in providing for this service the Board of Health may exercise its general powers under the acts by which its authority has been established and

commend.

First—That upon proper proof of the non-compliance of the New York Rendering Company with the terms of the said contract and the order of the Board notice be give to the said company that the contract is terminated and that all power and authority thereby conferred happened.

oes sed.

Second—That notice be also given to the proper depart ments of the city government of this action.

Third—And that the use of the dock at the foot of Thir ty-sighth street, North River, be obtained for the agent of the Soard of Health or the person it shall designate Very respectfully.

W. B. PRENTICE, Attorney.

MURDEROUS AFFRAY IN BROOKLYN. Attempted Wife Murder and Felonious

Assault on an GMccr.
Last night George Dougherty, a stalwart fellow, returned to his home, at 89 Steuben street, in no enviable frame of mind, from some cause, and proceeded at once to quarrel with his wife, Margaret. ceeded at once to quarrel with his wife, Margaret. The woman made some sharp answers, when Dougherty seized a club and beat her over the head with it, inflicting a number of cuts and bruises. Finally she escaped from her apartments and ran into the street screaming "Murder:" at the top of her voice. Among others Officer Killian, of the Fourth precinct, was attracted by the cries and hastened to her protection. As he did so he was met by Bougherty with a formidable knife and pistol. He made an attempt to stab the officer and cut the hand and fingers of the officer badly. The latter, finding himself cornered, used his club to the best of his ability, and soon placed him poweriess. When the prisoner reached the station house it was found that he had some severe wounds on his head, and his arm was broken. A surgeon was called and dressed his wounds, after which he was locked up to answer.

THE MORRISVILLE (PA; MYSTERY STILL

The Morrisville (Pa.) mystery still remains unravelled. The Coroner's jury, strange to relate, have not yet taken any action in the matter, and have not yet taken any action in the matter, and the Coroner's indifference seems unaccountable. This functionary resides in Bristol, about fourteen mies from where he empanelled the jury, and has not been to the latter place but once since that time. The remains of the unknown victim were interred on Thursday evening. If the Coroner did his duty, and If Mr. Stanley was compelled to appear before the inquest, a satisfactory result might ensue. The longer the circumstances are kept under cover the more mysterions the matter becomes, of course, and the question is asked, is Stanley slive or was he the victim?

DEATH OF TWO NOTED NEWARKERS. At his home in Newark late on Thursday night,

At his home in Newark iste on Thursday night, from the effects of a fall, died ex-Street Commissioner David McCurdy, a well known Irish-American resident of Newark, who had gained considerable local fame by his inventions in the rubber business and coating of percussion caps. Mr. McCurdy was born in Derry, Ireland, and was fity-four years of age.

Yesterday, in Newark, also died Dr. John F. Ward, one of the wideat known medical men of New Jersey. The Doctor was born in Bloomfield, and was in his fifty-eighth year. He was greatly beloved by the Door of Newark.

LIGHT AT LAST.

The Goodrich Murder Mystery Solved.

CONFESSION OF KATE STODDARD.

The Story of a Discarded Woman.

ASSASSINATION RATHER THAN DESERTION

The Causes that Led to the Tragedy.

The Murderess in the Midst of the Police for Three Months-Finally Caught by a Woman-Recovery of the Murdered Man's Property—The Inquest To Be Continued To-Day.

fully verified than in the present instance, when the press is called upon to chronicle the confession rich, who was found lying cold in death, with three balls through his head, in the basement of his on the morning of March 21. Almost four months have elapsed since the crime, which was enveloped in mystery, was perpetrated by unknown hands and the case, which for a few weeks attracted such universal attention, was beginning to fade from the public mind as other helnous crimes passed in panoramic succession upon the stage of events, when chance aids the "ends of justice," and the murderess, "Kate Stoddard," is suddenly of secrecy with which the police authorities have endeavored to shield their movements has at last been raised, and yesterday the President of the Board of Commissioners, General Jourdan, requested the members of the press to take down his STATEMENT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF

POLICE. The General gave the subjoined narrative of the police work in the matter and of the finding of the

murdered man's effects in Miss Stoddard's trunk :-GENTLEMEN-Since the murder of Charles Goodrich in March last, on Degraw street, near Fith steady and unremitting in their search for the perpetrator of the crime. With what result up until within the last few days the public know, with what skill the press has from time to time decided. Amid discouragements and disappointments, however, the work has gone persistently forward, no effort being spared.

Not only has Brooklyn been searched, but New
York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington
and a countless number of other smaller places,
which need not now be mentioned. In every direcclews that were sometimes slight and at others promising. Many of the intimations acted upon promised little, but, feeling as we did the necessity of procuring even the slightest information touch-ing the case, nothing promising anything at all was neglected. There were times, I am free to say, when the department seemed to be left completely known, as is the fact that all police departments are under the necessity of doing that at times. Kate Stoddard; but so little was known about her personally, and so totally ignorant were we of her personally, and so totally ignorant were we of her habits and surroundings, that at the commence-ment there was next to nothing to work upon. There were neople who had seen her and others who imagined they had seen her; but the descrip-tions obtained were not of a kind always calculated to facilitate capture. Finally, however, we ob tained definite information concerning her of a descriptive nature, but how vague even the best instruction of that nature is may be judged of by the fact that, although I had been given every feature of her face and body a dozen times over, towalk, &c., and, in addition to all that, got a photograph, I could not identify her even in the station house. The photograph obtained was, to be sure, an exceedingly poor one, but we made the most of it, and had duplicates placed in the hands of all the officers engaged in the case. [Here the General exhibited the photograph, which represents Kate as a pleasant-looking blonde of thirty, with moderately full face, sparkling eyes, lightsome expression and buoyant manner.] That photograph indicates a woman in good condition, while Kate Stoddard as arrested was about as thin and emaciated as anybody you ever saw. In this connection let me say that I think the press has been exceedingly unfair to the police in this matter. They have expected

more of us than men could reasonably be ex-pected to perform, and, so far as Kate Stoddard was concerned, we only succeeded, after patient search, in finding one person who knew her posi-tively; but for more than six weeks after the the termination of that period, therefore, her knowledge was of no service to us. That person was Miss Mary Handley, and immediately upon her recovery we employed her on the search. To make a long story short, however, Kate Stoddard-the a long story short, however, Kate Stoddard—the name she is now generally known by—was met by Miss Handley in the street on Tuesday last. Miss Handley was going to New York and Kate Stoddard was evidently coming from it, when the meeting by accident took place. As soon as she met her Miss Handley recognized her and followed her until she met a police officer, whom she induced to make the arrest. I have been told that our agent cried, "Kate, Kate," upon seeing her, but whether that is so or not I don't know, I only know she followed her until she met a police officer, whom she saked to make the arrest. been told that our agent cried, "Kate, Kate," upon seeing her, but whether that is so or not I don't know, I only know she followed her until she met a police o facer, whom she aaked to make the arrest. At first he objected, but upon learning who the person was he took her into custody. Kate was taken to the Second precinct station house, and from there the Chief was telegraphed for. He at once responded, and saw the woman. Now, as a matter of course, it became of the first importance to learn where she had come from. This she herself declined to reveal. Her person without concomitant testimony amounted to but little. In order that we might the more effectually work out this point. Kate's arrest was, as far as possible, kept quiet, and the opinion of the department on the importance of the arrest kept back. Finally, by a device adopted by the police, we obtained the desired information. We obtained it in this way:—The entire city was searched for a house whence a woman had been missing since Tuesday morning. This resulted in the discovery that in a house in High street, between Jay and Bridge streets; such a woman had been missing. We had the woman who kept that house taken to the station house, and there she identified Kate as her boarder. Upon hearing her voice, without seeing her, she identified our prisoner. From this woman we learned that Kate had been since last April living in furnished rooms at the place mentioned. After discovering the house we obtained a locksimth and went to it. We opened her trunks and in them discovered the property of Goodrich, including a watch, a chain, a finger ring, a seal and a pocket book with \$40 in bils; this is believed to be the identical money taken from the murdered man. In addition to these articles a revolver was found in the trunk with the watch, three of the chambers of which were loaded and three empty. There were three bullats found in Goodrich's head.) Now, that is in a general way, the case as it stands to-day in the hands of the police; it need only be added t

Sustain herself.

A 721 OF LOVE AND DESERTION.

The following letter, which best recounts her wrongs, and which gave rise to the angry passes which satisfated itself in the blood of her seduce will prove worthy of perusal, as it comes from her will prove worthy of perusal, as it comes from her will prove worthy of perusal, as it comes from her worthy of perusal and the worth wore worth wor

had tired of me, &c. This woman with the ringlets is his new love; he acknowledged that. Oh, it seems as if it could not be the same world to me now, all is so dark and desolate.

Ally heart is completely broken. To love and strongte on alone I have got to do, and I cannot without assistance. The roacen I write this, and the circumstances under which I write, are more peainful. I have been trying to work. I have been at work in a store all this week. To night (Saturday night) I came here to my lonely home, and was very unexpectedly accessed by a man fust as I was unlocking the door. He asked neft I wished to see Mr. Goodrich; I toke than yes, and asked in the seed of th

old quarters in Degraw street, much to the annoyance of "Charles," who was exceedingly anxious to get rid of his companion, whom he regarded as a very "10LENT-TEMPERED AND DANGEROUS WOMAN. The "Doctor" recounted, as also did the witness "Green," several instances in which she had displayed a very violent temper, which was greatly excited because of the fixed determination of her paramour to cast her off after having deceived her. There is nothing on record, however, to show that she had ever threatened to take his life.

THE FISTOL THAT DID THE DEED has long been a source of conflicting opinion among the officials. This matter of mystification is now dispelled. She admitted that the revolver found in her trunk with three barrels discharged was the one which she had used. This weapon was one of two which decenaed had in his possession shortly before his death. The other pistol, also a six-barrelled revolver, was found by his side, and had three chambers empty. The latter weapon was identified on the inquest by William W. Goodrich as the one his brother was in the habit of carrying. About six weeks ago the father of deceased visited the Coroner's office, inspected the revolver and remarked that the weapon "Charles" had had a white ivery handle, while the one is the Coroner's possession had a black handle.

THE INQUEST WILL BE RESUMED TO DAY before Coroner Whitchill and the jury, of which alderman William Richardson is chairman. The examination, which will be held in the room of the Court of Sessions, County Court House, will commence at half-pust twelve o'clock. The Coroner states that the prisoner denies having had any knowledge of the Spaniard Roscoe in the case. She says that she wonders that Roscoe has not come forward before the Coroner's jury.

THE PROPERTY RECORDER. The prisoner is kept under the watchful eye of a constant female attendant in the private office of Captain McConnell, of the Second precinct station house, corner of York and Jay streets, from whence she wilroe taken to-day before the Coroner'

day morning; but when Goodrich arose she besought him not to cast her off. He scorned to hearken to her appeal and grew very angry. Descending the stairs to the irron busement of the house he proceeded to light a fire in the Baltimore heater. While stooping in this act she exclaimed "Charley?" and he looked up. Then she fired the three fains shots into his head. She next washed the blood from the face of her victim, and remained by the body until the following morning, when she fied the scene of the awful tragedy.

LIFE AS A LODER IN HIGH STREET.

The house of Mrs. Ann Taylor, 127 High street, where the prisoner lived from the early part of April last up to the day of her arrest, is a plain three story brick structure, between Jay and Bridge streets. Mrs. Taylor is a widow. Her daughter, who reades with her, stated yesterday to a reporter that Kate Stoddart (or Minnie Waitham, as the prisoner represented herself) applied for a furnished room in the house about the second week in April. She said she was employed in New York during the day, and desired to have a turnished room. Mrs. Taylor had never been in the habit of renting any of her rooms, but as the applicant in this case appeared to be a larly she deviated from her rule, and consented to left her occupy a room, without board. Miss Waitham used to bring her meals to her room and eat there. Sho was engaged at work on light straw (making hats) in New York, and for the first month or so went to work every morning and returned every evening regularly. For about a month preceding her arrest, however, she was in the habit of working at home, and then when she had inshed her work she would take it over to New York. One thing noticeable about the lodger was the fast that she never had any visitors there, and, in fact, she was never seen or known to associate with anybody, and racely stood and the whom to associate with anybody, and racely stood and the whom the proper had a surface of her work had a she was to a serious for her room pained of a very cheerful d

Roscoe's capture last night was considered cer-tain by the police, as there was a large force in search of him. The Police Commissioners are un-der the impression that Kate Stoddard is assuming the responsibility in order to shield another, and that person is, they believe, Roscoe. They were in possession of information yesterday which they believed would place him in their custody, and his capture was hourly expected.