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JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Third st.—FACE, THE GREAT KILLER, ACTORS AND EVENING.
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—SWAMP ANGLES—MR. AND MRS. PETER WHITE.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth av.—ROSE THE GLOVE.
NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—LEO AND LOTO.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Broadway, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth sts.—BOB OF THE SOIL, &c.
WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street.—BROTHER SAM.
BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth avenue.—RICHARD III.
THEATRE COMIQUE, 614 Broadway.—DING DONG BELL.
OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleeker sts.—LA FAVORITE.
GERMANIA THEATRE, Fourteenth street, near Third st.—DAN MEINREIDER.
STAYE THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.—OPERA-THE HOUSEWIFE.
STREINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.
ATHENEUM, No. 565 Broadway.—THE THREE HUNGRERS.
MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—DIVORCE.
BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner 6th av.—NORO MINISTRAL, ECCE TRICIT, &c.
TONT PATRONS OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—HONEY DOWRY.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, corner 28th st. and Broadway.—ETIOPIAN MINSTRELS, &c.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

New York, Friday, Jan. 3, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

- THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK! WHAT WILL THE REPUBLICANS DO WITH THEIR VICTORY?—EDITORIAL LEADER—FOURTH PAGE.
THE OVER-OPRESSED GEM OF THE ANTILLES! SPANISH REFORMERS FOR HOLGUIN! ELECTING A PRESIDENT VICE PRESIDENTS! FIGHTING THE DONS! SPANISH DENIALS OF INSURGENT SUCCESSES—FIFTH PAGE.
'DEATH TO SPAIN!' INSURRECTION AGAINST SPANISH AUTHORITY IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS! MANY REBELS SLAIN! A FATAL STORM—FIFTH PAGE.
CUBA AS A BELLIGERENT! DON MIGUEL DE ALDAMA MANUMITS 1,800 SLAVES AND THINKS THAT IF THE GREAT REPUBLIC RECOGNIZED CUBA OTHER NATIONS WOULD FOLLOW: THE CUBAN ARMY ABROAD: ANTI-SLAVERY—THIRD PAGE.
MR. FISH TO LEAVE THE CABINET! POSITIVE DECLARATION BY THE PRESIDENT FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF WILLIAM M. EVARTS AS HIS SUCCESSOR: BOUTWELL'S SENATORIAL ASPIRATIONS—FIFTH PAGE.
BROKEN ON THE ROCKS! A BOSTON SHIP STRIKES OFF THE GRAND CANARIES AND GOES TO PIECES! EIGHT MEN LOST—THE GREAT BILLIARD MATCH—FIFTH PAGE.
THE BURNING OF THE FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE! VALUABLE ARTICLES SAVED: TELEGRAMS AND LETTERS OF CONDOLENCE FROM PROMINENT PERSONS—TENTH PAGE.
FIRE ON BOARD THE STEAMSHIP MINNESOTA! NEWS FROM CHINA AND JAPAN! A STARTLING EXPOSE IN THE COOLIE TRADE—FIFTH PAGE.
EUROPEAN NEWS PER CABLE! DEPORTED COMMUNISTS: A PAPAL ANATHEMA: RUSSIA REASSURING ENGLAND: ENGLISH FARM HANDS EMIGRATING—FIFTH PAGE.
MEXICO PREPARING FOR THE GRAND RAILWAY FETE! A NEW LOAN: RAILROAD ENTERPRISES TO BE POSTERED—GENERAL TELEGRAMS—FIFTH PAGE.
RAPID TRANSIT, UNDERGROUND AND OVERHEAD! VANDERBILT STILL STICKS TO HIS UNDERGROUND SCHEME: THE UP STAIRS ROAD—ANOTHER RAILROAD MASH-RAKE—THIRD PAGE.
FINDING OF THE REMAINS OF JAMES REVAN, THE LAST OF THE CENTRE STREET UNFORTUNATES! NOTHING LEFT BUT THE BACKBONE AND SOME FRAGMENTS—SIXTH PAGE.
MURDER COMMITTED IN 1870-71-72! THE NAMES OF THE SLAIN AND OF THE SLAYERS AND THE CAUSES OF DEATH—EIGHTH PAGE.
STOKES' DEFENCE CLOSED! IMPORTANT TESTIMONY: THE TWO-PISTOL THEORY ESTABLISHED: LEGAL BUSINESS IN THE VARIOUS TRIBUNALS—THE BUILDING QUESTION—EIGHTH PAGE.
MONEY, STOCK AND GOLD MANIPULATIONS! THE BUSINESS AND QUOTATIONS ON 'CHANGE—THE HEALTH OF ARCHBISHOP HATLEY—NINTH PAGE.
DANGERS FROM SUPERHEATED STEAM! VARIOUS THEORIES: THE FIRE MARSHAL PROPOSES A PUBLIC TEST—MAGREGOR AND THE BUILDING LAW—SIXTH PAGE.

SECRETARY DELANO, of the Department of the Interior, is, we are glad to say, to return from the island of Cuba, with his health reinstated, and we hope that after his return he will have something to say concerning the restoration of the health of the island.
A CONVICT RISING AND BLOODY REVOLT against the Spaniards in the Philippines, followed by its suppression in blood and slaughter, goes to confirm the old saying that misfortunes seldom come singly.
AS THE STOKES TRIAL DRAWS TO A CLOSE the interest naturally becomes greater. Yesterday some important testimony was brought forward by the defence in support of the theory of a second pistol. There are now, including the prisoner, four persons who have sworn to seeing this mysterious weapon with the ivory handle, while a similar number on the other side say Fisk had no pistol at all. It must be admitted that the defence has made a much better case for the prisoner than on the first trial. It is expected that the testimony will close and the forensic part of the drama begin to-day.
THE QUESTION OF CHURCH AND STATE is about to be solved in a very simple and satisfactory manner in Japan. The government of the Mikado has just declared that the Department of Schools is to be henceforth ranked alone and the Department of Religion abolished—an easy solution of one of the difficult problems which at present distress the Christian mind. The Japanese ruler virtually says, the primer first and the prayer book afterwards.

The Political Outlook—What Will the Republicans Do with Their Victory?

The unprecedented triumph of the republicans last November not only secured to them another four years' lease of power in the federal government, but placed in their hands nearly all the great States of the Union, including the most important of all, the State of New York. With the commencement of the new year they begin to enjoy the substantial fruits of their victory, and to take upon themselves also the responsibilities it entails upon the victors. They have been so liberal in their promises of reform that the people have been led to expect at this time the inauguration of a new era in the history of the country, and to look for a more sweeping and complete reformation, both in the national and local administrations, probably, than they are likely to secure. There is to be no political change, no personal change, even, so far as the Presidency of the United States is concerned, it is true; yet the issues made in the Presidential contest, the pledges given by General Grant and his supporters, and the clear expression of the popular sentiment in regard to the past policy of the republican Congress, occasioned the expectation that in many important respects there would be as complete a revolution in Washington after the 4th of next March as in Albany or New York after the 1st day of the present month. The bayonet law enforced over the Southern States was not only not defended by the administration organs during the recent campaign, but impliedly it was condemned in the plea put forth that the President was not responsible for its enactment. The charge made by the opposition that the Southern States were held under the political control of the federal authorities and virtually deprived of self-government, was indignantly denied by the republicans, and it was declared that the South was as free from federal interference as the North. The well-founded complaints of a lack of firmness and dignity in our foreign policy were met by the argument that we had at least secured the best of the bargain in our treaty with the British government, and that it was desirable to free ourselves from our complications in that direction before taking a more decided attitude in regard to foreign questions on which it might soon become necessary to act. The position taken by the supporters of the President on all these questions, and the constant appeals made to the people to trust their proper solution to the honor and patriotism of General Grant, warranted the popular belief that if re-elected he would signalize his new term of office by a constitutional treatment of the Southern States and by a radical reform in our foreign policy. To this end it was considered as settled that the political ring surrounding the White House during the past four years would be broken, and that the Cabinet would undergo a complete reconstruction. The recent unfortunate events in Louisiana have not given much encouragement to the hopes raised by the apologetic tone of the republicans during the campaign, so far as the treatment of the South is concerned; nevertheless the belief is still entertained by many of those who supported General Grant that he will not disappoint their expectations, but that the 4th of March will see the commencement of a new national policy as honorable to the President as it will be gratifying to the country. The reported intention of the present members of the Cabinet to retire at the close of the present term will certainly afford the opportunity for such a change, and the replacement of Secretaries Boutwell and Williams by statesmen of broad, national views will be hailed as the first step in the new departure. We already have an instalment of this popular reorganization in the positive announcement of the selection of Mr. William M. Everts as the successor of Secretary Fish. In many of the States the republican party was in power prior to the last November election, and hence the change of administration will be only nominal. In New York the democrats retire not alone from the State government, but also from the government of the metropolis, which, in point of patronage, is even more important than the State, and republicans step into their places. It so happens, however, that the republicans found it expedient to place in nomination for the two principal offices—those of Governor and Mayor of New York—gentlemen who, while acting with the republican national administration, had been formerly adherents of the democratic party. It is immaterial upon what grounds this policy was adopted, whether through the bad influence of the Cameron-Hartman corruptions in a neighboring State, or with the object of securing some democratic support for the nominees; the tickets were republican tickets and they were elected by republican votes. This fact is shown by the complexion of the Congressional delegation and of the State Assembly, which latter body is more than two-thirds republican, thus, in connection with the equally large republican majority in the Senate, placing the whole responsibility of the State and city government on the shoulders of that party. Since election a curious question has been raised. While General Dix recognizes and acknowledges in his first official remarks that "the decided expression of popular opinion" in the recent election was "a strong declaration in favor of a marked line of policy"—or, in other words, that the people resolved to place the power and responsibility of government in the hands of the republicans as a party—the old associates and more recent friends of Mayor Havemeyer who are of the democratic faith, and who supported him in the election, are putting in their claims to a share of any patronage he may have to distribute. The Committee of Seventy—the self-constituted agency of the reformers—protests against the republican absorption of the Mayor, and insists upon controlling his appointments in the interest of "reform." As the Committee of Seventy also nominated and supported Mr. Havemeyer, its late presiding officer, there may at first appear to be some good foundation for this latter claim; but in order to test its justice it is necessary to recall the position of the committee before the election. The gentlemen who composed that body professed political independence, and avowed themselves as simply desirous of holding a restraining hand over the political parties in order to compel them to make good nominations. They did not seek office for themselves—of

course not—but simply said to the party organizations, "We insist that you shall give us as your nominees men of established character for integrity and capacity. If you all do so you will stand aloof. If any of you put forward improper candidates we shall oppose them." The candidate of the republican party was made in obedience to this demand, and was endorsed by the committee. There the province of these seventy reform champions terminated, and they have no further pretence for interfering with the policy of the new Mayor or with the distribution of the municipal patronage. They did not say to the political organizations before election, "You must nominate candidates who, if elected, will give us half the offices or whose appointments we shall be permitted to control," and hence they have no right now, after their demand for an honest and satisfactory candidate, to intermeddle with the course of the successful party. To the democrats, now thoroughly disorganized, it is of course of vital importance that Mayor Havemeyer's administration should be made as "independent" as possible, or, in other words, as nearly democratic as may be. The November contest, although ending in the defeat of the democracy, really gave substantial strength to the new Tammany or Tilden branch of that party. Mr. Tilden has been the close friend and adviser of Mayor Havemeyer in the whole reform movement, and in conjunction with him secured the retirement of Mr. O'Connell and the appointment of Mr. Green as his successor. Mr. Tilden, who is a shrewd politician, sees now a splendid opportunity to reorganize the respectable portion of the democratic party, and hopes, with Mayor Havemeyer as the candidate of the purified democracy for Governor in two years from the present time, and with Comptroller Green as the candidate for Mayor, to regain the power lost in the State and city. This is certainly a broad and comprehensive scheme, and if the patronage of the city can meanwhile be nullified through the adoption of a "non-partisan" policy in the municipal appointments and the concentration of power in the hands of the democratic Mayor and Comptroller, it is one very likely to prove successful. The republican Legislature and the republican managers, however, appear to think with Governor Dix, that a "decided line of policy" is justified by the large majority cast for their party candidates in the State, and hence they are prepared to take the whole power, as they certainly have the whole responsibility, of the city government upon themselves. They will therefore place all the great municipal departments by legislation in the hands of republicans, and will so clearly define their several powers and duties as to prevent any chance of a continuance of the present inharmonious condition of the various branches of the government, so injurious to the best interests of the city. They will probably create a Revenue Department, embracing the raising, collection and disbursement of all the city revenues from every source, of which department the Comptroller's office, now so unwieldy, sluggish and obstructive, will be an auditing bureau. No doubt they will continue the services of Mr. Green in this bureau; but it is rumored that Tax Commissioner Andrews or Sub-Treasurer Hillhouse will probably be at the head of the new Revenue Department. The Police Commission will be reorganized, retaining only Henry Smith, whose services in the campaign conducted greatly to the republican victory. The Fire Department and all other departments which are not now filled by republicans will be reconstructed, and the city government will be run as a republican government in accordance with the will of the people. This is what the republicans intend to do with their victory, and as they will be held to the strictest responsibility for the future government of the city, we do not see who will have the right to complain. The Mission of General Schofield to the Sandwich Islands. Although the announcement made through our special Washington correspondence, of General Schofield having been sent to the Sandwich Islands, is given in a sort of diplomatic phraseology, there is, no doubt, a serious purpose on the part of our government to prevent any undue foreign interference in the affairs of the islands in consequence of the death of King Kamehameha, and to protect American interests there. General Schofield is the highest military officer on the Pacific coast, has the friendship and confidence of the President, and he goes in the frigate Colorado. The first statement, that he takes the sea voyage for the benefit of his health, is supplemented by the significant remark that the State Department avails itself of this opportune occasion to charge him with secret and important instructions, by telegraph, to watch closely the course of events in the Hawaiian Islands, to co-operate with the American Minister, and to be careful that nothing be effected by foreign influence inimical to American interests without giving timely warning and full information to the government at Washington. By far the greater part of the foreign population in the Sandwich Islands is American, and it has done most in civilizing the natives. The business and improvement of the islands have been carried on chiefly by Americans. In fact, the active and governing population is an American colony. Then, the Hawaiian Islands, from geographical position, importance to our commerce in and across the Pacific, and with a view to future telegraphic communication under that ocean, have a peculiar and special interest for the American government and people. The best thing for the American residents and intelligent natives to do now, perhaps, is to establish a republic, and, if necessary, to place it under the protectorate of the United States. The islands have great natural resources, and particularly for the growth of sugar, coffee and other tropical products, and must become at no distant day very valuable to our commerce. We commend the action of General Grant, and hope from it good results. ICE GORGES on the Ohio and the Mississippi Rivers are committing fearful havoc among steamboats, flatboats, &c., this winter. Every day brings some new disaster from the breaking of ice gorges, and we fear that the worst from these crushing fields of drifting ice in the Ohio and Mississippi, the Tennessee and the Cumberland, is yet to come.

The New Secretary of State—Mr. Everts to Go Into the Cabinet.

Our special despatches from Washington state positively that Mr. Hamilton Fish is to retire from the Cabinet, and that Mr. William M. Everts, of New York, is to be his successor. The retirement of Mr. Fish will be satisfactory to the American people. We say this in no disparagement of Mr. Fish's services, and we are quite willing that our present Secretary of State should enjoy all the complimentary courtesies extended to him by the President on his retirement. In the much-discussed Treaty of Washington, leaving out of question the humiliation of our advancement of indirect claims and our retreat from the demand in the teeth of repeated declarations of our determination to insist upon its enforcement, we are willing to admit that the leak eaten by England must have been much more distasteful than that we were ourselves compelled to swallow. If our enormous Alabama claims were settled at a price about sufficient to build a new Court House in New York, provided the expenditure was not in the hands of a municipal ring, we do not forget that England was compelled, by the judgment given against her, to admit the wrongs she did us during the rebellion and to make atonement in damages for her offence. We concede the victory won in the San Juan boundary dispute. In short, we are willing that Mr. Fish should retire in a grand pyrotechnical display at the expense of Great Britain. Still we are aware that our foreign policy under our present Secretary has not been such as Americans feel a pride in reviewing, and we regard the peculiar relations between the State Department and the agents of the Spanish government as unfortunate, at a time when our relations with Spain are of so delicate and critical a nature. The appointment of Mr. Everts at least dispenses of the rumors in regard to the selection of Mr. Boutwell's successor. Neither Mr. Henry Clews nor ex-Governor Edwin D. Morgan will manage the finances of the nation for the next four years. Whether this will make any alteration in the programme for the United States Senatorship remains to be seen. Mr. Everts is a lawyer of ability and an accomplished gentleman. He may find the duties of the position he is about to assume novel and irksome to him. He may even find himself, despite his well-trained mind and legal knowledge, unfit for diplomatic service. At all events its intricacies will be new to him, and it may be discovered that at the present moment a strong, positive, practical business man would have been more desirable in the State Department than a chamber lawyer, however brilliant and learned. So far as the social requirements of the office are concerned, they will be as well filled by Mr. Everts as they could be by any other gentleman; at the same time we should have felt more satisfaction in recording the appointment of Minister Washburne as Mr. Fish's successor than that of any other person. We should rather see his plain, blunt honesty and true Americanism brought to bear upon the Cuban question than entrust it to the settlement of the keenest lawyers and the most polished of debaters. The Destruction of the Fifth Avenue Theatre—Another Warning. The calamity which befell the Fifth Avenue Theatre on New Year's Day was one of those occurrences which surprises nobody. Yet this was a theatre as safe as theatres can be made by precautions against fire in buildings as inflammable as are most of our New York structures. Everything which foresight could give was provided by the manager, and Mr. Daly felt as secure in his theatre as any gentleman feels in his own house. Even now it is not easy to determine why his confidence in its security received this signal refutation, unless, indeed, every house with a furnace beneath it is built upon a smouldering and threatening volcano. The only logical conclusion at which we can arrive is that the fire originated from the heating apparatus. Other theories might be advanced, and it is not altogether impossible that it was fired by some miscreant intent upon its destruction. The suddenness and completeness of the conflagration—the whole front part of the theatre being a mass of flame almost as soon as the fire was discovered—give some color to this view of the calamity. But, after turning every other theory over and over and examining it in every aspect, we must come back to the first conclusion, that the fire originated from the furnace. Still, we cannot pass over the probabilities of fire by design without a word of caution. So many public buildings have been burned recently without apparent or adequate causes as to suggest extreme watchfulness on the part of the managers of theatres, the proprietors of hotels, and the janitors of churches and other public buildings. If this fire originated from the furnace or the hot-air flues it is only another warning added to the many unheeded warnings which went before it. Furnaces ought not to be allowed in any building where, by any possibility, the safety of the structure is endangered. They must be placed under the streets or in positions where insecurity does not result from their presence. Again, the buildings in great cities must be made absolutely fireproof. This is not a new remark, but its recognition and application would be new indeed. We go on building inflammable structures as if nearly every day did not add to the list of conflagrations. While the frequency of the fires suggests some malign agency the lesson is unheeded. The new Masonic Temple in Twenty-third street is a building which is even now being covered with a wooden tinder-box. The Rev. Mr. Hepworth's church is another of the new buildings in which the inflammable material courts the flames. Fortunately, the first of Commodore Vanderbilt's locomotives which goes astray in the neighborhood will shake it down, and that will be the end of it. If every other loosely constructed building in the city was in as great danger from misguided engines we might expect immediate reform. This not being the case, we call upon the Superintendent of Buildings, the city authorities and the State Legislature, to make it impossible that any other than fireproof buildings shall be erected. The means of escape are quite as important as the other considerations, especially in hotels and theatres. Many of both are mere man-traps. A few are admirable in this respect at least. The windows, as well as wide stairways and entrances should afford a way of exit in case of a sudden calamity. Every

other facility for egress should be added, so that human life be made as secure as it is possible to make it. But it is idle to pursue the subject, for only legal restraint and direction can effect the necessary reform. There is one aspect of this Fifth Avenue Theatre fire which demands consideration. Had it not been for the immense masses of snow in the streets, which retarded the firemen in reaching the scene of the fire and kept them from doing their work with the efficiency with which it would have otherwise been done, the building might have been saved from becoming the complete wreck it is. Somebody is responsible for the condition of the streets, and this, as well as the cause of the fire, is a subject for searching investigation. In a word, we ask that the frequent recurrence of fires in this city be taken up in all its aspects, so that this latest of warnings may be the last of public calamities resulting from the ill construction of buildings and other causes. Cuban Struggles and Cuban Hopes. The affair at Holguin, in the Eastern Department, has shown itself of more consequence than at first believed. It is now thought necessary to send four hundred troops from Havana, being the entire available force of Spanish regulars in that city. This would seem to indicate that the rebels are making unusual efforts, and that the Spaniards have been caught napping. The capture of the regimental chest at Holguin, as well as the capture of the fort, will be made the subject of an investigation on the plan adopted by the French of late. It is surely bad enough to be beaten and robbed without being punished by court martial afterwards. In another column we publish an interview with a prominent Cuban sympathizer, Señor Aldama, who has lately arrived from Europe. The gist of his opinions appears to be that the only one thing wanted to achieve Cuban independence is the moral support of the United States government—in other words, the recognition of Cuban belligerency. If the revolutionists cannot succeed without this they may have to endure many another year of horrid struggle, unless the temper of the government at Washington changes to an extraordinary degree. He takes a very gloomy view of the chances of our Special Commissioner, Mr. O'Kelly. We admit that the course of the Captain General in refusing a safe conduct has the appearance of a want of friendly intentions; but when the sinister word assassination is uttered in connection with the Spanish authorities and our Commissioner we do not give it much weight. The Spaniards know that the neutral representative of the Herald, an independent journal, is the most unprofitable subject on which such a crime could be committed. In dealing with open enemies such things may occur; but ghosts of that kind were not invented to frighten men with an honest purpose in the service of a great journal from fulfilling impartially their allotted tasks. They are men whom it is wise to assist, or at least safer to let alone. The Spaniards are intelligent enough to be aware of this, as well as the Cubans. The South American Republics, according to Señor Aldama, are awaiting the action of the United States before investing the Cubans with belligerent rights. It is curious they should hit on this excuse. As things at present stand it is a cruel one. The strongest hopes of the Cubans appear to be founded on Spanish weakness, present and prospective, and the agitation against slavery in England. They both promise to be very slow cures for the Cuban malady. The Augustan Age of Murder. Not a hundred years ago there was founded "The Hell Fire Club," having for its object the promotion of vice. To England belongs the glory of its birth, as to England belongs the later glory of originating a society for the suppression of vice. Club and society have secretly disappeared from the mother country to become the more firmly established in New York, where an elective judiciary and ignorant, unprincipled juries lend themselves to the noble task of making republican institutions a synonym for everything that is vile. We make this statement deliberately, with the intention of proving it by the logic of events, taking for our premises the murders of the last three years, a list of which will be found in another column. Forty murders in 1870; sixteen Irish, ten Germans, ten Americans, three English and one Norwegian. Forty-five murders in 1871; twenty-three Irish, nine Americans, four English, four Germans, one Italian and one Swiss. Fifty-six murders in 1872; twenty Irish, nineteen Americans, eight Germans, three English, two Swedes, one Italian and one French. Five more murders in 1871 than in 1870; eleven more murders in 1872 than in 1871—an increase of sixteen murders in two years! If crime progress in this frightful ratio, who, within many months, will deserve to escape hanging? Is it not about time for those still alive who neither aspire to murder nor be given in murder to inquire whether self-preservation, which is supposed to be the first law of nature, does not exact that more heroic treatment should be administered to artists in human butchery than now seems fashionable? Is it enough to mildly rail against total depravity in reading details of the very latest homicide with one eye while the other gazes complacently upon a cup of the very best coffee? When life has grown to be such a ghastly joke that people wake up in the morning and congratulate themselves upon not having had their throats cut from ear to ear by friends, bosom or otherwise, is there not something rotten in the body politic? Does it not behoove us to seriously ask why this murderous orgy has been so long tolerated and what means shall be employed to bring it to an end? Would it not be well for those very estimable gentlemen, known as the Committee of Seventy, to whom we anxiously look for all good things, to set their ponderous intellects to work out our salvation, ere the child of the period becomes so demoralized as to cry for blood as it now cries for soothing syrup? If the carnage does not soon cease, "Give us this day our daily murder" will be the popular form of prayer; and that such a state of things should transpire under the reign of the "Seventy" ought to convince confiding citizens of the necessity of doubting even the divine right of this immaculate council. Words mean but little after blows, stabbing and shooting have set in, and perhaps it would be well to tear a leaf out of California's

history, imitating in the civilized East the vigilance committee of the barbaric West. When friends of a man murdered in the most shockingly brutal manner put so little faith in the ultimate triumph of justice as to lay a plot for the forcible removal and "lynching" of his murderer, it is unwise to suggest that what "roughs" dare do to revenge a dead comrade respectable citizens ought to do to rescue law from the harpies now preying upon it at the expense of our good names and our depleted pockets? Readers of the Herald, ponder over the bloody catalogue and know that you will be yourselves to blame if it is repeated in the year 1873. A Heavy Tax on Time. One of our city contemporaries makes a computation that during the last year the city horse cars carried one hundred and twenty-five millions of passengers, of whom forty millions rode two miles or more, wasting at least thirty minutes in each trip, as compared with what would be required if we had a decent rapid transit railway. This certainly is a very moderate estimate of the loss of time entailed upon our business population by the inadequate means employed in this greatest and wealthiest of American cities in necessary transit from one part of the island to another. Think of a man, whose time is money, throwing away an hour each day beyond what should be occupied in the journey between his shop or store and his home. By this primitive, jogg-trot, one-horse arrangement, instead of using the nineteenth century motive power of steam, he wastes fully one-tenth part of the working day, or more than a month out of each year. In other words, the failure of New York to use improved methods of propulsion deprives her of the labor of one-tenth of her working population, increasing the cost of products in the same ratio. The imperative necessity of the city is ability to pass from one section to another at a rate of speed equal to going from the Battery to Harlem bridge in twenty minutes. No man whose time has any value can afford to go slower, and what is true of individuals is equally true of the community. Our long, narrow island is admirably situated for all industrial and commercial purposes, giving us such abundance of water frontage, but it naturally tends to a monopoly of the south end by business, while residences must be at the north. Unless we have rapid transit this is a tax and drawback upon our business of every kind. With full provisions to carry our people quickly from one end of the island to the other our peculiar shape would become a vast advantage over that of other cities whose water front is smaller in proportion to area. New York must have some kind of quick railway transit. We do not insist on the advantage of this or that plan, but some provision we must have. We cannot afford to throw away a tenth part of our time, not to speak of extraordinary detentions in consequence of storms, epidemics or other unusual hindrances of travel. The Situation in Mexico. President Lerdo de Tejada closed the session of the Mexican Congress by the delivery of a hopeful, progressive speech. The Republic is about to commission embassies to Spain and Germany, and, also, to enter into more intimate diplomatic relations with the States of Central America. He informed the members that the work of the Rio Grande Commission was one of the greatest importance to the interests of Mexico, and that if it is concluded in a satisfactory manner the result will enable the Executive to discharge an agreeable duty in preventing international complications with the United States. The President asked permission to issue a new government loan, and promised that the State would deal fairly and neutrally towards all projects for building railroads. The perpetration of a stage robbery, after the old-time Mexican fashion, served to remind the people and foreign capitalists of an era in Mexican history which is now being rapidly brought to a close, while the preparations which are being made for the inauguration of the Vera Cruz and Mexico City Railway give hope of the near advent of a moment in which the "Stand and deliver" of the professional bandit and the "ribbons" and riot of the stage driver will be among the echoes and things of a forgotten time. Rumor of a New Russian Loan. One of our latest cable despatches from London has it that a new Russian loan is about to be put on the English market. It was unnatural to connect this loan with the campaign which Russia is making preparations to undertake against Khiva. It is undeniable that Russia is in need of money and that a campaign against Khiva will render a loan a necessity. Should the loan be put on the London market it will be satisfactory proof that the war against Khiva is not in any sense to be prosecuted in a spirit of hostility to British interests in Asia. This view of the case is confirmed by a cable despatch, which we print this morning, to the effect that the Russian government has, with the greatest frankness, communicated to the government of Great Britain its plan for the campaign in Central Asia, and has even gone so far as to invite British officers to accompany the Russian troops in their operations. It may now be regarded as certain that Khiva is doomed, and that Russia, by this fresh campaign, will make herself undisputed mistress of the entire line of the Oxus. Afghanistan is not to be touched, and hence Great Britain will not interfere. It is well, we think, for the general interests of civilization that the policy of suspicion should be ended, and that Great Britain and Russia should arrive at an understanding as to what it is best to do with the barbarous tribes of Central Asia. PRIZE ASSOCIATION SWINDLES.—We are constantly in receipt of letters like one just received from a gentleman in St. Louis, asking whether the Mercantile Prize Association of New York is a swindle, and referring to an advertisement of the "association" quoting the Herald's alleged testimony to the fair dealing of its projectors. We cannot tell whether projects of this kind are or are not swindles; but whenever a gift concern quotes the Herald as endorsing it it is fair to assume that it is as unfair as it is untruthful. The Herald endorses no institutions of this kind, and in the present instance there was not a line in our advertising columns even in relation to the "association" or its business. Every person who wishes to invest in prize drawings does so at his own risk, and after the many lessons which the public has been taught by "bogns" concerns it would be idle for the Herald to undertake the detective business.