THE NEW YORK CHARTER.

The Fight in the State Legislature.

The Custom House Leaders and the Weed and Morgan Interests.

Democratic Monkeys and Republican Cats.

How the Democracy Hopes to Pull Chestnuts Out of the Fire.

Republican City Officers To Be Retained in the Charter.

Governor Dix in Favor of Their Retention.

A CUNNING ALDERMANIC RUSE.

Look Out for a Secret Meeting of the Boards.

THE CHARTER A PURELY PARTY QUESTION

Will the Republicans Throw Away Party Power?

ALBANY, March 29, 1873.

THE CHARTER MUDDLE CONTINUED.

The New York city charter has again been the prominent feature in legislation during the past week, although the work of the parties interested has been done mainly in caucus meetings and hotel parlors and not inside the chambers of the Capitol. We have had a large representation of the leaders of the several cliques and factions with us since Tuesday last, and they only took their flight from the city yesterday after the two houses had adjourned over until Monday evening. It is scarcely necessary to mention the names of these indefatigable patriots, for they are already familiar to the readers of the HERALD. The administration republicans, or, as they are familiarly called, the "Custom House ring," have been present in full force, including ex-United States Collector of Customs Thomas Murphy, United States Commissioner Davenport, United States District Attorney Bliss, ex-United States Assessor Webster and their regular allies and followers. The Weed and Morgan interest has also been properly represented, and while these two factions have been skilfully playing their cards against each other for the odd trick, the old and new Tammany elements, the last relics of the Tweed *régime* still holding on to the Commissions of Police, Fire, Emigration, &c., and the organization of the regenerated democracy under Green, Tilden and Kelly, have been shrewdly standing by on the lookout for an opportunity to steal the pool.

HOW THE SEVERAL PARTY INTERESTS STAND.

While a great deal is written about the scramble over your city charter, few persons take the pains to examine or to explain understandingly the exact position of the several interests involved in the proposed legislation. When the charter election took place in New York last November the union of the republican and "reform" parties and the nomination of the ex-chairman of the Committee of Seventy for the office of Mayor created the impression that the city offices would be partitioned among the faithful adherents of republicanism and the disinterested patriots of that famous committee. But as soon as it was ascertained that the republicans had elected their whole State ticket by a large majority, and that they had control of both houses of the Legislature by over a two-third vote, it immediately became evident to the administration republican leaders that by taking possession of the enormous patronage of the New York city government they could break down forever the old overshadowing democratic majorities in the city and insure the vote of the Empire State for the republican party on all future occasions. They appealed to Mayor Havemeyer to co-operate with them in this partisan work; but the Mayor, although a reformer, was true to his democratic principles, and was, moreover, bent upon advancing the ambitious views of some of his associates on the Committee of Seventy. Having taken counsel with Messrs. Green, Tilden and Kelly, he refused to lend himself to the republican scheme, boldly declared his intention to make independent selections for city officers and claimed the right to exercise the power of appointment himself as Chief Executive of the city.

WHERE THE DEMOCRATIC INTEREST COMES IN.

The plain, straightforward course of the new Mayor at once suggested to the democracy the idea of holding on to the power which, under their Waterloo defeat in the election, they had made up their minds to relinquish. Under the present city government they retain possession of the lion's share of the municipal spoils. They have, first, the Comptroller's office, with Andrew H. Green at its head, with the two Storrs, Lawrence, Sackett and almost the entire staff of Dick Connolly under him. At the head of the several bureaus in the Finance Department they have sterling democrats—Thomas Dunlap, an energetic and untiring Tammany politician and an old Connolly officer, in the Bureau of City Revenue; General McMahon, a useful and leading democrat, in the Bureau of the Collection of Taxes; A. S. Cady, a Connolly appointee, in the Bureau of Arrears; A. T. Earle, an independent democrat, in the Auditing Bureau; Morris Miller, an uncompromising democrat and a relative of Governor Seymour, in the Bureau of Arrears of Personal Taxes, and F. Devoe, a Connolly democrat, in the Bureau of Markets. They have next the Police Department, with Bosworth and Barr, democrats, and B. F. Manierre, Greeley republican, forming the majority of the Board, against one republican, Henry Smith. They have Nicholson and Frear, prominent Tammany democrats, and others, in the Department of Public Charities and Correction. They have Hitchman, Galway, Blair and Hennessey in the Fire Department. They have Macgregor in the Department of Buildings, besides holding control of the Health Department, the Street Cleaning and other important Bureaus.

THE OBJECT OF THE DEMOCRATS TO PREVENT THE PASSAGE OF ANY CHARTER.

Now, it can readily be understood that if the democrats could prevent legislation this session they would win a great party triumph, and hence the avidity with which they seized upon the first indication of a breach between the new Mayor and the republican organization to intrigue for its widening and to prevent a compromise or reconciliation. Under the present charter it would, of course, be impossible for the Mayor to change any of these democratic departments and bureaus if he desired to do so, and the democracy would, therefore, be as well off after defeat as they would have been had they carried the election and made Abraham R. Lawrence Mayor, for it would have been as much out of that gentleman's power to remove Van Nort, Delafield Smith, Stebbins and Henry Smith as it would be for Mayor Havemeyer, without legislative action, to remove Green and his democratic heads of bureaus, and the democratic Commissioners of Police, Fire, Charities and Correction, &c. The democrats and Greeley republicans therefore set to work in the Legislature and in the press to fan the flames kindled by Havemeyer's edgy letters, and to make the fight *à l'outrance* between the Mayor and the republicans.

PROMISES OF BONES TO THE SENATE.

The Senate offered the best field for operations. It was the Senate of 1872—the Senate that had defeated *pro rata* for Vanderbilt and Archer, that had trembled before Tweed and that had done its part towards making the legislation of last Winter a scandal and a reproach to the State. This Senate had tasted the sweets of struggling office in New York doing battle for the retention of power through the defeat of legislation, and its members were assured that if they would only hold out against the New York Charter, they would soon have more "bones" cast into their kennels than they had gnawed upon even in the palmy days of Tweed and the Tammany Ring. The consequence was that this Senator became suddenly impressed with the danger of leaving the selection of city officers to the Board of Aldermen; that Senator grew fearful that public sentiment might be opposed to refusing absolute power of appointment to the Mayor, and the other found grave objections to abolishing the Board of Assistant Aldermen. The secret of all this confusion was that many of the Senators believed the promises of the democrats, and were anxious for a muddle, in the hope of being "seen" by those who were intriguing to prevent the passage of any charter during the present session.

HOW THE MUDDLE WAS HELPED BY REPUBLICAN SQUABBLES.

All this time, however, the republican leaders were doing their part to increase the difficulty through their own jealousies and cross purposes. The Weed and Morgan interests became jealous of the Murphy, Bliss and Davenport influence, or, as it is called, the influence of the Custom House Ring. Both factions were agreed on the wisdom and propriety of taking full possession of the city government and placing all the offices in republican hands. What they differed about was the manner in which it should be done. The Weed and Morgan side said, "We have already some good republicans in office in the city of New York. Here are Van Nort, Delafield Smith, Stebbins and Henry Smith, who we regard as good officers and useful party men; now let them be retained and only turn out old Tammany democrats and impractical, incompetent men, of whom the city ought to be rid." The new republican leaders, representing the federal administration, have not desired to agree to this programme. They have professed a willingness that the present republican officials shall be reappointed, but have insisted that all the city offices should be vacated and then filled again by whatever appointing power may be finally agreed upon. But the other side have argued, "If you honestly intend to reappoint Messrs. Van Nort, Stebbins and the two Smiths, why go through the farce of turning them out only to put them in again?" The truth is, the Custom House leaders have been slightly suspected of a disposition to cheat at least some of these present officeholders, and the Weed and Morgan interest have resolved that it shall not be done.

THE POWER BEHIND THE SENATE.

While, as I have said, certain hungry Senators were quite willing that the charter should meet an obstruction on its way, in the hope of the repetition of the profitable ventures of last session, it is also true that the power behind the Senate is to be found in some of your city departments which I have named. Unless Messrs. Van Nort and Smith are assured that they will not be cheated no charter can pass the Upper House. Messrs. Woodin, Palmer, Madden and other strong men are willing that the city government should be republican, but they can see no reason why good republicans, who have stood the brunt of the battle thus far, should be thrown overboard, and they are not willing that the old party chiefs, such as Thurlow Weed, Governor Morgan and the like, should be ignored at the bidding of new managers, however faithful and competent as leaders. There are many sound republicans who do not object to working harmoniously and energetically with the Custom House party, but who are not prepared to place unlimited power in their hands and to suffer them to take entire charge of the city patronage, in addition to their present extensive federal patronage.

THE REPUBLICAN SQUABBLE ONLY ABOUT INDIVIDUALS.

Still the republican squabble is, after all, only about individuals, and will no doubt be overcome without serious consequences in the end. The original hitch in the charter programme, in fact, arose through the intractableness of the New York Board of Aldermen, many of the members desiring to monopolize the city patronage for their own particular friends. Alderman Vance and some of his associates were ready to agree upon such appointments as the republican organization might approve; but others were greedy and exacting. One modestly insisted upon naming the Chamberlain, another demanded the selection of a Police Commissioner, another wanted the Public Works, and so on through the list until the whole of the departments would have been partitioned among the personal friends of the Aldermanic Board. This would have necessitated the halt of the Assembly bill in the Senate committee under any circumstances, even if the personal greed of some of the Senators and the intrigues of the present democratic office-holders had not placed an obstruction in its way.

THE NEW PLAN OF APPOINTMENT.

The new plan of appointment agreed upon this week was partly the result of the grabbing spirit of the Aldermen and partly brought about through the efforts of the Weed and Morgan party. Still, the Custom House leaders are all in favor of it and have been laboring to make it a success. The only point of disagreement between the two interests now is as to the retention in the charter of Messrs. Van Nort, Delafield Smith, Stebbins and Henry Smith, or the sweeping away of all the present officers. In the latter event these gentlemen would, of course, have to take their chances of reappointment by the Mayor and the Presidents of the Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen. To be sure, the Custom House leaders promise that they shall be restored to their several positions; but there is much pertinency in the inquiry, if they are to be reappointed why go through the farce of removing them at all? Their friends fear that the promises of the new leaders are not sincere, and as they believe in the wisdom of the old saying, "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," it is not probable that they will suffer them to be removed. They have the power to hold the Senate and they will do so, and the Custom House party will no doubt agree in the end to the retention programme.

GOVERNOR DIX IN FAVOR OF THE WEED POLICY.

The Weed and Morgan policy receives much strength from the generally credited report that it is acceptable to Governor Dix. The Governor fully sympathizes with the sentiment that refuses to ignore the time-honored leaders of the party, and has all along insisted that Messrs. Weed and Morgan should be consulted as to the shape in which the charter should be passed. The report that the Governor will not approve any charter that does not give the appointing power to the Mayor has no foundation in fact. He has all along declared his belief that the people, in electing so large a majority of republican Assemblymen, have pronounced emphatically in favor of a positive republican policy, and he will not interpose his veto on any personal grounds when a bill has received the support of the republican legislators as a party measure. It was the wish that the majority of the Legislature might vote solidly in favor of the charter that induced the desire on the part of the Governor that the Weed and Morgan interest should be studied and satisfied in the bill. Indeed, it is said, that Governor Dix has expressed the opinion that while Mayor Havemeyer might be fully trusted to appoint none but honest, competent and faithful men to office, the policy of giving uncontrolled power of appointment to the Mayor of New York would be exceedingly dangerous in view of the great power of the democracy and the chances of a union of the party that might elect a strong partisan as chief executive officer of New York at a not far distant day.

THE DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY OF THE NEW PLAN OF APPOINTMENTS.

There are, however, some difficulties in the way of the new plan of appointment decided upon by the republican leaders and agreed in by the Senate caucus. That plan proposes that the heads of the city departments shall be elected by the Mayor, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the President of the Board of Assistant Aldermen by a majority vote. Mr. Vance is at present the presiding officer of the former Board and Mr. Wade of the latter Board. Neither can command a majority of the Board, and either may be displaced at any moment. It has been the intention of the two Boards, as soon as the charter shall have been passed by the Legislature and sent to the Governor, to change their presiding officers. The law dates from the time the Governor affixes his signature, and when he signed it the Presidents would not be Messrs. Vance and Wade, but two other Aldermen. If the charter, should seek to guard against this danger by providing that the "present" Presidents should be the men, that would only mean the Presidents in office when the law was signed and not when it was passed. If it designated as the appointing power the two Presidents elected when the boards were first organized no such officers would be in existence when the charter became a law, and hence the provision would be a nullity and the present city officers would remain in office under the common law until their successors should be appointed. If, however, it should be decided that the present officers were absolutely turned out, then the existing provision of the charter, not being repealed, would be in force, and the Mayor would appoint.

HOW IT IS PROPOSED TO AVOID THE DIFFICULTY.

The leaders, however, propose to avert this danger by taking precaution that the Governor shall be duly advised by telegraph the moment he signs the bill, whether the revolutionary ruse has really been resorted to by both or either of the Aldermanic Boards. If any change of President has been made, then the charter will be recalled by the Legislature and further action taken upon it. The threatened danger is, however a strong reason why the republican officers desired to be retained should not be turned out by the charter. The Board of Assistant Aldermen, which has a good democratic and liberal majority, and which is not over scrupulous in its manner of doing business, may spring a trap upon the republican leaders and the Governor, despite all their precautions. A secret meeting at any hour of the day or night, held with a quorum present, and without the notification or attendance of any of the members not in the plot, might change the presiding officer, and Mr. Wade himself might be left in ignorance of his removal until after the charter became a law. All these dangers are still in the way of the republican managers, and hence it can readily be seen that they have trouble enough without quarrelling among themselves.

THE CHARTER A PURELY PARTY QUESTION.

I have no doubt that when the charter is again up in the Senate next Tuesday, all the regular republicans will be found in favor of retaining Messrs. Van Nort, Stebbins, Delafield Smith and Henry Smith, and giving the appointing power to the Mayor and the two Aldermanic Presidents. The truth is, the charter is a purely party question, and it is no longer possible for the republican members to evade party responsibility in their action upon the bill. With the city patronage, the police, the Courts, and, above all, the District Attorney's office in their hands, the republicans can hold the city and carry the State for their candidates for twenty years to come, besides helping elections elsewhere. If they throw away the chance now it is not likely they will ever get it again. If they do not take the whole great power of the municipal patronage and influence into their own hands they will either nullify it in the next election for charter officers or throw it over again to the democracy. The Legislature is beginning to understand this, and as the republican party is likely soon to need all the aid it can secure, they will not be foolish enough to cast away the good fortune that fell so unexpectedly into their hands at the last election.

A PLAUSIBLE PLEA FOR A PARTISAN LAW.

They have, besides, a plausible justification for making the charter a party measure. They have the responsibility for the good government of the city, and nothing can save them from it, whatever course they may pursue. If they put democrats in office or help to put them there they will be accountable for their good conduct just as much as if they put republicans in office. They have the power in the State Legislature to do as they please, and hence the democracy cannot be held to any responsibility. In like manner, if they make a division of the offices and a mixed government, they will be equally responsible as if they had put none but republicans on guard. The republican leaders argue that the city of New York has tried a democratic government and has been shamefully swindled and plundered; that it has tried a so-called non-partisan or mixed government and has seen all its great public works at a standstill; all its departments paralyzed or demoralized; all its honest creditors disgusted and its money squandered in needless litigation. It has not yet tried a republican government, pure and simple, and this they now propose to test. As to pledges before election, direct responsibility and all similar bosh, they care nothing what may be said. They claim that no reform has ever been accomplished except through the republican party, and as they now have the opportunity of securing reform, patronage, power, plunder and votes all at one and the same moment, they are not likely to neglect it.

TURNER HALL.

The Necessity of Political Organization on the Part of the Working Classes—An Appeal to the Laborers—Down With the Monopolists—The Labor Question To Be Settled by the Ballot—Discourse by Mr. L. Thompson.

At the Cosmopolitan Conference, held in Turner Hall, 66 East Fourth street, yesterday afternoon, Mr. L. Thompson delivered an address on the subject, "The Necessity of Political Organization on the Part of the Working Classes." After alluding to the importance of the subject and the necessity for great fertility of thought and power of argument—in which he was lacking—in order to do it justice, he propounded the inquiry—"Who compose the industrial classes?" He considered that industry is a principle inherent in man's nature. The millionaires of the city were among the most industrious of all, though their labors were devoted to amassing wealth filched from the poor seamstresses and from laborers in general. The stock gamblers work hard to obtain other people's money, and the burglars and thieves equally so. The lawyers, too, are an industrious class, whether laboring to put the halter around the neck of some poor wretch who, in a moment of frenzy, has killed a fellow man, or to allow those who have robbed the city of millions to go scot free. The beggars, too, are industrious, and the poor woman, with her sickly child, who has passed the day in alms-asking, goes to her wretched abode weary from her labors. So it is that under our false system of social life the inherent tendency to industry has taken the wrong direction. He proposed, however, to address only that class whose labors tend to good; that, in the past, has been isolated and is now suffering from a want of co-operation on the part of its members. He first referred to the manual laborer, whom he considered the most important member of society; though the humblest; and next the artisan, the mechanic, the teacher as necessary parts of our civilization. What has been the condition of those who represent the arms and feet of social life? They have been called serfs, vassals, plebians, slaves. Those who have caused the earth to bloom with fertility have been set down as slaves, while those who denounce them as such have assumed to themselves the title of "nobility." He then showed that though the condition of those had been modified they were not yet free. He depicted the effect of the subjugation of the working classes, attributing to it the 200,000 of the pauper class in London and a corresponding number in this city, while crime and misery are rampant everywhere.

CHURCH AND STATE.

There are, he said, two institutions who have trampled on the masses in all ages—the Church and State. The efforts of the priesthood had always been deleterious to the laborer, and the religious wars brought about by them had caused thousands of deaths. We make war against it, and shall continue to until it is overthrown. The power of the government has been exercised rather to oppress than to protect the working class, and only through the power of political organization has it been successfully opposed. The methods which have been used are various. One of these is revolution, now adopted by the struggling victims of tyranny in the Isle of Cuba, and the hour of their redemption seems near at hand. This our forefathers used, with what success we know. The second method referred to was the "strikes." These he represented as costing too much. It was, in fact, but a contest between the laborer's hungry stomach and the rich man's long purse. They were demoralizing, breeding strife and dissension. The third method, and the one he thought to be right, was in the

PRINCIPLE OF CO-OPERATION.

This, properly applied, will accomplish all that is desired. He ridiculed and denounced the fear of emigration, which some workingmen entertained, and regretted the action of the trades unions on the subject. He would open wide the gates to the heathen, to the priest-ridden Catholics, to all. We want, he said, to place the ballot in their hands that they may assist us in overthrowing the great monopolies. I know we have the power to break up the present system of finance. We can knock the bottom out of Wall street. It is of no use petitioning our representatives; they are thoroughly corrupt. I propose to call a convention, and at once. We have four years before us, and let us adopt our platform of principles, and send out our representatives all over the country. We can nominate our candidates at any time. Meanwhile we must labor to place our representatives in the municipal and State legislature, so, when the centenary arrives, our candidate will be in the White House. We no longer want to pay millions for the privilege of a currency.

THE POWER OF THE BALLOT

is omnipotent, and we must go to politics for a solution of the labor question, to crush monopolies and shut up the gambling shops. Referring to education he said the colleges and schools have heretofore been for the benefit of your oppressors. You can inaugurate a system which shall throw the doors of them open to your children. By the ballot you can break up class legislation, which favors such men as Tom Scott in Pennsylvania, Jim Fisk in his day here and Oakes Ames in Congress. He argued at length that nothing could be expected of those now in power, and, as the workingman is in the numerical majority, he should assume control of the government itself; that there should be no such thing in the community as a workingman begging for toil. He would have included in the platform of principles that the government should give remunerative employment to the people, and not leave them in the hands of the monopolists, who pay the least for the most labor. Our progress depends upon you, and if you have the will and the heart it can be accomplished.

TALMAGE AND THAT ACADEMY MARRIAGE.

He Defends It and Says It Was Not a Mock Ceremony.

The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, previous to his sermon last evening, took occasion to thank the papers which had given favorable notices of the fair held at the Brooklyn Academy in aid of the new church, and also the papers which had criticised the marriage ceremony last Thursday night adversely, as it was the best advertisement they could have. He said:—"We had a wedding here last Thursday. It was not a mock wedding, as some people have thought; it was a legal wedding, solemnized in the usual form and in our usual place of worship. It is generally supposed to be appropriate that a marriage ceremony shall be performed in the regular place of worship, and I am sure we had no other place to go to. It was in the costume of Revolutionary times, which I think is a great improvement upon the costume of the present day. (Laughter.) I will just say, notwithstanding all that has been said, if there are any two persons who cannot live alone any longer and there be any night this week when the Academy is not occupied, in the same way and in the same place I will put them out of their misery. (Laughter and applause.)

AN ARKANSAS QUARREL.

A Saloon Keeper Shot and Killed by a Printer.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 30, 1873.

At half-past twelve o'clock on Friday night Alfred Stilwell, a printer, shot and mortally wounded Edward O'Connell, a saloon keeper, on the corner of Main and Market streets. Both are noted characters. An old grudge existed between them on account of Stilwell having left his wife and O'Connell's family taking her part. They were both intoxicated, and on meeting had some words, and O'Connell struck Stilwell over the head with a cane, knocking him down and inflicting a severe wound. Stilwell then drew a Derringer and shot O'Connell in the abdomen. O'Connell died last night. Stilwell was bailed in $2,000.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

A telegram from Gibraltar, under date of the 30th instant, reports:—"The United States ship Supply, Commander Babcock, has arrived here. All on board are well."

LIGHT AT LAST.

Interviews with District Attorney Britton and Chief of Police Campbell on the Goodrich Murder.

UNRAVELLING A DARK DEED.

Mrs. Myers, alias Armstrong, Tells Her Three Stories.

WAS ROSCOE THE MURDERER?

The Three Women Connected with the Case and What They Did.

As the Goodrich murder case becomes older it thickens in interest, and as each day passes supplying some link to the terrible story, the popular appetite is whetted such as it has not been since the Nathan murder, some years ago. The two cases are parallel in one point—the mystery which surrounds them. The detectives are working hard, and to some extent have been successful, for now it proves that the woman Myers will turn out a most important witness. The aim at present is to arrest woman No. 1, one of whose aliases is Kate Stoddard, and who lived in the same block with Goodrich for two months. The connection of the man Roscoe with the murder is not clear. It would seem that he had some relations with Goodrich, and had one or two altercations with him. It is variously stated that the woman Myers does and does not know who murdered Goodrich. It is pretty safe to assume, from the information gathered, she does not. Roscoe may or may not be the man whom she met at Goodrich's house on February 20, when one of the altercations took place. Mrs. Myers has not concealed anything she knew of the case, though her stories seem to differ very materially. She was with Goodrich until nine o'clock on the night of the murder, and then left him. She never saw him again. This important point has been established, as well as the identity of the three women who are mixed up in the case—woman No. 1, Kate Stoddard, who appears to have been a lady of multifarous affinities; woman No. 2, Mrs. Myers, alias Armstrong; woman No. 3, the one to whom Goodrich was engaged and who assisted at the funeral. Of these only the first remains undiscovered.

In the interviews given below will be found a great deal of matter of interest, and they do much to throw light on the occurrence, mysterious as it is. What between the reporters and the detectives, who are showing no small amount of rivalry in working up the case, it seems not quite improbable that a definite idea will be reached as to who the murderer is, though very likely it will be a matter of much greater difficulty to catch him when his individuality is ascertained beyond cavil. The time is passed for theories of the murder; the public is thoroughly sick of these, for among the many not one has proved correct, and it almost seems as if the corpse of poor Goodrich would rise up in protest against some of the absurd accounts of the manner in which he was slain. Until the murderer himself is caught there can be no true account of the dreadful scene which took place in that fated room of the Degraw street house.

INTERVIEW WITH DISTRICT ATTORNEY BRITTON.

A reporter of the HERALD interviewed District Attorney Britton in Brooklyn yesterday, and succeeded in getting a better analysis of the case than has yet been published. The gentleman alluded to gave his word that all that was said was perfectly genuine and entirely new. He himself has been more or less brought into the case, and from having been so constantly misrepresented has cause to have a perfect dread of being interviewed on the subject.

"I am willing," said the gentleman, "to tell you all I know, and I am the more inclined to do it as I think it is better the truth should be told than that constant misstatements should be going the round of the press and deceiving and frightening people who appear to think that injustice is practised in an attempt to further justice. I am not aware that any injustice has been practised towards any one as yet, nor will there be."

"The information which the HERALD more particularly desires just at present is, of course, mainly as to who committed the murder. But as the authorities, I presume, know no more about that than any one else, it is useless to ask it."

AN ADVENTURE WITH A REPORTER.

"You are right," said the District Attorney; "the murderer has not been discovered and the authorities are quite willing to confess that. A certain paper did start out with a wonderful story that the murderer was known, and I was routed out of my bed at twelve o'clock on Saturday night to answer a reporter's questions. I was represented the next morning as saying that I knew the murderer, and that the story of one Roscoe being the murderer was true. I never said anything of the kind, and the statement that I did say so is a lie. In fact, the whole story published the next day is a fiction. The reporter told me that he had information of the murderer and I answered, 'If you know all about it, what do you come to me for?' and that was the sum and substance of the interview. The story published makes out that the murderer was discovered; that he had fled to another city; that the woman Lucette Myers was his mistress; that she had made a confession of having seen the crime committed by this suddenly-discovered individual whose name was given as Roscoe, and that it was committed through the motive power of jealousy; this Roscoe having been stated as being the lover of Lucette Myers, whom she abandoned for Goodrich.

MRS. MYERS NOT CONCERNED IN THE MURDER.

"For all this story there is not the slightest particle of evidence, and I can tell you this much, that the girl Myers, or Armstrong, as she is variously termed, not only was not a participant or assistant rather at the murder, but really knew nothing of the murderer, and does not to this day."

"Then why is she held?" asked the reporter.

"She is held as a witness in the case—not as a murderess—and she is quite willing to stay. She is naturally guarded rather closely, for one does not know what influences might be brought to bear upon her, but we are perfectly convinced of her innocence."

"But if she does not know of the murderer, what is she kept for?"

"Her testimony will prove to be very valuable."

"Will you tell me in what way?"

The gentleman hesitated a few moments and thought. He then said:—"Well, I can see no objection, for, at any rate, it will come out on Tuesday at the inquest, and will prove to be the main testimony taken unless in the meantime anybody else should be captured. But in itself it is very important to the case, and, no doubt, affords a clue which will lead to the discovery of the murderer."

WHEN MRS. MYERS LAST SAW GOODRICH.

"What are the important points?"

"They are two. First, we know from Lucette Myers, and from other sources, are satisfied that the account is true in itself that on Thursday night—that is the last evening on which Goodrich was seen alive—that she, Lucette Myers, was with Goodrich until nine o'clock in the evening. He called at her house in Rivington street and invited her to go out with him. She accepted, and they went to take a car ride together. After remaining together some time they returned. He left her at her house, saying he was going home. He did so, leaving her at nine o'clock, for a conductor on the Atlantic avenue car saw him get on the car and get off at Degraw street. This is the last time he was seen alive, and no doubt he went immediately to his own house, where the murder took place. This destroys the theory that she went to his house with him or that she had anything to do with the murder. They parted on the most amicable terms, and never saw each other more."

"This statement also bears out that of the mother of the girl, who says she was at home on Thursday night."

"Yes, there is no doubt on that point, and none of us for one moment suspect or ever did suspect her of committing the murder."

"What do you think were her relations with Goodrich? They were intimate, were they not?"

"There can be but little doubt of that. The girl only earned $3 50 a week, and on it had to support a family. What woman, under the circumstances, would not have given way? Let her who is immaculate and who would be under such trials cast the first stone."

MISS MYERS AT GOODRICH'S HOUSE.

"And now as to the second point in Lucette Myers' testimony?"

"That is also a very important one. She says—and we know again that she says truly—that she was only once at the house of Goodrich, that was on February 20. She had gone over to see if he really did own houses, as he said he did. When there she says Goodrich and another man had an altercation and it grew into a fight. She went in between the contestants and separated them. The other then left the house."

"Who is this other man?"

"That has not yet appeared. But it may be, and perhaps is the Roscoe who has been mentioned. But as to his having been identified with the murder there is no ground on which to base an opinion. What the cause of the altercation on the occasion mentioned was does not even appear. It was of some private nature, and one Mrs. Myers was a stranger to; it certainly was not jealousy. This is all the light the girl can throw on the case; but it is of such importance as to very probably ultimately lead to the discovery of the real murderer. In the meantime, while we are obliged to keep the girl in confinement, she is well treated and with all proper courtesy, not as a prisoner arrested on a criminal charge."

KATE STODDARD'S CONNECTION WITH THE MURDER.

"And now to another matter," said the reporter, "who is the girl who has been called Kate Stoddard, and who has been named as having had some connection with the affair?"

"The name of this girl was let out in spite of a promise of secresy which all who knew it had made. Kate Stoddard is one of many aliases which the girl had assumed. She is the same one who has already been mentioned as having lived some two months in the same row of houses as Goodrich. She was on intimate terms with him, and is the same who has been described by Professor Boyle as having a Diana-like appearance, and who sat with Goodrich on the stoop of his house. As yet we have not the slightest clew to her whereabouts, and she is the woman we want. She is, in fact, woman No. 1, and all we know about her is that she is a blonde of tall and commanding appearance. She, of course, is in nowise identified with the other blonde who was stated to have been engaged in marriage to Goodrich, and who called the day after the murder at the house. This last can be found at any time, and her name has not been published out of regard to her feelings."

"Of these three women is any one of them suspected of having any connection with the murder?"

"There are strong suspicions against woman No. 1, and the finding of her would be a strong point in the case. Thus far she has eluded the search of the detectives, but will probably be found ultimately. There is no question that she would be able to throw a great deal of light on the affair."

THE SEVERAL THEORIES.

"What do you think of the theories which have been advanced thus far?"

"It is hard to say what to think of the case, but no theory advanced has been so absurd as that of a Sunday paper, which professes to give the facts of the case, but the story falls to pieces in every way. The jack-knife with which the Spaniard, Roscoe, is said to have opened the basement window with is an old one, which it has been proved belonged to the house. Then the statement about the bed in connection with Goodrich and Mrs. Myers is proved untrue, for the bed was only ruffled on one side, where, apparently, a very light body had lain. The other side was undisturbed and the pillow had been untouched. As to Roscoe following Mrs. Myers and traversing the vacant lots, entering the place by the basement, they are purely imaginative, for who could possibly have given the information except the murderer himself. If Mrs. Myers was in the front room up stairs she could not have seen these things. Then, again, it is evident that

SHE COULD NOT HAVE DRESSED GOODRICH

after his death. The things he had on bore the impress of having been worn a long time, and he certainly had not been undressed after the murder was committed. But the whole story is so absurd and devoid of truth—in fact, so infamous that it hardly deserves denying. Somebody said there was a Roscoe connected with the case, and from this undoubtedly the tissue of falsehoods was made up."

The interview here closed.

INTERVIEW WITH CHIEF CAMPBELL.

The HERALD reporter then visited Chief Campbell. He was courteously received by the Chief at his residence, 50 Herkimer street. After stating the object of his mission and expressing a desire to understand the exact charges upon which the woman Mrs. Myers was detained the reporter said:—

"Public opinion is now wavering between sympathy for the arrested woman and condemnation of the action of the police authorities in detaining her without any positive evidence. It is the desire of the HERALD to clear this question up."

CHIEF—I have for several days submitted with the best possible grace to all that has been said against me, and now I feel justified in giving an explanation of our course, which I am very sure will set the Police Department right before the public. I will gladly tell you the grounds upon which the woman was arrested.

REPORTER—What clews did you have to begin upon?

CHIEF—It will be unnecessary and unimportant at this time to state the means by which we were at once put upon the track of this woman. Suffice it to say that she was not arrested until we had established beyond a doubt that she had been seen in company with Mr. Goodrich, and that correspondence had passed between them of the most intimate nature. We now come to the arrest and her subsequent conveyance to Brooklyn police headquarters. The evidence already published of her actions at our first interview should be sufficient to convince the public that the police pursued the only course open to them in detaining her until the arrival of superior authorities. She stated, without explaining at that time that she had been twice married, that

MYERS WAS AN ASSUMED NAME.

She expressed the greatest astonishment that we had possessed ourselves of the place at which she worked, because, she said, "I thought there was no one in New York or Brooklyn who knew where I was employed. My mother did not know." She desired to send word to her mother, but was at first very reticent regarding the address, and finally gave the men whom I sent with the message a false address. She directed them to 86 instead of 46 Rivington street. She was very particular, when she finally gave the right address, to ask the officers to avoid informing her mother that she was in Brooklyn. Why in Brooklyn? She began by replying to my questions that she did not know anything about Mr. Goodrich further than meeting him on rare occasions. She could not remember how often she had been in his company lately. When asked if she had been to his house in Degraw street she finally admitted that she had been there three times. She could not remember any important facts regarding her whereabouts during the week in which the murder was committed, but declared that she remembered to have been at his house last on February 20. These facts were sufficient to justify us in detaining her as a witness.

REPORTER—But you certainly had many others.

CHIEF—We knew that she had kept

A BOARDING HOUSE IN STANTON STREET,

up to about March 1; that Goodrich was a frequent visitor at her house, and that he had frequently taken tea with her there. I had begun my interview with Mrs. Myers by telling her that if she was in any way directly connected with this murder I did not want her to answer any questions which would criminate herself. I intimated, however, that any information which it was in her power to give me would be very acceptable. Armed with the knowledge of her intimacy with Mr. Goodrich when in the Stanton street boarding house I ascertained that an altercation had occurred there one night between two men and Mr. Goodrich. She said that to save Goodrich she got him out of the room. This action of hers convinced me that she was at that time a good friend to the murdered man.

REPORTER—Did she give you the names of these two men?

CHIEF—She did. One of them is in Europe; the other is not.

REPORTER—Do you know his name and where he is?

SHE NAMES THE MURDERER.

CHIEF—She said:—"I know the murderer. His name is Roscoe. He is a Spaniard. He has fled to Baltimore. He is the man who killed Charley Goodrich." She said she could and she did give me a detailed description of the man. I was, of course, somewhat surprised, but I told her I did not want to send out this description to the police of the country unless she would affirm that, to the best of her knowledge and belief, this man was the murderer. She readily consented, and that very night a messenger took the despatch to the general office of the Western Union Telegraph Company in New York. Will the public say that I was not justified in keeping the woman when they know these facts? I am sure they will not.

REPORTER—Has this man been arrested?

CHIEF—We have not received any information of the fact. But he disappeared on the day on which the murder was discovered. He was

A LOVER OF MRS. MYERS,

in all probability. She gave some additional facts equally important, but which I must withhold for the present. To return, however, to our conversation on that night. She declined to tell me where she had lived before going to Stanton street. She said that she had known Charles Goodrich only two months. She then uttered the first words, which appeared to be those of a woman personally innocent of the crime, for had she been an accessory to the murder, cunning as she is she never would have told what she then did.

'When did you meet Goodrich last?' I asked.

'On Thursday night.

THE EVENING BEFORE THE MURDER;

we stood in front of my house, on Rivington street,' she answered.

"About what time?" asked I.

"About nine o'clock. I believed that it was about that time from hearing a bell ring in the vicinity," she replied.

"Where did you meet him, and how long did you stand?" I asked.

"I met him on the corner (it is presumed she meant the Bowery), and we stood and talked for about twenty minutes," said she.

I may say here that the interval which elapsed between twenty minutes past nine and the time when Mr. Goodrich was seen upon the car, near his residence, is just barely sufficient to have allowed him to traverse the distance to the ferry, cross on the boat and take the car on which he was last seen.

REPORTER—This is all, certainly, very important testimony.

CHIEF—She further told me that she had met

"AN ENEMY OF CHARLEY'S"

on the Saturday after the murder, but she denied that any reference had been made to the case. I did everything I could to make her comfortable. I confess that I tried to suppress her name on the first night, because I was anxious to save her reputation if she was innocent. It scarcely need be said that I felt myself justified in holding the woman until some higher authority arrived. Since the Coroner and the District Attorney have taken the case of course all my power to release or commit has ceased. But you can see, I hope, and I feel sure that the public will see, that I did what I deemed to be my duty in arresting this woman. Here she was.

A MISTRESS OF THE MURDERED MAN,

believed to be and since both admitted and proved to have been a visitor at his house in Degraw street. Unlike the other woman who appeared here the day after the murder, this one acted in a very composed manner—refused to say anything; declared that Mrs. Myers was an assumed name; gave a wrong direction, and finally admitted that she had been with Goodrich on the night of the murder. She twice refused to see her sister, and it was not until she had been twice urged that she consented. She acted in a very strange manner when they were together. It has from the first been evident that there was a woman in the case. The fact that Mr. Goodrich's other "lady friend" was a poor needle-woman was already known to us. He appeared to have taken a fancy to such women. To you it doubtless seems impossible that a man, ostensibly the owner of a row of brown stone houses, should have such a woman for his mistress, but we knew better.

MRS. MYERS' LAST STORY.

Last night at the Brooklyn Police Headquarters it was said by a responsible party that Mrs. Myers admitted she was passing through Grand street on Saturday night when she met Roscoe. He approached her in a familiar manner, when she refused to notice him, and that was the last she saw of him. She does not know that he had anything whatever to do with the murder, and asserts that she is in possession of no information that will be of any value to the authorities.

THE LADY FIRST SEEN AT THE DEGRAW STREET HOUSE.

A Miss Clem, and not Mrs. Allen, is said to have been the name of the lady to whom Mr. Goodrich is said to have been engaged to be married. This lady is, in the estimation of the authorities, who have made themselves familiar with her antecedents and business and private relationship, a person of excellent deportment and unimpeachable character. She it was who visited the house of death, 731 Degraw street, on the Saturday following the murder, the 22d inst., attracted there by reading the accounts of the awful occurrence in the newspapers. She exhibited sincere grief, and entered into conversation with the Chief of Police and brother of deceased. On Sunday, the 23d inst., she attended the funeral services at the residence of Mr. W. W. Goodrich. Since then she has several times visited the Chief of Police, and