

THE MURDER OF JOHN W. EVERETT. Charles Henry Simpson and Martin Henry To Be Hung for the Murder of John W. Everett.

A CRUEL MURDER. A Hint from a Letter to a Woman Which Will Hang Two Men.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE EXECUTION.

PORT TOBACCO, CHARLES COUNTY, Md., Feb. 6, 1877. Port Tobacco is an old, old village, snugly nestled in a little valley surrounded by a lofty range of hills, which, viewed from the hamlet itself, beguile the spectator into the belief that there are mountains beyond. The location is unique. No other such valley can be found in Southern Maryland. It appears to have been scooped out by nature for an Indian village. Its name was Fota Naturo ("a river between high hills"), and Port Tobacco Creek, a tributary of the Potomac, glides peacefully along at the foot of the town. Some Scotch settlers, away back in the Colonial times, built huge warehouses at the head of the creek to secure the trade from both sides of the stream. Their foresight was abundantly rewarded, and for many years a brisk traffic in tobacco was carried on directly with the ports of foreign countries. The ruins of the warehouses remain, but the washings of centuries have filled the bed of the stream for a mile or more, and where once the great ships of Europe quietly rode at anchor and received their fragrant freight the bateau and dugout now furnish for their owners a precarious livelihood among the oyster beds at the bottom of the river. Port Tobacco, like most of the villages which rear their heads ambitiously in Colonial times, has fallen into high estate. Many a plentiful crop of the delectable fruit, early and late, has been gathered from the surrounding hills, the old town no longer re-echoes the ring of their merriment. Stag Hall has crumbled to dust, the streets are grown over with grass, and the hum and bustle of enterprise appear to have deserted them forever. The few tenements that remain are mostly in a tumble-down state, and the brick buildings are a somewhat dilapidated red brick row, a square built stone church and a jail in pleasant contrast. It will not be matter of surprise that the community should be considerably exercised over the approaching execution of James Henry Butler, alias Charles Henry Simpson, and Charles W. King, alias Martin Henry, the two colored men convicted of the murder of John W. Everett during the night of the 10th of July, 1876. Such a thing as a public execution has not occurred in Charles county for upward of fifty years.

THE CRIME. John W. Everett, the victim, was clerk in Mr. Waring's store in a little settlement called Pomokony, about three miles from Glymont, one of the steamboat landings on the Potomac River. He was about twenty-four years of age, universally liked, and was at the time engaged to be married to a lovely and accomplished girl, who has since his death become a ravine maniac. The circumstances were as follows:—On the 6th of July two colored men landed at Glymont from the steamer "Lodgepole Pine" and proceeded to Pomokony, where they were met by Mr. Waring, who proceeded in the direction of Pomokony. Arriving there they went to the store, where, at about 10 o'clock P. M., among them Mr. Waring's, of which John Everett had charge. There was no unusual thing about the scene, but a few minutes before 11 o'clock P. M. a man named Barclay went to Waring's store to make a purchase. Finding the iron door of the store locked, and receiving no answer to his repeated summons, he went back of the store and found the rear entrance open.

A CRUEL MURDER. Finding no one there he went up stairs to Everett's sleeping apartment, and there he discovered him stretched upon the bed, his skull crushed in by the iron door, and his body covered with blood. The bed was covered with a thick mass of blood, and an oak-cupboard, part of a chest, and about two inches in diameter and two and a half feet long, was lying on the floor. The door was fastened by a chain being fastened to the side of it. Some trifling articles were missing, among them a pair of shoes and a target bag. Peculiarly the victim was not a success. The body was found in the morning, and the articles abstracted would scarcely amount to \$20 in value.

PURSUITS ELUCIDATED. The alarm was given and the whole country aroused. The most intense excitement prevailed and measures were immediately taken for the apprehension of the murderer. They having been a slight fall of the night before they were early traced by their footprints from the store to a village called Middletown, six miles from Glymont, where they were traced to a house where they were found by the side of the store, that he might enter the window of Everett's room, and in his hand a small pistol, which he used to put them on again, thereby aiding his pursuers, who could easily trace the print of the stocking in the mud. At Middletown the trail was lost, and some hours later it was traced to a house near the station, where they were found by their pursuers. They went from Middletown to White Plains, and thence across the country to a house near the station, where they were found by their pursuers. They went from Middletown to White Plains, and thence across the country to a house near the station, where they were found by their pursuers.

THE MURDERERS. Towards the close of the year of the State, the Commissioners of Charles county, the citizens and the Masonic lodge at Port Tobacco, aggregating a sum of \$100,000, were engaged in the purchase of a tract of land near the station, where they were found by their pursuers. They went from Middletown to White Plains, and thence across the country to a house near the station, where they were found by their pursuers.

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placed at his disposal a certain number of staves of arms with fixed ammunition, and the Sheriff as promptly formed a guard of citizens to be used to preserve the peace on the day of execution at eleven o'clock.

THE EXECUTION PREPARATIONS. The hanging will take place on Friday morning, immediately in front of the Court House, where the gallows has been erected as a background. The place is perfectly open, in the centre of the village, and space enough to accommodate any number of thousands who may be attracted by the ghastly spectacle.

THE NEWARK MURDERERS. PASSAGE OF THE BILL ENABLING A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS TO BE OBTAINED IN CAPITAL CASES—GOVERNOR BIDDLE, IT IS SAID, WILL NOT SIGN THE BILL ON GRANT A RESPECT.

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TRAGIC IN INFANTS. Strange Revelations About a Private Lying-In Establishment.

MRS. WORCESTER, "PHYSICIAN." Did She Starve Children of Shame to Death?

A strange phase of metropolitan wickedness is once more attracting the attention of the health authorities in Mulberry street. This time Dr. Nagle, of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, has awakened their suspicions and demanded that the light of day shall be let into the well-curled chambers of No. 149 Charles street, where a Mrs. Worcester has for many years been practicing private medicine as a nurse, and so far as is known, exclusively in their hour of need.

It is true that the police are not investigating the premises nor the dark deeds that certain officers suspect have been done there during the past. The simple fact is that an unusual number of the children born there in secret have died recently and under circumstances which suggested some treatment, if not actual foul play, to Dr. Nagle, whose duty it is to scrutinize certificates of death. The following set him thinking:—

"William Green, aged one month and twelve days, died January 7, 1877; cause, maramus. Certificate of death issued by Dr. Haddon."

"Isaac Rogers, aged ten days, died January 30, 1877. Cause, gastric irritation from artificial food and exhaustion. Certificate of death issued by Dr. Haddon."

"Charles Curtis, aged twenty days, died September 7, 1876; cause, cholera infantum. Certificate of death issued by Dr. Haddon."

"Mr. P. Amussen, of No. 361 Bleeker street, seems to have the contract for burying all the dead from No. 149 Charles street, and he has a list of the names of the children, and they are all registered as being buried in the Lutheran Cemetery."

"The first step toward the truth was taken by Dr. Nagle, who called on Superintendent Day, M. D., calling his attention particularly to that side of it which pointed toward the remarkable fact that the children would in many instances be buried in the Lutheran Cemetery."

"The child, who was unfortunately brought into the world, and who, as a rule, abandoned by their unnatural mothers, are advertised for adoption, and many a close bargain is made between the proprietress of the lying-in establishment, and the physician, who has studied the matter states that from \$50 to \$250 is often demanded and obtained for a child. If the parties take a fancy to a child, they will pay the price, and the child is then sent to the mother, who is usually a poor creature, and who is usually a poor creature, and who is usually a poor creature."

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I have been so frank with you, that you will be honest with me, and in what you write about this investigation will not misrepresent me." With the assurance that the account would be honest and true, the reporter gave his leave, and was graciously bidden adieu by Mrs. Worcester, physician.

DR. EVANS AND HADDON were called upon, too, and stated that they simply visited No. 149 when sent for. On the first occasion they prescribed for the sick children, and on the second they reported to the police the certificates of death. They knew her character, but never had any suspicion of wrong doing. Both gentlemen are in good standing with the profession, and so far as could be learned at this writing no suspicious attacks to them. Dr. Evans lives at No. 705 Greenwich street, Dr. Haddon at No. 292 West Eleventh street, and Mrs. Worcester, who was called upon by the reporter last evening that he thought it peculiar that the children should have died within the time it would take to starve them to death, lives at No. 149 Charles street, where he would not set in such a case again.

At the police station in Charles street the sergeant and other officers, and the reporter, and so far as they knew had never done ought to bring her before or under the surveillance of the police authorities. It should be stated that Captain Mulberry, who was called upon by the reporter several years, was claimed by Mrs. Worcester as one who could vouch for her good character.

It may be unfair to speculate as to the business and its character since Mrs. Worcester during the last few years has been steadily increasing her list of patients, and it is not probable that the most rigid examination will be made into the cause of the deaths that occurred at No. 149 Charles street. Suspicious points to the deaths of adults not exposed yet. How many of the mothers died is a question that will have to be answered.

THE WESTCHESTER SCANDAL. The committee appointed to investigate the charges of malfeasance in office made against William H. Hammond, keeper of the Westchester County Poorhouse, held another session at White Plains yesterday. Mrs. Minerva Dominick, daughter of the accused and wife of the principal witness against her father, testified as to the allegations sworn to by her husband, contradicting him flatly in every essential statement. Bills paid by her were offered in evidence to show that while she was keeping a boarding house at Pleasantville it was not provisioned by stores taken from the Poorhouse. The witness also testified absolutely to never having received anything in the line of provisions from the institution named when at Pleasantville. Miss Emma Hammond corroborated the evidence of her sister in regard to the latter husband having borrowed \$100 from her father on the day of their marriage. William H. Hammond was examined at some length and emphatically denied the charges made by his son-in-law, and stated that he had never sold or appropriated anything belonging to the county. He admitted having used the public moneys occasionally, but stated that he had never taken from the same on the books of the Poorhouse. To-day the investigation will close, the committee having to submit their report to the Board of Supervisors next Tuesday.

ROBBERY'S VARIORUM. CHIMINAL CASES IN THE POLICE COURTS YESTERDAY. Mary Jane Jenkins, a disheveled looking domestic, was brought up at the Washington Place Court yesterday for stealing a silk dress, value \$100, from Miss Lillie Hall Adams, of No. 126 Greene street. She first declared her innocence, but subsequently admitted to Detective Murphy, of the Eighth precinct, that she had hidden the dress in the kitchen chimney. She was held for trial.

Court Officer Morse yesterday arrested Oscar Flock, confidential clerk in the Constabulary Market, No. 1,395 Broadway, on a charge of larceny. The prisoner was arrested during the past year property valued at several hundred dollars, and discovered that Flock on the 4th of November sent to his own house a turkey and fixings valued at \$5, for which he did not pay or give receipts, and which he had hidden in his trunk. Flock was held for trial in \$100 bail, which was furnished.

At the Washington Place Court yesterday two truck drivers, James McGrath, of No. 420 Kiewit street, and John Kieran, of No. 121 West Forty-third street, were held for trial for stealing \$29 from Jeremiah Hart, of No. 442 Eleventh avenue, while he was driving a horse-drawn cart. McGrath and Kieran were charged with stealing a quantity of clothing had been stolen from their rooms, and that pawn tickets for the same had been surrendered to him by the prisoner. She said that she had seen the child from the window of her room, and that she intended to return them when she got money enough to take them out of pawn. She cried bitterly when held for trial at the Court of Special Sessions.

A ROMANTIC WILL CASE. Among the passengers to sail for England on the Cunard steamer to-day is Mr Albert Mathews, a resident of the Greenville district of Jersey City. His tour is undertaken in reference to a very important will. Five years ago he was in Constantinople and was acquainted with an Englishman named the surviving in the Turkish army. Their friendship became intimate, and before Mr. Mathews left home he was asked by his new acquaintance to be witness to a will by which he conveyed a large amount of property to a young lady in England to whom he was engaged to be married. The lady, when she was in Constantinople, returned to England and marry her, but if he should die before that could be accomplished he desired that the will should be witnessed by Mr. Mathews. Last year he was killed in a skirmish, and his papers were sent to England. His relatives now in Constantinople are unable to find the will, and Mr. Mathews is asked to be witness to the will, and as he is the only living witness to the signing of the will the counsel for the young lady has been obliged to call on Mr. Mathews, and enclosing him a sufficient amount of money to meet all his expenses.

KILLED BY A CORNICE. An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Ella Bernstein, the little girl who on January 19 was struck by the bricks of a falling cornice in front of No. 42 Delancey street, while at play with other children there. Complaints, it appears, had frequently been made by the occupants of the upper story of the house that the roof was leaking, and that water trickled into their rooms through the masonry, which was attracted by rain from the gutter. The landlord had been notified to have the gutter repaired, but he failed to do so till the occurrence of the accident by which the lives of five little ones were imperiled. The gutter was repaired after the accident, but the inspector of buildings for the district, stating that he had overlooked the holes in the gutter on account of the rain, and that the cornice was not repaired, and that he had not had attention especially called to it. He had no doubt that the cornice was saturated with water, which loosened the mortar, and it was that which occasioned the fall of the cornice, and the consequent death and injuries received by bricks falling upon her from a shattered cornice at No. 42 Delancey street, and they could not be held responsible for the neglect of not attending to useful repairs.

THE DOCK LABORERS' STRIKE. The strike of the grain shovellers on the Brooklyn shore front continues. The warehouse employers refuse to pay more than twenty cents an hour, and the strikers refuse to go to work for that meagre sum, which is not sufficient to support their families. A large force of police was kept on duty in the vicinity of the threatened grain elevators and mills to guard the new workmen, who were taken to Brooklyn from this city on tugboats and under constant police protection. The strikers threaten to make the matter worse than it is, and they are not far from doing so. The employers refuse to concede to their original determination in the matter.

SOLID NEW YORK. The men of substance of New York met together at their annual ball to-night at Irving Hall. It is as impossible for a solid man not to be joyful as it is for water to run up hill. The fun and merriment of the annual ball of the heavy weights are, therefore, assured. There will be a "good time" at Irving Hall, and as the strikers refuse to go to work for that meagre sum, which is not sufficient to support their families. A large force of police was kept on duty in the vicinity of the threatened grain elevators and mills to guard the new workmen, who were taken to Brooklyn from this city on tugboats and under constant police protection. The strikers threaten to make the matter worse than it is, and they are not far from doing so. The employers refuse to concede to their original determination in the matter.

THE PILOT COMMISSIONERS. At a meeting of the Board of Pilot Commissioners held yesterday a communication from Dr. E. J. Thompson, Deputy Health Officer, was read, complaining that the pilot of the Star Snow Queen, from Troy, had been quarantined for a month ago, and that the steamer Quong So on shore, was quarantined. A report was received from the Street Cleaning Bureau that large quantities of street refuse were thrown in the harbor from the Quong So. A communication was addressed to be sent to Mr. Stapleton, who is in charge of the matter.

PASSAGE OF A BILL TO SUPPRESS POOL SELLING. STREET RAILROAD AREARS. Favorable Reports of Senator Woodin's City Bills.

THE HOUSE spent most of the session to-day in committee of the whole, and one bill in particular—for the suppression of betting and pool selling—monopolized the chief share of discussion. As reported from the committee, this bill prohibits the owner, lessee or occupant of any house or building from using it as a poolroom or having any apparatus in use therein for registering bets on any election or on any trial of skill or endurance. It did not prohibit the selling of French or English pools on a race track where such pools are sold generally beside the quarter stretch and in the open air, but to-day suddenly the country members showed an intense solicitude for the safety of the public morals. They would have no race track betting because it was deemed to be the means of buying pools and becoming rich. They got a dozen amendments, nearly all tending to make the bill more stringent and less likely to pass were offered, and as many speeches were made by the movers of the amendments. Strahan and Purdy advocated the bill as it stood. Peter Mitchell wanted an amendment inserted reducing the penalty of imprisonment from one year to one month, and the fine from \$1,000 to \$150, but, failing to get his way, offered by way of barter a further amendment to include as liable to the proposed amendment male as well as female. Hogeboom said that pool selling had grown into such a power as to override and bring to the fore the National Trotting Association had been formed, namely, to improve the breed of horses, and the pool men had it all their own way. Rockwell, of Chemung, said it was used for the morals of the people, and it was "demoralizing the morals." Another country member said it was "fatal to the morals," and all around there appeared a sense of deep alarm in the rural mind as to the late of the people's morals in case pool selling on race tracks was allowed to go on.

SPINOLA made his appearance about this time and got ready at once to take a hand in. He, too, began on the moral keynote, but "Old Salt" fastened his eye on him and shook his head dubiously. Spinola said this and said, "The member from Onondaga need not shake his head. He knows as much about seven up as any other man."

"I am noway disconcerted, went on with his speech, and to the great amusement of the House, spoke about gambling before the Christian era and what a light was cast on the art by the excavations in Pompeii where loaded dice were found in the ruins of the street. Finally the bill was ordered to a third reading with the amendment prohibiting pool-selling on any race track, even on the open air.

A LITTLE MAN'S AMBITION. After this debate another sprung up on a bill for Langbein for the appointment of three commissioners to revise the statutes and make a general overhauling of the rules and practices concerning the Civil District Courts in New York city. Mr. Grady made a motion to amend the bill, and it was agreed that Langbein, the introducer, wanted to be appointed one of the three commissioners, at \$3,000 a year. Mr. Woodin, who is in charge of the bill, said that he did not think the proper lawyers for the purpose would undertake the job for the remuneration named, and that if no remuneration at all was offered, the bill would be dropped. Mr. Woodin would perform the work on *commodore*. The bill was progressed.

EX-MAYOR WICKHAM ON THE FLOOR. Ex-Mayor Wickham was on the floor of the Assembly for quite a while, listening part of the time with rapid attention to General Spinoza's speech on gambling "before the Christian era." Subsequently he was called to the floor by a gentleman who is more or less interested in insurance—Senator Tobey, General H