New-York Tribune.

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AMONG THE MANIACS.

FOUR DAYS IN THE EXCITED WARDS OF BLOOMINGDALE.

A NIGHT OF HORROR AMONG RAVING PATIENTS—SLEEP DISTURBED BY AGONIZED CRIES OF THE DANGEROUS IDIOTS—CLOSE CELLS, UNCOMFORTABLE BEDS AND CHAIRS, SCANTY AND FOUL FOOD, FILTHY BATHS, AND RUDE AND VULGAR ATTENDANTS—NO AMUSEMENTS, GAMES, OR READING MATTER—IMBECILE BOYS EXPOSED NAKED TO THE SUN, AND VENERABLE BLIND MEN BEATEN BY ENRAGED KEEPERS—INSTANCES OF BRUTAL TREATMENT WITNESSED BY THE TRIBUNE REPORTER.

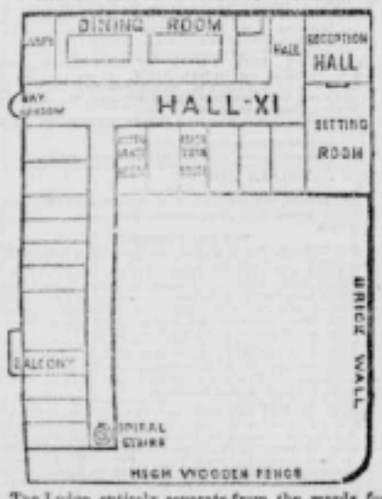
THE TRIBUNE reporter who under orders from this office had so successfully feigned insanity, and had been left within the walls of Bloomingdale Asylum by his two friends on the evening of Aug. 14, as detailed at length in Thursday's TRIBUNE, passed that night in the wards for dangerous patients.

It had been at first contemplated to feign mere idiocy, and have the "patient" indulge only in eccentricities and insane vagaries, at the same time protesting his sanity, thus conveying to the doctors who were to commit him, the idea that he was being committed against his will; but it was learned that in this event he would be placed in the wards for quiet patients, and have no opportunity for seeing the ruder treatment of the Excited wards. Hence the violent efforts by which the pulse was maintained at an unnatural condition, and which so completely deceived the physicians. But when the Asylum was reached, partly through physical exhaustion, but still by design, the patient appeared before the "experi," Dr. Burrill, simply a weak imbecile, knowing nothing, and wanting nothing but sleep. The examination by Dr. Burrill, consisting merely of a hasty attempt to ascertain the movements of the pulse, it will be remembered, occupied less than one minute. No information was solicited or given at the Asylum in regard to the patient's constitution, temperament, or habits, beyond a mere reference to his former occupation. No reference whatever was made to the scenes of the preceding night at the hotel, or the harsh experiences of the nurse, and no intimations were given that the patient was or had at any time been violent. Neither the physicians, medical student, or nurse held any communication with the doctor who received the patient, and not the slightest reference was made to their opinions by the friends of the patient. On the contrary, the principal theme in the hurried conversation which took place between Dr. Burrill and the patient's relative prior to the admission of the young man was confined to the payment of board, and the necessity of subsequently obtaining a permit from a Governor of the institution. The reporter changed his role upon appearing at the Asylum, from that of a violent lunatic during the previous night, to that of a half-witted and morose patient, and during the momentary examination made by Dr. Burrill he had been very quiet. When placed in the care of an attendant, and taken from the reception room to a sitting-room, he had even gone so far as to express a desire to lie down, and had slept. He had to be awakened from a sound sleep to be conducted to the room assigned him in "Hall XI." His friends had meantime departed, without the slightest idea, as they have since stated, whether the patient was to be treated as a violent lunatic or a harmless idiot.

BLOOMINGDALE ASYLUM.

Every citizen of the metropolis is doubtless informed as to the location of Bloomingdale Asylum at Manhattanville, on the west side of the city, from the Boulevard to Tenth-ave., and from One-hundred-and-fourteenth to One-hundred-and-twentieth-sts. The situation is elevated, cool, and pleasant, and the grounds are magnificent and ample. There are two large buildings for patients. The wards for dangerous patients into which the reporter was at once taken is called "The Lodge," of which the following is a diagram compiled from rough notes, made by pricking holes with a pin in a small scrap of newspaper, and concealed in the toe of the reporter's boot.

THE LODGE FOR DANGEROUS PATIENTS.



The Lodge, entirely separate from the wards for quiet and epileptic patients (to be described in the succeeding article), is an L shaped brick building standing in the rear of the western wing of the main structure. It is approached from the latter by a brick pavement, which, after leaving the rear entrance of the quiet ward, crosses a sandy roadway and then turns abruptly to the left through a clump of shade trees. The front of the building is only two stories in hight. A basement entirely below the level of the sidewalk—the windows of which look out into a yard some eight or nine feet lower than the ground on the outside of the high brick wall which incloses it on the southern side—adds another story in the rear. This yard is surrounded on the eastern and northern sides by a high wooden fence, and a brick wall separates it from an inclosure in which there is a cool arbor and bowling-alley, both evidently constructed for show, as during the reporter's stay in the building not a patient on either Halls XI. or XIII. were permitted to go there. The yard, before described as on a level with the basement, is accessible only to the very worst class of confirmed lunatics located on the lower floor, and is not to be enjoyed by the patients of the two upper stories of the building.

A front room with four windows serves for the reception of the relatives of patients, and beyond these externals and the wicket of this apartment no visitor in an unofficial capacity is permitted to penetrate. Those who in the presence of an attendant converse with their friends—when, let it be remembered, the permission to do so has been obtained—in this small front room, are blissfully ignorant of the fact that the door so firmly barred, which communicates with the inside of the building, returns their friend, the patient, to the company of men in straight jackets. This is all that the general visitor can know about the excited wards of Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum.

Returning to the evening of Aug. 14, and to the scene which was enacting on the lower hall of the main building, and with which the direct story concluded in Thursday's TRIBUNE, the reporter takes up the narrative.

THE REPORTER GETS A REST.

After the cursory examination of his pulse and the searching of his pockets, by which latter act all his money and part of his jewelry were taken from him, he was permitted to take a seat in the hall until an attendant could be summoned. His relative then shook him kindly by the hand, disappeared through the door by which he had entered, and he was left under the care of attendant Bradley. Having indirectly expressed a desire to rest, this attendant conducted him to a large room at the extreme western end of the building, and assigned him one of the four beds which the apartment contained. Removing his shoes, he laid down and tossed around until the bell rang for tea. During the interval several of the patients had entered and surveyed the new comer. The attendant came to the door and conducted him to the dining-room on the lower floor. Imagine his chagrin, not having had a "square meal" since the breakfast at the Grand Central Hotel, at about 6:30 a. m. of the preceding day, when he sat down to a cup of tea and a small roll, to be eaten without butter. The interior of the sugar-bowl was crawling with ants. Although there was an abundance of cut bread the absence of butter made it undesirable. Almost as hungry as when he sat down, he left the supper-room, and, returning to his bed, fell into a sound sleep, from which he was awakened about 9 o'clock at night. He was then told that he had been assigned a room in the other building, and that an attendant was ready to show him to it. He was conducted to the large iron door at the rear of the building, where he saw a tall, gaunt man, with waxed mustache, addressed as Townsend. The door swung back upon its hinges, and he stepped out into the walk, closely followed by this attendant.

THE EXCITED WARDS.

The brick pavement mentioned above soon brought patient and attendant to the "Lodge" or "Maniac's Building," and the keys of the attendant admitted both into a vestibule, another by another door into a long, narrow hall, down both sides of which were numerous doorways. This hall, running down through the center of the building, was dimly lighted by a single gas-jet. The patient was at once conducted to the fourth door on the left hand side of the hall, and told that his quarters for the night were within.

The apartment was most uninviting. The cell was not more than eight feet in width by ten in length, and absolutely without furniture, save a cot of straw. It was only faintly illuminated by the dull light from the hall. The bleak walls and the grating on the window gave to the cheerless quarters the repulsiveness of the dreariest of prisons.

No means was ever resorted to by those vested with the power of imprisonment which proved so effectual, in breaking the will, destroying hope, or inspiring madness, as confinement in a room the walls or ceiling of which are unbroken by any objects. The prison cells of revolutionary France, or Germany under feudal supremacy, could not have been better calculated for this effect than was the "den" to which the reporter was committed. Not a picture, nor even a nail from which at some past time one might have depended, adorned the walls. The door was devoid of a knob, and the reporter never fully realized before what an essential accompaniment the latter was to the former. The window was opposite the door and directly above the head of the bed, so that the night air blew in on the face of the sleeper. The floor had been recently scrubbed, and the patient discovered, when he removed his shoes, that it was still slightly damp. The odor of chloride of lime—which had been mingled with the water—was so strong in the cell as to make the quarters almost untenable, and to give the reporter a violent headache. The attendant, Townsend, stood by and listened with perfect indifference to the appeal for a room which did not smell so frightfully. As the patient undressed and laid aside one article of clothing after another, the attendant picked up each piece preparatory to carrying them outside the door and depositing them on the floor of the hall.

ANOTHER SEARCH SUBMITTED TO.

He stood by until the reporter had removed everything, save his drawers and undershirt, and then bidding him "good-night," withdrew to the hall to perform another most thorough search. The reporter has every reason to believe that the services of another were called in, as he heard two voices, Townsend, on one occasion, opened the door, and, with the patient's shirt in his hand, inquired regarding the absent spiral setting. The reporter is thus explicit in describing the final searching of his clothing in order to show how utterly at the mercy of the employés of the institution a person is without money, pencil, or paper. The reporter willingly affirms that it would have been next to impossible even to have secreted a pencil about his person, which this search would not have revealed. A dose of medicine was brought by the attendant before named, and, when asked what it was, replied that it was "only quinine." The reporter took the medicine into his mouth, but immediately spit it out, much against the advice of Mr. Townsend.

A NIGHT OF HORROR.

All the other occupants of the Hall had retired prior to the entrance of the reporter. The heavy door was shut and locked, leaving him alone in the cell. The bed was hard and uncomfortable. The odor of chloride of lime, as has been remarked, was almost stifling. Though tired and sleepy, he found it impossible to reconcile himself to the strange surroundings for some time. He had dropped off into a doze, however, when he was suddenly awakened by a demoniac yell which chilled and for the moment thoroughly unnerved and frightened him, so unexpected and so piercing was the agonized cry. In the first few bewildered moments which followed, he could not avoid the conviction that the scream proceeded from some one in the same apartment, and that a maniac had by some means gained admission. The light from the stars was barely sufficient to render the window discernible, and the portion of the cell toward the door was in shade. After a very short interval, however, the wild unearthly scream rang out in the night and the reporter having by this time collected his scattered senses discovered that it proceeded from a cell of the basement below him. The maniac could then be distinctly heard at the grating of his window hissing and groaning.

Having settled these facts to his entire satisfaction the patient again retired with the desperate resolve to sleep in spite of the unnatural noises. He was not entirely successful, for his rest was several times broken by the most dreadful of all earthly sounds, the scream of a raving maniac, and in each instance he would awaken to find himself trembling in every nerve.

Such was the quiet retreat to which a patient, who had himself expressed a desire for absolute rest, was conducted by the order of an expert making a specialty of the treatment of lunacy. A physically exhausted patient presented to this doctor, to all appearances suffering only from temporary aberration of mind, was classed with and put in direct hearing of the outbreaks of the very worst class of maniacs. A young man—the appearance of whose friends, as well as of himself, and the promptitude with which the board bill was paid, indicated that he was accustomed to the average comforts of life—was thrust into a cell without even a chair on which to hang his clothes, and forced to sleep on a hard bed of straw. Such are the quarters for which the friends of the patients in the excited wards pay $20 per week.

THE APPOINTMENTS OF A MANIAC WARD.

Morning came at last. The dreariness of the cell was only enhanced by the beauty of the weather without, but the delightful lawn and walks of the grounds were as inaccessible as if they had been in another hemisphere.

About 6 the attendant unlocked the door and returned the patient's clothes, which had been lying all night on the floor of the hall. Having dressed, the reporter stepped out into the hall, and after washing at a trough in the bath-room, occupied the interval before breakfast in inspecting all parts of the building accessible to him. He found that the long narrow hall (about 60 feet long and 10 feet wide) ran through the center of the building, and terminated in the rear in a bay window, shut off from the reach of the patients by a heavy iron grating. From the rear end of the building a wing ran off at a right-angle toward the west, the hall of which runs along the side, instead of through the center, and the cells are ranged overlooking the rear instead of the front yard. The dining-room opened off the hall about opposite to the passage-way leading into the L shaped wing. The front room, about 20 by 16, was furnished in the most cheerless manner imaginable. A heavy center-table, with one castor broken, two iron-and-wooden benches, and perhaps six solid wooden chairs completes the inventory. These are exactly similar to those at the sides of the walks of Central Park. They are evidently intended for persons intending to rest for a few moments only, for from the insufficient support given to the small of the back they become really painful after long use. There are two benches of the same kind in the long hall, and one or two in the L extension. The comforts which would accrue to patients if even large split bottom armed chairs were substituted are many and great. During his stay the reporter frequently heard the chairs complained of and the wish expressed that even this commonest of comforts—a comfortable place to sit down when tired of walking up and down the dreary hall—could be provided.

A MANIAC'S MORNING MEAL.

The breakfast bell is in every instance rung several minutes before the doors are thrown open, and by the time the patients are permitted to enter the eating room the more nervous are worried and impatient over the delay. This should certainly be avoided. On his first morning within the walls of the Asylum, the reporter was shown to a seat at the table by the side of the caterer, Mr. Wilkins. A portly personage occupied the head of the table, while the tall attendant with the elaborately waxed mustache sat at the foot, just at the reporter's left hand. There were nine patients at the table, all of whom ate with eagerness and avidity, with the exception of a young man at the reporter's right. He ate very slowly, and apparently without the slightest appetite.

The room was a long apartment, furnished with two rough wooden tables, such as are common in the severest of kitchens, but larger. The patients on the hall above (No. XIII.) took their meals in this room, finding admittance by a doorway which communicated through a vestibule with the apartments. At that table sat perhaps 12 or 14 patients, under the care of attendants Young and Ulenacker—the former a burly Hibernian and the latter a portly German. The provisions were brought already cooked from the other building, and the breakfast was prepared by unceremoniously huddling together on each plate a small allowance of meat, two boiled potatoes in their skins, some sliced tomatoes, bread, and a small piece of butter. The coffee, with only a trace of milk or sugar, was doled out in large white slop-bowls. To the reporter, who innocently asked for sugar and milk, the answer was returned by Townsend that all the milk and sugar good for him was already in the coffee. From this man he did not at any time or under any circumstances receive even the simplest courtesy. Although the caterer subsequently, on two or three separate occasions, procured an additional supply of sugar for the reporter, singularly enough no such courtesies were extended to the others. The knives and forks were evidently seldom cleaned, the handles and blades alike greasy and sticky, in the same or worse condition than those found in the cheapest midnight lunch stalls of Fulton Market or Printing House-square. The breakfast was finished, and emerging into the hall the patients betook themselves to pacing the floor, reclining on the benches, or standing silently against the wall. The long hours till dinner-time were passed in thoroughly studying the attendants and patients, without making many advances toward acquaintance. The newspaper taken on the hall arrived in the forenoon, but the reporter could not obtain a sight of it, so industriously was it read by the attendants.

A LAY IN THE WARD.

The ages of the patients in Hall XI. ranged from 19 to 50 years, and with one or two exceptions they were not considered dangerous. One of these exceptions was generally understood to have frightfully bitten a patient to whom he took a dislike, and the other enjoyed the reputation of having attempted to "kick the head off" some one in the building who had aroused his anger.

Dr. Burrell and an assistant called about 11 a. m., and simply inquired after the health of their new patient, whom they found seated on one of the uncomfortable seats near the bay window at the rear end of the hall. His examination of the patient's condition was limited to the counting of the pulse and to the simple inquiry, "How do you feel this morning?" The pulse was found more regular, no doubt, than he expected. Another long hour and a half, a tedious and impatient wait after the ringing of the dinner-bell, and the patient was ordered into the room.

HOW THE PATIENTS DINE.

As a sample dinner that of the following day is selected. They are all very much alike, from day to day. During the entire stay of the reporter, soup was never served in either ward. It cannot surely be claimed that it is unhealthy; the excuse offered for not having butter at dinner is that it "will make you bilious," but this hardly applies to soup too. It is neither expensive nor unhealthy, and is a delicacy which every patient would delight in, and one of the articles of food most in use by familyphysicians in ordinary practice. All the patients sat down to a long reddish wooden table, on which the meal was laid. As in all other meals—and a single exception—the table was without cloth, nor on this occasion, as was frequently the case, the knives had the appearance of having been wiped with a greasy dish-cloth. Coffee or tea there was none, and the only drink permitted was of the natural temperature the spring from which it was drawn. The plate served to each patient contained, heaped up in one mass, boiled fish, gravy, tomatoes and potatoes. The supply of bread, sometimes laid on the top of this incongruous mélange, was on this occasion deposited on the greasy table at the side of a saucer of boiled rice. The patients are expected to devour this mixture without remonstrance, and accordingly not one word of disapproval is heard. No more is to be had, except on rare occasions, that is dealt out by the keepers. The language of a majority of the attendants is in many instances highly improper. In this charge Mr. Carr cannot be included. The patients who are slow are told to "hurry up" in the most mandatory manner.

"SPEAK TO THE DOCTOR."

The patient anxiously desired, after dinner, that his clothing should be brought over to his building, and stated to Carr his wishes. Carr is a short, heavy-set Englishman, the embodiment of Squeers of Dotheboys Hall, who parades his piety and his experience in the care of lunatics upon every favorable occasion. Although he is considered chief attendant in Hall XI., he passes his nights at home with his family, leaving the patients to the care of Townsend and the caterer Wilkins. In this instance, in answer to his request for the clothing which was in his satchels, the reporter first enunciated a phrase which proved to be the most aggravating of the many petty annoyances which are heaped upon the unfortunate dwellers within the walls of Bloomingdale.

It may appear to the reader a very trivial matter, but to any sympathetic person seeing not knowing the sufferings and vexations of these poor souls it will readily appear as the cause of more mental torment to them than any abuse, mismanagement, neglect, or poor fare. Carr's answer to the patient's request, and to all requests, however pressing, is, "Speak to the Doctor about it." It is always politely and kindly spoken, but, knowing full well that Dr. Burrell will not arrive before the next day, and that in all probability the patient would in the hurry of the moment given to conversation forget his wish, the delay is simply cruel, particularly to a diseased mind, to which indulgence in its wants is acknowledged cure.

The delay is not only vexatious, but absolutely aggravating, for frequently several hours elapse before the Doctor arrives, and when the request is made never less than twelve hours elapse before the want is supplied. This is the invariable rule, not merely in the matter of clothing, but of everything else—medicine, perhaps, excepted—and this has to be asked of the Doctor.

In reply to Carr's direction, the reporter expressed himself as satisfied; but on the following day, when the doctor came rather late, the request was forgotten, and the hurried interview consisted only of "How do you feel?" and "How did you sleep?" on the part of the physician, and brief replies on the part of the patient. Recollecting his need, however, a short time later, the

See Second Page.

A FRIGHTFUL DISASTER.

THE SOUND STEAMER METIS WRECKED BY A COLLISION OFF STONINGTON.

TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE—SEVENTY PERSONS MISSING—THE METIS DRIFTS ASHORE AT WATCH HILL, R. I.—CAPT. BURTON'S STATEMENT—THE MISCHIEF DONE BY AN UNKNOWN SCHOONER.

The wreck of the steamer Metis of the New-York and Providence Line, by collision with an unknown schooner off Stonington before daybreak yesterday, is the most terrible disaster that has occurred within the immediate range of New-York interests and sympathies since the Westfield explosion. Of the 155 persons on board it seems certain that one-half went down with the sinking hull or were washed off the upper deck, which ran ashore at Watch Hill, R. I., and went to pieces among the breakers. An account of painful interest is given below, together with the statements of the captain and one of the surviving passengers, and a list of the saved.

THE STORY OF THE WRECK.

WATCH HILL, R. I., via STONINGTON, Aug. 30.—The propeller Metis, Capt. Burton, was wrecked about six miles off shore this morning. A dreadful storm prevailed the latter part of the night, and about 4 o'clock the propeller was struck by a schooner, knocking a hole in her bottom. She immediately began to fill. The passengers were aroused and warned to secure life-preservers.

In a short time the lower part of the boat, with the engines, went down about five miles from shore. A large number of the passengers and crew climbed on the upper deck, which parted from the hull. The waves rolled high and the rain continued, but the upper works floated and struck the shore just below the Ocean House at about 7:45 o'clock this morning. The beach is strewn with fragments of the wreck, dead bodies, and baggage.

Capt. C. L. Burton of Bristol, R. I.; George B. Hall, agent of the Company, which owned the steamer, and D. P. McIlvies and wife of the New-York Board of Excise, are among those saved from the wreck. At this hour (11 o'clock a. m.) it is thought that about half of the passengers are saved. The captain and agent of the line are now at the Larkin House. The greatest excitement prevails here among the guests of the hotels, and they are doing all in their power to aid the sufferers.

Capt. Larkin, keeper of the lighthouse, and Capt. Crandell went out with a life-boat and picked up several clinging to pieces of the steamer. Several of the passengers, others, and crew are in a boat off Watch Hill Lighthouse, but there is such a heavy sea they have not been able to land. The Government cutter Moccasin left at 10 for the scene of the disaster, as did the yacht Josie, Capt. Loper, with a large crew. The Metis had on board 106 passengers and 45 deck hands, waiters, and others.

LATER.—One of the life-boats of the Metis has just landed here. Those saved in this boat are as follows:

Albert S. Gallup, director of the Steamship Company of Providence; Hugh Carroll of Stonington, John Lawlor of New-York, Patrick Howard of New-York, Benjamin Josephus and Antoine Bornot, the last two from the Western Islands, and all five deck hands.

Capt. Burton says that the purser, John H. Latham, and Orrin Anthony of Providence, the freight clerk, are certainly in the other life-boat. A lady and three children of Providence were lost; names unknown. The captain and agent of the line refused to go into the life-boats, and were washed ashore on the remnants of the pilot-house.

LATER.—The purser, John H. Latham, was picked up by the U. S. Revenue steamer Moccasin, as was Orrin Anthony, freight clerk. Steward McLean, a very large, heavy man, whom all supposed lost, was saved on a mattress by the steamer Moccasin, as were also Charles S. Bradley, a lad, of Providence; Wm. H. Purdy of New-London, cook; Chief-Engineer King of Providence, First Officer Baker, and Quartermasters Appleby and Palmer of Stonington. Eighteen dead bodies have just been brought in by this steamer.

The papers and books belonging to the Metis were all lost. The purser says there were 104 full tickets sold, also two half tickets, and there were several small children and infants on board. He estimates the full number of passengers at 155. The crew, waiters, and others make in all 155 souls. The following is a list of the saved:

Charles L. Burton, captain, of Bristol, R. I.
Charles S. Hall, agent of the New-York and Providence Steamship Company.
Richard Davis of Providence.
Edwin Turner of Providence.
Edwin E. Arnold of Greene, R. I.
Atwood McCulloch, deck hand.
Mr. Rudolph, wife, and child.
Mr. Hunter of Providence.
W. E. Sheridan of the Globe Theater, Boston.
Lawrence Higgins of Ireland.
Michael W. Clear of New-York.
C. L. Stowe of New-York.
C. Young of Attleborough, Mass.
Mr. Capron and negress, John B. Gately.
Estella Abraham of New-York.
Emily Cushing of Providence.
Ethel Sanford of New-York.
Miss O'Brien of North Attleborough.
Michele Kronga of Ireland.
Mary Ann Riley of Providence.
E. C. Reed, wife, and waiter.
M. Holland of New-York.
William Hendrick of Waltham.
E. S. Squire of Paterson, N. J.
Wm. Anderson of New-York.
Mr. Butler of Providence.
L. D. Harding of Providence.
George Clow, the paintsmith.
J. H. Pordelier, second steward.
Mrs. Girard of Providence (who loses two children).
Mrs. Blackburn and her daughter Lizzie.
Thomas McBurney of Jersey City.
William Cook of Montreal.
Frank Joseph, a deck hand.
John McAuslin of Providence.
Alfred L. Nutting, wife and child, of Little Falls, N. Y.
William Phelps of Boston.
W. N. Reed of Boston.
Jacob Higgins of Greenville, Conn.
Arthur F. Schmidt of Boston.
Michael Barkley of Boston.
Mariner Ickens of Dyerville, R. I.
George McKiel of Nova Scotia.
William Roderick, Brenan.
Thomas J. Jackson, waiter.
Francis Weston, waiter.
James McCord, deck-hand.
John Mumm of Brooklyn.
F. Harris, stewardess.
Bartlett P. Dolan of Willimsville.

All the hotels at Watch Hill have from eight to twenty of the rescued now in their parlors and sleeping-rooms. It seems to be almost a terrible certainty that 70 lives have been lost by this awful wreck. Many went down with the lower part of the steamer, whose names may never be known. One man, who was married at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., night before last, and was on his way to Providence on his wedding trip, sends word to the clergyman of a Methodist Episcopal Church in that city to make arrangements for the funeral services of his bride in his church next Sunday. Her body was sent forward by train this afternoon. A gloom has been cast over this entire section by the disaster.

MORE VICTIMS.

NEWPORT, Aug. 30.—As the schooner A. H. Belden on her way from Elizabethport, bound for Plymouth, was passing through the Sound this morning, between Stonington and Point Judith, she picked up two bodies and brought them into port. One is that of a man, supposed from letters found in his pocket to be Emile Stampe, a German, of Newark, N. J. He was dressed in black coat and light trousers. The other was that of a woman in her night attire, with two rings on her left forefinger, with "N. A." marked on one of them. The two victims were supposed to have been passengers on the steamer Metis which sunk last night off Stonington. The bodies have been given to an undertaker.

CAPT. BURTON'S STATEMENT.

STONINGTON, Aug. 30.—The following is the statement of Capt. Charles L. Burton of the steamer Metis: We left New-York at 5:15 p. m. on the 29th of August. The weather was overcast and rainy with a fresh breeze from the south-east. At 2:40 a. m., when between the two light-houses of Montauk Point and Watch Hill, about five miles off the Rhode Island shore, the propeller was run into by an unknown schooner, striking us forty feet abaft of the stem or nearly abreast of the pilot house. The propeller was immediately stopped and turned round, and we endeavored to find the vessel but failed to do so. I sent the mates and pilot before to ascertain if the propeller was making any water. They reported to me that she was not, and we considered the damage very slight. We then proceeded on our way to Providence. After running a few moments the engineer reported that the steamer was rapidly filling. I immediately headed her for the nearest shore, and used every exertion in my power to save the passengers and crew. At this time the wind was blowing a strong gale from the south-east, accompanied by heavy rain. It soon became evident that the steamer must go down. It was not twenty hours half an hour from the time she was headed for the shore until she sank. The life-boats were lowered and filled at once with persons anxious to be saved. One of the boats was swamped, but was soon righted by the Chief-Engineer, who was in her. He picked her up to the wreck, and she was again boarded with success. About 50 persons were left on the upper deck, which drifted with the gale. The storm still continued, and although several vessels came within sight, none recognized us. We continued in this perilous condition until about 8 o'clock a. m., when we drifted on the beach about half a mile from the Watch Hill Light-house. The surf was very high, and our danger was increased. By this time a number of people from the Watch Hill Hotel were on the beach prepared, but all was of no use to us. The rear of the surf prevented any communication, and it was evident to us that the deck, on which we floated, must soon go to pieces. In a few moments the breaking up commenced, and we were all thrown into the surf. By the kindness of those on shore, nearly all were saved from the pilot-house and upper works. I am unable to say, at present, how many of the crew and passengers were lost with the hull.

A PASSENGER'S STORY.

G. G. Guild, a hardware merchant, at No. 81 Reade-st., who was one of the passengers on the Metis at the time of the disaster on Thursday night, arrived in the city last evening on the 7:30 train from Stonington. To a reporter of THE TRIBUNE, who conversed with him, he gave the following account of the accident as observed by him:

The collision occurred at about half o'clock on Friday morning, the schooner striking the Metis near the forward quarter, and thrusting her bowsprit completely through the side of the steamer. The shock was pretty severe on the Metis, and awoke the passengers in considerable alarm, some imagining that the steamer had struck a rock. Mr. Guild arose immediately and looked out, but, on account of the darkness and storm, was unable to see anything of the schooner. Directly after the collision the captain of the Metis, not considering her much damaged, ordered her to lie put about in search of the schooner, which he feared might be sinking. About this time the steamer Stonington of the Stonington Line came alongside the Metis, to render whatever assistance might be needed, but Capt. Burton declined all offers, supposing his vessel to be in no danger, and asked the captain of the Stonington to look after the schooner, which he proceeded to do. The Metis, after spending about ten or fifteen minutes in hunting for the schooner, without obtaining any sight of her, once more went around and started for Providence. She had been on her course again about half an hour, he thinks, when, at about 4:45 o'clock, it was discovered that the vessel was sinking, and the alarm was given to that effect. The excitement now became intense, and every one was making strenuous efforts to obtain something to float upon. The steamer seemed to have an abundance of life-preservers on board, but a few persons very greedily seized upon two or three apiece, thus preventing others from obtaining any. On this whole, however, the passengers appeared to act very generously toward one another, the men helping to save the women and children as far as possible. At the time the alarm was given the steamer had already sunk pretty well in the water and was filling quite rapidly, with a very heavy sea running. The three boats were lowered immediately, but two were swamped as soon as they touched the water. One, however, was righted and filled, and with the third one succeeded in reaching the shore safely. Only a few minutes elapsed after the notice of the danger, when the steamer sank, and those on board were obliged to hold on to whatever they could find. Many gathered on the hurricane deck, but Mr. Guild deeming that unsafe, mounted a bale of cotton with another passenger and clung to it for more than an hour, when, nearly exhausted with cold and fatigue, a rope was thrown to him and he was drawn upon the deck which fortunately, when the steamer went down, had broken loose and was floating about with a load of about 40 persons, including a number of women and children. They were finally, after knocking about for four hours, driven ashore at Watch Hill, striking upon the rocks with such great force as to break the deck up completely. At this time, Mr. Guild believes, they were really in greater danger than before, for the waves, as soon as one edge of it touched the shore turned the deck completely over, scattering it and throwing its passengers and the ruins in one confused mass upon the rocks, injuring several considerably, himself among the number, and filling some, he thinks. Once upon shore, they were kindly cared for by the people of Watch Hill, and everything done to render them comfortable. Food was supplied and dry clothing furnished. The passengers lost everything except what they had upon their persons, and many had to borrow money and dry clothing to enable them to pursue their journey. The storm of Thursday night was extremely severe on the Sound, an old pilot, who has sailed that water for 30 years, stating that he has never experienced worse weather in all trips. So strong did the waves run that Mr. Guild found it almost impossible to maintain his hold upon the bale of cotton on which he first escaped from the steamer, and he says that, had he not been pulled on to the hurricane deck at the time he was, he must have like his companion succumbed in a few minutes to the force of the waves and been drowned. Another bale of cotton was thrown upon the shore at Watch Hill, with two men clinging to it, but one of them was so exhausted that he died soon after reaching land. The clerk, upon which so many were clustered, was tossed about like a cork by the waves, driving and bending like a piece of pasteboard, and Mr. Guild has no doubt that several, being too weak to hold on longer, were washed overboard from it, before it went to pieces on the rocks. There were on board the Metis, at the time of the accident, 104 passengers, of whom about 40 were women and children, and 45 officers and men. Mr. Guild reports 70 as known to be saved at 12½ o'clock yesterday, and the bodies of six dead persons were then washed ashore. Concerning the 64 others nothing definite can be told for several days, as some may yet be floating about, or have been picked up by some vessel and landed elsewhere. He thinks that of those last the larger proportion were women and children. Mr. Guild credits the officers and crew of the Metis with having done all in their power toward saving the lives of the passengers after the steamer was discovered to be sinking, but he thinks that had the captain made an examination of the damage done by the schooner immediately after the collision the Metis might have been beached and many more lives saved, for she floated some 40 minutes before the danger was discovered, and went down only about four miles from shore. The schooner was towed into Stonington, but Mr. Guild was unable to learn the extent of her injuries.

Mr. Guild even yet is in a very exhausted condition, showing that the sufferings he and his fellow-passengers endured must have been very great.

THE NEWS IN THIS CITY.

The city was thoroughly startled yesterday by the announcement of the accident to the Metis, and the horrible loss of life reported to have attended it. Crowds flocked to the bulletins of the different newspaper offices, and scanned with anxious eyes the meager details displayed thereon. Those who were immediately interested hastened to the office of the Providence and New-York Steamship Company, at Pier No. 27, N. R., and piled the officials and clerks with numerous queries. Merchants and shippers of goods were also pertinacious in their inquiries concerning the disposition of the goods which they had shipped on the previous evening, but they received no information. Up to a late hour last evening the officials had not received any tidings whatever from those in authority on the boat.

The officers of the Metis besides Capt. Burton were as follows: First mate, Wm. H. Baker; second mate, Thos. Hartley; first pilot, Abraham Tovey; second pilot, William Palmer; first engineer, John King; second engineer, E. D. Deane; freight clerk, Orrin Anthony; purser, John H. Latham. Among the crew were James Watton and Lonnigan, oilers. As the passengers purchased their tickets on board the boat, and the record of their names was taken with it, the officers and clerks could not give any information in regard to the names. One of the clerks stated, however, that there was a large number of a very good class of passengers, all the staterooms having been engaged before 2 p. m. on the day of sailing.

The Metis belonged to the Providence and New-York Steamship Company (formerly the Neptune and later the Merchants' Steamship Company) and was about eight years old. She was 228 feet long, 38 feet beam, and 13 feet deep, with a capacity of 1,366 tons. She was recently refitted and repaired, and was said to be worth $210,000. Her cargo consisted principally of fruits and assorted goods, and is said to be valued at $80,000. There were eleven horses on board. The Agent of the Company, Isaac Odell, could not or would not give any information in regard to the insurance on the vessel. It is stated that there was no marine insurance on her.

THE ARIZONA DIAMONDS.

MORE PRECIOUS STONES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30.—Three new diamond expeditions are being fitted out. Capt. Bulkley, who was sent out to the mines recently, has returned with about a quart of rubies, garnets, and supposed diamonds. The managers of the San Francisco and New-York Diamond Company deny ever having purchased any diamonds in London, and say they will soon show that their discoveries are genuine.

MORE SKEPTICAL LONDON DEALERS.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Other diamond merchants have sent letters to the public journals, stating that Americans have called upon them and purchased diamonds in the rough, as was the case with Rittaz, Levenson & Son, and that these purchasers represented themselves as Pacific Railway contractors.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

....The brig Boston of Calais ran ashore at Rye Beach near the Range Light. The crew rescued.

....The Windom County National Bank at McArthur, Ohio, capital $100,000, and the First National Bank at Green Spring, Ohio, capital $50,000, have been authorized to begin business.

....John P. Robbins, an old and worthy citizen of Quincy, Ill., possessing a fortune of $300,000, was yesterday, after an illness that lay him prostrated insane, and a conservator will be appointed.

....The will of the late George Jaques, a wealthy citizen of Worcester, Mass., bequeathing the bulk of his property to the City of Worcester for the benefit of the City Hospital, was yesterday admitted to probate.

....A private letter from Fort Sill, Indian Territory, states that ten Kiowa scouts brought into the agency on that point two girls, ages respectively 17 and 24, and transferred them to the United States authorities.

....Charles E. Emery of New-York, Constructing Engineer; Chief Engineer Charles O. Dale, and Chief Engineer M. C. Chauvet of the revenue marine service have been constituted a board to meet at Washington, Sept. 16, to examine candidates for appointment and promotion as engineers in the revenue marine service.

CAMPAIGN INTELLIGENCE.

SENATOR SCHURZ IN INDIANA.

HE MAKES HIS OPENING SPEECH IN THE STATE AT LAFAYETTE—AN IMMENSE MEETING—6,000 PEOPLE IN ATTENDANCE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—A special dispatch from Lafayette, Indiana, to *The Tribune*, reports the arrival there of Carl Schurz, to begin a second campaign of two weeks. Ten days of rest have restored his voice, and he is in excellent health. Awaiting his arrival were delegations from Lawrenceburg and Fort Wayne, the former of which was promised an address on Tuesday next, and the latter on Sept. 16. His meeting, to-day, is estimated at 6,000, among whom were representatives of Logansport, Crawfordsville, Delphos and Danville, the latter 47 miles distant. The procession marched to the grove headed by six bands of music. On the platform were 47 children, representing the States and Territories, each of whom threw a bouquet at the Senator, at which happy conceit the audience were roused to hearty cheers. The Senator spoke for over two hours in a most convincing strain. This evening the town is ablaze with torchlights, and 20,000 people are on the streets. Mr. J. R. Coffroth's residence, where Senator Schurz is stopping, was illuminated, and the Senator was forced to respond to a serenade. He speaks to-morrow at Laporte. Senator Logan addressed a large Grant gathering at Aurora to-day.

LIBERAL ORGANIZATION IN OHIO.

MEETING OF PROMINENT LIBERAL REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS AT COLUMBUS—CHEERING REPORTS FROM ALL QUARTERS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

COLUMBUS, Aug. 30.—There was a very interesting meeting in this city to-day, made up of the Democratic and Liberal Republican State Committees, the Democratic and Liberal Republican candidates for Congress, and the Greeley candidates for electors. They all brought the most satisfactory reports from the various parts of the State as to the progress of the canvass and the prospect of success in Ohio. The interchange of views and opinions in the meeting gave strong encouragement that the Liberal State ticket will be elected in October, and the State be carried for Greeley and Brown in November. The proper steps were taken by the meeting to insure the most effective work in the canvass. Senator Thurman made a speech full of cheer and encouragement. He will preside at the meeting in this city next Monday night, which will be addressed by Senator Trumbull. It will be an immense gathering of people. The Liberal meetings throughout the State are all well attended, and the indications of success are all favorable.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

The Democratic District Convention, held at Utica, N. Y., yesterday, passed a resolution unanimously recommending the nomination of Francis Kernan for Governor.

C. G. Smith of Arkadelphia, Ark., said to be the most influential colored man of Clark County, has written a letter declaring that Sumner's advice has determined

AMONG THE MANIACS.

Continued from First Page.

reporter went to Carr and represented to him the facts and necessity of the case, and was curtly recommended to "speak to the Doctor." It was in vain that the patient asked to be allowed to send an attendant after them. On the third day the doctor came in the forenoon, and was at once spoken to on the subject. He promised to have the satchel sent over, and they came that night. Although the key to the larger satchel had been turned over by the patient to Dr. Burrill in person, this satchel had been deliberately broken open and the clothes dragged out through a hole in the top by Carr for examination. A neck-button of the most trifling value, left in the small bag when deposited at the large building, was missing, and has never been returned. The patient was not permitted to take any clothes to his room.

The long, dreary hours of the first afternoon passed, and a supper of bread and tea closed the day. There was nothing to read; no comfortable place to read had there been books at hand; no games anywhere to be seen—neither checkers nor chess or billiards, and it was not until the third evening that a pack of greasy cards were produced by the caterer Wilkins, because he was himself desirous to kill time. The night having closed in, all were locked up again to endure the misery and wretchedness of intimate association with the raving maniacs below.

This is the experience of the first 24 hours passed in the excited wards. It is unavoidable, in narrating them, to avoid the charge of egotism—it is only the reporter's experience which he can tell. The reporter remained, from the evening of Aug. 14 to that of the 18th, in this department, terrified at night by the shrieks of the crazed patients in the cellars, and associating during the day with every class of disordered minds during all that time. The doctor had solicited no information regarding the causes which had produced his alleged derangement, asked no questions other than have been named, made no examination of the patients' persons, held no extended conversations with him, and Dr. Brown, the chief physician, did not visit Hall XI. during the reporter's stay. After his commitment the reporter manifested no violence, nor did he in any manner feign insanity, notwithstanding he was kept for four days on the same floor on which were men wearing leath r jackets.

The reporter now feels that had he not been nerved with the consciousness that he was present in this place and among those scenes of agony for a purpose—a work of simple justice and truth, to be told unreservedly and dispassionately, whether it was favorable or unfavorable to the institution, he could not have endured through those few days. Had he felt his imprisonment to be hopeless and aimless—had he had no thoughts to busy and interest him but his own wrongs and sufferings to make him despair—his associations alone would have driven him wild in a month. And though he had assurances of early release, though he knew friends without were as anxiously interested in his release as himself, still the association with disordered brains, the total lack of amusements, the forced absence from the free air and sunshine, the horrible noises which alarmed the nights and defied slumber, the filthy manner in which the meals are served, the utter separation from the world, and the other conditions of his imprisonment, had such an effect upon him that at the end of three days, in a fit of the deepest despondency, he well nigh lost courage, and was strongly tempted to abandon his mission. Cut off from all communication with his friends, without money, forced to beg an attendant even for a drink of ice-water, or to get a handkerchief or collar, and utterly at the mercy of unsympathizing servants and an incompetent physician, the patient became so depressed and disconsolate that (it is no exaggeration) he actually questioned his own sanity, or at all events his ability to retain his reason if he should be forced to remain where he was. He fully realized then, for the first time, how terrible must be the reflections, how wild the despair, of a sane man condemned to exile among these maddened souls after the physician in charge had, in answer to his pleadings and his protest, toyed with his pulse and postponed for a more convenient season a careful examination of his condition, or even the most ordinary inquiries in regard to his history. Imprisoned there by due process of law, the victim perhaps of a foul conspiracy in which physicians had been bribed or duped, and the magistrate had blindly put faith in strangers, forced to acknowledge the triumph of his foes, despairing of ultimate deliverance, and losing faith in his fellow man and almost in his God, a sane man thus imprisoned cannot fail soon to become, under the unwholesome influences of this place, a maniac in fact as well as in name.

INCIDENTS OF LIFE IN THE LODGE.

The incidents of the four days would fill a great many columns, could they all be related, but the events of one day are those of every other. Deprived of any means of making notes with a pen or pencil, the reporter succeeded in borrowing a large pin from a fellow sufferer, with which he pricked names and dates, and such words as would aid his memory, in a piece of newspaper which he managed successfully to secrete. The notes brought out of the institution were hidden in his boots, and carefully smuggled under his pillow on retiring at night.

Instead of attending to the care of the rooms, the attendants in the Lodge give them in charge of a half-witted fellow, who performs the service with great pride and evident satisfaction. He has a bad reputation for ferocity among the patients of Hall XI., and they all fear to oppose him. It was stated that he had severely bitten a man in the face who had in some way or other exasperated him. He is allowed by the attendants to intrude his presence at any and all times upon any patient, and enters their rooms without any ceremony. He is a thoroughly incompetent and unfit person to be intrusted with even the care of the rooms. On the night of Friday, Aug. 16, this man placed sheets on the reporter's cot, which were damp. If a patient lies down upon his bed, and leaves to go to dinner or to get a drink, when he returns he usually finds his bed hauled to pieces preparatory to making up anew. It is useless to reason with the fellow; he will do as he pleases, and should a patient lie down 40 times a day, his bedding would probably be removed each time he leaves his room. This man is unquestionably the source of much irritation to the other inmates.

A CASE OF BRUTALITY.

An old man, gray, palsied, and said to be blind, confined in the wing of the building, and after all had finished, brought into the dining-room and fed, was most barbarously treated on Aug. 17. The attendant, who was either Carr or Townsend, the reporter is not certain which, hurried the old man across the hall and into the door, but upon his stooping as if not certain what to do, he was rudely thrust backward into a chair, and, before he had recovered from the shock which a fall of that kind would give to a man of his infirmity, he was struck by the attendant with his open hand first on one side and then on the other of his face. The blows were inflicted with every evidence of passion on the part of the attendant, the cause for his passion being perhaps (although the reporter could not distinguish the words of the old man) that the patient had attempted to protest against the rudeness to an infirm old man.

A wretched idiot who is confined at night in the room of the L-extension looking out on a small balcony (see diagram) was turned out into this wire-covered cage in a state of utter nudity on Aug. 16. Here he was left with nothing to shelter him from the wind or the sun. The attendant, Townsend, turned the key on him, and as the reporter was shortly after barred out of the hall by the closing of the main door leading into the wing from the outer hall, he has no means of knowing how long H— was kept out on the portico, but it was certainly for several hours during the hottest part of the day when no shade protected him. He knows, however, that the attendant returned with the reporter to the other hall, leaving H— thus exposed.

ATTENDANTS' HABITS AND LANGUAGE.

A poor idiot who lives in Hall XIII, but dines in the common room of the two halls and is known by the appellation of "Baby" was repeatedly ill-treated. He appears not to be possessed of sufficient mental power to know when to come to dinner or how to conduct himself. His walk from the upper hall to the dinner table is a journey always made with hesitancy and after many pauses. He was generally urged forward by Lösecker and on one occasion, when "Baby" hesitated more than usual, this attendant arose, and, seizing the utterly absent-minded boy by the shoulder, literally threw him across the dining-room, past the end of the table, and bumped him down on his bench. The poor fellow uttered not a word of remonstrance, and the attendant at the other end of the table laughed boisterously at his bewilderment. As the attendant in charge of this "Baby" evidently understood that his idiocy was ascribable to his vicious practices, he appeared determined to communicate the facts to every one in the room through his filthy and obscene jokes, oft-repeated, and apparently always relished by his companions of the same hall.

The case of an old Englishman, who has fallen into childishness, is worthy of relation. He has been in this country nearly 40 years, but his conversation, which is quite disconnected, is of his native land. Although he forgets his friends and every circumstance connected with his arrival in this country, he is very tenacious about his name. This fact is improved by the caterer, Wilkins, as means of annoying and vexing the harmless old man. Wilkins seldom looses an opportunity to address him by a name either totally or slightly wrong. This would at once provoke a reply from the old man that his name was H——a! This would be denied, and the discussion generally resulted in thoroughly and painfully exciting and exasperating the old man.

PRIVILEGES WHICH ARE DENIED.

An inmate of the "Lodge," as it is called, is not less deprived of his liberties than a convict in Sing Sing. Although it is an institution at which each boarder or his friends pay a fixed sum per week he is denied a host of minor privileges which would all tend to quiet his mind and the refusal of which undoubtedly aggravates his disease. Especially in such cases as those suffering from softening of the brain should their harmless whims be humored. But the impression that appears to spring up in the mind of every patient in the Asylum who is affected with a nervous, brainal disorder is that they have failed to find the place as they expected it. They find, when too late, that they have placed themselves in the custody of nurses whose duties, as laid down, place every restriction imaginable upon their movements.

The following general facts may be stated in conclusion:

The beds are, as a rule, cleanly, but they are hard and out of character in an institution of the boasted character of Bloomingdale, and which charges hotel prices. Many of the sheets from the old New-York Hospital are worn to shreds.

There is a bath-tub in which the patients are allowed to cleanse themselves, but it is frequently in such a filthy condition that many of the patients would prefer a straight-jacket in preference to taking a bath therein. The officious patient, mentioned before, who so materially lightens the labors of the attendants, was seen to throw the filthiest slops into this bath-tub.

There is no reading matter accessible to the patients of Hall XI. except by the permission of the doctor. This is equivalent to non-admission of papers or books. Dr. Burrill, on two separate occasions, on the floor of Hall XI., promised that a newspaper should be sent to the reporter, who was in no wise counterfeiting insanity at the time, but when he was afterward spoken to on the subject, admitted that he had not had the slightest intention of fulfilling his promise; for, said he, "We never order papers for a patient unless their friends direct." No doubt in many instances a very proper regulation, but why was the patient not so informed in the first place, and measures taken by the doctor to communicate with the patient's friends? It would have been a very easy matter, but is decidedly contrary to the uniform regulations of the institution—not so in theory but in practice.

As a proof that the patients are fed on short rations, the attendants, in addition to hiding away a share of the fruit sent on one occasion for dessert, usually helped themselves to a large quantity of every edible.

It is next to impossible, the reporter was informed, by one of the most trustworthy patients in the "lodge," to get letters out to friends. The patient confined there never has the slightest certainty that his epistles have ever been committed to the postman. After his removal to the quieter wards the reporter thoroughly tested this point.

While all those who chew tobacco are furnished with "the weed," the unfortunate smokers are compelled to entirely forego their only luxury.

No newspapers or books are furnished on the halls of either branch of the lodge.

There was not a clock or timepiece exposed anywhere so that it could be seen by the patients. Their only record of time was the bells at the other building.

On Hall XI. the refrigerator containing the ice-water is under lock and key in the clothes-room, and whenever a patient wants a drink he must either put up with the warm water at the hydrant, or hunt up an attendant who will, as soon as convenient to himself, open the door for him.

A DOCTOR'S EXPLANATION.

CARD FROM DR. C. E. BILLINGTON.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Doubtless no part of your object in producing the article in Thursday's TRIBUNE, entitled "The Lunacy Law Tested," was to do injustice to the physicians whose names figure so prominently therein. I therefore request sufficient of your valuable space to correct one or two errors it contains.

Among the headings of your article is the sensational one, "An Expert Decides a Lunacy Case in less than One Minute." This, if true, would convict me of great haste and carelessness in making an important examination. Now, let us turn to your reporter's own account. He says, "Dr. B. placed his hand on the patient's temples and forehead, and pronounced him very feverish." (This Dr. B. has no recollection of pronouncing.) "The doctors then drew forth their watches, and in due form counted the pulsations. The first count gave 100, the second 110 per minute. They then asked the patient how he was feeling, and received in answer a stare. They then retired to the other end of the room, and a consultation followed." More than one minute here, at any rate.

[The expert whose examination was alluded to was not Dr. Billington, but Dr. Burrill, as will be seen from a closer examination of the article.—*Ed. Tribune.*]

The fact is this: After standing some minutes by the bedside, as the "patient" affected irritability at the presence of strangers and unwillingness to converse, I withdrew by the window, and sat observing him while Dr. Lockrow visited another patient in the house. It is only his due to say that his imitation of insanity was such as to indicate a high order of dramatic talent. I was in the room nearly or quite half an hour. If your reporter was too insane to observe or remember this fact it is susceptible of ready proof by the other persons present.

I now come to a second and, perhaps, more important point. Your reporter remarks, "The two men who swore away a young man's sanity were able, conscientious physicians," etc., "but unacquainted with this special disease (insanity), and unfit to enforce the law." And you comment editorially, "Here are proved inefficient medical examination," etc. Pardon me if I meet these damaging conclusions with a flat denial, as entirely unwarranted by the circumstances of your own narrative. Here was a young man just arrived in this city, in the midst of very hot weather, presenting with great cleverness the symptoms of insanity, and supplied by the representations of his friends, with a tissue of circumstances ingeniously contrived [Nothing was contrived; no circumstance was detailed not strictly true.—*Ed.*] to prevent suspicion of imposture. His case was evidently not one of delirium tremens, nor the effect of drugging. It was not the delirium of a fever, nor of acute brain disease. It was one of two things, either real or feigned mania. Now in some circumstances, as, for instance, in investigating the sanity or insanity of a criminal, the latter possibility would have demanded careful consideration. But, I ask you, with what degree of probability would it present itself to the mind of any examining physician in such a case as this? What motive could be thought of as likely to induce the deception? You could scarcely expect even an "expert," unless gifted with a remarkably fertile imagination, to forecast all the possibilities of modern journalistic enterprise.

It must be borne in mind that insanity is not a disease which, like scarlatina or typhoid fever, presents to the eye and the touch a group of unmistakable diagnostic signs. On the contrary, it can only be inferred from the observation of peculiarities in the conduct, expression, and language which are not the manifestations of a sane mind. Certain physical symptoms may be corroborative of these evidences, but can in no case of themselves establish a positive or negative conclusion. To establish this by quotations from the best authorities would be easy, but would transcend my limits.

Your reporter, it seems, succeeded for a considerable time in playing successfully his role under the constant observation of the skillful physicians and experienced nurses in the Asylum.

Again I need not remind you that in notorious criminal trials in this country and in Europe, in which the most deliberate and exhaustive medical examinations have been made with the aid of the ophthalmoscope and other latest appliances, "experts" of the highest eminence have come to directly opposite conclusions.

This proves simply that there is room for further progress in this department of medical science as in most other sciences. Would, then, the employment of a commission of "experts" as you advocate, even with the addition of that infallible test of truth, a trial by jury, prove a certain panacea for all the possibilities of evil attending this "de lunatico" business?

Yours, very respectfully, C. E. BILLINGTON.

New-York, Aug. 30, 1872.

THE McCABE LUNACY CASE.

Judge Barrett rendered his decision, yesterday, in the case of Rose McCabe, who, it will be remembered, was an inmate of the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum, but was transferred to the Asylum on Blackwell's Island about the time that a writ of habeas corpus was issued. The case was presented to Judge Barrett, some time ago, on a demurrer to the commitment, which was by a Police Justice and was not filed by the County Clerk. Judge Barrett now holds that the requirement of the Act of 1842, that the proceedings before the Justices be filed with the County Clerk, and his certificate alone be the warrant for the detention of the lunatic, only applied to the State Asylum, and the object of it was to secure the support of the lunatic. The objection that he was committed by one magistrate was cured by the statute of 1850, which permitted one police justice to act. But even if the commitment were irregular he did not think that public policy would permit him simply on that account to discharge the relator. Not to speak of this case especially, it would be a great inconvenience to discharge a dangerous madman for that reason alone. The question really was, Is the person improperly detained? That was a question of fact. He therefore overruled the demurrer, allowing Mr. Townsend to withdraw it and put in a traverse.

Mr. Townsend did so, and the matter was adjourned to Tuesday next.

MADHOUSES AND THEIR METHODS.

From The Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Aug. 30.

Through perversity, or to indulge a thick and thin defense of private madhouses, *The New-York Evening Post* "declines to consider" the truth or untruth of the statements a reporter, late an inmate, may have to say of the Bloomingdale Asylum. It declares the mode pursued to obtain information was disreputable, and that everything Mr. Chambers has to write should be considered as if it had never been said. Having thus attached no importance to it at all, *The Post* quite frantically inquires if we are to believe that reporter in preference to Jackson S. Schultz and George Cabot Ward, and such men, whom "every one knows and trusts!" If Chambers is to be unconditionally discredited, if the Podsnapish *Post*, by a wave of the hand, is to obliterate Chambers as an entity, if "there is hereafter to be no such person," the comparative consideration of Chambers, Schultz, and Ward would seem to be a violation of *The Post's* premise by itself. Nevertheless, why should not Mr. Chambers be preferred to and rated above Schultz and George Cabot Ward? We know of no reason why he shouldn't. Schultz is, we believe, a leather-seller, and Ward, a broker on Wall-st. Chambers is a journalist, and as such has been correspondent, traveler, and reporter. The conditions and presumptions are altogether in favor of Chambers. He certainly has more brains than Schultz and Ward both put together. His intellectual and their vulgar and commonplace vocations indicate that at the start. To traffic in the hides of quadrupeds, taking up with what even butchers reject, and to deal in stocks, bonds, and other forms of mere money, are occupations altogether below the thoughtful, studious, refined work of writing for a public journal and putting on paper the things mankind are thinking and performing. There are conditions of ingrain contracts and low mental power which, while they do not prevent men from being excellent buyers and sellers and speculators, forever preclude them from eminence in the world of ideas. This is so palpable that it was positively unkind in *The Post* to compare the Schultzes and Cabot Wards with gentlemen whose very occupation requires high mental power and fine literary accomplishments. Beside, Schultz and Ward are both precommitted to defend and eulogize Bloomingdale right or wrong. Mr. Chambers was entirely disinterested. The story he has told and is to tell comprises exactly what occurred. This defense of an institution by rating it above all criticism and by then ringing the changes on the reputation of those connected with it, has been rendered very transparent on this side of the river. It was the invariable answer of the Park Commission for years. Now all considerate citizens of Brooklyn, when they don't want to be hard on that Commission, yet don't want to give an impression that would identify them with it, simply shrug their shoulders in an impeaching manner, which Americans are rapidly getting to understand.

The Post's impeachment of the means Mr. Chambers employed ignores all the circumstances that led to it, all the motives that inspired it, all the end it had in view. That paper treats the Asylum as a "private or semi-private affair," liable to no responsibility, and grossly wronged by the incursion of a malevolent, treacherous, deceitful spy. It estimates that a reporter had no more business to get or go in there, than into a private house, or at least no more right to get in there by finesse. Now what are the facts? Bloomingdale came to be complained of bitterly in the courts. Writs of habeas corpus were issued requiring the production of "patients" alleged and afterward (in one case) demonstrated to be perfectly sane. In evading those writs the "governors" and the "staff" of the Asylum displayed a cunning and unscrupulousness that were about as "smart" and low as any developments calling for reform in the Tombs Courts. At the same time the former employés of the Asylum solemnly swore to outrages and neglects suffered by patients, that were horrible. Several former inmates testified to the same things. What were the answers of the Schultzes, the Wards, and the rest? Refutation? No. A demand for examination? No. A willingness to allow investigation? No. Well, what did they do? They wrapped themselves up in themselves, and received that their dignity forbade reply. Having done this they descended to low blackguardism, and caused it to be declared that the ex-employés who attested their utterances by oath were drunkards, and the ex-inmates whose letters and affidavits showed them to be fine writers, close reasoners, and persons of decided culture, were still insane. The abuses grew to such proportions, however, that dignity and abuse wouldn't lay them. The Governor of the State of New-York came out in a special statement. He recited that last Winter he recommended a law putting all asylums under State control and legal supervision. He declared, as Governor, that law was defeated by the effort of the managers of this very Bloomingdale Asylum, but that enough of it was saved to authorize the Governor to appoint a special commission to examine institutions for the insane, when, in his judgment, they called for it. Accordingly, he appointed Chancellor Anderson, Attorney-General Barlow, and Dr. Hunsuch, a Commission to inquire into such abuses as the following: Noncompliance with the laws of commitment, maltreatment of patients, defective food, prohibition and destruction of all correspondence, evasions of the orders of courts—and others of a nature involving cruelty and swindling. It was to ascertain the facts about an asylum charged with abuses and holding itself superior alike to inquiry and responsibility; it was to tell the real state of things, and under orders to do nothing else, that a reporter was detailed to work up the institution.

The Post, which can hardly quarrel with his purpose, condemns his work, not for what it is, for it "declines to consider it," but because he took a peculiar way to go at it. Could he have effectually done otherwise? If he had gone proclaimedly as a reporter he would have been shown the "outside of the cup." All newspaper men know what inadequate, superficial, partial access is allowed them as public inquirers, in all asylums, especially in Bloomingdale. It was essential that he become an unsuspected part of the life of the Asylum for a while. He became so by the only means open to him. That he feigned insanity is not a discreditable thing. The discreditable thing is that the doctors didn't find out that he was shamming it. Effort has been made to excuse the doctors on the ground that they couldn't be expected to know or suspect that the patient was shamming, and that they had a right to rely on the representations of his friends. This is all error. The evidences of insanity are well-known. They are written down and published. The evidences of simulated insanity are as well-known. Mental science and mental diseases are most exact, and have been for years. A competent doctor may make mistakes about your liver, your lungs, your intestinal difficulties. But the brain has been an open book to physicians, ever since it was found that all insanity is a disease of the brain matter, just as rheumatism is a disease of the bone matter. As a simple fact, no man can successfully simulate insanity to doctors worthy to consider the question at all. Had the doctors—so-called—who "jumped to the conclusion" that Julius Chambers was insane, studied up his manifestations, they would have found that there was a "systematic silliness" and a periodical boisterousness in him that were of nothing less characteristic than of insanity, which is both silly and boisterous, but never so in pursuance of a palpable plan, or at exact intervals. Beside, it was the duty of the doctors to rely upon no assurances of the "friends." To competent physicians, lay assurances are as worthless as lay apprehensions and opinions. It is plain, also, that the doctors assumed Chambers to be insane, when they should have presumed the reverse. They at once hypothecated irrationality, that only being allowable after every other hypothesis had been overturned. They took the incidents of several other diseases (as well as of diseases of the mind), such as sleeplessness, nervousness, light headedness, quickness of pulse, and gratuitously ascribed them to mental disorder on the suggestion of laymen, who, because they were laymen and seeming relatives, were to be particularly discarded in making up the diagnosis. The legal errors which the Justice, the Asylum doctor, and Mr. George Cabot Ward committed are too palpable to need restatement, and they condemn themselves.

The fact is, a great good has been done already. If the roof be raised from a single madhouse, so much the better. The way taken to do it was the only one open. To do the examination publicly was to make the reporter the instrument of those who have shown themselves interested in withholding the main facts and in whitewashing the rest. To do the thing by "commission" is a little better, but makes the examiners the sure dupe of the managers. By the facility with which sane people generally can be and are taken up, and sane ones let go, it is hardly too much to say that the mad doctors have become the enemies of the innocent and the bulwark of the criminal classes, and the abuses they are capable of are magnified tenfold by the irresponsibility of the indefensible system of private madhouses.

THE COURTS.

CIVIL NOTES.

Anna T. King seeks to be separated from her husband, James C. King, on the plea of cruel and inhuman treatment. The case came before Judge Barrett, yesterday, on a motion to give the mother the custody of the three children. The Court appointed a referee to ascertain the facts.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, in the case of Geo. Heyman agt. Philip P. Knoberth and others, Judge Blatchford granted a decree setting aside, as fraudulent and void as against the plaintiff, the mortgage of Nov. 12, 1870, and directing the defendants Brecker and Seger to pay the plaintiff $2,500, with interest from Sept. 29, 1871.

CRIMINAL NOTES.

At the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, James Pennelly who has charge of the baggage-room at Castle Garden was committed for stealing $[illegible] worth of clothing belonging to immigrants. ....George A. Glover was held on a charge of stealing $100 from the safe of his employer Frederick Green, of room No. 6 Times Building.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, Judge Blatchford refused a reduction of bail in the case of Charles Rosenfeld, indicted for swearing to a fraudulent bail bond in the Goodhall case. Judge Shipman committed Rosewell in default of $4,000 bail.....In the case of E. H. Grandine, charged with sending obscene literature through the mail, Commissioner Osborn refused to reduce the bail from $5,000 to $2,000, and committed him to await the action of the Grand Jury.....In the case of John T. Arnold, of the ship John J. Boyd, charged with cruelty to his sailors, the Commissioner reserved his decision.

Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, yesterday, held in $300 bail each, for trial, Rosanna McDonald of No. 124 Wooster-st.; Matilda Somers, No. 210 Wooster-st.; Caroline Albert, No. 112½ Wooster-st.; Mary Peters, No. 114 Wooster-st., and Wakeman P. Clarke, No. 195 Wooster-st., for keeping disorderly houses. Thirty-one women and men found in the places, were committed in default of $100 bail, each, for good behavior. ....Edward V. Hyzard, described as a clerk living at the Fairpoint House, Brooklyn, was committed on a charge of picking the pocket of John H. Mahr of the United States Hotel, Fulton-st., of $275, in a Bell-Line car, on Thursday....John Morgan, charged with beating Edward Kellum over the head with an iron bar, in a factory where both men worked, was held in $500 bail for trial.

DECISIONS—AUG. 30.

Supreme Court—Chambers—By Judge Barrett.—Marsh agt. Salomon.—Motion to vacate judgment entered upon order of General Term granted with $10 costs. (See opinion.) Stabler et al. agt. Corbin.—Motion granted and place of trial changed, &c. (See mem.) (Vale agt. Ayer.—(Mem. for counsel.) Chambers agt. Page.—(Mem. for counsel.) In the matter of Rose McCabe.—Demurrer overruled, with leave to the petitioner to traverse the return within five days without costs. Williams agt. Williams.—Papers wanting.

Superior Court—Special Term—By Judge Sedgwick.—Rosenkoff agt. McNeill et al.—Order denying motion for new trial granted. De Wolf agt. Crandall et al. (Three orders.)—Order granted. Day et al. agt. Morgan.—Defendant's default entered. Ransom agt. Fell.—Order granted. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c., agt. Thiele et al.—Order granted.

Common Pleas—Special Term—By Judge Loew.—Seagrave agt. Howard et al.—Motion to continue injunction granted. McIntosh agt. Godfrey.—(See mem. for counsel.) Herman et al. agt. Oberle.—Motion for more specific bill of particulars granted. Mallon agt. The Vulcan Iron Works et al.—Motion to amend by making Daniel E. Allen a party granted. Traver agt. Burton.—Order granted. Henry agt. Fowler.—Motion to punish Controller Green for contempt of Court denied without costs. (See mem. for counsel.) Barr agt. Sheppard.—Case settled. Smith agt. Green.—Motion granted. McIntyre agt. McIntyre.—(See mem. for counsel.) Wright agt. Porter.—Motion that plaintiff be required to elect upon which of the two counts in his complaint he will rely granted. Best agt. Elkins.—Motion to strike out answer as sham for judgment on the pleadings denied without costs.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Special Session.

[OFFICIAL.] THURSDAY, Aug. 29, 1872.

Present—Otis T. Hall, esq., President, and a quorum of members.

RESOLUTIONS LAID OVER.

That the sidewalk on the north side of Forty-second-st., between Eighth and Ninth-aves., be flagged full width.

That the sidewalk in front of No. 224 West Fifty-first-st. be flagged full width.

That Chrystie-st., from Grand-st. to Houston-st., be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

That Allen-st., from Stanton-st. to Houston-st., be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

That Second-ave., from Sixty-sixth-st. to Eighty-sixth-st., be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

That the Belgian pavement on Fifty-ninth-st., between First and Second-aves., be relaid, and that said street between said avenues be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

That the Belgian pavement on Second-ave., between Forty-second and Sixty-first-sts., be relaid, and that said avenue between said streets be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

That Stanton-st., from Bowery to Lewis-st., be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

That the Commissioner of Public Works is hereby directed to proceed in laying water-mains and pipes through the streets, avenues, and roads of the city, by day's work or otherwise, as he may deem most advantageous to the interests of the city.

The Commissioner of Public Works is directed to sink and repair a pump in front of No. 45 Mulberry-st.

REPORT LAID OVER.

That Clinton-st., from Division to South-st., be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Adjourned to Monday, next, 2d prox., at 2 o'clock p. m.

JOSEPH DEMPSEY, Clerk.

DEPARTURE OF FOREIGN MAILS.

SATURDAY, Aug. 31.

Mails for Europe via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamship City of Brussels, close at 11 a. m. A Supplementary Mail on Pier No. 45 N. R. is closed at 1 p. m. Steamship sails at 2 p. m.

[All letters deposited in Supplementary Mails must be prepaid with double postage.]

A Prussian Closed Mail is sent by this line.

Mails for the German States direct, via Bremen, per steamship Donau, close at 11 a. m.

A Direct German Mail is sent by this line. Steamship sails at 2 p. m., from Pier foot of Third-st., Hoboken.

Mails for Key West by the steamship Gen. W. Clyde close at 2 p. m. Steamship sails at 3 p. m., from Pier No. 29 E. R.

Letter postage to all the West Indies, except when going direct, will be 18 cents the half ounce. Papers 4 cents each, which must be prepaid.

A Prussian Closed Mail is only sent by the Williams & Guion and Inman Line Steamships.

A Mail for Halifax, N. S., is closed at the New-York Post-Office every Thursday at 6 o'clock p. m. Steamship sails from Portland, Me., on Friday, at 6 p. m.

SUNDAY, Sept. 1.

All Mails close at 11 o'clock a. m. The Post-Office is open from 9 a. m. to 11 a. m.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—*In steamship Rising Star, Aug. 30.*—Andrew W. Hart, Alfred and Nelson Thompson, Nicholas Nostrand and son, Wm. Sanders, Frank Rasinger and wife, Miss McDonald, Mrs. Chambers, Mrs. H. G. McLean and daughter, John Owens, J. R. Bean, H. Baker, Mrs. Draught, Lieut. G. W. Coster, Lieut. E. L. Peck, Charles Burrows. *Way Passengers*—Mrs. Gonzales and 2 children, Mrs. J. J. Andrews, Capt. John Hall and wife, S. McKay and servant, Edwardo Lembcke, M. Donnelly, Hannah Maher, J. F. Pearson, Alex. Anderson, M. Benjamin, Manuel F. Breuer, J. Rojas Prieto, Joaquin Gonzalez, F. Otero, E. Quesada, M. M. Gutierrez, Alfred Fuentes, John Hietman, wife, and two sons.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

FROM LIVERPOOL—*In steamship Calabria, Aug. 30.*—Mr. Gillespie, N. S. Roberts, J. McMurtrie, J. Gamble, Miss Hall, Mrs. J. S. Wilkins, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, child, infant, and maid; Rev. S. Wyckoop and wife, Mr. and Mrs. E. Thompson, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Duff, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hampshire and son, Mr. Whittaker, D. G. Holder, Mr. Noble, C. W. Topham, Mr. and Mrs. Coffey, Mr. and Mrs. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. Webster, E. Jacobs, W. S. Jacobs, Mr. and Mrs. France, Miss Frances, Miss Lucy Remsen, Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Steed, H. Chambers, E. T. Saunders, Dr. Dawson, Mr. Pacemast, Mr. Bramhall, Mrs. Russell, Mr. Burton, Mr. Gilbert, Geo. Macfarlane, Mr. H. Houston, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott, Mrs. Astbury, Miss A. Astbury, Mrs. Rawlins, Mr. Charles Rogers, Mr. A. Kennell and son, Mr. H. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Fahnestock, Miss E. Castle, Miss Rose Imray, Prof. J. H. Nichols, Mr. Thomas Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Gosnell and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Muir and two children, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Bates, Mr. D. N. Bates, Mr. E. H. Dupont, Mr. and Mrs. R. Barbour, infant and nurse, Mr. Fenstall, Mr. J. Eaton, Mr. C. Levy, Mr. L. W. Carter, Mr. Thomas Rawsthorn, Mrs. Rawsthorn, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Falconer, F. Chireau, infant and maid, Mr. Charles O'Neil, Mr. C. O'Neil, Master O'Neil, Mrs. O'Neil, Miss O'Neil, Mr. G. C. Cooper, Mr. G. C. Greenage, Mr. Albert Tame, Mr. W. Milligan, Mr. W. Bodemer, Mr. C. Crew, Miss Milligan, Miss Adele Henry, Mr. and Mrs. R. Smith and child, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Clark, child and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Stansburgh, Miss Stansburgh, Mrs. Harrington, children and infant; J. McClure, Mr. S. Anderson, F. C. Crane, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Richardson, W. L. Simpson, Carl Gathery, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. McMullen, Miss L. Collins, Miss E. Kennard, Mrs. E. Price, Miss M. A. Crapnell, Mrs. G. Howard, W. Dowling, E. J. Dodd, R. Constantine, R. Muir, James Forbes, John Dunmore, R. McPherson, R. A. Taylor, J. S. Chappel, W. Cowell, R. Lathy, J. R. Ferrier, G. O'Malley, E. Lowe, L. H. Freeberg.

FROM BREMEN—*In steamship Weser, Aug. 30.*—Ludwig Sommerhof, F. Josewahrs, N. Guilmann and family, A. Meyer, Herr Blumgart, Louis Greenwald, J. H. Bahrens and wife, Caths. Forster, Alfred Glaheimer, Hy. Fliegenmann, H. Wiener, Adolf Lorsch, Adolf Nathan, Francisca Loeb, Helene Bloch, David Bloch, Bertha Bloch, Marie Blum, H. M. Dessenberg, A. Nathanson, Moritz Bernstein, Capt. F. Schmidt, Carl Siebert, Emile Voss, Clara Hoffmann and children, T. Menke, Henriette Hoehwimmer, Hy. Bischof and family, F. R. Schultz and family, Jacob Berger, Hy. Berger, Mary Miller, Hrn. Hechtern, G. Munchers and family, Daniel Bernhardt and wife, J. Lindemeyer, Mr. Basford, H. Schmidt, Mrs. Plamme and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Jordan, Mr. Winan and family, Mr. Schulhecker, J. Alberg, and others in second cabin and steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

Sun rises...... 5:26 | Sun sets...... 6:27 | Moon rises...... 7:17

HIGH WATER THIS DAY—A. M.

Sandy Hook.... 5:01 | Gov's Island.... 6:27 | Hell Gate Ferry.... 8:18

HIGH WATER THIS DAY—P. M.

Sandy Hook.... 6:14 | Gov's Island.... 6:42 | Hell Gate Ferry.... 8:30

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK..........................AUG. 30.

CLEARED.

Steamship Parthia (Br.), Watson, Liverpool, Charles G. Francklyn.
Steamship Tibetia (Br.), Baker, London, Bruce & Co.
Steamship Columbia (Br.), Mackay, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.
Steamship City of Mexico, Sherwood, Havana and Mexico, F. Alexandre.
Steamship Anna Stone, Chester and Wilmington, Del., A. Abbott.
Steamship Philadelphia, Davis, Philadelphia.
Steamship Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia.
Steamship Monitor, Jones, Philadelphia.
Ship Nile (Br.), Newcomb, Antwerp, Jacob W. Schmidt & Co.
Bark Eiljas (Nor.), Swenson, Aarhuis, Tetens & Bockmann.
Brig Abdalma (Br.), Pettis, Windsor, N. S., Crandall, Bertaux & Co.
Brig E. Miller (Br.), Parker, Alicante, J. H. Winchester & Co.
Brig Princess Beatrice (Br.), Simmons, Port-au-Prince, H. A. Vatable & Sons.
Brig Surf, Doyle, Wilmington, N. C., C. H. Trumbull.
Schr. Fashion Carberry, Providence, Rackett & Bro.
Schr. Antelope (Br.), Lockhart, Yarmouth, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.
Schr. Maid of the Mist, Cassidy, Baltimore, W. Chalmers & Co.
Schr. Del Frye, Langley, Jacksonville, Fla., Del Frye & Co.
Schr. Etna Hamilton, Hall, Norwich.
Schr. Newport (Br.), Baxter, St. John, N. B., Crandall, Bertaux & Co.
Schr. Nellie Hill, Keenan, Elizabethport.
Schr. Lizzie Farmer, Lippincott, Richmond.
Schr. Florida, Thompson, Boston.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Calabria (Br.), McMickan, Liverpool Aug. 20, and Queenstown 21st, with mdse. and pass. to C. G. Francklyn.
Steamship Albemarle, Walker, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. and pass. to Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Steamship Weser (Ger.), Willigerod, Bremen Aug. 17, and Southampton 20th, with mdse. and pass. to Oelrichs & Co.
Bark T. C. Berg (N. G.), Bakeman, Glasgow via New-London 60 days with mdse.
Bark H. L. Routh, Martin, Glasgow 23 days, with mdse.
Brig Rosamo (Ital.), Sannicelli, Cette 78 days, with wine, &c.
Brig Josie, Pettigrew, Cienfuegos 14 days, with sugar.
Brig Proteus, McGuire, St. John, N. B., 21 days, with lath.
Schr. L. A. Johnson, Hickman, Hillsboro, N. S., 12 days, with plaster.
Schr. M. R. Ridgeway, Cole, Sackville, N. B., 10 days, with spiles.
Schr. Evelyn, Cowley, St. John, N. B., 20 days, with lumber.
Schr. G. H. Hoyt, Decker, Virginia.

SCHOONERS—RIVER AND COASTWISE.

Sterling, New-Haven.	M. L. Davis, New-Haven.
Chillas, New-Haven.	R. H. Wattles, Pawtucket.
W. C. Atwater, New-Haven.	Ellen Perkins, New-Bedford.
Hero, Salem.	J. A. Shepard, Baltimore.
Chauncey Woolsey, Baltimore.	

SAILED.

Steamships Rising Star, for Aspinwall; City of Mexico, for Havana and Vera Cruz.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, N. W.; clear.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—Arrived, steamships McClellan, from Baltimore; Rattlesnake, from Philadelphia; ship Jennie Harvey, from Gottenburg; barks S. W. Swasey, from Aragon; Bridgeport, from Philadelphia; schr. Mary E. Ladd, from Turk's Island.

FOREIGN PORTS.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 30.—The Cunard Line steamship Scotia, Lott, from New-York Aug. 21, for Liverpool, arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning.

MOVILLE, Aug. 30.—The Anchor Line steamship California, Craig, from New-York Aug. 21, for Glasgow, arrived here this morning.

GLASGOW, Aug. 31.—The Allan Line steamship Iceland, from Montreal Aug. 13, has arrived here.

(For Latest Ship News see Fifth Page.)

Dry Goods.

GRAND OPENING of novel and recherché styles for the coming season, on MONDAY, Sept. 2, at Mme. DEMOREST'S EMPORIUM OF FASHIONS, 838 Broadway, New-York; 184 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, and at all the branches.

FALL BONNETS and LADIES' HATS this day.—New Fall Bonnets, Pattern Hats, at retail or wholesale. BENN'S Millinery, 667 Broadway, up stairs. This is valuable.

Machinery.

HYDRAULIC and SCREW-PRESSES, to operate by Power or Hand; Friction or Pressure CALENDERS and Embossers with chilled iron or Paper Rolls. PLATE and Lithographic Presses for Hand or Power.
GEO. C. HOWARD, 17 S. Eighteenth-st., Phila., Pa.

Board and Rooms.

ADVERTISER is in search of a medium-sized, well-furnished, and cleanly-kept ROOM, with first-class BOARD; house to be situated between Lexington and Sixth-aves., not above Forty-second-st. Please state location of room and price to BACHELOR, Tribune Office.

Miscellaneous.

JOHN DWIGHT & Co., Manufacturers of SALERATUS, SUPER-CARB. SODA, &c., No. 11 Old-slip, New-York.

POLITICAL GOODS OF ALL KINDS.
FIREWORKS, FLAGS, LANTERNS, TORCHES, BADGES, UNIFORMS, &c.
JOSEPH B. PURDY, 32 AND 34 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

PSYCOPHATIC RETREAT for Mental and Nervous Diseases, Winchester, eight miles from Boston, Mass., under the superintendence of E. MEAD, M. D.; a first-class establishment, elegantly furnished, embracing the best facilities. Refers to W. O. Page, Magnetic Physician, 161 Sixth-ave., N. Y.

THE KIDNEY—Its structure, functions, and diseases; Bright's Disease—Its nature and cause; The Urine—Its constituents; chemical tests for the various diseases. Irritable Bladder—Its causes and treatment, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D.; 44 pages. 25 cents. J. S. REDFIELD, 140 Fulton-st.
All professional communications must be addressed to 42 Fifth-ave. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

Commission Houses.

Gardner Brewer & Co.,
BOSTON, NEW-YORK, and PHILADELPHIA.
AGENTS FOR
AMOSKEAG MANUFACTURING CO.,
STARK MILLS,
LANGDON MANUFACTURING CO.,
SALISBURY MILLS,
HAMILTON WOOLEN CO.,
NAMASKE MILLS.

George C. Richardson & Co.
NEW-YORK and BOSTON.
AGENTS FOR
LOWELL MFG. CO.,
EVERETT MILLS,
BOOTT COTTON MILLS,
YORK MGF. CO.,
LAWRENCE MGF. CO.,
LEWISTON MILLS,
SUFFOLK MGF. CO.,
TREMONT MILLS,
WINONA MILLS.
G. S. M. Gray Twilled Flannels.
G. S. C. do. do.

Ocean Steamers.

FOR ST. THOMAS and BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES and BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular Mail Steamers sailing on the 23d of every month.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. Slocum, September 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. Weir, October 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. Tinklepaugh, November 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, PROGRESO and VERA CRUZ.
NEW-YORK and MEXICAN MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.
Leaving Pier 3, North River, at 3 p. m., direct for Havana:
CITY OF HAVANA, Deaken, (Havana only) WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips (Havana only)..........WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.
CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman..........THURSDAY, Sept. 12.
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only)..........WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25.
For freight or passage, apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL to HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.—Sailing regularly EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock p. m. promptly, from Pier No. 4, North River:
COLUMBIA, Capt. M. R. Greene..........September 5
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. S. Morton..........September 12
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. E. Curtis (via Nassau) September 19
For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
Sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY to and from Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, and Queenstown.
Passengers booked to and from any railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Holland, Belgium, and the United States,
AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES.
Drafts on the Old Country for any amount.
Apply at the Company's Offices, 7 Bowling-green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN),
CARRYING THE U. S. MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class, full power, iron screw steamships
FROM PIER No. 46, N. R., EVERY WEDNESDAY,
as follows:
NEVADA, Capt. Forsyth..........September 4, at 3:30 p. m.
WYOMING, Capt. Whineray..........September 11, at 10:00 a. m.
IDAHO, Capt. Price..........September 18, at 3:00 p. m.
MINNESOTA, Capt. Morgan..........September 25, at 12 m.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. Freeman..........October 2, at 3:00 p. m.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. Price..........October 9, at 10:30 a. m.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage (Office, No. 29 Broadway), $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

INMAN LINE.—For QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL.—Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........SATURDAY, August 31, 2 p. m.
CITY OF BRISTOL..........THURSDAY, Sept. 5, 7 a. m.
CITY OF PARIS..........SATURDAY, Sept. 7, 8 a. m.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........THURSDAY, Sept. 12, 1 p. m.
CITY OF ANTWERP..........SATURDAY, Sept. 14, 2 p. m.
CITY OF LIMERICK..........THURSDAY, Sept. 19, 7 a. m.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. FIRST CABIN..........$75; To London..........80; To Paris..........90.
PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. STEERAGE..........$30; To London..........35; To Paris..........38.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here, at moderate rates, by persons wishing to send for their friends.
Through Bills of Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steamship KOLN, Capt. H. C. Franke, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4, at 2 p. m., from Bremen Pier, foot Third-st., Hoboken, to be followed by
Steamship WESER, Capt. W. Willigerod, on SATURDAY, Sept. 7.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN,
(PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.)
First cabin..........$120
Second cabin..........72
Steerage..........30
For freight or passage, apply to OELRICHS & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS..........Surmont..........SATURDAY, September 7.
ST. LAURENT..........Lemarie..........SATURDAY, September 21.
WASHINGTON..........Roussan..........SATURDAY, October 5.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE:
First Cabin..........$125 | Second Cabin..........$75.
EXCURSION TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, beside saving time, trouble, and expense. GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.
WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers 44 and 47, North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL:
SPAIN, Grace..........SATURDAY, August 31, at 3:30 p. m.
GREECE, Andrews..........SATURDAY, Sept. 7, at 9:30 a. m.
EGYPT, Grogan..........SATURDAY, Sept. 14, at 3:00 p. m.
ITALY, Thompson..........SATURDAY, Sept. 21, at 8:00 a. m.
TO LONDON DIRECT:
ERIN, Lawson..........WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11, at 10:30 a. m.
DENMARK, Sumner..........WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25, at 11:30 a. m.
Cabin Passage..........$65 and $75, currency.
Steerage..........$30, currency.
Prepaid Steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, or London, $32, currency.
For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

UNITED STATES, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamships of this line are appointed to sail from San Francisco for NEW-ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA, via Honolulu, upon
MAY 22, JUNE 19, JULY 17, AUG. 14, SEPT. 11, OCT. 9, NOV. 6, DEC. 4, at Noon.
For freight and passage, apply to W. H. WEBB, 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK, CORK, AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAMSHIPS.
THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
OCEANIC, BALTIC, GERMANIC, ADRIATIC, REPUBLIC, CELTIC, BRITANNIC, ATLANTIC,
5,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, and Cork Harbor the day following.
REPUBLIC, SATURDAY, August 31, at 4:00 p. m.
OCEANIC, SATURDAY, September 7, at 9:30 a. m.
ADRIATIC, SATURDAY, September 14, at 3:30 p. m.
BALTIC, SATURDAY, September 21, at 8:30 a. m.
From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
RATES—Saloon, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

Religious Notices.

At the Macdougal-st. Baptist.—Services are held every SABBATH. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. WM. REID, TO-MORROW, at 10:30 a. m.; evening at 7:30. Sunday school, 9 a. m. General Prayer-meeting on FRIDAY EVENING at 7:45. Prayer-meeting SABBATH EVENING before service. An invitation to strangers and those whose churches are closed is given. Seats cheerfully furnished. A. C. ARNOLD, Missionary.

Apollo Hall, Broadway, cor. Twenty-eighth-st.—THOMAS GALES FORSTER, the celebrated trance speaker, will lecture at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. A Grand Union Picnic by the New-York and Brooklyn Lyceums will be held at Westchester, N. J., Sept. 10.

All Souls' Church, corner of Fourth-ave. and Twentieth-st.—SUNDAY, Sept. 1, Rev. J. B. GREEN will preach. Morning, 10½; Evening, 7½.

At the South Baptist Church, West Twenty-fifth-st., the Rev. FRANK REMINGTON of Illinois will preach SUNDAY, Sept. 1, MORNING at 10½; EVENING, 7½ o'clock.

Allen-st. M. E. Church, between Rivington and Delancey-sts.—Rev. WM. McALLISTER, pastor, will preach at 10½ a. m. Camp Meeting Prayer-Meeting at 3 and 7½ o'clock p. m. Young People's Prayer-Meeting at 6 o'clock. Sunday-school at 9 o'clock a. m. and 2 p. m. Seats free. Strangers and all others cordially invited.

Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, corner Fifth-ave. and Thirty-fifth-st.—Rev. HUGH MILLER THOMPSON, D. D., Rector, SUNDAY, 1st September. Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon by the Rector, at 10½ a. m. Evening Prayer and Sermon by the Rector, at 4 p. m. The Gallery and Chancel Choirs will be in attendance, and the full choral service given. The members of the parish are invited to the rehearsals of both choirs on every FRIDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, at which time the music for the following Sunday will be sung. Strangers are cordially welcomed to all the services in this church.

Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth-ave., above Forty-fifth-st.—Divine services EVERY SUNDAY at 11 a. m. and 4 p. m., except on the second Sunday of each month, when the afternoon service will be omitted and the Church will be opened in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

Central Baptist Church, south side of West Forty-second-st.—Preaching at 10:30 a. m., and 7:45 p. m., by the Pastor, Rev. FRED. EVANS. Strangers are made welcome. Sabbath-school at 9 a. m. and 2 p. m.

Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-ave. and Forty-second-st.—Divine services at 10½ o'clock a. m. and 4 p. m. until further notice. The Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, jr., will preach.

Church of the Covenant, corner Park-ave. and Thirty-fifth-st. Rev. Dr. PRENTISS, Pastor.—Preaching on SABBATH, Sept. 1, at 10½ a. m. by Rev. Dr. HENRY B. CHAPIN.

Five Points House of Industry, 155 Worth-st.—W. F. BARNARD, Superintendent. Services are held every SUNDAY at 3 o'clock p. m. Singing by the children.

Forty-second-st. Presbyterian Church, west of Broadway.—Services by the Rev. Dr. CHEEVER. Morning, at 10½ o'clock. Evening, at 7½ o'clock.

Grace Chapel, East Fourteenth-st., opposite the Academy of Music. Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Pastor. This church having been closed for repairs, will be reopened for Divine Service on SUNDAY, the 1st of September. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

Harlem Second Presbyterian Church.—Rev. EDWARD L. CLARK, pastor elect, will preach Sept. 1, MORNING and EVENING. Sunday-school 2:30 p. m. Weekly prayer-meeting FRIDAY EVENINGS. The public cordially invited.

Jane-st. M. E. Church.—Rev. F. HAMBLIN, Pastor, will preach on TO-MORROW at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Prayer-meeting at 6½ p. m. Sabbath school at 9 a. m. and 2 p. m. Public invited to attend.

Murray Hill Presbyterian Church, Fortieth-st., near Lexington-ave.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Preaching by Rev. CHARLES A. AIKEN, D. D., of Princeton.

New-York Port Society.—Preaching TO-MORROW at the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison-sts., at 10½ a. m. by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY. At 7½ p. m. lecture, with map on Dr. Livingstone's Travels, by Rev. O. H. BIDWELL. Preaching at 3 p. m. at 210 Water-st., by Rev. O. H. BIDWELL, and 7½ p. m. by the Associate Pastor, Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD.

Notice.—Rev. DANIEL AMBOS will preach in the Fourth Reformed Presbyterian Church, West Forty-eighth-st., between Eighth and Ninth-aves., on SABBATH EVENING, Sept. 1, at 7½ o'clock.

Old John-st. M. E. Church, between Nassau and William-sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. All cordially invited.

Preaching EVERY SABBATH MORNING and AFTERNOON at 10½ a. m. and 4 p. m., in the West Twenty-third-st. Presbyterian Church, east of Seventh-ave. The Pastor, Rev. SAMUEL J. STEWART, will preach to the young people on Sabbath afternoon. All the young people particularly invited.

Perry-st. Methodist Episcopal Church.—Preaching by the Rev. A. BRANWITT, SUNDAY MORNING, 10½ o'clock. Prayer meeting in the EVENING, 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

Rutgers Presbyterian Church, Madison-ave. and Twenty-ninth-st., will reopen on Sabbath, Sept. 1. Service at 10½ a. m. Preaching by the Pastor, N. W. CONKLING, D. D. The evening service will be resumed on Sept. 8.

Rev. John E. Cookman, pastor of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, on West Thirty-fourth-st., near Eighth-ave., will preach at the morning and evening services on SUNDAY the 1st Sept. at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Strangers cordially invited.

Rev. J. F. Elder, pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, in the Madison-ave. Baptist Church, corner Madison-ave. and Thirty-first-st., at 10½ a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday-school at 9 a. m.

St. John's M. E. Church, Fifty-third-st., between Broadway and Eighth-ave.—Preaching SUNDAY, Sept. 1, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m., by the Pastor, Rev. A. D. VAIL.

St. Paul's M. E. Church, Fourth-ave., cor. Twenty-second-st.—Services TO-MORROW at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. in the Lecture-room, entrance on Twenty-second-st. Preaching by the Pastor, the Rev. C. D. FOSS, D. D. The church, which has been closed for repairs, will be reopened Sept. 8.

Second Advent Church, Cooper Institute, Room 24.—Preaching TO-MORROW (Sunday) by Dr. L. S. LIVINGSTON from New-Britain, at 10½ a. m. and 3 p. m., on subjects connected with "Christ's Second Coming" and "A Future Life." All are cordially invited to hear. Seats free.

Sixth-ave. Reformed Church.—NOTICE.—In consequence of the repairs not being completed there will be no service held in this Church until further notice.

St. Thomas Church, Fifth-ave., cor. Fifty-third-st.—SUNDAY, Sept. 1, morning service, 10½ o'clock; Holy Communion will be administered. Afternoon service, with sermon, at 4 o'clock.

Service of Song, Association Hall, Twenty-third-st. and Fourth-ave. SUNDAY EVENING, 7½ o'clock, followed by a short address.

Seventeenth-st. M. E. Church, between First and Second-aves.—Rev. W. H. H. BOOLE, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Camp-meeting Prayer-meeting, 6½ p. m.

St. Ann's Church, Eighteenth-st., near Fifth-ave.—TO-MORROW, Holy Communion at 7 and 10½ a. m. Rev. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN will preach at 10½ a. m. and for deaf mutes at 3 p. m. Evening prayer at 8 o'clock. Free seats.

Thirty-fourth-st. Reformed Church, Rev. ISAAC RILEY, Pastor.—Divine service will be resumed in this church TO-MORROW, Sept. 1, at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Preaching by the Pastor.

The Church of Our Saviour, Thirty-fifth-st., between Fifth and Sixth-aves., will be opened for divine service next SUNDAY. The Pastor, Rev. J. M. PULLMAN, will preach at 10½ o'clock a. m. In the evening, the Rev. A. GUNNISON will officiate.

Steamboats and Railroads.

DEPARTURE of Through Railroad Trains from New-York.
NEW-JERSEY CENTRAL—For the West, via Allentown 9 a. m. and 6 p. m. For Easton: 6, 9 a. m.; 12 m., 3:30, 4, and 5:45 p. m.
DEL., LACK. AND WESTERN—Broad Gauge for Scranton: 8:00 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. For Easton: 7:45 a. m., 12 m., and 4:00 p. m.
ERIE: 9, 11 a. m., 5:30 and 7 p. m.
NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN—For Boston: 8 a. m., 12:15, 3, and 9 p. m. New-Haven: 1, 6, 11:00 a. m., 12:15, 3, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, and 9 p. m.
NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER—For Buffalo: 7:30, 10:12 a. m., 4, 8, and 11 p. m. For Albany: 7:30, 10, 12 a. m., 3:45, 4, 5, 8, and 11 p. m.
NEW-JERSEY—For Washington: 8:30 a. m., 12:20 and 9:20 p. m. For the West, via Pennsylvania R. R.: 9:30 a. m., 6 and 8:30 p. m. West Philadelphia: 8:30 and 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 4, 5, 8:30, 9:20 p. m., 12 night; and on Sundays at 6 p. m. Philadelphia via Camden: 7 a. m. and 1 p. m.
SOUTH SIDE OF LONG ISLAND: 8:30 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.

ALBANY and TROY by Day Line Boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW. (Commencing May 27). Leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 a. m., and Thirty-fourth-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack (by ferry-boat), Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.
Trip tickets to Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall and Newburgh, returning same day, $1.
Connecting for all points West and North.
Special trains to SARATOGA and SHARON same evening.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh, Milton, and Hyde Park.
THE MARY POWELL,
from Vestry-st., Pier 39, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3:30 o'clock.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS FOR TROY DIRECT. Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. 49 N. R., foot North Moore-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 p. m., making sure connections with all trains going north, east and west. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

FOR RONDOUT, landing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus. The steamboats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave DAILY, at 4 p. m., Pier 34, N. R., foot Harrison-st.

NORTH RIVER and NEW-YORK STEAMBOAT CO.—Office Harrison-st. Pier. Strs. CHRISTENAH, daily at 3½ p. m., except Sundays for Yonkers, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, R. Lake, Haverstraw, G. Pt., Verplancks, and Peekskill; ADELPHI at 4 p. m. for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, D. Ferry, T. Town, S. Sing and Haverstraw; ALEXIS at 5 for Dobbs, Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, D. Ferry, Irvington, T. Town, and Nyack. Nyack and T. Town Ferry now with H. R. trains. E. LANE, Agt.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.
The largest and most magnificent river Steamers in the world.
THE ST. JOHN, DREW, and DEAN RICHMOND.
One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41, North River, every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at ALBANY in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East.
RETURNING, leave the steamboat landing on the arrival of connecting trains from the West, North and East.
Through tickets can be obtained at the Office on the Wharf; at Dodd's Express, 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. Baggage checked to destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare, $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 p. m., connecting with the railroad.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, and all points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads. Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 11 night (Sundays excepted).

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
NORWICH LINE.
For Boston, Worcester, Fitchburg, Groton Junction, Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Manchester, Concord, Palmer, Brattleboro, and intermediate points.
The new and staunch steamers
CITY OF BOSTON,
CITY OF NEW-YORK,
CITY OF LAWRENCE, and
CITY OF NORWICH.
Will leave New-York daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock p. m., from Pier No. 40, North River, foot of Canal and Watts-sts.
For New-London and Norwich, there connecting with Express trains for the above points, via Vermont Central, Norwich, and Worcester, and Boston, Hartford, and Erie Railroads.
For through tickets and rates for freight, apply at the office, Pier 40, North River. W. F. PARKER, Agent.
New-York, June 6, 1872.

NEPTUNE LINE STEAMERS Daily for PROVIDENCE, BOSTON, WORCESTER at 5 p. m. from Pier 27, N. R., foot of Robinson-st.
Cabin fare to BOSTON, $4 25. To PROVIDENCE, $3.
Deck fare to BOSTON, $3 25. To PROVIDENCE, $2.
Freight at lowest rates. Connect at Providence with Boston and Providence and Prov. & Worcester R. R.'s for all important N. Eng. cities and towns.

NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
Daily (Sundays excepted), at 5:30 p. m.
From PIER 28, North River, foot of Murray-st.
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.
Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.
The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro', Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to Framingham, Fitchburg, Lowell, Concord, Nashua, Manchester, Lawrence, Portsmouth, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all points north. Promenade concerts every evening by Hall's celebrated brass, reed, and string bands. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at 241 Broadway; 379 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner Twenty-third-st.; Dodd's Express Office, 944 Broadway; and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the Pier.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

RAND, McNALLY & Co.'s RAILWAY GUIDE AND HAND-BOOK gives the latest time-cards and transfers of all roads. It also gives the population, hotel prices, &c., of every railroad and river town in the U. S. and Canada. For sale by all newsdealers. Price 25 cents.