...ing a band of armed men to break down the bar ... which they had erected outside of the Hospital ... and concluded by asking the Commissioners to ... the regulations of Quarantine more stringently ...

Purdy said the statement was entirely un... with regard to Dr. Thompson.

Carlisle said Dr. Thompson has our un... confidence. I took him the most skilful and ... officer we have ever had in that position.

The following letter from Dr. Thompson was then ...

THOMPSON'S REPLY TO THE CASTLETON BOARD.

Quarantine, Staten Island, Tuesday, Aug. 19, 1856.

To the Commissioners of Emigration.

Gentlemen: I read in The New-York Times of yesterday a communication addressed to you by the Board of Health of the town of Castleton, which is so remarkable for its gross misrepresentations of my official course, and for the deep vein of personality which it displays every statement it contains, that I feel it my duty to my office I hold, as well as a regard for truth, to ask that I should submit a reply.

It is matter of no little surprise to me that men who have long professed and appeared my efforts to preserve a strict quarantine, should now be found charging me with an unusual degree of laxity in enforcing quarantine regulations, but that the communication presents that remarkable feature, which will have appeared to the public perhaps, it is manifest to me that its origin with one of the Health Officers of the Board, who has professed himself to be my friend, and who has been a prominent adviser of the Board, during the entire succession since the commencement of my term of office, when a complaint was made before him as a Magistrate against one who had violated the health laws of the State, refused at a time to the extent of his power, he became the leader and counsel of the accused, and endeavored to shield him from merited punishment. The latter is the intimate friend and servant of the editor of a newspaper published in the county in which my efforts to enforce the quarantine regulations of the port with a strictness equal to any have been held up to ridicule, and which many articles from the pen of this friend have appeared, attacking my official acts, and heaping on me the venom of personal malice.

These are the men who now represent to you that they were compelled by my lax and violation of the laws of the State to adopt a resolution which your counsel has pronounced illegal and appealed to the general laws of the State.

Not content with representing that violations of law, which I took every means in my power to prevent, were the result of my full or neglect of duty on my part, they seek to make you believe that I looked with indifference on what they proposed to me as public officers. They state that when Dr. Lee called on me to attend a meeting of the Board, I made use of the following remarkable language in reply to his invitation: "It is my duty to be present at your Board does outside as they cannot do in the room where I am." To show the utter perversion of what I did say, I will state what took place at the interview referred to. When Dr. Lee called upon me, I was just entered by a large number of castaways of vessels awaiting instruction in their observance while under Quarantine, and I was engaged in duties which would not permit my absence. Of this I informed the Doctor, and upon that ground declined to attend the meeting of the Board. He replied that the substance, that I had better be present, as the Board might pass something restrictive of my action. To this I replied that they could not *legally* do anything which would subject me to inconvenience. Added to this perversion they have sought to make you believe that the absence of a single case of yellow fever outside of the Quarantine walls since the organization of this Board, has been the result of their action. Persons acquainted with the facts know that the absence of disease is attributable to an entirely different cause. Every case of sickness which they mention as having occurred before their report on their regulations had the origin from one or two infected vessels which had before that time arrived in port. As soon as such able those vessels were removed far down the bay, beyond the reach of communication. Since then no vessels actually infected vessels have arrived in port, and no sickness has occurred among the employees at Quarantine. The absence of sickness is not therefore the result of barricading the Quarantine in closure, but of an absence of infected vessels.

Among the charges set me in that communication is one that I have pursued a general course of inability to the Board, so far as its action has continued in the discharge of my duties, the charge is true, but beyond that it is wholly unfounded. Had the Board confined its action to affording me simply the aid which was necessary to prevent the escape of persons from Quarantine, and to effect the arrest and punishment of those who had violated the law, they would have discharged their duties as public officers, and have throw a good account for public health by far more effectual than the barricades they erected to obstruct me in the discharge of my duties. They, however, plead that they were ignorant of the fact that I needed any assistance in arresting and bringing offenders to punishment. Yet they admit the fact that they knew that persons were constantly engaged in violating Quarantine laws and endangering the public health.

How they can reconcile their plea of ignorance with this admission, I am at a loss to determine. The public good requires that every citizen who witnesses the commission of a crime should take the necessary steps to have the offender punished. This is the special duty of all magistrates and civil officers. But, regardless of this duty, these gentlemen winked at these offences, and instead of cooperating with me, as the law requires, they requested me to cooperate with them in shutting up the Quarantine inclosure; and they now complain because I did not thus aid them in violating the laws of the State.

The Board deny that they obstruct the discharge of persons from Quarantine, because, they say, "the Board have also made it a matter of express that there was no intent." To these I replied with the Health Officer of Quarantine and the means at the disposal of the Health Officer for performing his duties, the falsity of this assertion will be manifest. It is true that outlaws are generally allowed to the hospital direct from the Quarantine ship; but it is equally true that it is wholly impracticable to release them from Quarantine through the same source—first, because in a majority of cases they are sailors who are landed from emigrant immediately on their arrival in port, and who have no access to which they can go out upon the water when they are restored to health; second, because in other cases they come from infected vessels, and an immediate return to them would be attended with danger; and third, because there is no ferry or other communication between Quarantine and the city except that which is outside the walls.

The Board say that you have a steamer plying between here and the city which can accommodate those who have been discharged. This information is wholly new to me. I know of no such steamer for that purpose. For two or three days after the inclosure closed up the entrance to Quarantine, a small steamer did make a few trips between here and the city, but it was merely a private enterprise, and one which the owner could not keep up without charging fare enough to make it an infringement of the rights of the Ferry Company, and for this reason the trips had to be discontinued. As it was never communicated by the Legislature that the ordinary rules of communication would be cut off, they have placed no means either at my disposal or subject to upon the chances of common access on the Island of Staten.

It will thus be seen that one of the strong points upon which these gentlemen rely to sustain their course has no foundation upon which to rest.

Another erroneous impression sought to be created by this communication is, that I connived at the act of demolishing the barricades erected in front of the entrance to the Marine Hospital. Nothing is in the least true, it is a notorious fact that I twice remanded a large number of persons who assembled for that purpose from attempting the act which was finally accomplished without my knowledge, and against my remonstrances. I was opposed to a resort to force, having full confidence that a resort to legal measures would at once compel the town authorities to remove the obstruction.

The motives which dictated all these misrepresentations are to me perfectly manifest. To enable you to judge with what ... the Board charge me with hostility toward them, I will ... action but a single fact, and leave you to draw your own conclusions. After the Board had organized, and closed up the entrance to the Quarantine grounds, and adopted a regulation that no person should pass out without a permit from their Health Officer, he sent word to me, as I was informed, without any previous request, to my deputy and to one of the assistant physicians at the hospital, so that they could pass out at pleasure. No permit of any kind was offered to me, although the Board well knew that the law required my absence from Quarantine frequently to attend meetings of the Commissioners of Health. I was thus placed between the necessity of being subjected to authority at definions, or of leaving Quarantine at much trouble and inconvenience by means of a small row-boat. In one cluster, I will simply add that while I continue to make the object of attack by parties who have other objects in view than a preservation of the public health, it is gratifying to me to know that my official course has far met the approval and received the cooperation of the Commissioners of Health.

As long as my acts continue to be in accordance with my conceptions of duty, and I retain the confidence of the commissioners of the sanitary authority of the port, I care but little for assaults proceeding from such interested quarters.

Respectfully yours, R. H. THOMPSON, M.D.

Stapleton, Tuesday, Aug. 19, 1856.

Dear Doctor: I would state that at your interview with the Board of Health at Castleton, I did certainly not understand you to excuse the Commissioners of Emigration, or consider their acts, and regret to learn that you should be so misrepresented. On the contrary, you remarked that the Commissioners had supplied you with sufficient force to prevent infractions of the Quarantine laws by those connected with the hospital, that stevedores and lighermen were not under your control, and you could not claim that they should be guarded at the expense of the Commissioners—an outside police force was required to prevent their escape, particularly during the night; that you would be pleased to see such a "sanitary police" organized by the Board of Health and you would be willing and ready to cooperate with them in their efforts.

Health Officer of the Town of Castleton.

Dr. E. Harris, Physician Marine Hospital.

Dr. Harris addressed the following communication to the Board. His statements were borne out by a letter from Dr. Lee, Health Officer of the town of Castleton:

Gentlemen—During the past week only sixteen cases of yellow fever have been admitted to the Marine Hospital, and of one additional case has occurred among the resident within the inclosure—making seventeen cases in all received during the week; of which five have died and two have been discharged—leaving, with cases reported last week, twelve cases under treatment.

I am happy to report to you that none of the stevedores who ... within the Quarantine inclosure have at any time become the victims of yellow fever. These men have had their quarters in the upper stories of the wash-house.

As the press has become infected with the excitement which has been generated by a misnomer, and as reports are circulating ... every rumor which comes to their ... in the vicinity of Quarantine, it is proper that I should correct certain statements which have been made to the disc edit of the Commissioners of Emigration and the citizens of the Marine Hospital.

I observe that it is charged that the Commissioners of Emigration do not supply a sufficient police force to guard the Marine Hospital establishment and protect the surrounding community from the dangers which are necessarily incident to the existence of the institution; and, from the remarks made by a member of your honorable Board at your last meeting, it appears that some newspapers have reported that the physicians of the Marine Hospital have expressed such an opinion.

I would respectfully state that I am not responsible for any newspaper items, and that the statement referred to is entirely untrue, as any member of the Castleton Board of Health can testify, if my remarks before the Board are referred to.

Since the first day of May, to the present hour, not a single individual who has been committed to the care of the Health Officer of the Marine Hospital authorities has escaped to evading my Quarantine regulations, or has left the Quarantine grounds without the requisite legal permission. No such person has ever been permitted to leave without my own personal inspection and sanction, and, on the other hand, I have never granted permission to any person under the Health Officer's control, or in his employment to leave the grounds. Though our powers are in all respects coordinate, our jurisdictions, over persons are distinct.

As regards the ability of the Marine Hospital authorities to enforce the regulations which may be required to ensure obedience to the quarantine laws on the part of all inmates of the Hospital, I need only refer to the fact that even when we had a population of nearly 1,000 persons in the institution, and 1,000 of these were in health and anxious for restraint, which would have enforced during the protracted period that these communities were isolated here. These companies were placed in the Hospital by my honor, and no other person than the Physician of the Marine Hospital could be responsible for their safe keeping. But with the stevedores, who have been hended and employed by the Health Officer, the case is very different. The bond is made for the purpose of restraining and controlling such men, and instead of being in any sense in the Marine Hospital, they remain under the Health Officer's control. At an early day I informed the Health Officer that I would cheerfully do all in my power to aid him in guarding against the elopement of these men, but unless they were placed in the Marine Hospital, subject to some special order, I supposed it would not be the duty of the Commissioners of Emigration to furnish such a police force as might be requisite to prevent them from escaping, unless the mode by which he holds the men could in some way be made efficient in aiding in such restraint.

All that your officers and employees could do, has been done to prevent elopements, but as the public already understands, these efforts have not been attended with entire success.

Such are the incentives to escape with many of these laborers, and such the peculiar influences under which they act, that without the friendly cooperation of the citizens who become cognizant of their elopement it will become very difficult to secure entire obedience to the bonds, which they have given to the Health Officer, unless the bonds themselves are made available in restraining them.

In short gentlemen, while all officers and employees of the Marine Hospital have labored incessantly and to the utmost of their ability to prevent any elopement of these employees of another department, and while in the unusual and difficult labors incident to the presence of such companies upon the Quarantine grounds, nearly every man in your employment has suffered from sickness as a consequence of overexertion, you may rest assured that all that can be done will be done by us to protect the public from disease and from reckless slaves.

Since commencing this communication my attention has been called to a statement made in the morning papers to the effect that people from the village are allowed free access to the Marine Hospital, and that a lady has been permitted to pass in and out at pleasure to nurse her husband, and a mother to nurse her son &c.

As the case of Mrs. Glass, upon which the strange rumor is based has been given in a very incorrect manner, I will give to you the facts, which are honorable to humanity, and partake sufficient of the romantic to cover the sins of the offending parties.

A very interesting and worthy young gentleman of the name of James Glass, shipkeeper of the Lady Franklin, an infected vessel, was brought from the ship to our hospital sick with yellow fever in its most malignant form. I took him under my own care and watched over him with intense interest.

The mother and the wife of the young man, when they heard of his illness, hastened to the hospital and begged for admission at the quarantine gate. As I believe no one could resist such a request, a special appeal was made, and I allowed the interested relatives to accompany me to the patient, who was in a large airy room by himself. They immediately returned home. On visiting the patient in the course of the following night, I found the noble mother at the bedside of her son, where she had reached by some other way than the hospital gate, through which she was refused permission to pass. Though highly displeased at this bold violation of the rules of the institution, it was not the time for summary disciplinary the mother was at the bedside of her son, and both plead that she might remain and nurse him. Permission was granted, and she was secluded in the institution until she should be legally discharged by me. This order she obeyed, having visited her dwelling but once, by my permission, and that to obtain clothing. As the headmistress of that hospital is sick, I have not had occasion to regret that this case, a very exemplary nurse was forced upon me. Mrs Glass will not be discharged from the hospital until her son, who is now recovering, is able to leave, and if possible she will be induced to remain with me as long as we have cases of yellow fever to treat. Gentlemen, and physicians who have had much to do with yellow fever, testify that good nursing is paramount to all other treatment in this terrible malady.

I have given you these details as a generation of the nature and value of report and rumors, which daily spring up outside of the quarantine walls. I have the honor to be with much respect, your obedient servant, ELISHA HARRIS, M.D.,

Physician of the Marine Hospital.

To the Commissioners of Emigration.

The Board soon after adjourned.

REPUBLICANISM AT THE BROADWAY HOUSE.

The Broadway House, for so many years the headquarters of the old Whig party, was last night, in accordance with a call made dedicated to the cause of Republicanism, and within its walls was hoisted the banner of Fremont and Dayton. The hall was illuminated, and was crowded in all its parts.

Mr. W. H. Brown presided. The proceedings were opened by singing the rallying song. The President then made a brief statement of the circumstances attending the dissolution of the old Whig party which left the Broadway House without political occupants. This being the situation, its doors were left open to some new party, and the party of freedom had entered its doors and it would hereafter be the home of free principles only.

Zach. Chandler of Detroit was the first speaker introduced. He was received with loud cheers. He made an able statement of the history of Slavery aggression and the successive finalities which had resulted from the agitations from time to time. The various epochs when the dissolution of the Union was threatened by the South were noticed, and the absurdity of the idea that the Union was ever in danger of dissolution was shown. The degeneracy of modern Democracy was also happily illustrated by a comparison of the writings of Jefferson with the Cincinnati platform. He closed his speech by stating the encouraging prospects for Republicanism in the Western States.

After another Republican glee, Mr. Van Wagner, the Poughkeepsie blacksmith, appeared on the stand. He made an able speech in which he treated the industrial aspect of the present contest. He demonstrated clearly the necessity of laboring more untiringly with the Republican party, if they desire to preserve the privileges they now possess.

After a speech by Chauncey Schaffer, the meeting adjourned.

THE SECOND MEETING.

Owing to the fact that large numbers of citizens were unable to get into the larger hall, a meeting was organized in the smaller hall of the Broadway House. On motion of M. Breck, B. W. Richards was called to the chair. The hall was soon crowded to its utmost, and speeches were made by Sanford L. Mackemer, Joseph Center, and Geo. Terwilliger, after which the meeting adjourned with three cheers for Fremont and Dayton.

EIGHTEENTH WARD GERMAN REPUBLICANS.

The first meeting of this body was held at No. 211 Third avenue last evening. It was resolved to organize under the title of the Eighteenth Ward German Fremont and Dayton Club. Mr Otto Mueller was elected President, and Andrew Kirchner, Secretary. The President was requested to procure speakers, and the Secretary to obtain a more suitable room for the next meeting. Mr. Frohs then ably laid before the meeting the principles of the Republican party, the causes which brought it into existence, and the claims which it had upon the support of every American citizen who had the good of his country at heart. Messrs. Pilger, Goedcke, and Mueller, were elected Delegates to the Central German Republican Committee and the meeting adjourned.

SIXTEENTH WARD GERMAN REPUBLICAN CLUB.

This Club met for the first time at Union Hotel last evening, and organized by the election of officers as follows: Bernard Hamann, President; Hugo Kunelmann, Vice-President; Aug. Hoffmann, Secretary; and Carl Herold, Treasurer. The Club was fully attended. Speeches of an effective character were made by Dr. Foerster and the Hon. Lumas Sherwood of the Sixteenth Ward. This Club will meet every Wednesday night.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD GERMAN MEETING.

The German supporters of Fremont in the Twenty-second Ward held their second meeting to organize last night, at Benitz's, in Seventh avenue, near Forty-second street. Alderman Drake was present with a party of Know-Nothing backers who took the floor to speak, against the wishes of the Germans, who desired to be left alone to the transaction of their business. Ald. Drake's backers, however, insisted that he should speak, and that "no other son of a b—h had a right to the floor if he wanted to speak." The meeting was finally broken up, but the Germans will meet again at Benitz's, on Friday evening of this week, to perfect their organization. Ald. Drake professes to be a supporter of Fremont, yet this is the second time that he has disturbed the Germans of the Twenty-second Ward in this manner when they have met to organize. He was supported last Fall by the Know-Nothings of the ward. His party of followers, after disturbing the Twenty-second Ward meeting, went to the liquor bar saloon corner of Eighth avenue and Thirty-ninth street, where they attacked some Republican Germans, but got more than their match, and the ringleader of the party, named Peter Van Riper, was arrested. The police—good Buchanan men—also arrested one of the Germans, who had been assaulted without cause, and locked him up.

FIRES.

FIRE IN GREENWICH STREET.

Yesterday morning, about 3 o'clock, a fire broke out in the rear part of the grocery store of Henry Knack, No. 34 Greenwich street. The alarm was promptly given, and the firemen, soon after their arrival, succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The contents of the store were pretty much destroyed. Three men connected with the store, and who slept in an adjoining room, were awakened by the smoke and effected their escape through a back window. The flames communicated to the stairway leading to the upper rooms, which were occupied by two or three families, and came near shutting off their means of egress. Loss of Mr. Knack, $600. Insured for $1,500 in the Continental Insurance Company. Loss of the families on furniture, $400. No insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Robbing a Vessel.—Joseph Sebastian, mate of the bark Ariel, and John Langforth and Edward Stedman were yesterday arrested by Officers Brown and Van Wart of the reserve corps, charged with stealing eight bags of coffee, valued at $300, from the above named vessel. The coffee belonged to Bowers, O. L. & A. Ferris and the accused were seen to carry it into a small boat on Monday last and row from the dock, which was then at Quarantine, to the shore. The accused were taken before Justice Wood and committed for examination. The principal witness against them is Patrick Gibbs, a longshoreman, living at No. 31 West Broadway. The coffee has not been recovered.

CITY ITEMS.

Lieut. Henry Hutchings of the Fifth District Police, was removed by Mayor Wood on Tuesday. A man named Horrigan was appointed in his place. Having formerly kept the "Emblem," a notorious drinking place in West Broadway, he will doubt less serve the purpose of our model Mayor in the approaching canvass.

The Case of Madame Restell.—The following is a copy of the examination of Madame Restel on the charge of abduction, noticed in our paper of yesterday:

Police Court, Halls of Justice—City and County of New-York, ss.—Anna A. Lohman being duly examined before the undersigned, according to law, on the annexed charge, and being informed that she was at liberty to answer, or not, all or any questions put to her, states as follows, viz: Question—What is your name? Answer—Anna A. Lohman. Q—How old are you? A—12 years. Q—Where were you born? A—In England. Q—Where do you live? A—No. 162 Chambers street. Q—What is your occupation? A—Physician. Q—Have you anything to say—and if so, what—relative to the charge here preferred against you? A—I am not guilty of the charge; the mother of the child called at my house in the early part of July, 1855, and asked me if I could accommodate her with board during her confinement, which she expected to take place in a few weeks, at the same time informing me that she wished to have her infant adopted from its birth, and asked me if I had opportunities for that purpose which she could avail herself of. I told her that I was frequently called for the purpose of procuring children for adoption, and that she should have the very first opportunity. She accordingly came a few days after this interview, took board and room and remained with me until after the birth of her infant, which took place in August, in due time she recorded with me she often conversed with me in relation to the adoption of her child, and she appeared to have some anxiety about it, as she stated that she had not means to support it, that she had to go out at service, and did not want the trouble of it in any way; a lady afterward and previous to her confinement, called in relation to adopting a child, and I informed her that an infant would shortly be born at my house and that I would introduce her to the mother, and if it was satisfactory to both parties she might adopt the child. I then informed the mother that an opportunity had offered and after the child was born I introduced the lady to the mother, and they had an interview of several hours to my absence; and after I came into the room again, the mother delivered the child over to the lady, who had as they both informed me, adopted it. The child the control or connection I ever had with the child. The mother remained in my house as a domestic, and received wages as such for five months after this occurrence, without making the slightest complaint or objection to the course which had been pursued. ANNA A. LOHMAN.

Taken before me, August 19, 1856.

Michael Connolly, Police Justice.

Fall from a New Building.—William Jordan, a laborer, fell yesterday out of a third-story window of a new building in Thirtieth street, near Fourth avenue, and was dangerously injured. The Twenty-first Ward Police conveyed him to the Bellevue Hospital.

Found Drowned.—The body of Charles Joeckle, a boy about eleven years of age, whose parents reside at No. 244 Avenue A, was found yesterday in the East river, near the foot of Twenty-first street. Deceased was supposed to have been accidentally drowned on Monday while playing on the pier. An inquest was held upon the body.

The body of an unknown man, about thirty-five years of age, was found yesterday in the East River, near the foot of Tenth street, and Coroner Perry held an inquest upon it. Deceased was about five feet ten inches in hight, stoutly built, and respectably dressed. Verdict, "Death by drowning."

Disorderly House.—Charles Stelling was yesterday arrested, charged with keeping a disorderly house at No. 51 Lispenard street, a resort for prostitutes and other vile characters. The police visited his place for the purpose of taking from them a girl, 15 years of age, named Sophia Grieger, who had repeatedly left the house of her parents, No. 14 Finity Place, and came there for improper purposes. She was found, and by request of her parents, sent to the House of Refuge. Warrants were issued for the arrest of other girls who board at Stelling's house, but when the police arrived they had fled.

Charge of Rape.—Thomas Donnelly, a laborer, was arrested yesterday by Sergt. Smith, of the lower Police Court, charged with having, at 10 o'clock on the morning of Saturday last, entered the room of Ann Garrigan, at No. 160 Duane street, while she was asleep, and by force and violence outraged her person. The accused was committed by Justice Connolly for examination.

Receiving Stolen Goods.—James Dillon a junk shop keeper, at No. 566 Water street, was arrested yesterday, charged with having feloniously received a brass jack screw box, valued at $28, which had been stolen from the premises of Mr. James Kennedy at Brooklyn. The accused was committed by Justice Wood for examination.

Suspicion of Grand Larceny.—Henry Meyer, John Simon, and Charles Wilson, all young men, were yesterday arrested on suspicion of stealing a horse and wagon, which they had in their possession and were endeavoring to get an advance of $35 on, from an auctioneer in Catharine street. Justice Wood committed them to await examination.

Alleged Fugitive from Justice.—George Cox, a shoemaker, was arrested yesterday by the Twelfth Ward Police, as a fugitive from White Plains, New-York, where he stands charged, on complaint of Mr. Anson Dart of that place, with having committed a burglary. He was detained, preparatory to being sent back to answer the charge.

Receiving Stolen Goods.—Edward McCarty, a public housekeeper, was on Tuesday arrested by Policemen Arnold and Farley of the Fourteenth Ward, charged with feloniously receiving $500 worth of goods which had been stolen. The complainant is Mr. C. Gross. The accused was committed by Justice Davidson to await examination.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sir: The charge of false pretenses against me, which was published in The N. Y. Tribune of yesterday, has been withdrawn, and I have been honorably discharged.

Respectfully yours, J. EDWARD DUFF,
No. 75 Nassau st.

[Advertisement.]

A Very Curious Fact.—Every day brings forth something new, notwithstanding Solomon's remark to the contrary. This is so common a fact that a man of the world is surprised at no discovery, however singular. Fifty years ago who would have believed it possible to converse across the British Channel by means of a simple line? Who would not have laughed at the idea of traveling a mile in a minute by the aid of a kettle of boiling water? Nothing need astonish us now a days. By and by we shall discover, no doubt, a medicine that will not permit us to be sick, or, if sick, will cure us promptly, and so compel us to live until the human machine wears out. In fact, may we not say it has been discovered already? For, amid all the learning of the schools, it is admitted that IODINE, when it can be had in its pure state, unmixed with other and counteracting ingredients, comes as near the universal life-prolonging, health restoring medicament in question as can be expected. IODINE is one of those subtle and mysterious things which, not being unpleasant are easily swallowed, and once in the stomach produce the most extraordinary changes in nature. IODINE attacks every seat of disease. It alters the character of all the secretions. It takes possession of the whole system, expels disorder, vitalizes the blood and the nerves, and never rests while a taint remains calculated to occasion pain. Dr. Andus, we are pleased to see, has succeeded at last in effecting a solution of pure iodine in pure water. Here, then, is the great discovery. Scrofula, that worst of scourges; Cancer, that most fearful of maladies; Bilious disorders of all kinds; in fact, every ill in the whole catalogue of physical affliction, must give way before the proper application of the IODINE WATER, as prepared by Dr. Andus and sold by Andus & Fosdick, No. 3 Astor place, and No. 482 Broadway, and all respectable Druggists. It cannot fail. It never does.

[Advertisement.]

Freaks of Advertising.—The reader will observe on the first page of today's Tribune a curious and important Advertisement from M. B. Brady, the great American Photographic Artist. It is well worth reading.

[Advertisement.]

Bells—Bells.—Meneely's celebrated Bells of all descriptions for sale, at Factory Prices, by Fairbanks & Co., Agents, No. 189 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Kalliston, or Orient Water.—As a Wash for the Complexion, it has no equal. It is distinguished for its soothing and purifying effect, allaying all tendency to inflammation. It is also a powerful eraser of the skin, removing tan, freckles, pimples, and all discolorations. Besides its most prominent use for the complexion, it is highly recommended for other purposes especially as a wash for the head. Its cooling, cleansing and refreshing properties tend to allay irritation, to prevent the accumulation of dandruff, and promote a luxurious and healthy growth of hair. As a sponge wash, after shaving, sea-bathing, it is decidedly superior to the cologne waters generally in use, as it enters the beard and renders the skin smooth.

USE FOR

The Kalliston combines a peculiar property, which will instantly neutralize the poison and allay the inflammation caused by bites and stings of insects.

FOR USE AFTER SEA-BATHING.

Persons suffering from the action either of the salt water or the sun will find great relief from the use of the Kalliston. It is, with its refreshing and invigorating properties, rendered an indispensable requisite for the toilet.

JOSEPH HERSHEY & CO., No. 41 Tremont st., Boston.

For sale by A. B. & D. Sands, C. H. Ring, and by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

[Advertisement.]

Asthma.—Jonas Whitcombe's Remedy will always afford immediate relief, and generally cure this distressing complaint. Persons who suffer from periodical coughs and catarrh, will receive great benefit from this remedy, if taken in season. It is for sale by all Druggists. For sale by C. H. Ring and Hegeman & Clark.

[Advertisement.]

Hegeman, Clark & Co.'s

CELEBRATED

Velpeau's Remedy for Diarrhea, or Cholera Preventive

The great success of this preparation during the prevalence of the Cholera in 1849, has given it an unprecedented celebrity; and in many thousand cases where it was used, it rarely failed to check a diarrhea with the first dose.

It is recommended and prescribed by the most eminent physicians. Prepared and sold only by

Hegeman, Clark & Co., Chemists and Druggists,
Nos. 165, 279, 311 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Those who have used the Oxygenated Bitters for Dyspepsia, attest the superior efficacy of this medicine. Its health restoring qualities not being subject to any reaction from stimulants, is the secret of its great success.

[Advertisement.]

Henry Clay's Opinion of the State and National Law School, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.: "The system pursued is derivated." Its effects upon the student are wonderful." Next Term begins on 7th September. Send for Circular to J. W. Fowler.

[Advertisement.]

Madame Restell's Card.

GROSS UNFAIRNESS.

TO THE PRESS AND THE PUBLIC.

To the Editor of The Tribune.—In a dressing you I do not but to have extended to me that fairness which each of you would claim individually for himself and which you and every other man or woman would desire and would have a right to expect.

I ask, is it not enough that an accuser, however wicked, unprincipled and mendacious, and however baseless and improbable the accusation, and from whatever motives made, shall spread forth far and wide through the columns of the Press such charges and details in an affidavit as only the most corrupt imagination can conceive, or the most unscrupulous villany invent, to blast and blacken the second whose voice is silent, whose tongue is tied, whose lips are sealed, although the accusation should be rank perjury; but that when a few words from the accused are taken under oath, and which are part of the proceedings of the case, and which a few words may explain, in part, the baselessness and falsity of the accusation, that these few words should be *suppressed* as they were in your issue of yesterday?

I ask each one of you, gentlemen of the Press, and each individual of the public, whether this is a proceeding fair, manly, honorable, and whether each one for himself would not consider it the greatest injustice in their individual case?

I accuse no one of the suppression. I do not charge that it was with a purpose and an intent. I have charity enough to suppose that it was not. But the fact remains that while the affidavit (the material allegations in which I pronounce to be false, and will prove them so,) is published, occupying considerable space, the few lines from me are not.

It is not my purpose to comment upon the character of the allegations made in the affidavit, except to expose to the public the manner of their manufacture, and then each one judge of the value of their matter.

The affidavit is "made to order" by some "briefless member of the bar" whose practice is confined within the narrowest bounds, and whose reputation and standing is commensurate with his practice. In making the affidavit, important facts (if they exist the accused) are omitted, but in their place the horrible and disgusting are interwoven in such manner as to make it difficult to disprove, (inasmuch as there are not the facts of the case), and are introduced for effect.

This affidavit is sworn to before the magistrate, and then is due course, published to the world, by which the accused is prejudiced and prejudged before the public, and injured in her business, family and social relations before the opportunity of confronting the accusers arrives.

The magistrate cannot possibly, from want of knowledge, interrogate each complainant and elicit the truth by questions and answers from the onerous and pressing duties imposed upon him.

What I have stated has been on good authority, and I believe cannot be controverted. It is alike due to myself and to the public that the facts should transpire and that it may be known that it is to the magistrate who purpose rates the tissue of grossness and falsehood upon the public, nor the complainant, or rather the signer of the affidavit, but the "affidavit manufacturer."

As to the suppression of facts in this case, among others more important, it is not stated that this woman remained at my house (as a servant) for four months after her recovery—a fact which cannot be denied, or if denied, can be proved. Now mark what the affidavit insinuates rather than expressing. It says: "That she had no idea of the character of the house until she had been there two weeks, insinuating that if she had known she would not have come, and leaving the inference that she was so near her confinement that she could not leave; and the further inference, that as soon as she had recovered, she did leave, as she would naturally be desirous of doing, if she believed what she states, and yet this woman remains four mo the in my house after that. Is not this a sample of the most contemptible pettifogging embraced in an affidavit? Is this not internal evidence of the "briefless gentlemen" who take desperate cases on speculation?

But this is not enough. Though a woman is confined at full time, in some way or other "abortion" must be dragged in, also by insinuation, by the administration of some wonderful "six pills," from the effects of which, of course there was a hair escape with life. And thus a simple administration of medicine (even if administered, which may or may not have been), for the most ordinary purpose, to a woman within two weeks of her confinement is tortured into an "attempt to procure abortion," and that with the magic "six pills." This is too absurd and ridiculous to require comment, but exemplifies the utter recklessness of the affidavit maker.

From this, too, the public can judge how much credence is to be given to the lessons of neglect on my part, and which it is scarcely necessary for me to pronounce false to all who know me personally, who can vouch for the care and attention I bestow upon those who come under my professional care.

In respect to the last allegation contained in this affidavit, is it not singular that the alleged abduction was not discovered until a year after it had occurred, during most of which time, although in constant communication with the other servants, not a lisp (as will be proved) in respect to it was heard? Would it not be the most natural, if this charge was true, that something would have been alleged at the time?

But, fortunately, I have it in my power to prove the facts to be exactly as made in my statement under oath (inserted in this paper,) and which the signer of the affidavit will not dare to contradict under oath. One word in conclusion, to expose the practiced cunning in the "making up" of this affidavit. Every one will perceive that there is a studied avoidance of naming a party as to who was the cause of this pregnancy, or at whose instigation as to what is alleged was done. Who is this? The answer is simple: "Madame Restell" is made the scapegoat to bring him to terms, at the risk of a similar affidavit and the present affidavit is made "strong" that he may know what to expect, if defiant.

At the proper time it will be in proof, though not embraced in the affidavit, that this woman represented that she had actually had her infant, and that it was boarding with a person she named and that she wanted money to pay its board; that respectable persons went to the place designated and there saw a child which she insisted was her child, but that the woman having it in charge denied the fact.

I have occupied more time and space than I intended but I seem it due to myself and family, to some yet dear and true friends, who adhere to me and to all the blood of aspersion and malignity, and that they will scorn persecution and injustice, to defend myself and, at charges utterly false.

Yours, with respect, Madame Restell.

[Advertisement.]

Druggists, Perfumers and Fancy Goods Dealers visiting the city, will find the Balm of a Thousand Flowers, for performing the breath and beauty of the complexion, the most salable article in the market. W. F. Fleming & Co., Franklin-square, New-York. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers in New-York.

[Advertisement.]

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NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

The Storm.—The storm of Tuesday night did considerable damage to shrubbery and awnings in Jersey City, and Hoboken, but nothing serious transpired in consequence of the gale. The tide rose yesterday morning three feet higher than high-water mark.

Jersey City Bank.—This new institution, organized under the general banking law, will be located at the corner of Washington and Montgomery streets. John Cassidy is President, and Jacob West Attorney and Notary.

Examination in the Abduction Case.—The incarceration of an abduction of a young girl, sixteen years of age, from New-York to Hoboken, on Monday morning of last week and an attempted outrage upon her, were published in one issue. The examination of Michael O. Gogerty, who resides at No. 100 Grand street, New-York, one of the parties charged with the offense took place before Justice Forster of Hoboken, yesterday, and resulted in the being held to bail in the sum of $500 for the appearance of the accused. The evidence substantially corroborated the statements published. She was sent upon an errand; her best way; met Gogerty, then unknown to her, of whom she asked the way home, who missed her—indeed he ran to get into a car; was there joined by a companion, to her unknown, and who is not yet known to the authorities. They got out of the car in the upper part of the city. He then made an unsuccessful attempt to outrage her; she pleaded to him to take her home which he promised to do. They got into a car, and came down to the Jersey City Ferry. There Gogerty induced her to drink some liquor out of a vial, which she refused to do, and Gogerty applied it to her mouth while the other one held her, and she was compelled to swallow a little of it. The neck of the vial broke off in her mouth, and the remainder of it was spilled upon her arm and burned it. It tasted bitter. The liquor stupefied her. They then crossed to Hoboken, and he attempted again to outrage her, which she successfully resisted. It was at 11 o'clock in the day when she went into the water, as testified by other witnesses. She does not recollect that portion of the transaction. The young man who aided in rescuing her is John T. Fleet of New-York, about 18 years of age. She had convulsions when taken out of the water. Dizziness ensued that while confined in the cellar a witness saw the occurrence, Gogerty, who was also locked up, has told him that he took her up to Fifty-first street and passed part of the night up there with her, but did not succeed in his purpose; that he took her to Hoboken where he made another unsuccessful attempt, and she told him that she had rather be drowned than dishonored. The girl testified that the first time she was conscious was on Tuesday the day after the affair happened.

The girl is delicate, tall, fair-looking and modest-appearing. She gave her evidence under evident confusion and embarrassment and with some discrepancies, but the corroborating testimony was strong. Gogerty is 18 years of age, a sugar maker by trade and of very good appearance.

Identified.—The young woman who was drowned at the Jersey City Ferry on Sunday evening last, was identified yesterday as Rose Reilly, who was employed as a domestic in the family of the late Dr. Wm. Thomas, residing on Bergen Hill.

MARRIED.

BARTON—TOWNSEND—On Saturday, Aug. 9, by the Rev. F. T. Winter, M. D., Mr George Barton to Miss Anna Jane Townsend, both of Bloomingdale.

BOWEN—AILYN—August, Jesus Church Brooklyn on Monday, Aug. 18, by the Rev. Dr Carter, Mr. J. Marvin Bowen to Miss Cheria J. Ailyn, both of this city.

HAMILTON—HAWKINS—In Spencer, on Monday, Aug. 18, by the Rev. J. S. Larkin, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Chauncey Hawkins, William Henry Hamilton, U. S. N., to Silvia T., second daughter of John B. Hawkins.

VANDEWATER—McKINNEY—On Sunday evening, Aug. 17, by the Rev. Dr. Burge, Mr William Vandewater to Miss Elizabeth McKinney, both of this city.

DIED.

ATWOOD—At Bloomingdale, Conn., on Sunday, Aug. 17, Mr. Charles Atwood, aged 57 years.

BEATTY—At Jersey City, on Tuesday, Aug. 19, of cholera infantum, Millard Fillmore, infant son of John and Mary W. Beatty, and grandson of Edward Beatty, aged 4 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, Aug. 21, at 10 a. m., from the residence of his parents No 115 Railroad avenue. The remains will be taken to the Horsehead Cemetery, Staten Island, for interment.

BRAHER—On Tuesday, Aug. 19, at Jamaica, Long Island, Polly, 6th A