THE STEPHENS MURDER CASE.

The investigation in the Stephens case was resumed yesterday morning after an adjournment of a fortnight, at the Bellevue Hospital, in the presence of a large number of spectators, among whom were many ladies, Coroner Connery's wife and others. The Jury having taken their places, the Coroner stated that it was his intention first to examine Dr. Wood, but as that gentleman was not present just then his clerk would read over the testimony that had been taken during the several hearings in the case. The reading of the testimony occupied over an hour, during which time the Court-room filled up rapidly with spectators, and about 100 persons were present.

Dr. James R. Wood, being duly affirmed, says—I live at No. 2 Irving-place, in this city; I am both a physician and surgeon; I have made a post-mortem examination of the body of Mrs. Sophia Stephens; on Friday, the 24th of September, I examined the body of a female which I caused to be taken from a coffin, on the plate of which was the following inscription: "Sophia Stephens—died Sept. 23, 1857—aged 46 years;" this coffin had previously been removed from a square pine box; upon removing the body from the coffin—which was done without dismemberment—I removed the shroud from the body, and the dippers from the nates and vulva, which were placed in a jar provided by Dr. Doremus; upon a view of the anterior aspect of the body no marks of violence were discovered; the skin was of a deep dirty yellow color, in a remarkable state of preservation; it was firm and plump, not having shrunk, as I could discover, in the least; the face was decomposed, and the side of the neck, which was accounted for by the fluid having been ejected by gas from the stomach, and coming in contact with the integuments of this region caused the decomposition referred to; the scalp was also much decomposed from the same cause; upon turning the body over, and viewing it posteriorly, the same appearances of the parts presented themselves; both the posterior and anterior parts exhibited decomposition and discoloration from the fluids ejected from the stomach; upon making an incision of the abdomen, a considerable quantity of gas escaped; the parts then brought into view were the liver, stomach and intestines, which presented a well-preserved appearance with a natural color; the omentum was loaded with fat, and there was also considerable fat on the intestines and other parts that were examined; we removed the intestines, stomach and heart without trouble; a ligature was then applied to the lower part of the duodenum, which was separated from the lower part of the intestines; a portion of the lower intestines, liver and stomach, we then placed in a jar provided by Dr. Doremus; the larger intestines and a portion of the smaller we then placed in another jar provided by Dr. Doremus; the interior surface of the intestines and colon presented a red appearance; there was no fluid in the cavity of the peritoneum, except a few ounces of oil that had percolated through; the whole was almost as well preserved as the subject of ordinary dissection; upon opening the thorax, we found the lungs and heart well preserved; the lungs and heart we then placed in a jar provided by the Professor of Chemistry; we then proceeded to examine the head, but decomposition was so great as to render it useless; upon opening the skull the brain was found in an advanced stage of decomposition, and was taken by the Professor of Chemistry for examination. In the mouth we found a considerable quantity of cotton, which was also preserved for chemical analysis. The body was not, at least from the time it was placed in my possession, approached by any person unless by my authority, or in my presence or in presence of Dr. Doremus, and every precaution, as far as material in the examination, was carefully observed, that full justice might be done to all parties concerned. After the parts that I have referred to had been examined by Dr. Doremus, it was thought advisable that the whole body should be subjected to chemical examination. Accordingly, all the flesh on the body was examined, with a portion of the skeleton, thus accounting for the length of time occupied before the examination was completed. The result of the examination will now be given by Dr. Doremus.

City and County of New-York, ss.—R. Ogden Doremus, being duly sworn, deposes and says—That he is Professor of Chemistry in the New-York Medical College and in the New-York College of Pharmacy; that by order of Coroner Connery he has made a series of toxiological examinations of the remains of Mrs. Sophia Stephens, with the following results:

On Friday, Sept. 24, 1858, deponent was present, with his assistant, Dr. Adam Zenker, at the post-mortem conducted by Dr. James R. Wood, at the Dead-House, Bellevue Hospital.

As a full report of this examination has been presented to the Coroner's Jury by Dr. Wood, a repetition is, perhaps, unnecessary in connection with the chemical testimony. The stomach was tied at the cardiac and pyloric extremities, and with the duodenum, a portion of the liver, with the gall, bladder and kidneys placed in a new and carefully cleansed jar. The other abdominal viscera, portions of the right lung, and of the brain, were also placed in clean glass vessels and removed to deponent's private laboratory.

The stomach, which was in a remarkable state of preservation, was found to contain a small quantity of a substance resembling coffee grounds, which on analysis, yielded no indication of opium or of any metallic poison.

The small intestines, which were also unusually well preserved, were nearly empty, but lined with a thin layer of a yellowish pasty material, which, after previous preparation, was examined with an apparatus for generating hydrogen gas and decomposing by heat compounds with which it might be associated (a modification of that known as Marsh's test.) Although this was employed beyond the time usually recommended, it afforded only a faint stain of an orange tint with a metallic luster, resembling one of the sulphurets of arsenic. See tube marked I.

The large intestines were found slightly reddened in parts of the colon and of the rectum, and contained a small quantity of brown pasty substance, which, on examination by the hydrogen apparatus, yielded an orange-colored stain like the preceding. See sample II.

Several portions of the liver, of the kidneys and of lungs, were prepared by different chemical processes for the aforesaid apparatus, from which stains of yellow and brownish yellow hues were procured.

As the deponent had never before met with similar results by this process, and was unable to learn that such had been obtained by others, and suspecting that the presence of sulphuretted hydrogen from the putrifying materials under examination, by its decomposition at a red heat, in connection with the decomposing arseniuretted hydrogen, produced the yellow sulphuret of arsenic; the experiment was tried at deponent's laboratory, at the Medical College, of passing these gasses at the same time through a glass-tube, heated to redness. Stains were produced, identical in appearance to those obtained from the viscera before referred to.

One of the yellow stains obtained from the liver was then tested, by passing a gentle stream of pure and dry oxygen gas through the tube containing it. On applying heat the stain volatilized, and was gradually urged through a coil of glass tubing a foot and a half in length, heated to redness. As anticipated, the sulphur was converted into sulphurous acid gas, and the arsenic into arsenious acid. The latter was deposited as a faint white stain on the cool glass beyond the coil; it was dissolved in a few drops of warm distilled water, and found to respond to the chemical tests for arsenic.

The tube marked III. contains a yellow stain from the liver, similar to the one examined as just related.

Another portion of the liver was submitted to a modification of the other chemical processes yielding yellow stains. One of these was tested in the manner described, and afforded faint traces of arsenic. The second is contained in the tube marked IV.

Eight ounces of the muscular tissue was dissolved in hydrochloric acid, with the addition of a small amount of chlorate of potash; then treated by chlorine gas and by sulphurous acid gas, which, when tested by the hydrogen apparatus, produced the yellow stain with iridescent play of colors, as in the tube marked V. Owing to the peculiar nature of these stains, and to their faintness, which permitted only a partial proof of their arsenical character to be exhibited, deponent deemed it essential to submit the entire body of the deceased to chemical examination.

The deponent would here state that, had he been called upon to decide at this stage of the analysis as to the presence of a poison, he would have been unable to present the Coroner and Jury with testimony of a positive character.

With the assistance of Dr. Zenker and B. L. Budd, the soft tissues, which were in a remarkable state of preservation, were dissected from the skeleton, and examined by several different chemical processes.

To illustrate the methods employed and to afford the Coroner and Jury an opportunity to judge of their nature and of the time requisite for the performance of the operations, deponent begs leave to detail two of the analyses.

PROCESS No. 1.

About ten pounds of muscular and adipose tissues from the remains of the deceased were placed in a new, clean and capacious porcelain crucible, acted upon by strong sulphuric acid and heat for 33 hours, the mass being stirred every few moments with a porcelain spatula. When it had assumed a pasty condition, one-third was removed for a second chemical operation. The remainder was heated to dryness. During the last twelve hours deponent and his assistants alternated in the incessant stirring of the mass. The whole operation was most nauseating and disgusting. The black powder was heated over a water bath, with strong nitric and hydrochloric acids to dryness, then with hot distilled water and filtered. The filtered liquid was introduced into the hydrogen apparatus, and afforded the black, metallic-looking stains contained in tubes marked VI. and VII.

PROCESS No. 2.

4 lbs. 4 oz. muscular and adipose tissues from the body of the deceased, cut in fine pieces, were placed in a new and clean glass retort, and, to avoid loss, a receiver was adapted, with a bent tube passing into a beaker glass of pure water.

Pure hydrochloric acid was added, and heat from a gas furnace applied for 15 hours.

About 8 oz. of a light pink-colored liquid distilled over into the receiver, which was reserved for examination.

One half of the contents of the retort was treated with chlorine and sulphurous acid gases, evaporated, and tested in the hydrogen apparatus for five hours—producing a faint dark metallic stain, marked VIII.

The portion remaining in the retort was heated again, and chlorate of potassa was gradually, in small quantities, added, till a clear orange-colored liquid was obtained. This was filtered, and pure washed sulphurous acid gas passed through it for three hours, until it was completely saturated.

It was warmed over a water bath to expel the excess of sulphurous acid.

Pure washed sulphuretted hydrogen gas was passed through the liquid for sixteen hours, producing a yellow precipitate; this was allowed to subside during eighteen hours.

The greater part of the liquid was decanted, and the precipitate poured on a small filter of Swedish paper, and repeatedly washed with warm distilled water.

The precipitate and filter were dried in a water-bath, placed in a porcelain crucible, and digested with pure nitric acid.

The acid was neutralized with pure carbonate of soda, and evaporated to dryness in a water-bath.

The contents of the crucible were fused over a gas furnace, till the organic matter was burnt, and a clear, colorless liquid obtained.

The nitric and nitrous acids were expelled by pure sulphuric acid, and the remaining salts dissolved in a small quantity of distilled water.

An apparatus for generating pure and dry hydrogen gas was prepared, and attached to a glass tube three feet in length, so coiled that two feet of it were heated red hot over a glass furnace.

In other cases two or more of these coils were united, thus enabling the operator to increase the heated surface *ad libitum*, thereby insuring the complete decomposition of any compounds of hydrogen.

To test the purity of the hydrogen it was passed through the red-hot coil for an hour and a half. No stain was produced on the cool portion of the tube beyond where the heat was applied.

The zinc and sulphuric acid employed were thus known to be pure (they had been previously and repeatedly examined for several hours).

Almost immediately after the introduction of the suspected liquid, obtained from the muscles as described, and which was reduced to half an ounce, a dark stain with a metallic luster, resembling arsenic, appeared beyond the heated glass coil; this was allowed to accumulate for two hours.

On introducing a bubble or two of air through the hydrogen apparatus, a slight oxydation of the metal occurred, and the characteristic garlic odor of burning arsenic was distinctly recognized.

The hydrogen apparatus was removed, and the arrangement for passing pure and dry oxygen gas was applied at the opposite end of the glass tube.

The coiled portion was continued at red heat, lest on cooling it might fracture.

A gentle stream of oxygen was passed through the tube, and the greater portion of the dark stain was gradually volatilized by the heat from a spirit lamp.

About the eighth of the metallic stain was reserved for exhibition in tube marked IX.

The vaporized arsenic, mingling with the oxygen at a red heat as it was urged through the coil, was converted into arsenious acid, which appeared as a white deposit on the cool tube beyond the heated coil.

The tube and stain were removed and heated with a few drops of distilled water in a new and clean test tube.

The white deposit dissolved completely.

One portion of the solution gave a yellow precipitate with ammonio nitrate of silver, which dissolved in excess of ammonia; another yielded a green precipitate, with ammonio sulphate of copper, soluble on addition of ammonia; and the third and remaining portion afforded a yellow precipitate with sulphuretted hydrogen when acidulated with hydrochloric acid.

A part of this precipitate was dissolved in ammonia, and the remainder reserved for exhibition in tube marked X.

Hence, arsenic was present, because of its affording the following distinguishing tests, which combined cannot be imitated by any other known substance:

1st. Because of the black metallic-looking stain, which,
2d. Volatilized by heat,
3d. Oxydized into arsenious acid as recognized by its garlic odor,
4th. By its white appearance,
5th. By its solubility in hot water,
6th. By its yellow precipitate, with ammonia nitrate of silver,
7th. By its dissolving in excess of ammonia,
8th. By its green precipitate with ammonio-sulphate of copper, which,
9th. Dissolved in ammonia,
10th. By its yellow precipitate with sulphuretted hydrogen and hydrochloric acid,
11th. Insoluble in excess of hydrochloric acid, but
12th. Soluble in ammonia.

After obtaining the first arsenical deposit, a second coiled tube of glass was attached to the apparatus which had generated the arseniuretted hydrogen and the metallic deposit obtained, contained in tube XI.

A portion of the sulphuret from the muscle treated by hydrochloric acid, sulphurous acid, and sulphuretted hydrogen, the residue of precipitate from which metallic stain marked VIII. was obtained is deposited on watch-glass numbered XII.

Another portion of the soft tissues was prepared by a modification of the foregoing processes for the hydrogen apparatus.

Two-thirds of the liquid thus obtained produced a dark stain, with a metallic luster resembling arsenic. See tube marked XIII.

The remaining third of the liquid employed is contained in sealed bottle marked XIV.

A quantitative analysis was made of the arsenic contained in the viscera of the deceased, viz: the heart, the remainder of the lungs, liver and kidneys, with the large and small intestines, the spleen, pancreas, omentum, the bladder and uterus, weighing together 7 lb and 3 oz.

0.012 grains of arsenious acid were obtained.

0.185 grains of arsenious acid, or about 1-5th of a grain.

One portion of the sulphuret, from the quantitative analysis of the viscera, was reduced by the method of Fresenius & Babo, producing a distinct metallic stain of arsenic. See tube XV.

Another portion was collected on a watch-glass and dried. See watch-glass XVI.

A second bottle of liquid obtained by treating the tissues was reserved for examination. See bottle marked XVII.

A portion of the skeleton of the deceased was analyzed and metallic arsenic obtained—this was oxydized by the use of the apparatus described, and a portion of the arsenious acid tested, the remainder being preserved in tube marked XVIII.

In addition to the various examinations of the body, the matting near the bed of the deceased, which was identified and suspected might contain traces of vomited matter, was analyzed, but afforded no indications of metallic poison.

The cotton from the mouth of deceased was likewise tested, but yielded no evidence of arsenic or other poison.

In consequence of the responses to the tests related, and to various others, which, though important in a court of justice, are, perhaps, unnecessary, and would prove tedious and uninteresting at a preliminary inquisition, the deponent is forced to state his convictions that the body of the late Mrs. Sophia Stephens contained arsenic to an extent sufficient to have produced death.

Deponent desires to state that the analysis and dissections were conducted in places where arsenic is not employed. The various parts of the body under examination, as well as the different chemicals and apparatus made use of, were never left exposed, but the precautions of *locking* and *sealing* were rigidly observed; and further, to insure against the accidental introduction of impurities, not only were all the chemicals, whether metals, acids or salts, carefully examined, but every article of chemical apparatus used, such as crucibles, retorts, receivers, evaporating dishes, &c., were new and purchased especially for this investigation.

And, in conclusion, the deponent wishes to testify to the invaluable assistance rendered by Dr. Adam Zenker and Dr. B. L. Budd during this disagreeable and lengthened series of chemical analyses. To their indefatigable labors by night as well as by day, even Sundays not excepted, are the Coroner and Jury indebted for the report at the present date.

The Chemists' report was accompanied by a case of tubes and glasses, covered with arsenic in the various forms in which it was found during the investigation. These specimens are marked and numbered, and often referred to in the report.

Dr. Wood, being recalled, said—Laudanum would deaden pain ensuing from having taken arsenic; opiates act with less effect where there is pain; thirst, with pain and burning in the stomach and throat, are symptoms indicating that arsenic has been administered; arsenic might be taken in minute doses for some time without perceptible effect, but sooner or later it always shows itself; give me the amount of a dose administered and I can tell with some certainty the symptoms that would follow; the body of Mrs. Stephens was in a remarkable state of preservation, as good as many subjects in country medical schools; this remark was made by Professors of country schools who saw the body; the body was in a remarkable state of preservation—the uterus and inside of the intestines red, and the color of the blood not destroyed; every surgeon would attribute the preservation to the influence of arsenic.

The testimony being closed, the Coroner proceeded at considerable length to sum up the case. He said it was seldom that a coroner and his jury were called upon to investigate a case of such singular interest and importance as the present. On the 23d of Sept., 1857, the death of Mrs. Sophia Stephens took place in this city, under very suspicious circumstances. Exactly one year thereafter, her remains were exhumed from Greenwood Cemetery, and given into the hands of chemists for analyzation. When we commenced this inquest, the poisoning of the deceased woman had only assumed the aspect of a suspicion. It was argued, from the extraordinary state of preservation in which the body was found, that some metalic poison must have been administered. But beyond this, and a few other suspicious circumstances, we had nothing to work upon. We were in a measure groping about in the dark, with no light to guide us to the right or to the left, or straight forward. But now there is no longer any doubt or obscurity; what was before but a suspicion, has at last become a confirmed fact. The report of the distinguished chemist, to whom I entrusted the analyzation of the body, places the fact of poisoning beyond all doubt, and reduces our inquiry to the simple question of "who administered the arsenic by which the death of Mrs. Sophia Stephens was undoubtedly occasioned?"

The Coroner then proceeded to review and comment upon the evidence elicited from the several witnesses during the course of the investigation.

Coroner Connery concluded his charge as follows:

"I have thus, gentlemen of the Jury, as briefly as the importance of the case would admit, passed in review all the essential features of the testimony. I have endeavored calmly and dispassionately to lay the case in its true light before you, to analyze the evidence correctly, and to draw the just and logical conclusion from admitted and well-established premises. My duty is now completed; the most solemn and important part of yours from this moment begins. Consider carefully therefore the testimony which has been presented to you; weigh particularly and attentively every title of the evidence, and let your verdict, whatever it may be, be in accordance with your honest belief and convictions. If, after mature deliberation, you come to the conclusion that the evidence has failed to fix the guilt upon the party suspected, your verdict should be found accordingly. But if, on the other hand, you belive from what you have heard and seen as jurors that James Stephens, the husband of the deceased woman, did procure poison, and wickedly administer the same to his wife during her last illness, thereby causing or accelerating her death, let no consideration deter you from bringing in a verdict of condemnation against the prisoner. Remember that sympathy or mercy in such a case would be as much out of place as a hasty and unjust judgment. Remember that you do not try him for his life—your verdict is not final—but only holds him for the action of the Grand Jury and the last trial by twelve of his countrymen. Remember, also, that justice to the murdered woman requires the life of the guilty party as an atonement, and that the stability of society demands that an example should be made to deter others from similar offenses. It is high time for feelings of false sympathy to give place to the considerations of strict duty and the public good. Heaven forbid that I should be the means of condemning any one unjustly, but I cannot help reminding you, gentlemen, that crime exists to an alarming extent in our midst, and that a great deal of that crime is fairly chargeable to the false sympathy of the Jury box. Do then your duty honestly and fearlessly, so that when you will have finished your labors no one may be able to accuse you of not being just, as well as merciful; but be careful, lest in your anxiety to visit the guilty party with deserved punishment you allow yourselves to be carried away by the promptings of passion and prejudice, rather than by the sober deductions of your reason and judgment. With these observations, gentlemen of the Jury, I now commit the case to your decision."

The Jury then retired, and, after an absence of an hour, returned and rendered the following verdict:

"We, the Jury, do believe, according to the evidence, that the deceased came to her death from poison, administered to her by her husband, James Stephens, during the month of September, 1857, in the house No. 166 East Twenty-seventh street, New-York City."

Signed by the Jury: Thos. James O'Brien, Erastus F. Mead, Nehemiah Peck, Francis Reynolds, Nathaniel Terpenny, Waldo Phillips, Patrick Henry, John Zaur, Edward Willis, Geo. H. Jones, Francis Morgan, John Bisco.

The Coroner, after thanking the Jury for their attention, discharged them, and then called the prisoner before him and took his examination, as follows:

James Stephens, being duly examined before the undersigned, according to law, on the annexed charge, and being informed that he was at liberty to answer or not all or any questions put to him, states as follows:

Q. What is your name? A. James Stephens.

Q. How old are you? A. 34 or 35 years, I don't exactly know.

Q. Where were you born? A. Ireland.

Q. Where do you live? A. No. 166 East Twenty-seventh street, or in the Tombs at present.

Q. What is your occupation? A. Laborer in a coach factory.

Q. Have you anything to say, and if so, what, relative to the charge here preferred against you? A. All that I have to say is that I have got foul play by you (looking direct at the Coroner); I don't blame the Jury.

Coroner Connery (much excited)—What are you abusing me for? I'll have none of that, Sir; I ask you what you have got to say relative to the charge against you—are you guilty or not guilty relative to the charge preferred against you? What is your answer?

Prisoner—Well, I deny the charge against me (addressing himself to the Coroner); you did not give me fair play. I gave you the names of several witnesses, and you would not send for them.

Coroner (greatly excited)—Do you hear that? Officer, take this man away. I will not listen to his abuse any longer.

Two officers seized the prisoner and were about taking him away, when a reporter reminded the Coroner that the examination had not been signed.

Coroner (suddenly recollecting and becoming more calm)—Here, officers, bring back the prisoner. (To the prisoner.) Here, sign this. Have you nothing more to say?

Prisoner—I have said all that is necessary. I shall say nothing more until I see my counsel.

Coroner—I think that is the most prudent course you could take.

Prisoner—When the case comes to a final trial, my witnesses will all be subpenaed and examined, and then the Jury will see whether I am wrongfully charged or not.

The history of this case, thus far, has been a remarkable one, and the prominent points will bear repetition.

One day, about the middle of September last, a young man named Robert Bell was arrested, on a warrant issued by Justice Welsh, for an attempt to shoot Stephens with a pistol. The pistol was loaded with two balls, one of which is said to have rolled out before the pistol was discharged, and the other, owing, it is believed, to the insufficiency of the charge of powder, only went through his coat and lodged in the collar, doing no bodily injury. Mr. Chauncey Schaffer was sent for to defend the prisoner, and on conversing with him, learned that the cause of the attempt was a strong conviction in his mind that Stephens had murdered his wife, Sophia Stephens (the prisoner's aunt) by administering poison. Mr. Schaffer had an interview with the Misses Bell, sisters of the prisoner, who were living at Stephens's house when their aunt died, and the result was that upon their affidavits, corroborating the suspicions of Robert Bell, Justice Welsh issued his warrant for the apprehension of Stephens on the charge of murder. Coroner Connery was notified, and on the 23d of September, just one year after her death, the body of Mrs. Stephens was disinterred at Greenwood Cemetery, and removed to Bellevue Hospital. A post-mortem examination took place, after which the body was consigned to Prof. Doremus for chemical analysis. The inquest, in the mean time, proceeded (the examination before Justice Welsh having been suspended), and it was proved that before his wife's death Stephens had proffered improper attentions to Miss Sopia Bell; that he had threatened to leave his wife, and called her "old and peevish" (she was some 15 years his senior); that during her last illness he gave her suspicious-looking powders and large doses of laudanum; that he would suffer no one but himself to give her medicines, and that he had twice made purchases of arsenic about this time, under pretense of poisoning rats.

The Bells are said to be of the "first families" in Ireland, several of the brothers of Mrs. Stephens being Protestant clergymen. The Misses Bell had lived with Stephens in Twenty-sixth street two or three years previous to the death of their aunt. They entertained suspicions at the time of her death, but dared not make them known, in consequence of the threats of Stephens to have them expelled from the church and ruin their characters if they said anything against him. A letter from Fanny, vaguely hinting a suspicion, at length reached their friends in Ireland, and their brother Robert, an impetuous young man, at once came over and attempted to take the law into his own hands.

The prisoner was committed to the Tombs by the Coroner to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THE HORSE SHOW.

"The Grand National Horse Fair of the Union Association for Improving the Breed of Horses," did not make a great show upon its opening day on Monday. If it did commence with a grand cavalcade, we fear it was not witnessed by a very "grand stand" full of spectators. How the time and show dragged its slow length along until one o'clock, we cannot say from personal observation, but we can say that it dragged heavy enough after that—but not to the disappointment of a great crowd of people, because there was no crowd there. We could not make out over four hundred persons at any time within the inclosure, including the employees, laborers, hostlers, horsemen and lookers-on. Upon the Grand Stand we noticed in three groups six females, and there were two others in a carriage upon the inside of the track—not enough all together to add a very distinguishing feature of gay colors to the somber ones of male attire. The only amusing or exciting thing to be seen in the way of horsemanship was the Grand Marshal, who is not an elegant rider and has not a magnificent horse, as he rode up and down along the line of half a hundred men in front of the stand, crying, "Clear the track! clear the track!" an operation that appeared to us entirely superfluous, since a man on crutches could have easily got out of the way of such "fast horses" as we saw making pretenses of trials of speed.

As we saw the owners of some good horses, including Mr. Roe, the owner of Ethan Allen, we suppose there are some good ones in the very good stables which the Association has fitted up. It has also enlarged the inclosure and made new fences and gates, and admits carriages with no charge except 25 cents each for the passengers. It is also fitting up very large accommodations for spectators—at least a hundred times larger than was necessary to accommodate all present to-day. There is, or will be, no doubt but New-York can have good accommodations to witness a great Horse Fair, but there is some doubt about its embracing the opportunity in very large masses. The excitement of a race will draw them out. The improving of the breed of horses they care about as much for as they do for the better keeping of the Sabbath, or the suppression of free rum. We shall be surprized if an exhibition of the best horses in the country, without racing, or some other clap-trap, to draw a crowd, ever brings one together upon the grounds of the Union Association. Things certainly did not look like it yesterday, for notwithstanding the most liberal advertising and a great expenditure of money to accommodate the public, they appeared determined that they would not be accommodated, and certainly did not patronize the Eclipse Course enough to pay the current expenses of the day. Perhaps they will do better to-day, as there is a grand "trial of speed for Queens County" at noon, for $100; and at 1 o'clock a trial of speed for double teams of road horses for $400; and at 3 o'clock, a trial of speed in harness for a $400 gold cup, "by members of the Association."

We wish them success. They certainly had none yesterday; and if the attendance does not greatly improve to-day, "the first Grand National Horse Fair" must be written down a failure.

We are assured that good order will be maintained, and no gambling allowed. We saw nothing to disprove this assertion, within the inclosure, except a bar-room sign and the well-known faces of a few notorious thimble-riggers. One of these had located himself a short distance from the inclosure, just round the corner of a fence, with a barrel-head up between him and a companion, waiting a chance to pluck a pigeon. A portion, at least, of the crowd around a roadside tavern, near the course, were birds of the same feather. But on the whole, we saw nothing but the inconvenience of getting there, to prevent anybody, male or female, from visiting the "Grand Horse Show." If they do not see all they went to see it will not their fault.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

NAVAL.

The work progressing on the chartered steamer Memphis, now in the Dry Dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, has been suspended, and a semi-official rumor states that both the Atlanta and Memphis have been now condemned in toto; that they are rotten; that they will not go to Paraguay, and that the authoritative announcement of their condemnation is all that is wanting to have them removed from the yard for good. This is just what we said would take place. It has been suggested to the official authorities that two new steamers be completed immediately to fill the broken ranks of the fleet, and we should not wonder if one or two of the light-draught sloops recently put on the stocks were to take positions in the Paraguay squadron. As things look now, the last ship of the expedition will not have left the States before the old year dies. The Caledonia has her coal nearly in, and will probably be the first of the chartered steamers to sail. The trial trip of the Westernport down the Bay has been postponed till Wednesday or Thursday. The sloop-of-war St. Louis will soon be ready for sea, and may yet be one of the invading force. She is about the strongest sloop in the Navy at present. It has not been yet decided whether the Susquehanna will immediately undergo repairs.

CITY ITEMS.

The lectures of this Winter before the Mercantile Library Association in this city promise to be unusually interesting. The course is to be opened by Mr. Bayard Taylor with a lecture on Moscow, followed by Mr. George Vandenhoff, Prof. B. Silliman, jr., Mr. John G. Saxe, and Mr. E. P. Whipple. The first lecture is advertised for Thursday next.

MISS VIRGINIA VAUGHAN, a young lady of most respectable connections and considerable literary experience, will read on Thursday evening Longfellow's new poem, "Miles Standish," at Dodworth's Hall, Broadway. Miss Vaughan is a stranger among us, who has chosen a difficult and arduous vocation, and we trust her first effort will be cheered by a generous attendance.

Miss Kate Dean (the daughter of Mr. Jefferson Dean, a farmer of this State), who has been studying for two years under Signor Bagioli of this city, will give her first concert at Niblo's Saloon to-night, Oct. 26, assisted by the tenor, Mr. Cooke, and by Messrs. Mollenhauer, Screiber and Evans. Much interest is felt for Miss Dean, as she is gifted with a fine voice, and has resolutely toiled under the instruction of the veteran Bagioli with a view of taking rank in her profession.

The Rev. John Pierpont, as will be seen by an advertisement elsewhere, is to deliver a poem this evening at Dodworth's Academy. Though some may differ with him in points of theology, we have no doubt but those who listen to him this evening will be well paid.

COOPER INSTITUTE ON SUNDAY EVENINGS.—We have heretofore noticed the institution of a series of Sabbath-evening services at this new hall by the Rev. Mr. Cuyler of Market-street Church. The enterprise seems thus far to have proved remarkably successful. Immense congregations crowd the Institute every Sunday evening, and large numbers, principally of young men, appear to be enlisted in the work. On last Sunday evening, notwithstanding the bad walking and unpromising weather, the crowd was so great that hundreds were unable to get inside.

HIGH TIDE.—The prevalence of easterly winds and the action of the full moon caused a very high tide yesterday morning—higher than we recollect since 1850. The wind yesterday morning was from N. N. E., a fresh breeze. There has been no damage among the shipping at the wharves. The cellars on South street, West street, Washington and Greenwich streets were all more or less flooded; some on the two latter streets, being occupied by families, gave them somewhat the appearance of May day. The unemployed laborers along the docks amused themselves in a free rat bait, a great many of these animals having been destroyed. In most of the cellars goods were stored that are not liable to damage by water, such as iron, molasses, pitch, pork, &c. The cellars up Broad street, as far as Beaver street, were flooded. The most serious losses we heard of were: Coddington & Co. of No. 76 Beaver street, on zinc, &c.; Jos. Carmer & Co., No. 67 Broad street, metals; Herkimer & Lathrop, No. 109 Broad stacet, on flour; Hoyt & Austin, No. 116 Broad street, on flour; corner of Broad and South streets; a quantity of flour and potatoes, which were lying on the dock at Peck slip, were damaged. The tide was across South street, covering the railroad track. The floor of our ship news office at Whitehall slip was under water.

THE INDICTED.—Among the persons indicted by the Grand Jury are Charles Devlin, Enoch Dean (late President of the Bowery Bank), and Fitzpatrick, the assignee of Devlin's contract when the latter specimen of virtue undertook to be Mayor Wood's Street Commissioner. Beside these, there are two City Surveyors and two Deputy Collectors of Assessments.

THE JEWS' HOSPITAL.—A banquet and ball in aid of the funds of this Hospital will be given next Thursday, the 28th inst., at Niblo's Saloon, at 6 o'clock precisely.

"The Jews' Hospital" was opened for the reception of patients on the 8th of June, 1855, since which date 747 patients have been admitted, of which number 671 have been treated gratuitously.

The benefits of the institution have been enjoyed by the sick and unfortunate of all creeds and of all nations, without any aid from the State or Municipal Government. Its usefulness, however, has been increased, and the sphere of its operations enlarged. The funds being now exhausted, the Directors are compelled to call upon their friends and supporters for contributions, that its mission of charity and benevolence may be continued.

Their former appeals for aid and assistance have been responded to with so much cheerfulness and liberality, that they rely with confidence upon a like result at the present time. To you, therefore, friends and associates, they commit the pleasing task of realizing such expectation. This institution is under the sanction of the best-known members of the Jewish persuasion in this city.

DISCHARGED.—George Foster, who was arrested on Saturday on a complaint made by John Murray of aiding prisoners to escape, was yesterday honorably discharged by Justice Brennan, no evidence appearing to sustain the complaint.

NEWSBOYS.—We have before us the annual statement just made by Mr. C. Wiegand, Superintendent of the Newsboys' Lodging-House. It is interesting, especially in showing how far such an institution can be made self-supporting. Out of the $1,900 expenses, nearly $1,000 have been paid by the boys themselves, while the $900 have been contributed by the Children's Aid Society. A considerable proportion of the expenses have been for permanent improvements. It should be stated that the Lodging-House has become a sort of general resort now for friendless boys, and is not exclusively used for newsboys. The price of the tickets of admission is six cents, and we would be glad if our friends would buy these tickets and give them to poor boys who apply to them for charity. They can be obtained at the office of the Children's Aid Society, Clinton Hall, or at the Lodging-House, No. 128 Fulton street.

Annual Statement of Ste[illegible] Newsboys' Lodging-House.

Total number of Lodgers [illegible] 11,559 [illegible] ...ne year 13,308
[illegible] paid (on average about 5 cents).
595 have been sent from the cure.
2 8 have been sent from Station-Houses.
2,646 have been on credit (another name for *free*).
15,308

Total Receipts $1,029 47
$584 55 of which was from lodgers.
49 44 of which was from ticket sales.
42 63 of which was from closet rent.
83 66 of which was from sales.
7 80 of which was from fines.
261 09 of which was from donations.
$1,029 47

There have been 3,331 individuals to lodge in the place, so constant is the change going on. If a single seed of good has found lodgment in the hearts of one-tenth of that number, the place has not been useless. Is it extravagant or poetical to hope that such *has* been the case.

Expenses have been $1,922 32. A good deal was spent in enlarging our facilities, which have been increased 40 per cent upon previous times. Such heavy expenses need not recur, but still the cost of such an institution must necessarily be great.

A JUDICIOUS DRUG CLERK.—On Sunday evening, about eight o'clock, a young man, named Blanchard, 18 years of age, called at the drug store corner of Broadway and Thirty-second street, and asked for a dose of corrosive sublimate. The clerk refused to give him the poison unless he would first tell him what use he intended to make of it. Blanchard, finding himself thwarted in his purpose, finally confessed that he was out of money and employment; that his friends in the city had deserted him, and finally that he had resolved to kill himself. The desperate youth was taken to the Station House by Officer Wheeler of the Twenty-first Precinct, where he stated that he had relatives in Massachusetts, and expressed a strong desire to go to them. Capt. Speight accordingly sent him East by the New-Haven cars.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED BURGLAR.—Yesterday morning, David Barr, a young Hibernian, was arrested by Officer Hanifen of the Ninth Precinct, charged with having broken into the store No. 9 Carmine street, and stealing therefrom pocket knives worth $15. Barr was formerly employed in the store, and managed to gain admission to the cellar on ascending a pair of stairs and bursting open an inner door. The accused was taken before Justice Kelly, and committed to prison for trial, in default of bail.

BEATEN BY ROWDIES.—A man, named Sullivan, while passing the corner of Broad and Wall streets, on Sunday evening, was violently assaulted by two ruffians, who, without provocation, struck him on the head with some sharp instrument, thereby splitting and nearly severing one of his ears. The cowardly villains escaped before the Police could reach them. After Dr. Van Lier dressed the wounds, Sullivan was conveyed home by direction of Capt. Silvay.

ARRIVAL OF FRUIT.—There have been several arrivals since Friday last of vessels from Sicily and Spain, with cargoes composed almost exclusively of raisins and almonds of the new crops. Quite a number of other vessels are daily expected from the same ports, also laden with fruit.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly report to Oct. 22, 1858:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining Oct. 22	127	77	204
Admitted to Oct. 22	19	14	33
Discharged, cured or relieved	27	10	37
Died	4	1	5
Remaining at date	115	80	195

Males, 169; females, 26.

CORRECTION.—There was an error in our statement of the fire on board the Ice King. L. D. Cornell, Offal Contractor, is not the proprietor, but Messrs. C. B. De Burg & Co., Offal Contractors for the City of New-York. L. D. Cornell is Offal Contractor for Williamsburgh and Brooklyn.

DROWNED.—A seaman, named Charles Schenis, aged about 22, a native of New-Orleans, and belonging to the bark Wm. Henry, lying in the North River (outward bound), while endeavoring to clear the chain from the flukes of one of the anchors, on Saturday last, was accidentally drowned by the anchor suddenly giving way, carrying him with it to the bottom. When the body was found, it was still warm. It was conveyed to the Seaman's Retreat, Staten Island, where Coroner Vanderbilt held an inquest. Verdict accordingly.

[Advertisement.]

PRIVATE SURGICAL LECTURES.—EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the Scalpel, will commence his Surgical Lectures of the operative surgery of the Pelvic Viscera, to classes of four persons each, on Nov. 1. The lectures will be fully illustrated by numerous models, and by dissections of the dead body. Special demonstrations of the anatomy and operations for the radical cure of Hernia, Hemorrhoids, Stricture and Displacement of the Uterus, as practiced by Dr. D. with full sets of the instruments used, will be given to those who desire to practice in those specialties. Fee for the course, $100, in advance. Office hours from 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Dr. DIXON's residence, No. 42 Bleecker.

[Advertisement.]

SIX LECTURES ON CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, HEART DISEASE, FEMALE and KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, and CHRONIC DISEASES generally, 300 pages, 50 engravings, bound, by Dr. SAMUEL S. FITCH, explaining his curative treatment of these diseases. Price 25 cents; by mail, 49 cents. Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, office No. 714 Broadway, N.Y. All consultations free.

[Advertisement.]

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1857, contains the returns of the Presidential and Congressional Elections in 1856. For returns of the State Elections held in 1857, see TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1858.

[Advertisement.]

THE METALLIC TABLET STROP—Invented by GEO. SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816.—This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDER