NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after WEDNESDAY, June 1, 1859, Trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
7:45 a. m..For Williamsbridge.
8:30 a. m..Mail Train for Albany.
9:30 a. m..For Williamsbridge.
11:30 a. m..For White Plains.
2:30 p. m..For Williamsbridge.
4:30 p. m..For Dover Plains.
5:00 p. m..For White Plains.
6:15 p. m..For White Plains, from White and Centre-sts.
8:30 p. m..For Williamsbridge.
RETURNING—Will leave:
6:00 a. m..From White Plains.
6:50 a. m..From Dover Plains.
8:40 a. m..From Williamsbridge.
7:00 a. m..From White Plains.
9:30 a. m..From Williamsbridge.
11:30 a. m..Mail Train from Albany.
1:00 p. m..From Williamsbridge.
3:00 p. m..From White Plains.
5:00 p. m..From Williamsbridge.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—For PHILADELPHIA and the SOUTH and WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express lines leave New-York at 7, 9 and 11 a. m. and 4 and 6 p. m.; fare $3. Through Tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Washington, New-Orleans and the South, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 a. m. and 6 p. m. trains.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any trains unless delivered and checked fifteen minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

THE REGULAR MAIL LINE via STONINGTON, for BOSTON and PROVIDENCE.—Inland Route—the shortest and most direct, carrying the Eastern Mail.
The steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. Joel Stone, and C. VANDERBILT, Capt. D. B. Sturgis, in connection with the STONINGTON AND PROVIDENCE and BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE RAILROADS, leaving New-York daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 2 North River, first wharf above Battery-place, at 5 o'clock p. m., and Stonington at 8:30 p. m., or on the arrival of the Mail Train which leaves Boston at 5:30 p. m.
The C. VANDERBILT, from New-York, Monday, Wednesday and Friday; from Stonington, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
The PLYMOUTH ROCK, from New-York, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; from Stonington, Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Passengers proceed from Stonington per railroad to Providence and Boston, in the Express Mail Train, reaching said places in advance of those by other routes, and in ample time for all the early morning lines, connecting north and east. Passengers that prefer it remain on board the steamer, enjoy a night's rest undisturbed, breakfast if desired, and leave Stonington in the 7 a. m. train, connecting at Providence with the 11 a. m. train for Boston.
A baggage-master accompanies the steamer and train through each way.
For passage, berths, state-rooms or freight, apply on board the steamer, or at the Freight Office, Pier No. 2 North River, or at the office, No. 19 Battery-place.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From May 9, 1859, TRAINS will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 6 and 11 a. m., and 5 p. m. For Hudson, 7:15 a. m.; for Sing Sing, 10 a. m., and 4 and 10:30 p. m.; for Peekskill, 1:15 and 3:20 p. m.; for Tarrytown, 2:45 and 6:45 p. m.; for Peekskill, 5:30 p. m. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st-sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 and 8:50 a. m., and 3:45 p. m.; and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays, at 9 p. m.
A. F. SMITH, Supt.

NEW-YORK and NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD. 1859. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1859.
Commencing May 23, 1859.
Passenger Station in New-York, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av. Entrance on 27th-st.
TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK,
For New-Haven, 7, 8 a. m. (ex.); 12:45, 3:15 (ex.); 3:50 and 4:45 p. m. For Bridgeport, 7, 8 a. m. (ex.); 12:45, 3:15 (ex.); 3:50, and 4:45 p. m. For Milford, Stratford, Fairfield, Southport and Westport, 7 a. m.; 12:45, 3:50 and 4:45 p. m. For Norwalk, 7, 9 a. m.; 12:45, 3:15 (ex.); 3:50, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 p. m. For Darien and Greenwich, 7, 9 a. m.; 12:45, 3:50, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 p. m. For Stamford, 7, 8 (ex.), 9 a. m.; 12:45, 3:15 (ex.), 3:50, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 p. m. For Port Chester and intermediate Stations, 7, 9 a. m.; 12:45, 3:50, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 p. m.
CONNECTING TRAINS.
For Boston, 8 a. m. (ex.), 3:15 p. m. (ex.) For Hartford and Springfield, 8 a. m. (ex.), 3:15 p. m. (ex.) For Connecticut River Railroad to Montreal, 8 a. m. (ex.), and 3:15 p. m. (ex.) to Northampton. For New-Haven, New-London and Stonington Railroad at 8 a. m. and 3:15 p. m. For Canal Railroad to Northampton, 8 a. m. (ex.) and 12:45 p. m. For Housatonic Railroad, 8 a. m. and 3:15 p. m. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8 a. m., 3:15 p. m. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7, 9 a. m., 3:50 p. m.
JAMES H. HOYT, Superintendent.

Water Cure.

BERGEN HEIGHTS WATER-CURE (lately kept by Dr. E. J. LOEWENTHAL), situated on the Palisades, one mile (by stage) from Hoboken ferry, will be opened for Patients and Guests on MONDAY, June 6. Arrangements are made with eminent Hydropathists in New-York as Visiting and Consulting Physicians.
JUSTUS SMITH, Proprietor.
MRS. C. L. SMALLEY, M. D. (late associate with Dr. Trall), Resident Physician.

CHESTNUT SPRINGS WATER-CURE, at CHESTNUT HILL, PHILADELPHIA COUNTY—For the treatment of all chronic and obstinate diseases. This institution has no rival in beauty, convenience and healthiness of location, in the purity of its numerous springs of water and all local advantages, and is now confessedly the leading and most successful Hydropathic institution in this country. Dr. JOSEPH A. WEDER, Resident Physician.

DR. TRALL'S WATER-CURE is located but one door from St. John's Park, at No. 15 Laight-st. Good BOARD can be obtained from $5 to $7 per week. Board with treatment, from $7 to $10 50 per week. R. T. TRALL, M. D., and D. A. GORTON, M. D., Physicians.

DR. E. J. LOWENTHAL'S WATER CURE and GYMNASIUM, No. 110 Bleecker-st., New-York. Treatment without board. Transient and permanent Boarders taken.

"SARATOGA WATER-CURE"—Now in order for the reception of guests. Great improvements have been made. N. BEDORTHA, M. D., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

WATER-CURE HOUSE, No. 36 Howe-st., New-Haven, Conn.—BOARD and TREATMENT, $6 to $8 per week. J. P. PHILLIPS, M. D., MRS. E. PHILLIPS, M. D., Physicians.

WORCESTER WATER-CURE.—Dr. SETH ROGERS, will resume the professional charge of this institution, on his return from Paris, July 1, 1859. Address WORCESTER, Mass.

WATER-CURE HOME,
No. 36 Howe-st., New-Haven, Conn.
J. P. PHILLIPS, M. D., MRS. E. H. PHILLIPS, M. D., } Physicians.

Medical.

32 HEALTH of AMERICAN WOMEN. 32
The Graefenberg Company's
MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON
is a certain cure for all female monthly irregularities, weakness, tumors, ulceration, inflammation, whites, falling, and other local derangement of the uterine organs.
Price $1 50 per bottle; five bottles for $6. It can be safely sent by Express.
CAUTION.
AN ARTICLE, WHOLLY UNAUTHORIZED, NEARLY RESEMBLING THIS IN NAME AND LABEL, HAS BEEN PUT IN CIRCULATION.
Address JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., Sec'y and CONSULTING PHYSICIAN, Graefenberg Co., No. 32 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK.

Legal Notices.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS C. OAKLEY, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of GILBERT OAKLEY, No. 119 West street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of March, 1859. RACHEL OAKLEY, Administratrix.
mh4 law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS M. HANKINSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store, No. 159 Greenwich street, in the City of New-York, on or before the sixth day of June next.—Dated New-York, the first day of December, 1858. MORDECAI L. MARSH, Adm., Will annexed.
d3 law6mF

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JAMES OWEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 8 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of November, 1859.—Dated the 18th day of May, 1859.
my20 law6mFri WILLIAM EMERSON, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against J. H. HOBART HAWKS, late of the City of New-York, Counselor-at-Law, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of JOHN FOWLER, jr., esq., No. 31 Nassau-st. (Bank of Commerce building), in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of January, 1859.
MARIA L. HAWKS, Executrix.
ja7 law6mF

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH OSBORN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of REUBEN H. CUDLIPH, No. 119 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fourth day of October next.—Dated New-York, the thirty first day of March, 1859. ROBERT BARNES, Administrator.
al law6mF*

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, relative to the acquisition of lands for a public park or place, between 106th and 110th streets and the 5th and 8th avenues, in the city of New-York.—The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, pursuant to the statute entitled "An Act to alter the Map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public Place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed April 2, 1859—three-fifths being present—hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties and persons respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 6th day of July, 1859, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal to the above entitled matter, to estimate in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties and persons aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises so lie between the southerly line or side of 106th and 110th-streets, and 5th and 8th avenues, in said city, and which the said Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, deem advisable to be acquired for the purpose of extending said Central Park in the City of New-York, which said lands and premises are laid out on the map or plan of said city, under and by virtue of an act entitled "An Act relative to Improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.—Dated May 13, 1859. RICHARD BUSTEED, Counsel to the Corporation, and to said Board of Commissioners.
my27,6w

New-York Daily Tribune.

THE DISCOVERERS OF 1858 AND 1859.

[We reproduce from *La France Coloniale* the following interesting account of the explorations now in progress throughout the world:]

The world has been pretty well discovered. Portions only of Africa, Australia, Indo-China, the Indian Archipelago and the Polar Regions, remain for the enterprise of governments, learned societies, and men who are brave as well as curious.

Mlle. Ida Pfeiffer, after traveling through Palestine, Northern Europe, and twice around the world, in a fifth journey attempted Madagascar. Queen Ranavolo received her kindly, then became suspicious, and finally ordered her to leave the island immediately. She was taken with other Europeans, it is supposed intentionally, to a low, swampy coast, where foreigners never escape the fever. She took the fever, was made worse by her homeward voyage, and died on the 7th of October last, at the age of 61, in one of the suburbs of Vienna.

On the 27th of February last, the Sardinian traveler, Brun-Rollet, died at Khartoun, on the boundary between Nubia and Abyssinia. He had penetrated all the country bordering on the upper Nile, and discovered Lake No, in lat. 12 deg., and the Bahr Kellak, or Misselad, which belongs to the western basin of the Nile. In 1855, he published in Paris *Le Nil Blanc and Soudan.*

The Englishman, Coulthard, died a terrible death, by thirst, in the the inner desert of Australia. A traveler, Babbage, found his body in a thicket, and a tin cup near by on which he had scratched a few lines with a nail, which made known the frightful sufferings that preceded his death. Coulthard set out with two other Englishmen, Scott and Brooks, who probably have perished.

Adolph Schlagintweit has been murdered by a troop of rebels against the Chinese authorities, in a village of Thibet, not far from Yarkand.

The death of Dr. Edward Vogel, who had traveled over Lake Tead, Bornu, Baguirmi and the country Wadai, west of Durfur, is almost a certainty. The rumor that he was murdered by the command of the Sultan of Wadai, may have arisen from the probable fact that he was kept as a prisoner; a cause for either may be found in his imprudence in climing to the peak of one of their sacred mountains.

The wife of Sir John Franklin is not yet resigned to bear the sorrowful name of widow. Last year she sent out the yacht Fox, in command of Capt. McClintock, to search for her husband. By the latest accounts, the Fox, taking the Beechey Island route, meant to sail into Fish River, passing to the east of King William's Land.

For some months past, a new Arctic expedition has been in preparation in the United States. The worthlessness of the North-West Passage, discovered by Capt. McClure, five or six years ago, cools no Arctic ardor: the Open Polar Sea is now the great Arctic problem.

The Geographical Society of St. Petersburg has sent a number of naturalists to Siberia, and a learned Finn, Dr. Nordenskiold of Helsingfors, has pursued his observation as far as Spitzbergen. He there discovered anthracite coal and such a multitude of seals and walruses as promises rich returns to fishermen for years to come. He has also ascended the Sneehattan Mountain.

On the American continent an officer of the English Navy, Capt. Palliser, has been so fortunate as to find a passage through the Rocky Mountains in British America. It may be of great political value in binding together the English Atlantic and Pacific possessions.

In South America, the Frenchman, Dr. Plassard, who is settled in Ciudad Bolivar, has undertaken an excursion into the interior of Venezuelan Guyana, and found gold to the South of the lower Orinoco, toward the Yuruari.

At Rio Janeiro, Messrs. Capanema, Lagos and Gonsalvo Diaz are preparing for a second expedition into the interior of Brazil, which is almost entirely unknown, and in the possession of wild Indian tribes. They will have a military escort.

Dr. Schmarda, the Austrian naturalist, is on his return from his voyage to Cape Sydney and New-Zealand. So also have Dr. Tschudi and Dr. Friesach returned from their expeditions into the interior of South America.

The Austrian corvette Carolina, on a visit to the harbors of South America, and the frigate Novara, on a voyage round the world, at the Phillipines when last heard from, seem to have been quite forgotten by the Austrian journals, now full of war.

In the Southern Atlantic the English Capt. Cubins believes that he had, within the year, found a new group of islands on the track of Australian-bound vessels.

But the great magnetic center to which most discoverers instinctively turn, is still the interior of Africa. Those vast countries, which are represented in blank on our maps, have been attacked from all sides—east, west, north and south.

The renowned Dr. Robert Livingstone is now making an excursion in those countries which he discovered during his long journey from St. Paul de Loanda to Quilimane. He embarked last year, equipped with instruments for making scientific observations. He will first attempt to go up the Zambeze River in a canoe, which he has named "Ma Robert," or Robert's wife or mother, as the natives along the Zambeze have great respect for the wife and mother of a man whom they admire.

The English steamer, the Rainbow, sailed on the 6th January out of Bonny into the Gulf of Benin, to explore the country along the Niger. Ladislaus Magyar of Theresiopol, in Hungary, who, after the Hungarian insurrection, became a citizen of Brazil, has hit upon a rather singular but very prudent way to penetrate into the mysteries of inner Africa with the greatest possible safety and advantage. He has just married the daughter of the black King of Bihe in Upper Guinea. He has become Commander-in-Chief of the armies of his father-in-law, and uses his authority and his soldiers to become acquainted with the countries lying in his neighborhood.

Jules Braouerec, commander of the corvette Oise, is now exploring the wholly unknown country through which the Gaboon River runs.

The Swedish discoverer, Anderson, has traveled Ovampo, on the West Coast of Africa, south of Benguela, in the direction of the Cunene River.

On the east and south coast of Africa, two English officers, Capt. Burton and Lieut. Speke, found and measured last Summer the great Lake Uyiyi, between 3 deg. 30 min. and 8 deg. 40 min. South latitude—not to be confounded with Lakes Nyassa and Ukerewe, so much talked of in late years. Until this discovery, there was ground for belief in a great central sea in Africa, stretching from 12 deg. South latitude to the Equator; but this discovery is conclusive that the great bodies of water which have hitherto been discovered at widely distant points are separate lakes.

The French missionary, Leo des Avanchers, is traveling through the country, which lies to the eastward of this great sea. The German traveler, Albert Roscher, has gone in the same direction, having left Zanzibar with the hope of penetrating fa into the interior.

Pedro de Gamitto, Governor of the Portuguese forts Tete and Sena on the Zambeze, is making preparations for new explorations in Central Africa, of which he has already given such interesting descriptions in his book "Muata Cazembe."

Massaga, the Sardinian missionary, is now exploring the interior of Abyssinnia; so also is Bayssiere.

The Upper Nile is the object of untiring exploration. It would be strange if, before the end of this century, its whole course were not as well known as is now that of the Thames, the Seine or the Rhine. While egyptologists and archæologists like Mariette, Deveria, Pommereuil, de Sebly, Brugsch, Eckhold and others are searching out the mysteries of Ancient Egypt far up into Nubia, scientific men have undertaken, singly or in small numbers, to follow the Nile upward, in spite of all the difficulties which for three thousand years have baffled the bravest explorers. Messrs. Frith and Windham are this month starting to go up the White Nile in an iron boat thirty-six feet long, drawing but one foot of water. They will be accompanied or followed by Messrs. Thomassy, Miani and others.

Mr. McCarthy, the son of the geographer, has it in contemplation to travel on a new track to Tombuctoo from Algiers where he has lived these eight years. According to his plan he will pass through Laghount and Goleah, then make a circuit to the east to get out of the way of a tribe of Arabs who have been bejuggled by a new prophet, and then continue his journey by Ghadames, Ghat and Lake Tsad.

Other travelers, also, such as Capt. Magnan, Baron Kraft, and Yusufben Gallabi, are bent on discovery, starting from Algiers or other northern points. Asia, too, is being explored by many travelers; but as yet we have few details of their discoveries. Kriel has been sent by the Vienna Academy into Asiatic Turkey. Rey is exploring some hitherto neglected portions of Syria and Palestine. The brothers Schlagintweit are still continuing their researches in Central Asia. A Russian scientific expedition is engaged in the exploration of Chorasan, while a detachment of the French troops in Indo-China is escorting a scientific corps through that country. Many other savants have received missions from the Ministry of Public Instruction, or from the Paris Museum. Beside this, the Catholic and Protestant missonaries are coming more and more to consider it a part of their duty to send home precise and comprehensive ethnographic and geographic intelligence of the countries through which they travel.

A VISIT TO THE HOME OF WHITTIER.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

AMESBURY, May 20, 1859.

I have just returned from a pilgrimage to the home of the poet Whittier, and while the recollections of the visit are still fresh in remembrance, I will narrate what of moment transpired during the interview, for the benefit of the many admirers of the great poet among the numerous readers of THE TRIBUNE.

I arrived at Amesbury last evening, having walked from Newburyport, distant some seven miles, during the afternoon. My way, the greater part of the distance, led me along the banks of the Merrimack, a stream which, beside possessing great natural beauty, has the reputation of turning more spindles than any river in the world. Haverhill, Lawrence, Lowell, &c., are all the offspring of its beneficial current, which, rising far up among the hills of the "Granite State," becomes countless times the mighty agent of man, as it rolls onward to the sea. The eye of the traveler along its course is continually gratified with the pleasing variety of scenery which every winding of the river opens to view. Now it is some flourishing town, and the ceaseless hum of spindles greets the ear; now it is a rich, arable country, dotted over with pleasant cottages and quaint old farm-houses, through which, like a silver thread, meanders the Merrimack, its bosom flecked with many a fisher's sail; now, the "hills of Newbury rolling away" narrow in the view.

On arriving at the only hotel in the village, I dispatched a lad with a note to the residence of the poet, and in the course of half an hour received a reply to the effect that he was not able to receive any more company that evening, but would be pleased to see me in the morning at 9 o'clock. Punctually at the time appointed I found myself standing on the steps of his residence, a plain but neatly-appearing house in a retired street of the village. My ring brought a young girl to the door who, on learning my name, conducted me to the sitting-room of the family, where I was met by the poet and introduced to the residue of the household. The kind, familiar conversation introduced, stranger as I was, soon placed me at my ease. Mr. W., to escape the chill east winds so prevalent in early Spring in New-England, had been spending a few weeks in Philadelphia, from which city he had just returned. He considered his health improved, and spoke of that city as a pleasant place of residence. He alluded to the slave case recently tried there, and expressed great pleasure at the acquittal of the prisoner, and the evident change in public sentiment there taking place. The stirring events of the day, both at home and abroad, were all alluded to—not casually or indifferently, but in a manner that proved he felt deeply on the subject and sympathized with oppressed humanity the world over, whether the theater of action was the Old World or the New. In the course of conversation I ventured to make allusion to the noble poem that appeared in The Atlantic Monthly on the massacre of the Marais-des-Cygnes, which made a great impression on me when I read it, from my being in Southern Kansas at the time of the fearful tragedy, and knowing the fidelity with which scenery, the details of the event, etc., were described in its numbers. I thought at the time it was the most striking illustration of the truth that poesy was a gift conferred on man by the Great Supreme—the most convincing proof of its godlike origin that I had ever met with; for with such accuracy was the whole portrayed, it seemed impossible for it to have emanated from one who had not the scene before his outward as well as *spiritual* eyes. On my expressing as much to him, he replied that the accounts of the tragedy made a deep impression on his mind, but he did not feel satisfied with the verses he penned as a slight tribute to the heroism of the martyrs of a principle displayed on that occasion. I know the sanctity of home should not be ruthlessly violated, and I forbear speaking of much that I know would be read with interest by hosts of his admirers, from the forests of Maine to the far prairies of Kansas, for fear the bard would consider the publicity given it a breach of that hospitality which should be sacred. I refrain the more reluctantly, as I would love to show the reader how, even in condescending discourse with the passing stranger, is exhibited the deep love dwelling ever in that great heart for all mankind.

As many of my readers may never have seen the writer, whose sweet strains have long been enshrined in their memory, and have oft lifted them above the grovelling cares of earth, I will endeavor to convey some idea of the impressions created in my mind by the brief interview. Tall in person, plain of attire, though scrupulously neat, there is little, save in face, to arrest particular attention. But, that face—what a study! Any one familiar with his portraits would recognize it at a glance. There is the same delicate fineness of organization, the same expressiveness of eye, the same fervent, earnest face in man, as portrait; and methinks had I met him in the crowded street, instead of the library of his quiet home, I should have recognized him. Over the face, in converse, there is a great play of expression. When speaking on a topic of ordinary interest, you see only in the countenance before you that peculiar sensitiveness in the lines of the mouth and cast of the face, you would naturally expect to behold in the author of "Maud Muller;" but when some great subject arouses the latent powers, when the wasted cheek flushes, and the eye burns with undimmed brilliancy in its socket, you, for the first time, realize how naturally and swiftly from the heart of such a transformed being must have flowed the numbers that, mighty in truth, have startled the repose of a guilty land.

I lengthened my call into a stay of over an hour, when, ashamed to longer trespass upon time I knew was of value, I bade him and sister a regretful adieu. That the poet may long live to bless mankind with song and precept is a desire that will be echoed by every friend of humanity.
WM. P. TOMLINSON.

LATER FROM SALT LAKE.

From The St. Joseph Journal, May 21.

From *The Valley Tan* of May 2 we learn that Dr. Forney, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, arrived in that city from his visit to the southern portion of the Territory. The Doctor reports the Indians in that vicinity as peaceable. He brought with him three of the children, survivors of the Mountain Meadow massacre; the others, thirteen in number, are at the Indian farm at the Spanish Fork, where they will remain until the Commissioners arrive who have been appointed to receive and restore them to their friends. The children are very intelligent, and have a lively recollection of the bloody deeds that consigned their parents and friends to death.

A negro boy, Sheppard, belonging to Capt. Hooper, was shot, several days since, by another negro boy, belonging to Col. Johnson, and died from the effect of his wounds.

It was reported that several white men openly boasted in the vicinity of Santa Clara, that they were present and assisted at the Mountain Meadow massacre. This thing, says *The Valley Tan*, has got to come to a head, and it rests with the Government officials, who are premised to exercise some power in this Territory.

Capt. A. B. Miller, of the firm of Miller, Russell & Co., and Mr. C. C. Branham, came over with the mail.

There were several rumors afloat in the Holy City, that had set the Mormons to brushing up their muskets and preparing for fight.

JOHN H. TYSON, New-Brunswick, N. J., has THE TRIBUNE for sale.

APPEAL OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN AID ASSOCIATION FOR HELP.

To the Benevolent and the Public.

This Association has now been in existence about a year and eight months. If it has accomplished little, that little seems much when the means it has had at command are considered. These have been chiefly the zeal and efforts of a few individuals, sustained mostly from their own resources. Still, our cause has prospered. Several other Associations, outgrowths of this, have been established in different States, the most recent one of which is that formed under most favorable auspices in a sister city, called "The Philadelphia Association for the Protection and Education of the Indian Tribes." In addition to this, the public journals, at first so lukewarm, because they considered our cause a hopeless one, are coming into the work, particularly the press, both secular and religious, of New-York, Philadelphia and Washington; influential persons in various parts of the Union, including eminent statesmen, have pledged us their cooperation; and the existence of our institution and its objects are becoming known in the remotest settlements, and the various Indian Agents and border whites are becoming aware that the public eye is on them, and that their treatment of the Indians is liable to come for judgment before the American people.

The first aim of this Association is to bring a moral influence to bear on the country—its Government, its agents, our borderers and border settlements—which shall compel a respect for the rights and *life* of the Indian. Does anyone doubt that such a work is needed, as much as any other charity at home or abroad for which money is spent, as much as that the starving man should be fed, or that the woman beset by ruffians in our streets should be defended? God help us to understand. Let us consider, *calmly*, if we can.

The California news published in the morning papers of May 16, contains the following items of intelligence:

"The Indian war in Humboldt County has been finished, at a cost to the State of $35,000.

"*The Petaluma Journal* says more than 500 Indians, mainly males, have been killed within the past month by the white settlers in Round Valley, Mendocino County. *The Tehama Gazette*, speaking about Indian troubles on the eastern border of Sacramento Valley, says:

"'A new plan has been adopted by our neighbors opposite Tehama, to chastise the Indians for their many depredations during the past Winter. Some men are hired to hunt them, who are recompensed by receiving so much for each scalp, or some other satisfactory evidence that they have been killed. The money has been made up by subscription.'"

"There will be very little need of Indian reservations in California in 1865."

This last paragraph can mean nothing else than that, according to the expectations of the writer, all the native inhabitants of California will be exterminated in some five or six years. More than 300 Indians, mainly males, killed in one locality in a single month!—possibly a majority of the fathers, husbands and brothers of a tribe. And in another locality they are hiring men to hunt the natives like wild beasts, for so much a *scalp!* It does not appear that Government, State or National, has anything to do with this. It is "our neighbors" who are doing it, and the bounty is "made up by subscription."

Later advices from Round Valley—arrival of May 20—furnished by the same *Tehama Gazette*, estimate the slaughter of Indians within the three weeks last past at nearly 400, including "bucks," women and children.

Nor are these atrocities confined to the Pacific side of our country. The city papers of May 19 contain the following paragraph:

"Austin (Texas) advices to the 11th inst. state that Capt. Bayer entered the Upper Reserve on the 3d, with 50 men, and killed 15 Indians and fled. A party of dragoons and Indians were pursuing him. There was great excitement, and the Indians in the Lower Reserve had left their farms for Capt. Rio's encampment."

Here, it appears, the United States troops interfered for the preservation of the Indians; and went in pursuit of Capt. Bayer, who is probably the leader of some volunteer company raised among "our neighbors."

This Association begs to assure the public that these barbarities, these wholesale murders, often perpetrated on the innocent and inoffensive, are *not exceptions*, but are fair specimens of what is constantly occurring on our extensive frontiers, both east and west of the Rocky Mountains; and that every day's delay in making the public voice heard, is a day of peril to the Indian and of mourning to all good people.

Our Government is not wilfully vicious in its treatment of the Indians; but where there is no public voice to sustain it in the defense of this oppressed race, it is naturally overborne by the clamor of the selfish and avaricious, intent on making plunder of the Indians' lands. When New-Mexico was annexed to the United States, the Navajoes within its borders were a comparatively civilized and flourishing people. They lived in villages, wove blankets, raised wheat, corn and other vegetables, and had extensive flocks and herds. What is their condition to-day? Recent accounts state that they are broken up, scattered, and dying by scores of famine. Last Fall, under various pretexts growing out of a claim to some portion of their lands—a claim originating in a sale made by some chief, which the people refused to ratify—this tribe was attacked by our troops, their villages burned, their crops destroyed, their country devastated, and large numbers of them massacred or dispersed. We have seen it stated in the public prints that 1,000 horses, 20,000 sheep and 500 head of cattle belonging to these poor people were either driven away by our troops, or slaughtered on the ground because they could not drive them away; and that the little children, too small to escape, were made a subject of trade and barter by our people, sometimes bringing $100 a piece!

Is there, then, not a need of such a Society as ours, to call attention to these enormities, and to labor for their suppression? Who can answer "No!" And, on the other hand, who will answer "Yes," and respond to this appeal with material aid? We have appealed to the churches, but they are occupied with other benevolent and worthy objects, and have failed fully to appreciate the importance of this. Besides, some of them are a little jealous of us. They fear we shall interfere in some manner with their missionary work among the Indians. Not at all, except for their advantage, in producing a state of things, by shutting away the whisky-dealer and the ruffian, who counteract and overawe the missionary by their presence and their threats, which will enable them to make their labors efficient. With our objects, it is needful that we occupy a ground on which all sects and parties can unite; but we war on none, and desire to cooperate with all. In order to success we must move the nation, especially the humane and religious portion of it, who hold the moral destiny of the country in their hands.

Shall we then have help? A few of the clergymen of New York have preached to their congregations on the subject of the wrongs of the Indians, and taken up collections for our benefit. We thank them for it. A few persons have also given us donations. Will others, ministers and citizens, here or in other places, follow the example? The efficiency of our labors will be in proportion to our means. If small, we can print little, and make our voices but faintly heard; and the process of arousing and combining public sentiment, by the establishment of branch associations through our large country, will go on but slowly; and the barbarities on our frontiers of which we complain, must be left to a correspondingly gradual suppression. But with means at our disposal commensurate with the importance of the object, and the blessing of the Father, who cannot delight in the butchery of his Red Children, we feel assured of the early accomplishment of our first aim—the cessation of bloodshed on our frontiers—with the rich promise in the future, of securing the remnants of the aboriginal tribes from extermination: of inaugurating the reign of Peace and Good-will between them and the whites; and gradually, with the aid of other helpers, of introducing them into the higher blessings and enjoyments of a Christian civilization.

By order of the Board.
MYRON H. CLARK, President.
J. R. OKTON, Secretary.
Office of the Indian Aid Association, No. 55 Broadway, New York, May 24, 1859.

HOW PIGEONS ARE CAUGHT.—It is estimated that $20,000 worth of wild pigeons are caught in Essex County, Mass., every season. As they sell for about $1 a dozen, this makes the number caught about a quarter of a million. *The Salem Observer* gives this account of the way they are caught:

"The pigeons are attracted to particular parts of the wood by the strewing of grain in open spaces cleared of the brushwood for the purpose. In this way they are not only tolled around the spot where traps are to be set and familiarized with the ground, but are well fattened before being taken. They are fed for some time previous to the spreading of the nets. When a sufficient number have congregated to make it worth while to entrap them, their grain is saturated with whisky, which steals away their silly brains, as it does silly men's brains, and they become willing, stupified victims of the trappers. The net is set in such a way that, by the use of young saplings for drawing springs, it is made to *jump over* the dense flock of fuddled pigeons gathered in front of it; and when they attempt to rise they are entangled in the meshes. The pigeons, we are told, when enticed by the grain and whisky, will huddle together in a compact mass as if for the special convenience and gratification of the trapper. When once caught in the net they thrust their heads through the meshes, and the trapper by a certain pressure upon the neck kills them one after another with great rapidity and with more dexterity of touch than tenderness of feeling."

THE CENTREVILLE MURDER.—Capron, who was arrested on suspicion of having some cognizance of the murder of Burrill Arnold, has been discharged, there being no evidence to justify his detention.

MEDICINE AND MUSIC.

At the recent anniversary dinner of the Massachusetts Medical Society, the following handsome tribute was paid by Dr. J. B. Upham, in connection with his investigation of the remarkable case of M. Groux by the Nestor of the profession in Boston, Dr. James Jackson:

Within the last year there came to our shores a German physician, Mr. Groux. He was an instance of a peculiar malformation. The sternum was wanting almost entirely, its space being covered over with the integuments only. Most of you have seen him and know all about him. How often, before this, has the physiologist wished that the parietes of the breast were transparent, so that he might see the actions of the several chambers of the heart. This wish was not gratified in Mr. Groux's case, but there was something like it. At every pulsation of the heart, a portion of the soft covering over the gap between the ribs was raised up, and motions were seen at different points, while the ear could discover sounds not audible in the normal state of the parietes of the thorax. What part of the heart was it which caused the puffing up of the integuments, and to what were the other phenomena presented in this case to be attributed?

These were the questions suggested by the inspection of this unique case. For the investigation of it, and for the solution of these questions, Mr. Groux most kindly offered himself to the free examination of medical men. He had already made it his business to do this in Europe, and he traversed the ocean that we also of the Western Continent might have an opportunity of investigating his very extraordinary case. He had traveled from Moscow to Madrid—he had been seen by the most distinguished medical men in all the great cities in Europe—and he brought to us his album, in which many of the eminent physiologists of those cities had written their opinions on his case. But though these learned men had been able, almost to look into his breast, they did not find it easy to explain the phenomena presented to them. Most learned and ingenious men differed as to the parts concerned in the motions which they saw. It was left for us Yankees to make our guesses, and we had begun to try our hands about it.

But one of our number, who was not a practitioner, but an amateur physician—one who had begun while a pupil to observe the phenomena of diseases for himself, and who, from his studies at the bedside in our own country and in Europe, had made a valuable contribution to our knowledge of continued fevers—this gentleman, thus accustomed to interrogate nature, began to think whether there was not some language in which she might be addressed on this occasion, and in which she might make intelligible replies. This gentleman was a Doctor of Music as well as of Medicine; or, if he had not been formally admitted to this rank among musicians, he was entitled to claim it. He saw the difficulty of determining by sight in regard to two motions, which was first and which was second, or whether they were synchronous; and if one followed the other, at what distance of time they occured. These were points on which former observers had differed.

Musing on these points, it occurred to him that it would be more easy to decide these questions, if the motions were converted into sounds; and then he asked himself if this could not be done. Prepared by a general acquaintance with electro-magnetism, he sought aid from that source, and did not seek it in vain. By the aid of the apparatus in common use he was able to convert the motions in the heart into so many *ticks*. Each of these was distinctly heard, and the order of their occurrence was at once ascertained beyond a doubt. It then became a question what was the time between two successive ticks. No common mode of measuring the passage of time could answer this question. It was a small fraction of a second which was to be measured. Happily, he knew the scientific resources about him. He remembered that at the Astronomical Observatory in Cambridge there was an apparatus for the measurement of time, employed in observations upon the stars; an apparatus by which a very small fraction, I believe I may say the thousandth part of a second, might be noted. He brought this apparatus into use.

Do not understand, Sir, that he brought the apparatus from the Observatory at Cambridge into Boston, where Mr. Groux was under examination. Not so; but by telegraphic wires he connected Mr. Groux with the Observatory, at the distance of four miles, so that the intervals between the motions of the heart in Mr. Groux's breast were exactly noted and recorded by the friendly philosophers at Cambridge; by the same who were in the habit of making observations with the same machinery upon the movements of heavenly bodies, at the distance of millions of miles.

You see that much aid was afforded to our amateur physician, to our young philosopher, who knew how to enlist in his service any branch of science. Many thanks to his fellow seekers after truth, lovers of knowledge, philosophers. But it was he who planned the experiments; it was he who employ