Most unpropitious was the weather for nomadic New-York yesterday. Lowering skies ushered in the dawn, and ere noon, while the streets were blockaded by bullying carmen, loaded down with the household gods of the wandering Manhattaneas, the rain descended, the floods came, and dismal discomfort reigned supreme over the moving multitude. We shudder to think how many sowed the seeds of colds, coughs, consumption, rheumatism, and a hundred other ills in the cold wet streets yesterday, while following their household effects to the next year's halting place, or resting their weary limbs, and drowning the sorrows of soaked drapery, fractured porcelain, and crippled cabinet ware, upon drenched beds in their damp, cheerless homes—stopping places. We were almost guilty of saying homes; but we doubt if May-moving New-Yorkers have or ever knew what a *home* is. There were fewer removals yesterday than usual, and let us hope that in the coming years the hideous custom may fall into disuse. Then, and not till then, may young New-York learn the value of home, and under its blessed influences know less of billiards and the bar-room.

MEETING OF THE JAPANESE COMMITTEE.—At o'clock yesterday afternoon a second meeting of this Committee was held in the City Hall. After a great number of ballotings, in which various houses were spoken for by different members as the proper quarter for the coming Japanese, the Metropolitan Hotel was selected for that purpose. A Committee on Reception was then appointed, consisting of the following gentlemen: Messrs. Cornell, Bagley, Star, and Owens of the Board of Aldermen, and Shaw, Van Wart, Lent, and Hall of the Councilmen. Mr. Matthews, Clerk of the Board of Councilmen, was then appointed Secretary of the Committee, and Mr. Smith, messenger of the Aldermen, Sergeant-at-Arms, after which the Committee adjourned.

THE NEW DIRECTORY.—This morning the Canvassers for the City Directory will sally forth on their annual errand of compilation. Those who desire to have a correct list of the residents of New-York will afford them all proper facilities. An advertisement upon this subject may be found in another column.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF THE STATEN ISLAND FERRIES.—The steamboats on the eastern shore commenced this week making their 6 a. m. and 7 p. m. trips. Those on the north shore now run as follows: Leave Port Richmond at 7, 8, 10, and 12:30 a. m., and at 2:30, 4, and 5:30 p. m. Leave New-York at 8:30, 10, and 12:30 a. m., and at 2:30, 4, 5:30, and 7 p. m. On Sundays, leave Port Richmond at 7:30, 10:30, 1:30, and 5:30, and New-York at 9, 12, 3, and 6:30.

LIQUOR-DEALERS SOCIETY.—The regular monthly secret session of the Liquor-Dealers Society was held last evening at Metropolitan Hall, in Hester street, Mr. A. W. Matthews, the Vice-President, in the chair. A larger attendance than usual was present, owing to the action being taken by the Police authorities, in compliance with the provisions of the New Police Act, to stop the sale of liquor on Sunday. An excited discussion was reported to have occurred upon the matter, but as to its general tenor and result, the members kept themselves pretty close mouthed. From the subsequent remarks of one or two, it is apparent however that the society intend to contest the constitutionality of the new law before the Courts.

BULL'S HEAD, Tuesday, May 1.—There is quite a difference of opinion to-day among the cattle brokers as to whether the market opens any more favorable to drovers than it did weeks ago. Our opinion is that the sales in all the forepart of Tuesday, of the best class of cattle, have been upon better terms to the owners than they were last week. More bullocks have been sold to-day, at prices equivalent to ten cents a pound for the net weight of beef, than were sold in both days last week; and the lowest grades have not sold upon any worse terms for owners, so far as we have been able to observe.

The general average quality of the stock in market this week is about the same as it was last week, and the prices, if the market holds as good through the second day as the first, will average a shade higher, though not enough, probably, to change the figures of the quotations. The greater portion of the sales are from 8 to 9c. net a pound, and this includes a great many fat Iowa oxen and steers, and the general run of Illinois stock, nearly all of which is well fed. In fact we have never seen as large a proportion of the bullocks as fat as they are this season.

The sales on Tuesday forenoon were pretty lively, but afterward a chilly rain set in, and trade drooped, so that there were left over for sale the second day of the market a good number of all grades, with no prospect that prices will be quite as good on Wednesday as to-day. The number yarded for sale this week is 3,100, not counting about 100 sold on Sunday, and 127 head bound eastward.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The annual election of this Society, for officers for the ensuing year, took place last night at the rooms of the Association, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway. The following ticket was elected:

For President, S. G. Goodrich, 2nd; Vice-President, P. Harwood Vernon; Corresponding Secretary, Noble Heath, jr.; Treasurer, W. B. Holmes; Directors—for two years, S. B. Converse, Walter Fletcher, Edward Seif, C. W. Benjo, W. S. Tolmed, L. S. Hallock, E. M. Champlin, David D. Vail; Directors—for one year, John A. Mapes, W. H. Seymour, J. E. Hedsett, Thos. G. Baker.

REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN CLUB.—A meeting of the IId Assembly District Republican Campaign Club was held last evening at No. 415 Pearl street, Pierre C. Van Wyck acting as Chairman pro tem. The special business before the meeting was the election of officers. In consequence of many of the members being employed in the usual first of May moving, and, consequently, unable to attend, the proposal to elect officers met with great opposition. A motion to adjourn was made and lost, while the motion to proceed with the election was carried. Considerable excitement ensued, the minority evidently having determined that no busines should be transacted while their friends were absent. The Chairman decided, in accordance with the vote of the majority, that the election must go on. Some one made an attempt to deprive the Secretary of the call-roll, while some one else put out the light. The Chairman and Secretary, with their friends, then withdrew from the room, when, of course, no business could be done. Another meeting will soon be held.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The New-York Historical Society held its regular monthly meeting last evening, President Bradish in the chair. Nearly ninety persons were present. The reading of the minutes showed a large number of small donations to the Society, such as books and bullet-molds. About twenty new members were elected. Mr. Eugene Lawrence gave the paper of the evening, which was upon Sir Humphrey Gilbert, blythe and bold. He gave a glowing description of the glory of the Elizabethan age, and said that Sir Humphrey Gilbert was the first preacher of the North-West Passage, and the expedition of Sir John Franklin was due to his theory. Mr. Lawrence then traced the history of Sir Humphrey from his birth in Devonshire to his death. The usual vote of thanks was passed. Dr. Bacon stated that the Latin of New-York was Novæ Eboraci, and not Novi Eboraci, as usual in books printed in Latin. Another singular fact he would like to mention, which was that Americans never groan when wounded in battle. [Laughter.] Major Gen. Gaines had told him this, and said that he had heard so from Gen. Stark and other generals of the Revolution. They always knew when there were screams and groans after a volley that the British had the worst of it. He desired to have this put in print; he thought the same power of enduring pain without any external manifestation, which existed in the aborigines, had descended to their successors in the country. It seemed to be the result of the climate. It existed in all Americans, even if they were Irishmen and migrated to this country when they were only two years old. The Society then adjourned to chocolate.

FIRE IN THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—The alarm of fire in the Second District last night was caused by the bursting of a camphene lamp, corner of Thirty-second street and Tenth avenue. No damage.

FIRE IN PITT STREET.—A window curtain in one of the upper bedrooms of No. 35 Pitt street took fire last night, from a candle that had been carelessly left standing on a table near by, giving rise to the alarm in the Sixth District. The burning curtain was torn down, and further damage prevented.

## BROOKLYN ITEMS.

A SCENE.—The pump on the corner of Second and South Second streets has long been out of repair, so that a hole exists through the woodwork screening the well. Yesterday a man standing at a distance noticed a little child playing near the pump, when all at once seemed to disappear. The man ran to the well, and peering down the depth of forty or fifty feet, made sure the child was either smashed in pieces, or drowned. He shouted for assistance, and a number of people came to the spot. One, a woman, had missed her child, and her lamentations over the accident were heart-rending. A rope was brought, and a young man volunteered to be let down. Soon he was drawn up, bearing the child safe and sound. It had been saved from bruises and broken bones by falling into the water, and from drowning by clinging to the side of the well. The woman snatched up the child, and hurried home with truly maternal haste to dry and warm it. The crowd were slowly dispersing, when the woman returned with the child, and stated that on arriving home she found, what she had not had leisure to notice before, that it was not her missing child, but somebody's else. The crowd stared and laughed, and waited for further developments. Presently the real child of the woman, and the real father of the boy appeared on the scene. The former was spanked, and taken home by his maternal relative. The latter hoisted the half-drowned child on his shoulders, and departed to his domicil. [Brooklyn Times.

THE NEW GAS-WORKS.—The works of the Citizen's Gas-Light Company are in course of construction on Gowanus Canal, at the foot of Hoyt street, and will be completed and in full operation by the 1st of October next, when the company will be ready to supply gas to all who wish to use it. The laying of the street mains will be commenced in June. The works at the foot of Hoyt street will consist of a brick retort-house, 200 feet long by 63 feet 4 inches wide and 25 feet high above the ground floor; a purifying-house, of brick, 123 feet long by 31 feet wide and 25 feet high; a two-story brick building, 42 feet square, for an office, with an extension, in which will be placed the regulating meter. There are to be two supply tanks, each 86 feet in diameter; and, when the works are completed, the company will be able to manufacture about 1,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day. All of these walls are being put up in the most substantial manner. The foundations are already laid, and there is no doubt that the works will go into operation at the time specified. This company will furnish gas to private consumers at $2 50 per 1,000 cubic feet, and will make no extra charge for meters or connecting.

THE COURT OF SESSIONS.—The May Term of the Court of Sessions was opened yesterday before Judge Garrison and Justices Stryker and Stilwell, when the following gentlemen were impanelled as the Grand Jury: Albert Woodruff, foreman, Cornelius A. Stryker, Aaron A. Reed, L. Van Antwerp, Charles Feulson, H. Phelps, William H. Little, Alfred Ladd, John Leetch, John Sneedon, James Merritt, John C. Provost, Philander Shaw, Richard Remsen, sen., George D. Monk, Cataline Lambert, Benjamin Anderson, John C. Lay, William Ledden, Abraham B. Lane. Judge Garrison charged the jury on the usual topics, and they retired. The Petit Jurors were then called and sworn, when a number of persons were arraigned. Frederick Treper and Edward B. Gallagher, indicted for indecently exposing themselves in the public streets, pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to the Penitentiary for sixty days each. Several others were arraigned and pleaded not guilty, when the Court adjourned till this morning.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.—A regular meeting of the Board was held last evening, the President in the chair. Mr. Parsons made a report, in part, presenting an abstract of the proceedings in relation to the suit of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum against the Board of Education, for their proportion of school money, as reported to him by the counsel of the Board. He expressed a hope that he would soon be able to make a definite report. The Courts have awarded the Asylum between $800 and $1,000, for which sums they hold a judgment and which the Board has thus far refused to pay. The budget for next year's expenses was taken up and passed for presentation to the Joint Board. The business of the evening was altogether of a routine character.

## THE LIQUOR ANALYSES.

*To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.*

SIR: My attention having been called to the report of a lecture, contained in THE TRIBUNE of the 29th ult., in which a person called Dr. Cox, municipal inspector of liquors in Hamilton County, Ohio—embracing the City of Cincinnati—made a libellous and unwarrantable use of my name, in the pretended examination of some liquid contained in a bottle bearing one of my labels for good port wine, I claim the privilege of a few words upon the subject.

In common with every upright man, I would rejoice at the realization of any possible means of punishing, and thereby preventing, adulterations of every kind, particularly in wines and other articles of human food. Although, if such a happy state of things were in existence, it would certainly be prejudicial to my individual interest, for the sale and self-evident reason that, if really genuine wines and spirits, being exactly what they are represented to be, could be obtained in every part of the City of New-York, as easily and certainly as at my stores, No. 3 Astor House and Nos. 24 and 26 Fulton street, my customers would be as likely to trade with any one else as with me; whereas, at present, they confer their patronage upon me, because they know, by many years experience, that I would see the best customer I ever had at the place where wicked people go, rather than forfeit my character for fair dealing to advantage of my pocket.

That an empty bottle, with my label upon it, was procured and filled with some compound to suit the purposes of the lecturer, I will prove, beyond all possible contradiction, by one of the experiments made upon the occasion.

The first was, changing litmus paper to a red color, thereby indicating acid. If the liquid had been wine of any kind, which I will presently shew to have been impossible, the same result would have been presented, for the reason that all wines contain, naturally, more or less acid, and such acid, when it ceases to be held in suspension in the wine, is deposited in a crystalline form on the sides and bottom of the casks and bottles, along with other earthy matter, which has passed into the grape by means of the sap, and partakes of the nature of the soil from which the vines have been grown. This deposit, is known as the *Argol* of commerce, and, when refined, is called cream of tartar.

Next the doctor poured a little of his mixture into a solution of chloride of barium, and this test, he said, disclosed sulphuric acid. This is very likely to be a fact, as no one knows so well where to find a thing, as is the place where he has himself hidden it, and the doctor probably knew all about it. Still, if the liquid really had been wine, it is possible that an accurate test might have detected sulphur in it, as the vine thrives invariably upon volcanic soil and is more affected by the quality of the soil in which it is produced, than the grape. Matches, consisting of strips of coarse linen, dipped in sulphur are likewise lighted and burned up in empty casks to keep them sweet, and this custom is observed in all the wine-growing countries of Europe.

The next test, for alcohol, revealed none. In pure port the result would have been 19 to 26 per cent. This last experiment affords the crowning evidence of the bad faith and dishonesty of the lecturer, and that the liquid presented by him could not have been wine of any kind, because all wines that have ever existed, from the days of Noah upward and downward, have contained alcohol, which is generated by spontaneous fermentation, by an unyielding law of nature, from the moment the juice of the grape becomes exposed to atmospheric air.

To assist in exposing imposition and quackery to the disgust of reasonable people, and not in the fruitless hope of doing any good to those fanatical simpletons, who, pretending to know all about the origin of evil, and other hidden mysteries, would compel us to abrogate the use of one of God's most precious blessings, in sickness or in health—good wholesome wine—and take the pledge, or fight for the abolition of servitude all over the world, or, at least, throw Christianity overboard in exchange for the delusions of modern spiritualism, I will make the following proposition: I am willing to deposit five hundred dollars in the hands of any respectable party, to which amount the Doctor or his followers shall add the sum of fifty dollars, to abide the following result—I will allow the Doctor, either in person or by deputy, to visit both of my stores, at No. 3 Astor House, and Nos. 24 and 26 Fulton street (the reader will please to recollect those localities, because the matter is important), and select any bottle of port wine out of the many he will find there, bearing the label of the bottle of stuff examined at his recent lecture. The same shall then be sealed up and delivered to an expert of character for analysis; and if the said bottle be found to contain no alcohol, the doctor shall walk away with the whole of the money, and I will pay the expense of the examination. But if it shall be found, and the contents should indicate the presence of alcohol, then the $50 shall be handed over to the analyzer, for his trouble in the business, and the $500 shall be returned to me.

In conclusion, I cannot help thinking that this Doctor Cox is one of those birds that the proverb tells us of, which are given to befouling their own nests. He declares that he knows thirty of the best citizens of Cincinnati, who are in the habit of taking from twelve to twenty alcoholic drinks in a morning. Really, if the best men of Cincinnati be such inveterate drunkards, of what character must the worst be composed! If the Doctor's statement were not a measureless falsehood, which it doubtless must be, the Queen City of the West would soon become as notorious for its drunkards as it is already celebrated for its swine. A. A. SAMANOS,

No. 3 Astor House, and Nos. 24 and 26 Fulton street.
*April 1, 1860.*

[In our report of the meeting to which Mr. Samanos alludes, we omitted to say that Dr. Marsh stated that he had procured these bottles from Mr. Samanos's store, and that they had not been opened until the necks were knocked off before us that evening. The test which Mr. Samanos proposes would be very unsatisfactory to the fanatics to whom he refers; for what could be easier, they will ask, than for a man to make sure that every bottle of a hundred in his store contained some alcohol of some kind. But if Mr. Samanos will extend his offer to any liquors which may be purchased at his stores by persons whose character he shall not dare to question, and make the test depend upon their purity, to be determined by any chemist of acknowledged ability, we presume that it will be accepted.
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GENERAL LAMORICIERE.—The following is the text of the order of the day issued by Gen. de Lamoricière:

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SOLDIERS: Our Holy Father the Pope, Pius IX., having deigned to call me to defend his ignored and threatened rights, I have not hesitated for a moment to resume my sword.

At the sound of the venerable voice that not long ago proclaimed from the summit of the Vatican to the world the dangers beserting the patrimony of St. Peter, Catholics were moved, and their emotion spread rapidly from one end of the earth to the other. In fact, Christianity is not alone the religion of the civilized world, but it has been the principle and the life itself of civilization, since the Papacy has been the center of Christianity. All Christian nations now show that their uneasiness feels these grand truths which constitute our faith.

Revolution, as Islamism formerly, now threatens Europe, and now, as then, the cause of the Papacy is the cause of civilization and of the liberty of the world.

Soldiers, have confidence, and be sure that God will uphold our courage, and raise it to the hight of the cause, the defense of which he has confided to our arms.

The General in Chief, DE LAMORICIERE.

## TRIAL OF THE REV. JACOB S. HARDEN.

TWELFTH DAY—MORNING SESSION.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Monday, April 30, 1860.

Court opened at 9 o'clock. The Court soon filled to suffocation. The ladies are out in force, and crinoline is seen fluttering in every direction. The prisoner looks better this morning than he did when Court adjourned on Saturday.

Jehiel G. Shipman, esq., resumed his argument. He said: I congratulate you that we meet this morning, after a peaceful day of rest, under such pleasant circumstances as now surround us. I have shown you that motive and malice lie at the very foundation of this matter, and without these are shown, the State's superstructure must fall to the ground a shapeless mass. I have shown you the reason why the defendant did not visit his father-in-law as often as he would have done under other circumstances. I will now show you a reason for his remaining away from his wife, and that is that her mother needed her services at home. Beside that, Mrs. Harden was engaged in making preparations for housekeeping, which occupied much of her time. Seventeen weeks is the time which elapsed from the time of their marriage to the time of her death, ten of which he spent in her society. The balance of time was taken up in attending to his large congregation and other necessary duties. He visited with her among his congregation, wrote to the members of his family to treat her with the utmost kindness and consideration. These attentions show his feelings toward her.

Mr. Angle's testimony in relation to this defendant's conversation about his wife is unworthy of serious consideration. I shall not detain you to attempt a refutation of such an absurd story. We have shown you a motive on his part for stating what occurred there differing from all the other witnesses who testified in relation to it. That motive was unrequited love on the part of this defendant's sister. From the 2d of September up to the time of her death, the evidence fails to disclose a single instance of unkindness on his part toward her; but it does show that all his acts, conduct, and declarations with regard to her were all that could be desired or expected from him. The State having failed to show a motive on his part to perpetrate this great crime, I might rest his case here; but let us follow the matter still further, and see the unsubstantial ground upon which this prosecution rests.

The State insists that he procured her presence at Ramsey's, to carry his meditated intentions into complete execution. We have shown that her presence at that place was the result of an argument between them, made long before. What was her condition when she arrived at Ramsey's? She was in poor health, complained of a cold, and pain in her; and, undoubtedly, in a sad condition; the night of her arrival about 10 o'clock, she was taken sick and vomited; there is no evidence to show that this defendant gave her anything that night, not even a cup of water. The theory of the State is that the arsenic given her in ginger on Wednesday night did not have the effect intended, because it was taken on a full stomach; the evidence shows that her stomach was entirely empty on that day by reason of much vomiting and purging the night before.

The poisoner does his work in secret; he does not do it openly, but under circumstances of concealment; the openness with which he gave her the ginger and molasses proves his freedom from guilt. He introduced his wife into the bedroom of Mrs. Ramsey on Wednesday night, to save her from the fumes of the coal gas then pervading his room. This was a manifestation of his love and regard for her. The ginger mixed in molasses and given to his wife was also given to Miss Smith. Was he not satisfied with one victim? This defendant frequently desired his wife to have a physician, even as late as Saturday, but she declined with something like impatience. Was there any effort on his part to conceal his operations in regard to her? No. Everything was done as in cases of ordinary sickness.

The vessels were carried from the room by others, and the glass in which the poison is said to have been given was left standing on the shelf so every one could see it. The charge is made that he drugged his wife with a powder which he alleged he got from Mr. Herr, when he never received any powder from that source. The proof is that he got those powders from Dr Quimby, in Herr's presence and at his suggestion. This charge, therefore, falls harmless at his feet. The State has searched this defendant's person, his trunks, his room, and everything connected with him, and yet without finding anything to compromise him in the least. Nothing to criminate him is found. The attentions of defendant to his wife under all the circumstances of her sickness were such as a kind, considerate, and loving husband would bestow. He went for buttermilk at her request, and although gone for a considerable length of time, his absence is accounted for by darkness, mud, &c.

He kneeled at her bedside, shed copious tears, called up Mr. and Mrs Ramsay, and was willing to send for a physician and her parents as soon as daylight appeared. There was no unnatural haste exhibited by him in reference to her burial. Every preparation to that end was respectful and considerate. The time was fixed by her parents, and then he sent for a minister to preach the funeral sermon. There is no evidence to show that he brought arsenic or procured it to be brought into the house. It was brought there at Mrs. Ramsay's suggestion to kill rats. It was placed in open view before him, and yet he did not resort to it to accomplish his purpose.

The argument of counsel that this defendant was meditating the death of his wife by giving out that he was afraid she would die soon, is not sustained by the evidence. She was in poor health, and suffered severely for months before her death. The defendant's declarations, therefore, as to his anticipated loss are borne out by the evidence as to her critical condition. The prisoner was driven away from his home by compulsion. He did not go voluntarily. He wished to stay and meet his accusers, but his friends, and circumstances over which he had no control, determined otherwise.

The sturdy oak sometimes yields to the storm; why not, then, the young sapling. All around were fierce denunciations of his guilt, and he could not remain in safety. When he was discovered in Virginia, he returned voluntarily with the officer who had him in charge to meet his accusers. Had this defendant staid here, in my judgment, no indictment would ever have been found against him.

The Court adjourned until 2 o'clock this afternoon. The crowd in attendance to-day is immense. Horses and wagons encumber the streets, and everything shows the intense interest which is abroad on this subject.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Court opened at 2 o'clock. The court-room, gallery, and every avenue leading to both, are densely crowded—crinoline preponderating.

Mr. Shipman resumes his argument—The State relies for a conviction of the prisoner, that he purchased arsenic of a Mr. Hict, at Easton. His testimony is unreliable. He gives no dates or other circumstances to corroborate his testimony. He made different statements before the Grand Jury, and is contradicted by Mr. Tellé and others. He utterly and entirely failed to identify the prisoner. Evidence of personal identity is most uncertain and unreliable. (Reads from Mills on circumstantial evidence.) He could have purchased arsenic in New-York, and no witness would have been produced to identify him here. There was arsenic in the house; why then did he go to Easton to buy it?

But it is said he talked to Mr. Herr of being suspected. He was suspected, hunted down, and pursued before these beyond all example.

These are the main facts, placed before you by the State, and upon them they rely to convict the prisoner. They will not bear the botchings of investigation. Ask yourselves, while I try to show that this female, tired of life, and wishing to escape the trials of this world, put an end to her own existence.

The State has not looked in this direction. Their eyes have been steadily fixed upon the prisoner to solve this problem. It is exceedingly difficult to distinguish between suicide and murder. [Reads medical authority.] Mrs. Harden was not a woman of buoyant hopes and expectations. She was a tearful and meditative almost unto death. She often spoke of a place in the quiet graveyard beside her little brother. She was of a desponding, melancholy disposition, and life had no charms for her. The idea that her husband was not true to her was constantly forced upon her mind, and death was kept prominently in view by her. She was in that condition when "trifles light as air are to the jealous confirmation strong as holy writ." She refuses to send for a physician, does not make known the cause of her troubles, but all the time remains melancholy and dejected.

All these show that she committed suicide. Why did she remain at Ramsey's all this time if she supposed her husband was poisoning her? She has never thrown out, by word or innuendo, that her husband had anything to do with her death. Her love for him was not strong enough to remain silent while he was poisoning out her life blood. When persons get an idea in their heads to commit suicide, they will carry out that purpose regardless of consequences. She had the means within her reach; she had the disposition, the motive, and she committed suicide. They have produced his statement made to Weymouth and Flint, and deny its truth. What is that statement? He means that his wife told him that she had taken arsenic, and made him swear that he would not divulge it.

Will you believe that he, so young, would not only murder his wife, but heap upon his soul as well, the fearful crime of perjury? You cannot believe it, gentlemen. If this disclosure had been made public as soon as he received it, he would not have been here to-day. He acted differently from what you or I would have done; but you willing to deposit five hundred dollars in the hands of any respectable party, to which amount the Doctor or his followers shall add the sum of fifty dollars, to abide the following result—I will allow the Doctor, either in person or by deputy, to visit both of my stores, at No. 3 Astor House, and Nos. 24 and 26 Fulton street (the reader will please to recollect those localities, because the matter is important), and select any bottle of port wine out of the many he will find there, bearing the label of the bottle of stuff examined at his recent lecture. The same shall then be sealed up and delivered to an expert of character for analysis; and if the said bottle be found to contain no alcohol, the doctor shall walk away with the whole of the money, and I will pay the expense of the examination. But if it shall be found, and the contents should indicate the presence of alcohol, then the $50 shall be handed over to the analyzer, for his trouble in the business, and the $500 shall be returned to me.

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BELVIDERE, N. J., Monday, April 30, 1860.

Court opened at 9 o'clock. The Court soon filled to suffocation. The ladies are out in force, and crinoline is seen fluttering in every direction. The prisoner looks better this morning than he did when Court adjourned on Saturday.

Jehiel G. Shipman, esq., resumed his argument. He said: I congratulate you that we meet this morning, after a peaceful day of rest, under such pleasant circumstances as now surround us. I have shown you that motive and malice lie at the very foundation of this matter, and without these are shown, the State's superstructure must fall to the ground a shapeless mass. I have shown you the reason why the defendant did not visit his father-in-law as often as he would have done under other circumstances. I will now show you a reason for his remaining away from his wife, and that is that her mother needed her services at home. Beside that, Mrs. Harden was engaged in making preparations for housekeeping, which occupied much of her time. Seventeen weeks is the time which elapsed from the time of their marriage to the time of her death, ten of which he spent in her society. The balance of time was taken up in attending to his large congregation and other necessary duties. He visited with her among his congregation, wrote to the members of his family to treat her with the utmost kindness and consideration. These attentions show his feelings toward her.

Mr. Angle's testimony in relation to this defendant's conversation about his wife is unworthy of serious consideration. I shall not detain you to attempt a refutation of such an absurd story. We have shown you a motive on his part for stating what occurred there differing from all the other witnesses who testified in relation to it. That motive was unrequited love on the part of this defendant's sister. From the 2d of September up to the time of her death, the evidence fails to disclose a single instance of unkindness on his part toward her; but it does show that all his acts, conduct, and declarations with regard to her were all that could be desired or expected from him. The State having failed to show a motive on his part to perpetrate this great crime, I might rest his case here; but let us follow the matter still further, and see the unsubstantial ground upon which this prosecution rests.

The State insists that he procured her presence at Ramsey's, to carry his meditated intentions into complete execution. We have shown that her presence at that place was the result of an argument between them, made long before. What was her condition when she arrived at Ramsey's? She was in poor health, complained of a cold, and pain in her; and, undoubtedly, in a sad condition; the night of her arrival about 10 o'clock, she was taken sick and vomited; there is no evidence to show that this defendant gave her anything that night, not even a cup of water. The theory of the State is that the arsenic given her in ginger on Wednesday night did not have the effect intended, because it was taken on a full stomach; the evidence shows that her stomach was entirely empty on that day by reason of much vomiting and purging the night before.

The poisoner does his work in secret; he does not do it openly, but under circumstances of concealment; the openness with which he gave her the ginger and molasses proves his freedom from guilt. He introduced his wife into the bedroom of Mrs. Ramsey on Wednesday night, to save her from the fumes of the coal gas then pervading his room. This was a manifestation of his love and regard for her. The ginger mixed in molasses and given to his wife was also given to Miss Smith. Was he not satisfied with one victim? This defendant frequently desired his wife to have a physician, even as late as Saturday, but she declined with something like impatience. Was there any effort on his part to conceal his operations in regard to her? No. Everything was done as in cases of ordinary sickness.

The vessels were carried from the room by others, and the glass in which the poison is said to have been given was left standing on the shelf so every one could see it. The charge is made that he drugged his wife with a powder which he alleged he got from Mr. Herr, when he never received any powder from that source. The proof is that he got those powders from Dr Quimby, in Herr's presence and at his suggestion. This charge, therefore, falls harmless at his feet. The State has searched this defendant's person, his trunks, his room, and everything connected with him, and yet without finding anything to compromise him in the least. Nothing to criminate him is found. The attentions of defendant to his wife under all the circumstances of her sickness were such as a kind, considerate, and loving husband would bestow. He went for buttermilk at her request, and although gone for a considerable length of time, his absence is accounted for by darkness, mud, &c.

He kneeled at her bedside, shed copious tears, called up Mr. and Mrs Ramsay, and was willing to send for a physician and her parents as soon as daylight appeared. There was no unnatural haste exhibited by him in reference to her burial. Every preparation to that end was respectful and considerate. The time was fixed by her parents, and then he sent for a minister to preach the funeral sermon. There is no evidence to show that he brought arsenic or procured it to be brought into the house. It was brought there at Mrs. Ramsay's suggestion to kill rats. It was placed in open view before him, and yet he did not resort to it to accomplish his purpose.

The argument of counsel that this defendant was meditating the death of his wife by giving out that he was afraid she would die soon, is not sustained by the evidence. She was in poor health, and suffered severely for months before her death. The defendant's declarations, therefore, as to his anticipated loss are borne out by the evidence as to her critical condition. The prisoner was driven away from his home by compulsion. He did not go voluntarily. He wished to stay and meet his accusers, but his friends, and circumstances over which he had no control, determined otherwise.

The sturdy oak sometimes yields to the storm; why not, then, the young sapling. All around were fierce denunciations of his guilt, and he could not remain in safety. When he was discovered in Virginia, he returned voluntarily with the officer who had him in charge to meet his accusers. Had this defendant staid here, in my judgment, no indictment would ever have been found against him.

The Court adjourned until 2 o'clock this afternoon. The crowd in attendance to-day is immense. Horses and wagons encumber the streets, and everything shows the intense interest which is abroad on this subject.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Court opened at 2 o'clock. The court-room, gallery, and every avenue leading to both, are densely crowded—crinoline preponderating.

Mr. Shipman resumes his argument—The State relies for a conviction of the prisoner, that he purchased arsenic of a Mr. Hict, at Easton. His testimony is unreliable. He gives no dates or other circumstances to corroborate his testimony. He made different statements before the Grand Jury, and is contradicted by Mr. Tellé and others. He utterly and entirely failed to identify the prisoner. Evidence of personal identity is most uncertain and unreliable. (Reads from Mills on circumstantial evidence.) He could have purchased arsenic in New-York, and no witness would have been produced to identify him here. There was arsenic in the house; why then did he go to Easton to buy it?

But it is said he talked to Mr. Herr of being suspected. He was suspected, hunted down, and pursued before these beyond all example.

These are the main facts, placed before you by the State, and upon them they rely to convict the prisoner. They will not bear the botchings of investigation. Ask yourselves, while I try to show that this female, tired of life, and wishing to escape the trials of this world, put an end to her own existence.

The State has not looked in this direction. Their eyes have been steadily fixed upon the prisoner to solve this problem. It is exceedingly difficult to distinguish between suicide and murder. [Reads medical authority.] Mrs. Harden was not a woman of buoyant hopes and expectations. She was a tearful and meditative almost unto death. She often spoke of a place in the quiet graveyard beside her little brother. She was of a desponding, melancholy disposition, and life had no charms for her. The idea that her husband was not true to her was constantly forced upon her mind, and death was kept prominently in view by her. She was in that condition when "trifles light as air are to the jealous confirmation strong as holy writ." She refuses to send for a physician, does not make known the cause of her troubles, but all the time remains melancholy and dejected.

All these show that she committed suicide. Why did she remain at Ramsey's all this time if she supposed her husband was poisoning her? She has never thrown out, by word or innuendo, that her husband had anything to do with her death. Her love for him was not strong enough to remain silent while he was poisoning out her life blood. When persons get an idea in their heads to commit suicide, they will carry out that purpose regardless of consequences. She had the means within her reach; she had the disposition, the motive, and she committed suicide. They have produced his statement made to Weymouth and Flint, and deny its truth. What is that statement? He means that his wife told him that she had taken arsenic, and made him swear that he would not divulge it.

Will you believe that he, so young, would not only murder his wife, but heap upon his soul as well, the fearful crime of perjury? You cannot believe it, gentlemen. If this disclosure had been made public as soon as he received it, he would not have been here to-day. He acted differently from what you or I would have done; but you willing to deposit five hundred dollars in the hands of any respectable party, to which amount the Doctor or his followers shall add the sum of fifty dollars, to abide the following result—I will allow the Doctor, either in person or by deputy, to visit both of my stores, at No. 3 Astor House, and Nos. 24 and 26 Fulton street (the reader will please to recollect those localities, because the matter is important), and select any bottle of port wine out of the many he will find there, bearing the label of the bottle of stuff examined at his recent lecture. The same shall then be sealed up and delivered to an expert of character for analysis; and if the said bottle be found to contain no alcohol, the doctor shall walk away with the whole of the money, and I will pay the expense of the examination. But if it shall be found, and the contents should indicate the presence of alcohol, then the $50 shall be handed over to the analyzer, for his trouble in the business, and the $500 shall be returned to me.

In conclusion, I cannot help thinking that this Doctor Cox is one of those birds that the proverb tells us of, which are given to befouling their own nests. He declares that he knows thirty of the best citizens of Cincinnati, who are in the habit of taking from twelve to twenty alcoholic drinks in a morning. Really, if the best men of Cincinnati be such inveterate drunkards, of what character must the worst be composed! If the Doctor's statement were not a measureless falsehood, which it doubtless must be, the Queen City of the West would soon become as notorious for its drunkards as it is already celebrated for its swine. A. A. SAMANOS,

No. 3 Astor House, and Nos. 24 and 26 Fulton street.
*April 1, 1860.*

[In our report of the meeting to which Mr. Samanos alludes, we omitted to say that Dr. Marsh stated that he had procured these bottles from Mr. Samanos's store, and that they had not been opened until the necks were knocked off before us that evening. The test which Mr. Samanos proposes would be very unsatisfactory to the fanatics to whom he refers; for what could be easier, they will ask, than for a man to make sure that every bottle of a hundred in his store contained some alcohol of some kind. But if Mr. Samanos will extend his offer to any liquors which may be purchased at his stores by persons whose character he shall not dare to question, and make the test depend upon their purity, to be determined by any chemist of acknowledged ability, we presume that it will be accepted.
*Ed. Tribune.*]

GENERAL LAMORICIERE.—The following is the text of the order of the day issued by Gen. de Lamoricière:

ORDER OF THE DAY. ROME, April 9, 1860.

SOLDIERS: Our Holy Father the Pope, Pius IX., having deigned to call me to defend his ignored and threatened rights, I have not hesitated for a moment to resume my sword.

At the sound of the venerable voice that not long ago proclaimed from the summit of the Vatican to the world the dangers beserting the patrimony of St. Peter, Catholics were moved, and their emotion spread rapidly from one end of the earth to the other. In fact, Christianity is not alone the religion