Defective Nutrition.

From The Scalpel.

"Air is the first and last want of our animal life;
Our first sigh and last gasp attest its power."

Man is born with a certain amount of life-force, or capacity to live; this he inherits from one or both of his parents, or from their parents. It often shows itself in early youth or manhood to be of a higher or lower type than that of either parent, when infancy gives no hint of its future degree. It will be found, however, that the bodily and mental condition of the mother during gestation has much to do with the bodily condition and constitutional or life-force of the child she brings forth. The size and beauty of an infant at birth is a good criterion of its intra uterine condition. The organic law continues its control while the mother is nourishing it with her blood, but the moment it is born, an entirely new and precarious condition surrounds it; all depends upon the humanity and intellect of its attendants. Its clothing, its food, its mental condition, every moment rests upon the intelligence of its mother; on her alone depends its existence, and, in a great degree, its constitution or life force.

The numerous articles on the organic laws of our existence, on gestation, nursing and infantile diseases, scrofula and marriage, scattered throughout the eleven volumes of this journal, forbid us to amplify on those subjects in this article; what we design at present is to show the absurdity of medical treatment in scrofulous diseases, and the necessity of attending to the great organic laws, for those laboring under a defect in the original constitution, or disease ingrafted on the young, by defective nutrition.

The impossibility of treating effectively tubercular or scrofulous affections of the bones, diseases of the hip and knee joints, abscesses and curvature of the spine, and delay in the establishment of the menstrual functions, without pure air and great increase in the quantity of food consumed, is now thoroughly understood by all intelligent people.

Medicine can never add material to the body. It cannot heal an ulcer in the lungs or spine; it cannot affect the absorption of the tubercles which cause it; it cannot straighten a curved spine or leg, or give blood to the feeble girl; nor can the most perfect mechanism impart natural strength or tone to the muscles that support the spine or move the limb. Medicines are generally inert, and too often injurious; they destroy appetite and digestion, which is the source of strength. Mechanical appliances are only useful auxiliaries to take off the weight from the diseased part, and to aid the effect of a surgical operation, or, what is far better, to prevent its necessity.

There is no true tonic but pure air; there is no material of repair but blood. In all diseases originating in a low condition of the vital force, more air must be breathed, that more food may be consumed, or the red blood that makes and gives tone to the muscles that support the spine will not be supplied, the scrofulous tubercle will not be absorbed, nor will the ulcer heal.

All the food that we eat, however varied, whether animal or vegetable, is changed by the stomach and the first division of the intestine into one substance—ALBUMEN; and yet albumen is the basis of scrofula and tubercular consumption, and the chief cause of spinal ulceration and ulceration of the joints.

A few hours after each meal, all the food consumed is found in the upper intestine, just below the stomach, in the form of a liquid milky substance called chyme; it spreads over the surface of this intestine which is covered by a vast number of open-mouthed little vessels called lacteals, because they appear as though filled with milk: these all concentrate in one small vessel that goes up through the chest, behind the lungs, to the base and on the left side of the neck; here this single vessel, no thicker than a crow-quill, and carrying every particle of food that we eat in the form of liquid albumen or white blood, now called chyle, as yet unmixed with air, enters directly into the angle formed by the great jugular vein of the left side of the neck, and the principle vein of the left arm: these two veins unite, and the chyle thus mingled with the great mass of red blood returning from the body, goes directly into the heart, whence at least two ounces of it is forced into the lungs at every beat of the right cavity of that great hollow muscle, and mingled with the life-giving oxygen. In health, when breathing regularly, the heart contracts and fills the lungs four times to each respiration.

Now the reader will observe that it is only when this blood, thus mingled—white or new blood—as yet containing no oxygen, and old and impure purple blood, continually brought back from the body, where it has been performing all its wonderful functions of growth and repair—it is only when this mixed blood and chyle receives *all the air it requires*, that it can acquire and preserve its healthful red color. In consumptive persons, portions of unassimilated chyle or albumen—*i. e.*, albumen not properly mixed with air, are deposited in the tissues of the lungs, which are of course formed and nourished by blood, like all the rest of the body; these portions of albumen are like small masses of cheese; they have neither blood-vessels nor nerves, and will in time produce irritation and ulceration like a splinter in the flesh. These tubercular masses are also often deposited in the vertebra of the spinal column, sometimes in the glands of the neck, in the belly and brain, and in the ends of the large bones of the thigh, causing "King's Evil," consumption of the bowels, and tubercles on the membranes of the brain, and white swelling of the joints: all these diseases are utterly incurable by medicine; they produce either death or deformity, or loss of the limb.

Had the mixed blood received all the air it required, it would have continued the great round or circuit of the heart and blood-vessels, and been used to form all the healthy tissues in the lungs, neck, bones, brain and belly; no tubercle would have been deposited in any of them. The reader will here please carefully to observe the remarkable fact, that this wonderful little vessel, the chyle-duct, enters at an angle formed by two veins which go directly into the heart—the heart is the great engine that supplies the lungs—and not into the angle of two arteries, which vessels carry the pure or aerated blood *out* from the heart to perform its great duties of reproduction and repair all over the body: *the albumen must first go through the lungs.*

Only see, reader, what a startling proof we derive of the cause of tubercular diseases from the domestic animals; cows in confinement and fed upon poor and watery food, cats, dogs, confined pigeons, monkeys and parrots, often die of tubercular or scrofulous consumption of the lungs and bowels; wild ones when not crammed some to prevent free exercise and food—never. There is no such thing as tubercle ever found in the bodies of wild birds that are used for food. Their temperature is from four to six degrees hotter than the human body (they fly rapidly and they eat enormously of stimulating grains and animal food), and from ten to twenty above that of a feeble, pale girl! We always say, when speaking of such an one, "she is lymphatic;" the lymph (chyle) or albumen, predominates; she has cold hands and feet; eats little, and breathes rapidly with only a portion of her lungs.

City life fosters scrofulous complaints; in all classes of society, where large sleeping apartments, cheerful amusements and highly nutritious food cannot be constantly enjoyed, if scrofula be not born with the child and inherited either from parents or grandparents, or if it be not developed by a vicious system of education, the children will be found to enjoy a good prospect for life. It is to the melancholy emulation of our middle and lower classes of the vices of city society, and the hot-bed forcing of the female mind in our small villages and country towns, to secure the imaginary luxuries desirable from wealthy city alliances, that one-half the scrofulous affections are due.

Scrofula may be concealed and lived down; it is often done by the brother who is jostled and perhaps kicked about the world, while the sister dies—suffocated and starved by unhealthy blood at home. The precocious education of the passions by our vicious system of education, parental aspirations for premature marriages, the confined atmosphere of the chamber and school-room, late hours and badly compounded food taken at improper hours—witness that deadly institution the mid-day lunch of cake and sweet meats—insufficient clothing to protect the half-blood nourished body—thin shoes—these are the causes of the terrible frequency of consumption and spinal complaints, in short of the "Early Decay of the American Women."—[See No. 6, Scalpel.]

There is too much free or unassimilated albumen; the young girl does not breathe slowly, deeply enough—she breathes only with the top of her lungs—and here she is never sufficiently clothed. This is the place where congestion and tubercle almost always occurs. Here, an atmospheric injury is inflicted, and tubercle is deposited. In the spine or knee, some mechanical injury—as a fall from inattention of a careless nurse, or from the shocking and dangerous swing, perhaps a blow from a playmate—causes congestion and slow ulceration, and we often trace the origin of the disease to a mechanical cause; but always in such cases, the blood is starved of its healthful red particles that only can be produced by enough air and food to keep it moving and make all parts of the body alike strong.

There is a very fatal error in regard to exercise. It can never benefit when carried to the fatigue point in any young person. The laboring person endures it, but for the most part he dies in middle life and of congestive complaints; the young girl or school boy of healthy stock outgrows it; but the feeble and the precocious in brain and body, die of convulsions or tubercle, or dropsy of the head. No one can tell precisely when latent tubercle in the lungs or joints will ulcerate, or when the blood-vessels of the brain will give way, and convulsions and death in a child will occur; they will appear as soon as the blood is poor enough. Poor blood makes weak or porous blood-vessels.

The latter disease is as fatal as scrofula or tubercle; for it is a constant attendant on defective nutrition of the blood-vessels of children's brains; from want of healthful contractility in their tissue, they allow the albuminous or white blood to percolate through their sides and oppress the brain, producing convulsions as in teething; anything that excites the brain may by over-action produce this result, whether irritation of the temper, or a blow or fall. Mr. Beecher, in one of his exquisite sketches, has given an admirable idea of the effect on the disposition of a blow from a brutal teacher on the head, conventionally called boxing the ears; thousands of children have been thus killed. Who has not known fright to produce convulsions in a child? We have seen a boy violently convulsed and distinct squinting produced under the lash of a brutal schoolmaster, and he ended his days in a mad house. Most of our school discipline is debasing or murderous. The foul atmosphere of the school-room irritates the nerves of both teacher and scholar.

We may judge of the approach of tubercle in this way: The child or young girl is exhausted after the walk; they say they are tired, and lie down perhaps on the floor; then they say the hip, some part of the spine, or the knee "hurts them."

Flushing of the face, short breath and delayed menstruation, is evidence of starvation of red blood: tubercle threatens.

A child, or young girl or boy thus affected, should have their entire course of life changed; medicine can do no possible good. If you do not give more rest and less study, and place them under such circumstances that all the vital and organic forces can be raised, they will soon break somewhere.

Tubercles are not organized; they have neither nerves nor blood-vessels; they form no part of the *living* body; as soon as the vital force of the young person sinks to a point low enough, they act precisely like a splinter in the flesh; they produce ulceration of the lung or bone, and are thus coughed up by making their way into the wind-pipe, or ulcerating through the vertebra or the joints. In this struggle, fever and night sweats reduce the body and life is lost, or amputation or deformity ensues, and crippled nature shows what she might have done with such aid as she demands. Air and food produce heat; life is warm, death is cold. The seed germinates by sunlight, warmth, air and moisture; then, if supplied with the necessary material elements, it selects its food, lives and becomes a healthy plant: it produces its fruit, pays its contingent to the earth in the fall of the leaf, and sleeps till the life-giving sun again asserts its power, and awakens the bud or the seed to its new round of life. Air is the first and last want of our bodies. Our first cry and last gasp attest its power. The lungs are the two fire places of the system; air is the fuel; the fire smolders in the air-tight stove till the valve is raised, when it bursts into flame: air, food, sleep and the cheerful emotions, are the only restoratives to exhausted nerves and blood-vessels.

THE OSBON COURT-MARTIAL.

The Evidence.

The trial of Mr. Osbon, Naval Reporter, was resumed on Friday. Brig.-Gen. Warren presided. Major Bolles, Judge-Advocate, read the indorsement of the Judge-Advocate on the papers sent to the War Department. The accused objected to this as not being evidence. The Judge-Advocate held that it was for the Court to consider.

Judge Holt in his indorsement said that a man must be held to intend all the natural and legitimate consequences of his act. The deposition of Mr. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was read. He deposed as follows:

The orders to Rear Admiral Porter to attack Fort Fisher were confidential and were issued verbally. The Secretary and Assistant-Secretary of the Navy, the chief clerk and the confidential clerk, and the Commander of the Expedition—these are believed to be the only persons informed of the information. Unusual care of the request of Gen. Grant was exercised in keeping the destination secret.

No authority was ever given by the Department to make public any information relative to that Expedition. After the Expedition sailed, several papers published an accurate statement of the force, plan and destination, and this account was republished in the Richmond papers several days previous to the actual attack.

The Northern accounts were published on Monday and Tuesday and republished in Richmond on the Thursday following.

The Expedition sailed Dec. 13, 1864. The attack was made Dec. 24, 1864.

There was some correspondence of Mr. Osbon received at the War Department. The newspaper editors may or may not be loyal.

The Judge-Advocate having put in all the evidence upon the facts of the prosecution, and announced that the case for the Government was closed, Gen. Pratt, counsel for the accused, moved that the case be dismissed for the following reasons:

First: It is not charged or proven that the accused intended to give intelligence to the enemy.

Second: It is not proved that said intelligence reached the enemy.

Third: It is not proved that the news reached the enemy. It is proved that news was furnished to none but loyal citizens.

Fourth: That it is not proved that this was the first intelligence furnished to or published by any papers.

Fifth: It is proved that before or simultaneously with the publication of the letter of Osbon the same information, received from other sources, was published in *The Baltimore American.*

Sixth: That it has been the custom during the war for correspondents to send such information as they could get and leave the responsibility of publication to the discretion and responsibility of the editors.

Seventh: That it is proved the information alleged to have been given the enemy was a common topic of conversation in the North before its publication, and this upon the part of Government officials, so that it was no secret.

Eighth: It is not proved that accused caused any thing to be published.

The motion was overruled, and the Court adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow.

County Volunteer Committee.

HARD WORK IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION—THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK TO BE REIMBURSED FOR MONEYS ADVANCED TO THE STATE.

The Park Barracks which the Volunteer Committee used for so long a time for volunteering purposes having been sold and removed, Supervisor Blunt, the Chairman, has changed his scene of labors to No. 73 Duane-st., where the Committee are daily engaged in the work of preparing the necessary papers with a view to reimbursing the County of New-York all the moneys which have been advanced the State by the county for volunteering purposes.

Thus far the Committee have received $150,000 of the bonds of the State, bearing seven per cent interest, on account of the indebtedness of the State to this county for the purpose before named, and vouchers to the amount of over $450,000 more have been prepared by Supervisor Blunt, and which will at once be forwarded to the authorities of the State.

These amounts are to be applied for the repayment of moneys advanced to the State on account of recruiting.

We have been informed that the whole amount advanced by New-York County, which is about $3,000,000, will be returned, through the energies of the Volunteer Committee, so soon as the necessary vouchers are made out. The record of the Committee of this county, in thus closing up their business, will contrast very favorably with that of other counties.

When this entire work shall have been completed, the Committee in all probability will direct their attention to the cases of such of our citizens who have obtained substitutes under the last call of our lamented President for 300,000 men.

New-York University.

CLASS DAY EXERCISES.

In almost every college the exercises of this day are considered of more interest than those of any other. They even at present supersede commencement day. It is of much more interest to the students who are about graduating, for it is the last day on which they are together as a class. The period intervening between it and commencement is taken by some to go a great distance, and do not return upon their graduating.

The exercises of Class-Day in the University of New-York were held Thursday at the University buildings corner of University-place and Waverly-place.

The class of 1865, which is the class about to graduate, has about 20 members, all of whom were present. Mr. DAVID HOPKINS was the presiding officer. The exercises commenced at 9½ a. m. by the class singing their parting song. They then proceeded to plant the class ivy at the south-western corner of the College buildings. Above the spot where it was planted were carved in the stone the words—Class of '65. The address at the planting was made by Mr. T. Burnett. The ivy was planted by the president of the class. The song written for the occasion was then sung, when the class adjourned till 12 o'clock, at which time they started for Staten Island to perform a mock burial of one of the studies of the past year, the one considered most onerous, Baird's Lectures, were thought by the class to be deserving of this cruel fate. All the usual ceremonies and some others were performed at this funeral and burial. The funeral oration was delivered by Mr. J. S. ISAACS. After this most solemn exercise the students betook themselves to that lighter duty, namely smoking the "pipe of peace." This is a very large pipe made expressly for the occasion, and large enough for all to use. This is handed around to all members of the class, who, having laid aside all conscientious scruples, regale themselves by indulging in a few whiffs.

These exercises being finished the class return to New-York and repair to some private rooms, there to partake of the luxuries of the season in the shape of a good dinner. Within we cannot follow them for this is a secret conclave.

The prophet of the class opens the book of fate to his fellow class-mates, and toasts, speeches, etc., follow. But not till the early dawn do they break up. It is thus that a class, after having been walking together through the rough and rugged path which leads to the temple of wisdom for four long years, separate, each to his calling for life. Many meet again at commencement, but seldom all.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD.—With the issue of this paper for the present week, Mr. Oliver Johnson retires from the editorship, and it is announced that Mr. Parker Pillsbury will be the new editor.

REBEL PERSONAL.—Sterling Price and Gen. Hindman are in Texas. Admiral Semmes and Capt. Dunnington are seeking passage to some "sequestered" island in the Pacific or some other ocean. Gen. Johnston is going to Florida, and Gov. Magrath of South Carolina was being followed, at last accounts, by a smart squad of Union Cavalry.

CITY ITEMS.

MILITARY PARADES.—The several city regiments are making arrangements for their annual Spring field days. It is not improbable that there may be a general encampment during the coming Summer.

PAROLED REBELS IN TOWN.—Many persons in faded and dingy gray uniforms are seen about the streets, the same being paroled Rebel prisoners who are now thrown upon their own resources, many of them waiting the opportunity to be transported South, free passage being furnished to all who desire it.

THE OSBON TRIAL.—We understand that the trial of the Osbon case has already cost the Government about $60,000.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSELS.—The brig Dragoon and bark Voltigeur were sold on Friday at Pier No. 12, by order of Gen. Van Vleit, the Quartermaster's Department having no further use for them. The vessels were sold for $7,500 and $8,000, and were bought by Mr. Secor and Messrs. J. C. Ward & Co.

HOW A WATCH WAS STOLEN, AND THE MEANS TAKEN TO RECOVER IT.—On Thursday afternoon last, while Mr. George A. Sweet of No. 363 Broadway was riding down that thoroughfare in a stage, and when at the corner of Fulton-st., he missed his gold watch. Turning to a man who stood beside him, he accused him of the theft, and seized him; but the stranger broke away, and ran down Fulton-st. After a short race, he was arrested by Officer Ferguson of the Second Precinct. Mr. Sweet was notified to call at the Station-House in the morning, and accompany the officer and prisoner to the Tombs Police Court. The prisoner gave the name of Charles Williams, but he was recognized by the police as Wesley Allen, a noted thief. On the way to Court the next morning the prisoner told Mr. Sweet that he did not take the watch, but that he recognized two thieves in the stage with whom he had formerly operated, and that they had probably taken it, and if he were allowed to go to a certain place in Broome-st. he could recover the stolen property. On the strength of these representations Mr. Sweet and the officer agreed to go with him, and when the case was called on by Justice Hogan he was given to understand that the prisoner was not yet in Court. In the meantime the party proceeded to Broome-st., but without accomplishing anything, and they returned to the Tombs, where they met a man who represented himself to be an Alderman, and after a short conversation with the prisoner in a low tone, declared to Mr. Sweet that he believed him innocent, and that to protect him he would become responsible for the sum of $100, if he would agree not to prosecute the case. The prisoner then declared that he was certain he could find the watch if allowed to go to Prince-st., and the party, including the Alderman, went to the locality indicated. After visiting several buildings without success, the party returned to the street, and there a stranger was introduced to Mr. Sweet, who informed him that the prisoner did not steal the watch, but, that a man in his employ did, and that in the excitement prevailing at the time it was dropped and lost. He added, however, that he did not wish to see Mr. Sweet suffer any loss, and he therefore tendered him $100 as indemnity, which the latter accepted, and went to his place of business. The prisoner was then taken to the court by Officer Ferguson for the purpose of being discharged from custody; but Justice Hogan was not satisfied with the appearance of the case, and sent for Mr. Sweet. A little close questioning from the Magistrate revealed the foregoing facts, and Allen was then locked up to wait an examination to-day. The Alderman who figures so mysteriously in the case is understood to represent one of the districts on the west side of the city. His name does not appear in the affidavit of Mr. Sweet, but will probably come out in the examination which takes place to-day.

A CATHOLIC JUBILEE.—The jubilee ordered by the Pope commenced on Sunday last, and will continue till June 15. Among the duties enjoined upon good Catholics are those of a devout confession, almsgiving and attendance upon the exercises of the Church; and those who thus participate in the jubilee in the manner indicated, are granted remission of sins, according to the decrees of the Catholic Church.

CONTRACTS IN THE STREET DEPARTMENT.—Pursuant to public notice the Street Commissioner yesterday opened proposals and awarded contracts for the following jobs:

Rebuilding Pier No. 8 East River—$7,890; contract awarded to William H. Adams; time 20 days. Rebuilding bulkhead west line of Pier No. 3 East River—$1,740; contract awarded to George White; time 30 days. Rebuilding outer portion Pier No. 22 East River—$3,937; contract awarded to George White; time 40 days. Rebuilding Pier No. 14 and bulkhead Piers Nos. 15 and 16 North River—$9,749; contract awarded to W. H. Adams—time 60 days. Rebuilding outer portion Pier No. 37 North River—$6,296; contract awarded to Geo. White; time 60 days. Rebuilding bulkhead between Piers Nos. 45 and 46 North River—$1,729; contract awarded to G. White; time 30 days. Rebuilding Pier No. 47 North River—$3,000; contract awarded to A. M. Underhill; time 60 days. Building gridiron on outer end of Pier No. 51 North River—$2,450; contract awarded to J. M. Beiser; time 30 days.

ARREST OF A BURGLAR.—Late on Thursday night the clothing store of Kahn & Adler, No. 125 Columbia-st., was entered by forcing open a rear window, and goods to the amount of $150 stolen. Not long after, officer Wood of the Tenth Precinct, saw a man going through Rivington-st., having a bundle under his arm and accompanied by a boy. He followed them to the corner of the Bowery and Grand-st., and there arrested the man; the boy escaped. On reaching the door of the Station-House the prisoner threw down the bundle he was carrying and fled up Ludlow-st. He was soon recaptured and taken into the Station-House, where he gave the name of James Savage. The bundle he carried was found to be a roll of cloth, and in addition he had on two extra pairs of pantaloons and three vests, all of which were recognized as a portion of the goods stolen. He was committed by Justice Shandley.

CHARGED WITH LARCENY.—Officer Leavy Craft of the Tombs Police Court, yesterday arrested Jacob Levy on the complaint of Caroline Kerne of No. 82 Mercer-st. She states that on Thursday last the prisoner stole from her a box, containing $1,000, and a watch and chain valued at $75. In the possession of the prisoner was found $1,325. He states that the money was given him by the woman on condition that he married her, and that the money was placed in Bank in his name, and that he drew it. Justice Hogan committed him for examination.

DISPOSED OF OTHER PEOPLE'S CLOTHING.—Officer Waterman of the 15th Precinct yesterday arrested Mary Ann Hanfent on the complaint of Laura Howard of No. 10 Nelson-place. Some weeks since the prisoner obtained from the complainant several silk dresses and other articles of the value of $210, on the pretence of cleaning them. Instead of doing so she pawned them at shop of Mrs. Lanagan, at the corner of Third-ave. and Fifteenth-st. Several other inmates of the house made similar complaint against the prisoner. Justice Dodge committed her.

NEW-YORK AND HUDSON.—The steamer Bridgeport has been added to the line running to Hudson, and with the Traveller, forms a daily line, connecting there with the Hudson and Berkshire, and Western Railroads. She leaves the foot of Harrison-st., N. R., every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 p. m.

[Advertisement.]
MUSKETO NETS.
PATENT PORTABLE CANOPIES.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 309 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
TURKISH BATHS, NO. 13 LAIGHT-ST., NEW-YORK, OPPOSITE No. 305 CANAL-ST.
HOURS—Gentlemen, 6 to 8 a. m. and 3 to 9 p. m.; Ladies, 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. (Closed on Sunday.) THE GREATEST OF LUXURIES. Try one.
For a most interesting and graphic account of the TURKISH BATH, send for Prof. ERASMUS WILSON'S Work, entitled "TURKISH OR EASTERN BATH," republished by MILLER, WOOD & Co., No 13 Laight-st., N. Y. 72 pp. Price 25 cents.

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For Stores, Dwelling or Skylights.
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HOUSE'S ELECTRO-MAGNETIC BATHS, No. 13 Laight-st., New-York, opposite No. 305 Canal-st., for the cure of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, &c., and the elimination of Mercurial, Lead and other poisons from the blood. Send for circular.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 19.—Before Justice SUTHERLAND.

DECISIONS.

Beamish, receiver, agt. William Ullner et al.—Motion for receiver denied, without costs to either party.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 19.—Before Justice CARVIN.

Samuel Stiles agt. Morley J. Danforth et al., George F. Chester agt. Henry W. Barton et al., John H. Raymond agt. George R. Hazewell, Theodore E. B. De Groot agt. Fulton Fire Insurance Company, James N. Gifford agt. Samuel Smith et al., N. W. Ludwick agt. W. G. Ford et al.—orders granted. William Mayler agt. Thomas Halstead, Patrick Murphy agt. Patrick M. Temple—orders of discontinuance granted.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—MAY 19.—Before Judge DALY.

RIOT CLAIM.

Mary Ann Pinkerton, Trustee, agt. The Mayor, &c.—This was a claim for $9,765 for injuries to Nos. 425 and 427 Grand-st. and the destruction of No. 429 Grand-st by fire during the riots of last July. Of this claim, $700 was for rent lost to the plaintiff through the fire; but this sum the Judge decided could not be recovered under the statute, it being consequential and not immediate damage. The Court reserved its decision on the remainder of the claim.

SURROGATE'S COURT—MAY 19.—Before Surrogate TOOKER.

WILLS PROVED.

During the past week the Surrogate has admitted the wills of the following-named persons to probate:

James Fulton, William H. Gilson, John Doeser, Ellen Ruggles, and William C. Haggerty.

None of these wills contain any provisions of public importance.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—MAY 19.—Before Recorder HOFFMAN.

Peter Riley and Bernard Reynolds, assault with dangerous weapons, State Prison three years.

James O'Brien plead guilty of petty larceny, remanded.

Henry H. Wood pleaded guilty of obtaining goods under false pretenses, remanded.

William Hennessy pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree, remanded.

Jacob Bakr, grand larceny, State prison 2 years.

William Bell, attempted grand larceny, City Prison 4 months.

Robert Randall, attempted grand larceny, State Prison one year.

William Bush, assault and battery, City Prison 60 days.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

For Great Britain and the Continent, by steamer America, Saturday, May 20	10½ a. m.
For Nassau, by steamer Cordes, Saturday, May 20	10 a. m.
For Havana, by steamer Havana, Saturday, May 20	10½ a. m.
For Europe, by steamer Etna, Thursday, May 18	1½ p. m.
For Ireland, by steamer Etna, Saturday, May 20	10½ a. m.
For Nicaragua, by steamer Golden Rule, Saturday, May 20	10½ a. m.
For Denver City, Colorado, Great Salt Lake, Utah, and Placerville, California, daily, (Sundays excepted), by Overland route	4½ p. m.
North Mail (via Hudson River R. R.) through Mail and for Peekskill and Hudson	3½ p. m.
North Mail (via Way Mail (except Peekskill and Hudson)	2 p. m.
East Mail (via New Haven R. R.)	6 p. m.
East Mail (New Haven Way)	6 p. m.
East Mail (via Newport and Fall River)	3 p. m.
South Mail	1 p. m.
Erie Railroad Mail	4½ p. m.
Erie Railroad Mail (Way)	3 p. m.
New-York Central Railroad Mail	2 p. m.
Long Island Mail	9 a. m.
Long Island Mail (to Mineola, Hempstead, Jamaica, and Syosset)	2½ p. m.
Harlem Railroad Mail	3½ p. m.
New Jersey Central Mail	3 p. m.
Morris and Essex Mail	3 p. m.
Northern Railroad of N. J., Mail	2½ p. m.
Brooklyn Mail	2 p. m.
Astor's Mail	3½ p. m.
Hoboken Mail	1½ p. m.
Staten Island Mail	2 p. m.
Freehold and Keyport Mail	1½ p. m.
Canada (East) Mail, except on Friday	3½ p. m.
Canada (West) Mail	3½ p. m.
Canada (East) (on Fridays)	6 p. m.

Travelers' Guide.

To Albany, by Hudson R. R., from 30th-st. Depot, 7½ and 11½ a. m., and 2½*, 6, and 10½ p. m. Sundays from 30th-st. 6 p. m. City cars run between Chambers and 30th-st. stations.

To Albany and Troy, by Harlem R. R., 26th-st., 4th-ave., 11 a. m. and 5 p. m.

To Albany, landing at principal places on the Hudson, by steamer C. Vibbard, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from foot of Dushouise-st., 7 a. m., landing at Tarrytown 7 a. m.

To Baltimore, by the New-Jersey R. R., foot of Courtlandt-st., 8 and 11½ a. m., 7 p. m., and 12 midnight. Sundays 7:10 a. m.

To Boston, by New-London line, Pier 20 N. R., Norwich Line, Pier 20 N. R., Neptune line, Pier 27 N. R., and Stonington line, Pier 18 N. R., daily (Sundays excepted) 5 p. m.

To Boston, by New-Haven R. R., via Springfield, 27th-st. and Chelsea 8 a. m. and 8 p. m.

To Boston, by New-Haven R. R., 27th-st. and 4th-av., via Shore Line, 12½ and 8 p. m. Sundays 5 p. m.

To Bridgeport, by steamer Stamford, foot of Catharine-st. 3:30 p. m.

To Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Saltmarsh and West, by New Railroad, foot of Chambers-st., 7 and 10 a. m. and 6 p. m.

To Cleveland, O., by Atlantic and Great Western R.R., via Erie Railway, foot of Chambers-st., connecting with Express for all principal cities in the West, 7 a. m. 6 p. m.

To Greenport, 8 a. m. (makes Saturday 2 p. m.), by Yankee, Jerry Cunningham, Long Island, by L. I. Railroad, from Jackson-st. ferry, foot of 23d-st. 5 p. m. and 3 p. m.

To Hartford, Connecticut Valley, by steamer Bridgeport, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Harrison-st., North River 5 p. m.

For Hudson, Catskill and Albany, by steamer Traveler, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, foot of Harrison-st., North River 5 p. m.

To New-Bern, Pamlicoville, Roanoke and Kingston, leave at Cooper's Dock, West Point and Milton, the steamer Mary Powell, daily from foot of Dushouise-st. 3½ p. m.

To New-Haven, Hartford, and Springfield—Steamer leaves Peck Slip at 3½ and 11 p. m.

To New-Haven, by the New-Haven R.R., 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 5, 8, 11½ a. m., 1½, 3, 3:30, 4½, and 8 p. m.

To the West, by Pennsylvania Central Railroad, from foot of Courtlandt-st., via Philadelphia, 9 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday train 7 p. m.

To the West, by Central Railroad of New-Jersey, via Allentown, from pier 2 N. R., 9 a. m., 12 m. and 8:30 p. m. Sunday train 7 p. m.

To Philadelphia, by steamer Jersey, daily, (Sundays excepted) from foot of Walker, Rockaway, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Philadelphia 9 a. m.

To Philadelphia, by New-Jersey Railroad, foot of Courtlandt-st., 7, 9 and 11½ a. m., 12 m., 4 and 6 p. m., and 12 midnight. Sunday 6 p. m.

To Philadelphia, per Railway and Steamboat, (Sundays excepted) via Camden and Amboy, from foot of Barclay-st., 6 a. m. Express 2 p. m.

To Providence by Neptune Steamship Co's Line, daily, from pier 21, foot of Robinson-st., N. R., at 5 p. m.

To Red Bank and Long Branch, by steamer Eagle, daily, from foot of Murray-st., at 3½ p. m.

To Washington, by New-Jersey R. R. foot of Courtlandt-st., 7, 9 and 11½ a. m., 7 p. m., and 12 midnight. Sunday 7 p. m.

For further information in regard to Railroad Time Tables, see advertisements in another part of this paper.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

TO DEPART.

Steamships.	Leave	For	Date.
Golden Rule	New-York	San Francisco	May 20
America	New-York	Bremen	May 20
Star of the Union	New-York	New-Orleans	May 20
Morning Star	New-York	New-Orleans	May 20
Erin	New-York	Liverpool	May 20
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	May 20
Washington	New-York	Havre	May 24
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	May 24
Cath. Whiting	New-York	Savannah	May 24
Europe	New-York	Havre	May 26
City of Boston	New-York	Liverpool	May 27
Evening Star	New-York	New-Orleans	May 27
Virginia	New-York	Liverpool	May 27
Cuba	New-York	Liverpool	May 31
Ocean Queen	New-York	Aspinwall	June 2
Monterey	New-York	New-Orleans	June 3
Louisiana	New-York	Liverpool	June 3
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	June 3
Mariposa	New-York	New-Orleans	June 10
Golden Star	New-York	Havre	June 15
Costa Rica	New-York	Aspinwall	June 16
Lafayette	New-York	Havre	June 23

TO ARRIVE.

Cuba	Liverpool	New-York	May 6
Scotland	Liverpool	New-York	May 9
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	May 13
China	Liverpool	Boston	May 13
Peruvian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 13
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	May 13
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	May 17
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	May 20
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	May 27
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	June 3
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	June 10

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

Sun Rises.....4:39 | Sun Sets.....7:14 | Moon rises.. 1:44m

HIGH WATER THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 3:43 | Gov. Island....4:24 | Hell Gate.... 6:00

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK.....MAY 19.

Cleared.

Steamship Cordes (Br.), LeMessurier, Nassau and Havana, E. Cunard.
Steamship Erin (Br.), Grace, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.
Steamship America (Brem.), Wessels, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.
Steamer Zodiac, Bulkley, Beaufort, Murray & Nephew.
Steamer T. W. Bunce, Foster, Baltimore, William Dalzell.
Steamer Thames, Swift, Apalachicola and Savannah, B. Richards.
Steamer Enterpe, Eldridge, Wilmington, H. D. Livingston & Co.
Ship Orpheus (Brem.), Wessels, Bremen, Garrels & Meyer.
Ship Missouri, Hughes, City Point, W. & A. Nelson.
Bark Giulia (Ital.), Graf, Tarragona, Siocovich, Agresti & Smith.
Bark Glen Tilt (Br.), Harkness, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
Brig Bertha Reinstorff (Brazil.), Sannanho, Para, C. Ludman & Co.
Brig Edward (Br.), Soule, Cow Bay, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.
Brig Nellie Mowe, Bailey, Picton, Brett, Son & Co.
Brig Wanderer (Br.), Farr, Cow Bay, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.
Brig Crimea, Hichborn, Cardenas, Walsh & Carver.
Brig J. Bienkhorn (Br.), Bienkhorn, Bridgeport, C.B., J. F. Whitney & Co.
Brig L. M. Johnson (Br.), Ellis, Port Medway, T. M. Mayhew & Co.
Schr. F. A. Heath, Williams, Elizabethport, Walsh & Carver.
Schr. W. Capes, Speyer, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght.
Schr. Norman, Knowles, Baltimore, Bentley, Smith & Co.
Schr. Victory (Br.), Thompson, Halifax, D. R. De Wolf & Co.
Schr. Royal Arch (Br.), Davison, Cornwallis, D. R. DeWolf & Co.
Schr. Phebe, Morrow, Gandaloupe, R. H. Vatable & Co.
Schr. S. S. Buckingham, Dickerson, New-Haven, M. Briggs & Co.
Schr. John Warren, Lowell, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght.
Schr. Helen F., Hills, Philadelphia, H. S. Rackett & Son.
Schr. Glenwood, Baylis, Washington, Baker & Dayton.
Schr. R. B. Smith, Nickerson, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.
Schr. Leocadia, Allen, Salem.
Schr. E. A. Andrews, Cranmer, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght.
Schr. D. Holmes, Hayward, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght.
Schr. N. S. Rue, Wright, Richmond, I. B. Gager.
Schr. Baltic, Grant, Stockton, Me., R. P. Buck & Co.
Schr. J. F. Farland, Avery, Fort Royal, A. Abbot.
Schr. Z. A. Paine, Jones, Eastport, J. Boynton.
Schr. John Randolph, Phillips, Charleston, Ferguson & Wood.
Schr. Rocanti, Marshall, Portsmouth, Simpson & Eaton.
Sloop A. J. Leet, Leet, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son.
Sloop Byron, Allen, Norwalk, Briggs & Co.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Neptune, Brown, Annapolis, 40 hours, to U. S. Q.-M.
Steamer Baltimore, Lewis, Washington, mdse., Jas. Hand.
Ste