THE STUDY OF LANGUAGE.

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN PHILOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE ATTENDANCE LARGER THAN USUAL—ADDRESSES OF WELCOME—SEVERAL PAPERS READ—ANNUAL ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

HARTFORD, July 14.—The American Philological Association met at 3 p. m. Prof. Francis A. March, the President, occupied the chair. The Rev. Dr. Thompson of the Theological Seminary of Hartford, and Mayor Sprague addressed the Association in words of welcome, and Prof. March replied. Dr. Charles H. Brigham exhibited an Abyssinian manuscript picked up at a railway station in Michigan. The following papers were read: Prof. S. S. Haldeman on English Vowel Mutilation; Prof. W. W. Fowler on the Paradoxes of Language; Prof. Fisk P. Brower on a Latin manuscript found inserted in an old volume of Pliny. The attendance was larger than is usual at the meetings of the Association. In the evening Prof. March delivered the annual President's address, of which the following is the substance:

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The last year has been one of wide activity in original work upon language, though it has produced no book which is yet seen to mark a new era. Perhaps no facts have occurred more significant than these three: Pott's great Lexicon of Roots has been completed; an English Dialect Society has been formed under the direction of Mr. Kaut and the inspiration of Mr. Ellis; and a grammar has been published of the speech of the primitive population of Babylonia, which is claimed to be a representative of the parent speech of the so-called Turanian or Scythian family of languages, and to be likely to play the same part in reducing the languages to order to which the Sanskrit has done in the Indo-European family. These three facts may be taken as representative of a great change that is taking place in the current of linguistic activity. The study of the ancient literary monuments of the Indo-European speeches has heretofore constituted linguistics or comparative philology; but it is now giving place to the study of living dialects on the one hand and of the relics of the ancestors of barbarie tribes on the other.

The more sober Western leaders of the new generation are trying to ground the laws of languages in physiological necessities and the facts of living dialects; the more adventurous who seek to solve the wider problems of ethnology, and turn to the East for light, are leaving the familiar fields of the Indo-Europeans and looking to strange and puzzling speeches to find worthy spheres for conquest.

They are interested in England also as in this country in reforming the school pronunciation of Latin and Greek; but its promoters seem to be in unreasonable haste, and speak despondingly of the real progress of the year toward the new standard. The advanced studies of women in connection with the university examinations seem to be a decided success and their permanent establishment and use already accepted in England.

A DECLARATION FOR PHONETIC SPELLING.

The highest praise of a branch of knowledge is that it is fruitful. We seek truth, says Bacon, for generation, for fruit and comfort. What, then, can philology do for the future? What forces can she supply for improving the estate of man?

Let me talk for a while in answer to these questions.

In the first place, a scientific knowledge of language may be and should be the means of improving language itself. When there is talk of improving language the first thing that a man who uses the English language thinks of is the spelling. It is no use to try to characterize with fitting epithets and adequate terms of obfurgation the monstrous spelling of the English language. If I knew all the words of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary and all beside that Dr. Fitzedward has found or made, they would hardly make a suitable impression in these days of exaggeration.

Spelling is often thought of as a child's work and of little serious moment, but it is by no means so. The time lost by it is a large part of the whole school time of the mass of men, and with a large majority of those who are said to read and who can read if you give them time, it is a fatal bar through life to that easy and intelligent reading which every voter, every human being, ought to have at command. Count the hours which each man wastes in learning to read at school, the hours that he wastes through life from the stumbling clumsy reading, the hours wasted at school in learning to spell, the hours spent through life in keeping up and perfecting this knowledge of spelling, in consulting dictionaries—a work that never ends—the hours that we spend in writing silent letters; and multiply this time by the number of persons who speak English, and we shall have a total of millions of years wasted by each generation. The cost of printing the silent letters of the English language is to be counted by millions of dollars for each generation. Who has not heard the groans of Germans or Frenchmen trying to learn how our words sound, or read the petitions of the Japanese?

And yet literary amateurs fall in love with these squintings and lisping. Their favorite old English editions extend the charms of the fair white paper, clear and graceful type, broad margins, and comely, trusty binding to the spelling which is used in them, and these old forms of words leave an aroma like the old leather of the binding, more delightful than wine. They try to defend them by pleading their advantage in the study of etymology. But a changeless orthography destroys the material for etymological study, and written records are valuable to the philologist just in proportion as they are accurate records of speech as spoken from year to year. If we come to scientific gains from the adoption of a uniform alphabet for all languages, they are still more striking. To many persons learning a new alphabet is more work than learning the meaning of the words and common forms of syntax in a new language. Large numbers of boys at our high schools who study Greek but do not go to college, spend more time on the Greek alphabet than in the study of Greek; more time is spent in our theological seminaries in learning the Hebrew characters than in all other study of the Hebrew language. Leave out three or four scholars, and half the time spent in Sanskrit in this country has been given to the alphabet.

THE PRESENT SPELLING A HINDERANCE TO INVESTIGATION.

And when we look at the pioneers in linguistic research we find them more delayed by want of uniform and untrustworthy writing than by all other causes. I have in mind the students of dialects in England and Germany and the comparative linguists at work among the speeches outside of the Indo-European family. The records of dialectic pronunciation made by persons used to our spelling and sent to the scholars who are collecting them are completely unintelligible, like the accounts of meteors sent to astronomers which describe them as being as large as a barrel, or a hogshead, or a plate. Congresses of philologists have been held for this reform with little gain, but beyond all doubt it will by and by be accomplished. Year by year the power of combined action is better understood and more easily attained. Perhaps this association, as a great popular organization of linguistic scholarship may rapidly attain an influence which may give it powers of reform as yet unsuspected. I have sometimes thought that a special league among our scholars might be formed for this end, in which one might be pledged to particular efforts for reform, and so large a number be brought together finally as to overbear popular inertia and prejudice, and introduce reformed books in the schools. Then publishers would be found to print all the books needed and more. It would be no small gain from such a movement that it would consign to scholars and bookworms a large mass of old books, and give the new generation a manageable selection of choice authors, and perhaps produce a new era of creative energy in working over the old material into new forms. Something good would be sure to come from such a struggle for life.

Another class of changes which may be made in language relates to the structure of words. Speech was not made; it grows, and, like other things that grow, it needs making for man's use. The world is made for man only so far as it is made by man, and indeed not half so far as that.

When it is said that language grows, it means that it has not been put together under the direction of reason and reflective purpose, but is the result of social necessities acting under the laws of association. Sounds have become the signs of things, and so turned into words because they were associated with the things, perhaps by mere accident. Words run together and form compounds upon the ground of any striking associations which may have reason in them or not. Favorite combinations of words always run to illogical and unreasonable extremes.

Men sneer at the schoolmaster or grammar-maker who applies common sense to the expression and condemns it. They say *Vox populi, vox dei.* God makes speech, schoolmasters mar it. But this is stupid sneering. God makes schoolmasters, and even the makers of school grammars, as well as invertebrate animals. Their work is his work. The last, the best work of the Divine energy is wrought out through the reason of man. No genuine action of reason is wholly blind or void. And ignorant as many of the grammar men have been and are, there never was one who wrote a book that did not in some degree improve the speech. I extend a cordial greeting to the thousandth or ten thousandth new English grammar that is made by a real enthusiastic parser and analyzer, who has something of his own to tell. Locke's famous man who put out his eyes to use a telescope had just as much sense as those who close the eyes of reason on the logic of a speech, and try to talk by intuition.

ATTEMPTS TO FORM A SCIENTIFIC LANGUAGE.

It is an insurmountable hinderance to any considerable advance of common men to have to construct a language. It is an immense gain for the greatest thinkers to have a scientific language ready for use. Newton put as much strength into the invention of the language of fluxions as would serve now to solve the problem of the three bodies, and it was so cumbrous after all that our schoolboys think they could have done better. All common objects of thought should be named by their essential qualities, with sets of names synthetically framed to indicate by their forms their scientific relations. Such a language would be an aid surpassing all imagination; the history of the sciences faintly indicates how great. The modern sciences of analytical mathematics depend essentially on their notation. The great advances in botany and all the sciences of classification have been rendered possible by the improved nomenclature. So in chemistry. These sciences have in fact languages of their own. The masters of them discuss them to each other in a language of their own. We talk about *Silliman's Journal* as printed in English. A man who knows no other language than the popular English language which grows, can read Japanese more easily than an essay in *Silliman's Journal* on chemistry or the discussion of physical fact in the language of quaternions.

The attempts of Leibnitz, Bishop Wilkins, and others to create a scientific language for the whole body of thought were futile. They were premature. It is not difficult now to see how language will be gradually made to approach this condition. The workers in each science will improve the language of their own sphere, name the objects which fall in it and attain rotation for their familiar processes of judgment and reasoning. Then no one can read anything worth reading at first hand without learning these technicalities and then the technicalities will be drawn into the popular speech, and displace the old names and forms.

Mr. A. J. Ellis had, this last year, a new mathematical method to announce, and he was compelled to invent a new terminology for it. He is a great philologist as well as an ingenious mathematician, and he naturally wished to make his new terminology brief, unambiguous, euphonious, and suggestive. The common structure of our speech was too much for him. It was some time, he says, before he could reconcile his philological prejudices to the necessities of the case; but he finally made up his mind that the science of the nineteenth century is not to be bound by the rude habit of confounding words which grew up among the old Aryans who in prehistoric times originated the mother of our European tongues, and that modern science must fall back on the North American Indians. He has accordingly brought out his new calculus with a set of names which are scientifically adjusted to each other, and at the same time as full of solid meaning as the test word which Dr. Trumbull knows in Algonquin or Choctaw.

Improvements in the form of language need no special contrivance to make them of use to man. Language is a function of man. Improved language is improved thought, and that implies improved mind and improved man. But besides this direct gain there are some particular directions in which the advance of linguistic knowledge will exert other influence. One of these is education. The study of language and literature must always be a main part of education. Each generation and each person has to begin at the beginning and acquire his own knowledge, and develop his own character. The advantage of the Englishman over the Zulu is in having means provided by which he is enabled rapidly to think the thoughts and feel the emotions, and recognize the ideals of a countless succession of the greatest and best of the men who have lived before him. This means is language. It is the indispensable requisite to noble culture.

MUNICIPAL WARFARE.

THE MAYOR ON POLITICAL HYDROPHOBIA—RUMORS ABOUT NEW INDICTMENTS—COMMISSIONER DAVENPORT'S CASE.

Mayor Havemeyer has not yet prepared his answer to the charges embraced in the letter of Gov. Dix, nor does he feel inclined to say, even if he knows, when the answer will be ready. A TRIBUNE reporter called upon him yesterday at his office, where he made the following verbal statement: "I have been very busy for the past few days, and, although I have given as much time as I could to the matter, the answer is not ready, nor will it be ready by to-morrow (Wednesday) night. There are matters for the past six months to look over, and a volume of stuff to study through; and this cannot be done in a day, especially with the other duties that have to be performed. I understand my friend, Mr. John Kelly, has been hard at work. There is a large pack of wolves howling around, but they never howl about the actual things. If I oppose the Gardner Warehouse bill, there is a loud outcry about the ballot. If I move in opposition to the Brooklyn bridge—which I look upon as being no less a swindle—all New-York and Brooklyn sets up a howl that the ballot-box has been invaded. Tammany will protect the ballot-box when it gets into power. We all know that: for they have given us good evidence of it. The weather is very hot, and Alderman Morris's dog ordinance is still in force. I have not heard that John Kelly has yet got a muzzle on his nose, and it, therefore, will not do for him to get very mad, or he may find himself in the receiving tank before he knows it. The majority of his followers already show signs of hydrophobia, for they seem to have a fearful aversion to water."

At this point the Mayor laughed heartily. When asked when the answer would be ready, he replied: "I really do not know; I cannot tell; it is impossible for me to say. The work is heavy, and the weather is warm. I do not know when it can be got ready."

"It has been stated, Mr. Mayor, that the Governor has gone to Albany purposely to receive the document at the capital."

"Well, if he waits there long enough he will get it. That is all I can say about it."

Many rumors were current in official circles about the City Hall yesterday in regard to the reindictment of ex-Police Commissioners Chartick and Gardner, but they could not be traced to any trustworthy source. Inquiry at the District-Attorney's office elicited the fact that the matter had been brought to the notice of the Grand Jury yesterday morning, but that no conclusion had been arrived at. Further testimony will be presented to-day.

The District-Attorney appointed yesterday Col. George W. Wingate and Col. Fellows to prosecute the eight inspectors of election who have been indicted by the Grand Jury for interfering with the ballot, and for committing other offenses against the Election law during the general election of 1873. The indicted inspectors have given bail for their appearance at the General Sessions, where it is expected they will be tried at an early day.

An unwarranted statement was made to the effect yesterday that proceedings were pending in the case of District-Attorney Phelps, with a view to his indictment. Inquires were made yesterday by TRIBUNE reporters, and it was ascertained that no proceedings had been begun, nor had any been even contemplated, against the District-Attorney.

Commissioner Davenport sent a messenger yesterday to inquire of Col. George W. Wingate whether or not he was the counsel for the prosecution in the matter with which he is charged; and if so, he desired to be served with a copy of the papers. Col. Wingate replied that he was counsel in the matter, and would send him a copy of the papers when they were prepared.

A TRIBUNE reporter called yesterday afternoon on Col. Wingate, to see the papers in question, or to ascertain their contents; but was informed that as Commissioner Davenport had requested a copy of the documents, the counsel did not think it would be fair to allow the publication of their contents before the copy had been served upon the Commissioner, or even to permit a synopsis of the papers to appear. He would not say what would result from the trial of Commissioner Davenport, or even what course of procedure would be adopted.

SIDE ISSUES IN WILL CASES.

In the Surrogate's Court, before Surrogate Hutchings, yesterday, motions were made in the Roll wagen will case for an allowance of $200 a month for the widow, beside the house now occupied by her, and an allowance of $250 per month for the heirs, pending an appeal. The Surrogate will probably grant the motions.

The taking of testimony was concluded in the Harden estate case yesterday. The summing up by the counsel will take place in September.

A rather curious case, involving the question of jurisdiction, has been brought to the notice of the Surrogate. The facts are as follows: Edmund L. Weatherhead died a short time since, leaving several wills, the latest of which had been made in this city, and by it all his property was willed to his wife. A previous will made by the deceased at Saratoga bequeathed all the property to the testator's brother. The brother contested the validity of the later will, on the ground that the testator was insane at the time of making it, and submitted the will in his favor to the Surrogate of Saratoga County, which he claimed was the residence of the deceased. A few days ago Judge Donahue of the Supreme Court issued a writ of prohibition restraining the Surrogate of Saratoga County from hearing the will submitted by the testator's brother, and yesterday a writ issued by Judge Bockes of the Supreme Court of Saratoga was received by Surrogate Hutchings, prohibiting him from hearing the will submitted by the widow. The question of jurisdiction will have to be settled before the will can be taken up.

A QUESTION FOR FUTURE DISCUSSION.

A decision was to have been rendered by Judge Lawrence yesterday morning, in Supreme Court Chambers, on the motion of Mr. Hummel to discharge from the Tombs the prisoner Booth (whose real name turns out to be Gould), whose term of sentence had expired. The facts are somewhat singular. Gould's case was the one which was made a test of the constitutionality of the new Police Justices act, and while the matter was undecided in the courts, Booth was simply confined during 12 weeks in the Tombs. Although the Court of Appeals rendered an adverse decision, Mr. Hummel asked Judge Lawrence to discharge the prisoner at the end of the six months to which he was sentenced in the Penitentiary. This was opposed by the District-Attorney, who bluntly intimated that the prisoner was removed from the Penitentiary to the Tombs on the writ, merely to shorten his term of hard labor. Judge Lawrence repeated yesterday morning what he had said before, that he believed most of those writs were taken out without expectation of success, but only to get the prisoner out of the Penitentiary, and he reserved decision until he had consulted his brother justices, with a view to lay down a rule as to whether the term in the Tombs should be allowed as part of the sentence, in such cases. The rest of the Judges were out of town, however, and at 2 o'clock Judge Lawrence decided to discharge the prisoner and grant the writ.

POLICE TRIALS.

Police Commissioners Disbecker and Voorhis tried four patrolmen yesterday who were accused by citizens of ill-treating them or making uncalled for arrests. The only complaint of importance was that against Patrolman Winfield S. Booth of the Eleventh Precinct. Rachel Cohen of No. 95 Ridge-st., a seamstress, said that as she was passing by the corner of Pitt and Stanton-st. at 9:30 p. m., June 25, she was accosted in an insulting manner by the officer; she passed on, and soon afterward returned on the opposite side of the street, intending to go home; the officer crossed over and asked her if she had addressed him; she replied that she thought he was a fool; he then told her that if she did not "move on" he would arrest her; she replied that she was not a woman of bad character; that she lived with her father and mother, and that she was on her way home when he had stopped her. The complainant's testimony was corroborated by a friend who was accompanying her, and by three young women who were passing by when the officer addressed her the second time. Patrolman Booth, in defense, denied having insulted the woman. Commissioner Disbecker said that the officer's record was bad, and that he should recommend the dismissal of the man. Commissioner Voorhis also said that he should vote in favor of the dismissal of the officer.

THE COURTS.

THE DEATH OF T. C. T. BUCKLEY.

MEETING OF THE BAR—ADDRESSES BY WM. C. BARRETT, WM. F. ANTHON, ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN, AND OTHERS.

The death of the well-known lawyer, Thos. C. T. Buckley, at Geneseo, N. Y., was appropriately remembered yesterday in the courts by a meeting of the Bar of this city. The court-room of the Oyer and Terminer, where the principal proceedings were held and where Judge Lawrence has been holding Chambers for a week on account of its greater size, was nearly filled by counsel and attorneys, many of whom are prominently known in the profession. There were ex-Chief-Justice Barbour of the Superior Court, ex-Judge Wm. C. Barrett, Algernon S. Sullivan, Gen. Wm. F. Anthon, Corporation Counsel Andrews, Samuel G. Courtney, Ira Shafer, ex-Judge Emott, ex-Judge John H. White, Wheeler H. Peckham, Henry F. Daly, Frank E. Byrne, and many others.

At noon the Court was adjourned until morning, on motion of Wm. C. Barrett, and the meeting of the Bar was immediately organized by the election of E. H. Owen as President, Smith E. Lane as Secretary, and the following Vice-Presidents: the Hon. Samuel Blatchford, the Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, the Hon. Gilbert M. Speir, the Hon. C. H. Van Brunt, the Hon. Josiah Sutherland, the Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, James Thompson, John L. Hill, Aaron J. Vanderpoel, Wm. C. Barrett, Henry M. Alexander, John N. Whiting, James K. Hill, and Charles M. De Costa. Amasa Redfield then without preface, moved the following resolutions:

Whereas, Our friend and brother, Thomas T. C. Buckley, has been called from the scene of his labors and usefulness here; we, the members of the Bar of New-York, of which he was in life an ornament, while we bow with submission and hope to the dispensation of Providence, desire to leave a record of our affectionate regard and appreciation of his qualities of heart and mind; therefore

Resolved, That in integrity of life and elevation of character; in ability and faithfulness as an advocate; in soundness of mind and honesty of purpose as a citizen, our friend was worthy to receive and hold the confidence, respect, and affection of his professional brethren, as well as the best citizens of the community in which he lived. In all the relations of life, as husband, father, and friend, he has left us an example of devotion and love, and name without reproach.

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the family of the deceased in their great loss and sorrow, and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to them as a slight mark of respect for his memory and our condolence with them in their grief.

Gen. Anthon, in seconding the resolutions, made a brief but graceful address, referring to the occasion, only a few months ago, when they were called together to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of James W. Gerard, who died at a ripe age with a record full and complete, while Mr. Buckley had been cut off at the zenith of his fame. The speaker also characterized in the highest terms Mr. Buckley's qualities of head and heart that had endeared him to his associates, mentioning particularly his kindheartedness and courtesy.

The succeeding remarks were made by Algernon S. Sullivan, who said, after a few introductory words: There is from time to time something which compels the members of the Bar to look around among themselves and take a note of those who still stand in the ranks in active duty, and it is a melancholy pleasure always among the members of our profession, when that roll-call is heard and the name of some one who is not and never again can be present to answer for himself is called, that there is a generous readiness of his comrades to imitate the old French soldier who answered for his comrade when his name was called, "Dead on the field of honor." So the name was marked on the roll. When we met in the adjoining room some months ago to pay our tribute to our deceased friend, Mr. Gerard, I presume it hardly entered into the thoughts of any of the lawyers that the next occasion when we should meet under such circumstances, would be to pay our tribute to the memory of his partner, his comrade, his pupil. And yet so it is. In one respect Mr. Buckley was a very superior lawyer. That was in the accuracy with which he could analyze and submit to the court the reason of the decision which he had called to the attention of the court. He was, therefore, a lawyer at the bar who ought to be loved by the judges; for in the great and high functions of advisor and counselor to the court none can be more esteemed than he, whose gifts of mind, whose habits of study, whose candor of duty, prepare, fit and impel him, when the cause is a case, to relieve the court of labor and difficulty and also to aid it thoroughly in coming to an understanding of the case which it is called upon to decide.

Mr. Coudert and ex-Judge Emott also paid tributes to the character of the deceased as a private citizen as well as a member of the bar. Mr. Sewall concluded the addresses, after which, on motion of Samuel G. Courtney, the following were appointed a committee to receive the remains to-day, at 8 a. m., at the Jersey City Depot: Judge Van Brunt, Wm. H. Fullerton, James Thompson, A. J. Vanderpoel, Wm. C. Barrett, A. Oakey Hall, Wm. A. Beach, Ira Shafer, John L. Whitney, Edgar Ketchum, Richard O'Gorman, B. W. Griswold, Fred. K. Smythe, John E. Burrill, Isaac Dayton, Charles Tracey, Orlando Stewart, John L. Hill, Rufus F. Andrews.

Letters of regret were received from Judge Brady, who is at Lebanon Springs, N. Y., and from Livingstone K. Miller.

The Court of Common Pleas, Judge Van Brunt, adjourned on motion of Charles E. Peabody, seconded by Gideon Walker; and the Superior Court, Judge Speir, on motion of Charles B. Crosby.

GOODS UNDER FALSE PRETENSES.

Jules Taber, a merchant of Tammaqua, Penn., is defendant in a suit brought by H. B. Claflin & Co., who allege that last Autumn he purchased goods of them after making representations to them in black and white that he was perfectly solvent. Having recently failed, it was discovered that he had disposed of his stock, making his brother a preferred creditor. On the charge of Messrs. Claflin & Co. he was arrested for obtaining goods under false pretenses, through the agency of an order sued out of the Court of Common Pleas, and was straightway lodged in Ludlow-st. Jail. After procuring bail he came yesterday before Judge Van Brunt in the Common Pleas Special Term, and through Peisham and De Vries moved to set aside the arrest as improvidently granted. Ex-Mayor Hall opposed the motion, insisting that the defendant should be held on bail, because he was a non-resident, and had no property within the limits of this city. Judge Van Brunt held with Mayor Hall, the bail to abide the event of the suit.

CIVIL NOTES.

An order to show cause why the contract for printing *The City Record*, awarded to Martin B. Brown should not be set aside, was granted by Judge Lawrence, in the Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday, and made returnable on the 20th inst. The moving papers, which were presented by William F. McNamara, on behalf of William C. Rhodes, and are understood to be drawn up by Richard O'Gorman, set forth that Brown was the highest (but one) of eight bidders; that Rhodes was the lowest bidder, and ought to have got the contract, and that the advertisement for bids was not in accordance with the city ordinance.

A rather singular suit has been instituted in the United States District Court by the United States, against George H. Powers for a violation of the law of June 8, 1872, which provides that any ferryman detaining or delaying the passage of the mails by willful neglect or refusal to transport the same across any ferry, shall be subject to a penalty of $10 for every 10 minutes that the mails are detained. Powers, it appears, is a ferryman plying a boat on the Hudson River between Athens and Hudson. He had made an unsuccessful effort to obtain the contract for carrying the mails, and had since, it is charged, put obstacles in the way of the person who had the contract. In this way the mails were delayed 50 hours in all. To recover the penalty, which amounts to $5,000, the suit is brought.

CRIMINAL NOTES.

Julia Wallace was arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, on a charge of grand larceny, preferred by Thomas Daly of No. 27 Mulberry-st. Justice Murray held her in $1,000 bail.

At the Tombs Police Court yesterday Charles Williams, a noted thief, was held in $3,000 bail for stealing a watch and chain valued at $77 from George Hess of No. 352 Water-st., as he was standing in Pecksslip on Monday evening.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, George Bryson and Freeman T. Smith pleaded guilty to an attempt at larceny, and were sentenced to one year each in the Penitentiary....Samuel Bensheim, indicted for grand larceny, was acquitted....Edward Mollinger, whore partner, George Draskel, pleaded guilty of arson in setting fire to their tailoring shop at No. 66 East Twelfth-st. on Dec. 29, was tried for the same offense. Several witnesses were examined yesterday, but nothing new was elicited. The case will be resumed this morning.

John McKune was arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, and held in $1,000 bail on a charge of attempted burglary preferred by A. Van Sant of No. 300 East Fourteenth-st., who detected him while breaking into his basement on Monday night....Edwin Kessler and Lizzie Sonic were held in $1,000 bail each for assault and larceny, on complaint of Mrs. Mathilda Johnson, who stated that as she was standing at Eldridge and Houston-sts. on Monday afternoon, they set upon her and attempted to steal her shawl and bonnet....Stephen Firnn was held in $1,000 bail for breaking into the residence of James Larkin, No. 97 Division-st., and stealing clothes and jewelry valued at $63.

At the Yorkville Police Court yesterday Michael Looney, a bill-poster, was fined $2 for posting a show-bill on a telegraph pole in Third-ave....Peter Schmidt was held for trial on a charge of stealing from Robert Miller of No. 248 First-ave. a watch, chain, and jewelry valued at $32....John Ryan was held for trial for having stabbed Cornelius Flynn, who lives at Fifty-first-st. and Seventh-ave.... John Hannigan and David O'Connor were held for attempting to lock the pockets of a drunken man....Thomas Marks was charged with stealing $205 from Charles Hargstark of No. 937 Third-ave. He was held for trial....John Van Sice, a veterinary surgeon, was held in default of $500 bail on a charge of obtaining a horse valued at $100 from Lawrence O'Brien of No. 543 Third-ave. and giving him a worthless note in payment....Ludwig Wellman stole $75 worth of jewelry from T. S. Evans of No. 937 Third-ave. and was arrested. He was sent before the General Sessions....Patrick Curry and Patk. Hanley were arrested for knocking down Andrew Robbins of No. 219 West Forty-ninth-st. and robbing him of his pocket-book containing $56. Both men were locked up for trial.

DECISIONS—JULY 14.

Superior Court.—Speir, J.—Daniel B. Childs agt. Bridget Connor et al.—Judgment ordered for plaintiff, with costs. Elizabeth Knopp agt. Ferdinand Knopp.—Ordered that the defendant pay to the plaintiff $5 per week until the further order of the court, and that first payment be made on the 20th July, inst.; that the defendant pay to the plaintiff's counsel a fee of $50; no costs. Wm. J. Gillespie agt. Phoebe Gillespie.—Ordered that the plaintiff pay to the defendant, as alimony for her support, $5 a week, until the further order of this court; that first payment be made on the 20th July, inst., and that he also pay counsel fee to defendant's attorney of $50. Amos Neary agt. Barbara Upperman.—Motion granted that the name of the husband be inserted in the complaint as a defendant, and that he have leave to put in his answer; no costs. Louis Phinney agt. Andrew J. Thomas et al.—The facts and conclusions of law settled; Charles J. G. Hall is appointed referee. William N. Lewis agt. Jane W. Lewis. Decree of divorce granted to defendant against the plaintiff.

Supreme Court—Chambers—By Judge Lawrence.—In the matter of Bernard McCluskey.—Prisoner remanded, not discharged. (Opinion.) Barnard agt. Ford.—The motion to be heard; referee, Justice Donohoe. Hunt agt. Peck.—Motion to readjust costs granted, plaintiff to have costs of the motion. Allen agt. Williams.—Memorandum. Metzger agt. Lester.—Motion for counsel. Cohen agt. Bamsch.—Security for costs reduced to $50.

CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—LAWRENCE, J.

23..Metropolitan Gaslight Co. agt. The Mayor.
41..Rosenbourg agt. Roberts.
47..DeWolf agt. Owen.
78..Meyer agt. Meyer.
166..Gray, rec'r, agt. Ives, adm'x.
182..Wright agt. St. Paul and Pacific R. R. Co.
183..In re American Sand Pegging Machine Co.
187..Dawes, &c., agt. Sparry.

The calendar of the 14th inst will be first called.

DEPARTURE OF FOREIGN MAILS.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15.

Mails for Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, per the steamship Scotia, close at 1 a. m. A Supplementary Mail is closed at the Post-Office at 2:45 p. m. Steamship sails at 3 p. m., from Cunard Dock, Jersey City.

For Germany, direct, Swiss, and Danish Mail, via Bremen, by steamship Weser, mails close at 12 M. A Supplementary Mail is closed at the Post-Office at 1:30 p. m. Steamship sails at 2 p. m., from Pier foot of Third-st., Hoboken.

THURSDAY, JULY 16.

Mails for Europe via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg by steamship Silesia, close at 11:30 a. m. A Supplementary Mail is closed at the Post-Office at 1:15 p. m. Steamship sails at 2 p. m., from pier foot of Third-st., Hoboken.

Mails for Havana direct, by steamship City of New-York, close at 2 p. m. A Supplementary Mail is closed at the Post-Office at 2:40 p. m. Steamship sails at 3 p. m., from Pier No. 3 N. R.

FRIDAY, JULY 17.

Mails for Hayti, Curacoa, Venezuela, &c., by the steamship Claribel, close at — p. m. Steamship sails at 3 p. m., from Pier No. 51 N. R.

Mails for Newfoundland close at the New-York Post-Office every day at 6 p. m., via Halifax.

SATURDAY, JULY 18.

Mails for South Pacific and Central America, per the steamship Colon, close at 10 a. m. A Supplementary Mail is closed at the Post-Office at 11 a. m. Steamship sails at 12 M., from Pier No. 42 N. R.

Mails for Havana and Mexico, per the steamship City of Mexico, close at 2 p. m. A Supplementary Mail is closed at the Post-Office at 2:40 p. m. Steamship sails at 3 p. m., from Pier No. 13 N. R.

Mails for Great Britain and Ireland, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by steamship Celtic, close at 6:30 a. m. Steamship sails at 9 a. m., from Pier No. 52 North River.

For Great Britain and Continent, by the steamship Main, mails close at 11:30 a. m. A Supplementary Mail is closed at the Post-Office at 1:15 p. m. Steamship sails at 2 p. m., from Pier foot of Third-st., Hoboken.

Mails for Stettin direct, by the steamship Washington, close at 11:30 a. m. Steamship sails at 2 p. m., from Pier foot of Fourteenth-st., Hoboken.

SUNDAY, JULY 19.

All Mails close at 11 o'clock a. m. The Post-Office is open from 9 a. m. to 11 a. m.

MONDAY, JULY 20.

Mails for Santo Domingo, Samana, etc., by the steamship Ashland, close at 2 p. m. Steamship sails at 3 p. m., from Pier No. 12 North River.

PASSENGERS SAILED

FOR LIVERPOOL—*In steamship Idaho*, July 14.—Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Maitland, the Hon. John Mitchell, the Rev. Thomas Burgess, E. W. Smith, A. E. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Sudley, Thomas D. Aldwell, Fred. Pool, Wm. H. Brington, G. J. Baxton, Miss Maria Conner, Miss Jedries, James Jedries, Charles Ferguson, Mr. Zuischer, Mrs. John Chatterton, Miss Chatterton, Miss Latham, Miss Lily Stack, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Gleason, Miss Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Jones and child, Mrs. Adelaide Adams, Mr. Smith, Mr. Nuttall, Mr. McKenzie, John O'Brien, A. M. Rodwell, Mrs. Anna Cofflet, Miss Sara Burne, Miss O'Brien, Mrs. A. Joshua, J. Conway, Mrs. Stowers, Thomas Doyle, Mrs. Watson and daughter, Mrs. Lindsey, Mrs. Campion, H. A. Crane, B. Bowcett, Fred. Kunale, Mrs. B. Western.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

FROM HAVRE—*In steamship Ville de Paris*, July 14.—Miss Carrie A. Peel, Mr. Jamot, Mr. Alexandre, C. Renaud, Mr. and Mrs. Mauger, Mrs. Lenard, Mr. Bodin, Mr. and Mrs. Were and three daughters, L. Pagan, Alex. Moronchi, F. Butt, Mr. Mesnig, Mr. Maisod, Nelson H. Batchelor, Mr. O'Connor, P. Schuber, A. Delmar, H. Charles, M. Charrel, Alcide Carolet, Miss Lorcouis, Mr. and Mrs. Neusch and four children, Samuel Neuschwander, Raphael Poutponge, Aut. Poutponge, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. de Gourv, Mrs. S. Koch, Mr. and Mrs. John Lhorel and two sons, Alphonse Cherriere, Mrs. Cecile Teaire and two daughters, Antoine Roujon and two daughters, A. Couragoux, Alcide Thibaut, M. Bierrard, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fischer and children, Alex. Gelien, Ath. Amelin, L. Alphonse, Mr. Arrogaux, C. Delgrat, Mrs. Bigard, Mr. Bigard, Jules Lepretre, Alfred Coutz.

FROM SAVANNAH—*in steamship San Salvador*, July 14.—Wm. R. Garrison, M. C. Meyers and child, Miss Meyers, J. J. Stoddard, wife, child, and nurse; M. O'Brien, Capt Richardson, G. G. Kimball, C. A. Keith, G. S. Holman, A. Harnesse, J. R. Barron and wife, Mrs. Handley, Miss Leland, Mrs. Thomas, L. C. Kelly, Mrs. W. H. Shaw and child, L. W. Farso, W. H. Sprague, Wm. Campbell, Miss Lewis, Miss Ives, Mrs. Taylor, Miss Mitchell, W. D. Harris, Mr. Law, F. Talken, Chas. Kolner, Mr. M. A. Martin and child, Wm. Spears, T. Perrin and wife, Mrs. Pepper, J. V. Capin and wife, Miss Fay, Prof. Stowald, W. H. Keith, wife, and child; C. F. Meovan, J. Cross, L. Anderson.

FROM HAMBURG—*In steamship Schiller*, July 14.—Miss Marie Vandrorrak, Richard F. Schmidt, Dr. A. A. Holter, Simon Lobrecht, Miss Isabelle Wechsler, Heinrich Lourfent, Miss Anna Wolf, Miss Magdalena Heier, Miss Bertha Sigel, Salomon Stern, Fred Kleforth, Miss Marie Schappner, Miss Hanna Dobrin, Miss Therese Dobrin, Miss Anna Zoller, Miss Marie Brauer, Miss Mathilde Holterbosch, Miss Charlotte Arnst, Berthold Dipont, John E. Koch, Franz Ludwig, Miss Sophie Haarg, Mrs. Berthe Armster and two children.

FROM LIVERPOOL—*In steamship City of Brooklyn*, July 14.—J. A. Rollo, W. McCarmer, Otto Gerig, Mr. Lindtner, Rev. C. F. Scott, Rev. Miles Greenwood, Mrs. F. C. Rasmussen and child, S. C. Sandes, Rev. John Cossar, Mr. Dempsey, Mrs. Dempsey, Rev. J. C. Nobles, Mrs. Nobles, Rev. F. Rechbough, J. E. Anderson, Mr. Verstier, Miss Rupert Swindles, Mrs. Mary Ingham, C. S. Wilkinson, Michael R. Reegan, H. Carpenter, Geo. Fitzgerald, Mr. Cody, Rev. P. B. Gregory, Wm. Poole, Mrs. Poole, Miss Poole, Mrs. C. A. Roberts, Alfred Yates, Mrs. Yates and infant, Miss H. Finnerty, Miss M. Finnerty, Miss Masters, Mrs. Gilbert, Mrs. Twinam, Mrs. Jordan.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

Sun rises..... 4:41 | Sun sets..... 7:29 | Moon sets..... 9:18

HIGH WATER THIS DAY.—A. M.

Sandy Hook.. 8:57 | Gov's Island.... 9:32 | Hell Gate Ferry..11:17

HIGH WATER THIS DAY.—P. M.

Sandy Hook.... 9:20 | Gov. Island.... 9:57 | Hell Gate Ferry..11:42

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

PORT OF NEW-YORK.....JULY 14.

CLEARED

Steamship Idaho (Br.), Forsyth, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.
Steamship Anglia (Br.), Smith, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers.
Steamship Corinth (Br.), Isles, Liverpool, Pim, Forwood & Co.
Steamship Steinmann (Belg.), Lechere, Antwerp, &c., Funch, Edye & Co.
Steamship Morro Castle, Morton, Havana, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamship Wyanoke, Coons, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Steamship Vinderstet, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steamship Co.
Steamship Neptune, Berry, Boston, H. P. Dunn & Co.
Steamship Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, Jame Hand.
Steamship Parkside, Fenton, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick.
Ship Grace Cock, Stoddart, Sinaloa ore and Hong