THE TARIFF.

The following is the supplementary Tariff bill which passed the House on Wednesday:

A BILL TO PROTECT THE REVENUE AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the 1st day of August, 1866, in lieu of the duties now imposed by law on the articles mentioned and embraced in this section, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on all goods, wares, and merchandise imported from foreign countries, the duties hereafter provided, viz.:

On cigars, cigarettes, and cheroots of all kinds, $2 50 per pound, and, in addition thereto, 50 per centum ad valorem; and no tare for the box in which any cigars, cheroots, or cigarettes are packed shall be allowed in ascertaining the weight: *Provided*, That paper cigars and cigarettes, including wrappers, shall be subject to the same duties as are herein imposed upon cigars: *And provided further*, That on and after the 1st day of August, 1866, no cigars shall be imported unless the same are packed in boxes of not not more than 500 cigars in each box; and no entry of any imported cigars shall be allowed of less quantity than 3,000 in a single passage; and all cigars on importation shall be placed in public store or bonded warehouse, and shall not be removed therefrom until the same shall have been inspected and a stamp affixed to each box indicating such inspection, with the date thereof. And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to provide the requisite stamps, and to make all necessary regulations for carrying the above provisions of law into effect.

On cotton, three cents per pound.

On all compounds or preparations of which distilled spirits is a component part of chief value there shall be levied a duty not less than that imposed upon distilled spirits.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the proviso in section four of an act entitled "An act amendatory of certain acts imposing duties upon foreign importations," approved March 3, 1865, shall be construed to include any ship, vessel, or steamer to or from any port in the Sandwich Islands, or Society Islands.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of an act entitled "An act to authorize protection to be given to citizens of the United States who may discover deposits of guano," approved August 18, 1856, as prohibits the export thereof, is hereby suspended in relation to all persons who have complied with the provisions of section second of said act, for five years from and after the 14th day of July, 1867.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all laws and parts of laws allowing fishing bounties to vessels hereafter licensed to engage in the fisheries be, and the same are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That from and after the date of the passage of this act, vessels licensed to engage in the fisheries may take on board imported salt in bond to be used in curing fish, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and upon proof that said salt has been used in curing fish, the duties on the same shall be remitted.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That, from and after the passage of this act, all goods, wares or merchandise arriving at the ports of New-York, Boston and Portland, or any other port of the United States which may be specially designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and destined for places in the adjacent British Provinces, may be entered at the Custom-House, and conveyed, in transit through the territory of the United States, without the payment of the duties, under such rules, regulations, and conditions for the protection of the revenue, as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That imported goods, wares, or merchandise in bond, or duty-paid, and products or manufactures of the United States, may, with the consent of the proper authorities of the Provinces aforesaid, be transported from one port or place in the United States to another port or place therein, over the territory of said Provinces, by such routes, and under such rules, regulations, and conditions, as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and the goods, wares, and merchandise so transported, shall, upon arrival in the United States from the Provinces aforesaid, be treated in regard to the liability to or exemption from duty or tax, as if the transportation had taken place entirely within the limits of the United States.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that more moneys have been paid to the Collector of Customs, or others acting as such, than the law requires, and the parties have failed to comply with the requirements of the fourteenth and fifteenth sections of the act entitled "An act to increase the duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall be satisfied that said non-compliance with the requirements as above stated was owing to circumstances beyond the control of the importer, consignee, or agent making such payments, he may draw his warrant upon the Treasurer in favor of the person or persons entitled to the overpayment, directing the said Treasurer to refund the same out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of the second, third and fourth sections of the act approved March 2, 1863, entitled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports," and of the twelfth section of the act approved March 3, 1863, entitled "An act to prevent and punish frauds upon the revenue, to provide for the more certain and speedy collection of claims in favor of the United States, and for other purposes," shall be taken and deemed as extending to and embracing all cases arising or which may have heretofore arisen, and all suits and prosecutions heretofore brought and now pending, or which may hereafter be brought against any officer of the United States or other person by reason of any acts done or proceedings had by such officer or other person, under authority or color of the act approved March 12, 1863, entitled "An act to provide for the collection of abandoned property, and for the prevention of frauds in insurrectionary districts within the United States," or the act approved July 2, 1864, entitled "An act in addition to the several acts concerning commercial intercourse between loyal and insurrectionary States, and to provide for the collection of captured and abandoned property, and the prevention of frauds in States declared in insurrection:" *Provided*, That such acts done or proceedings had under the two acts last aforesaid, or under color thereof, shall have been done and had under the authority or by the direction of the Executive Government of the United States: *And provided further*, That when a recovery shall have been, or shall hereafter be, had in any such suit or prosecution brought, or which may hereafter be brought, as aforesaid, the payment of the amount recovered, as provided for in the said twelfth section of the act approved March 3, 1863, aforesaid, shall be made out of the moneys arising and obtained from the proceeds of sales and leases and fees collected and paid over to the Government under the two acts approved March 12, 1863, and July 2, 1864, aforesaid, in relation to captured and abandoned property.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That in determining the dutiable value of imported merchandise, except in cases herein otherwise provided for, there shall be added to the cost, or to the actual wholesale price or general market value at the time of exportation in the principal markets of the country from whence the same shall have been imported into the United States, the cost of transportation, shipment and transshipment, with all the expenses included from the place of growth, production, or manufacture, whether by land or water, to the vessel in which shipment is made to the United States; the value of the sack, box, or covering of any kind in which such goods are contained; commission at the usual rates, but in no case less than two and a half per centum; brokerage, export duty, and all other actual or usual charges for putting up, preparing, and packing for transportation or shipment. And all charges of a general character incurred in the purchase of a general invoice shall be distributed pro rata among all parts of such invoice; and every part thereof charged with duties based on value shall be advanced according to its proportion, and all wines or other articles paying specific duty by grades shall be graded and pay duty according to the actual value so determined: *Provided*, That all additions made to the entered value of merchandise for charges shall be regarded as part of the actual value of such merchandise, and if such addition shall exceed by ten per centum the value so declared in the entry, in addition to the duties imposed by law, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of twenty per centum on such value: *Provided*, That the duty shall in no case be assessed upon an amount less than the invoice or entered value.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the second proviso in section 21 of an act entitled "An act increasing temporarily the duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved July 14, 1862, which provides that any goods remaining in public store or bonded warehouse beyond three years shall be regarded as abandoned to the Government, and sold under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and the proceeds paid into the Treasury, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, in case of any sale under the said provision, to pay to the owner, consignee, or agent of such goods, the proceeds thereof, after deducting duties, charges and expenses, in conformity with the provision of the first section of the warehouse act of August 6, 1846.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That during the period of one year from the passage of this act, there may be imported into the United States, free of duty, any machinery designed solely for and adapted to the manufacture of sugar from beets, including all the preliminary processes requisite therefor, but not including any machinery which may be used for any other manufactures.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the re-importation of articles once exported of the growth, product, or manufacture of the United States, upon which no internal tax has been assessed or paid, or upon which such tax has been paid and refunded by allowance or drawback, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty equal to the tax imposed by the internal revenue laws upon such articles.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be established in and attached to the Department of the Treasury a bureau to be styled "The Bureau of Statistics," and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to appoint a director to superintend and conduct the business of said bureau, who shall be paid an annual salary of $3,500. And it shall be the duty of the director of the Bureau of Statistics to prepare the report on the statistics of commerce and navigation, exports and imports, now required by law to be submitted annually to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury; and said report, embracing the returns of the commerce and navigation, the exports and imports of the United States to the close of the fiscal year, shall be submitted to Congress in a printed form on or before the first day of December next succeeding; and the said director, as soon as practicable after the organization of this office, shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, prepare and publish monthly reports of the exports and imports of the United States, including the quantities and values of goods warehoused or withdrawn from warehouse, and such other statistics relative to the trade and industry of the country as the Secretary of the Treasury may consider expedient. And the director of the Bureau of Statistics shall also prepare an annual statement of vessels registered, enrolled, and licensed under the laws of the United States, together with the class, name, tonnage, and place of registry of each vessel, and such other information as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem proper to embody therein; and to enable the said director to furnish the information required, the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power, under such regulations as he shall prescribe, to establish and provide a system of numbering all vessels so registered, enrolled, and licensed; and each vessel so numbered shall have her number deeply carved or otherwise permanently marked on her main beam; and if at any time she shall cease to be so marked, such vessel shall be no longer recognized as a vessel of the United States. The said director shall also prepare an annual statement of all merchandise passing in transit through the United States to foreign countries, each description of merchandise, so far as practicable, warehoused, withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, for exportation, for transportation to other districts, and remaining in the warehouse at the end of each fiscal year. It shall be the further duty of said director to collect, digest and arrange, for the use of Congress, the statistics of the manufactures of the United States, their localities, sources of raw material, markets, exchanges with the producing regions of the country, transportation of products, wages, and such other conditions as are found to affect their prosperity; and to aid him in the discharge of these duties, the several clerks now employed in the preparation of statistics in the Treasury Department, or any bureau thereof, may be placed under his supervision and direction; and, in addition, the Secretary of the Treasury shall detail such other clerks as may be necessary to fully carry out the provisions of this act. And the expenses of the Bureau of Statistics for clerical service, publication of reports, stationery, books, and statistical periodicals and papers required by the bureau, shall be defrayed on the order and approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. And all letters and documents to and from the director of the Bureau of Statistics, relating to the duties and business of his office, shall be transmitted by mail free of postage.

A prize fight is to take place on Friday near Washington, between English of Baltimore and Bolster of Washington.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

RETURNS OF THE EIGHTH DISTRICT—COLLECTIONS ON MANUFACTURES, SLAUGHTERED ANIMALS, LOTTERIES, THEATERS, LICENSES, BILLIARD ROOMS, LIQUOR DEALERS, &C.—NEARLY TWO MILLIONS AND A HALF MORE COLLECTED THIS YEAR THAN LAST.

The Eighth Revenue District comprises the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards. Mr. G. P. Putnam is the Collector, and Messrs. G. Haven Putnam and T. Baldwin are the Deputy Collectors; Book-keeper, Mr. S. M. Wilson. Subjoined is the amount of revenue collected, not including incomes, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866:

JULY, 1865—Total collection on manufactures	$100,113 21
Slaughtered animals	4,183 30
Gross receipts from express companies, insurance companies, lotteries, railroads, theaters, auction sales, &c.	15,722 60
License of manufacturers, dealers, hotel keepers, billiard rooms, liquor dealers, butchers, tobacconists, &c.	2,185 49
Total on manufactures, &c., for July	$123,004 60
AUGUST, 1865—Total collection on manufactures	$732,995 42
Slaughtered animals	2,119 02
Gross receipts from express companies, insurance companies, lotteries, railroads, theaters, auction sales, &c.	11,378 20
License of manufacturers, dealers, hotel-keepers, billiard rooms, liquor dealers, butchers, tobacconists, &c.	2,313 58
Total on manufactures, &c., for August	$748,806 22
SEPTEMBER, 1865—Total collection on manufactures	$192,570 45
Slaughtered animals	4,464 80
Gross receipts from express companies, insurance companies, lotteries, railroads, theaters, auction sales, &c.	5,287 67
License of manufacturers, dealers, hotel-keepers, billiard rooms, liquor-dealers, butchers, tobacconists, &c.	25,219 16
Total on manufactures &c. for September	$227,542 18
OCTOBER—Total collection on manufactures	$102,466 07
Slaughtered animals	2,772 97
Gross receipts from express companies, insurance companies, lotteries, railroads, theaters, auction sales, &c.	23,264 93
License of manufacturers, dealers, hotel-keepers, billiard-rooms, liquor-dealers, butchers, tobacconists, &c.	22,718 16
Total on manufactures, &c., for October	$151,352 13
NOVEMBER, 1865—Total collection on manufactures	$226,183 67
Slaughtered animals	5,258 68
Gross receipts from express companies, insurance companies, lotteries, railroads, theaters, auction sales, &c.	7,423 31
License of manufacturers, dealers, hotel-keepers, billiard rooms, liquor-dealers, butchers, tobacconists, &c.	14,738 15
Total on manufactures &c. for Nov	$257,603 81
DECEMBER, 1865—Total collection on manufactures	$240,780 49
Slaughtered animals	7,518 85
Gross receipts from express companies, insurance companies, lotteries, railroads, theaters, auction sales, &c.	21,566 43
License of manufacturers, dealers, hotel-keepers, billiard-rooms, liquor dealers, butchers, tobacconists, &c.	2,312 52
Total on manufactures &c. for Dec	$272,178 29
JANUARY, 1866.—Total collection on manufactures	$181,560 83
Slaughtered animals	6,427 12
Gross receipts from express companies, insurance companies, lotteries, railroads, theaters, auction sales, &c.	19,383 45
License of manufacturers, dealers, hotel-keepers, billiard rooms, liquor dealers, butchers, tobacconists, &c.	1,606 30
Total on manufactures &c. for January	$219,002 69
FEBRUARY, 1866.—Total collection on manufactures	$154,947 88
Slaughtered animals	5,079 50
Gross receipts from express companies, insurance companies, lotteries, railroads, theaters, auction sales, &c.	17,533 24
License of manufacturers, dealers, hotel-keepers, billiard rooms, liquor dealers, butchers, tobacconists, &c.	1,178 21
Total on manufactures, &c., for February	$178,738 63
MARCH, 1866—Total collection on manufactures	$149,399 75
Slaughtered animals	4,294 29
Gross receipts from express companies, insurance companies, lotteries, railroads, theaters, auction sales, &c.	27,260 63
License of manufacturers, dealers, hotel-keepers, billiard rooms, liquor dealers, butchers, tobacconists, &c.	1,749 80
Total on manufactures, &c., for March	$183,294 47
APRIL, 1866—Total collection on manufactures	$233,167 26
Slaughtered animals	3,220 15
Gross receipts from express companies, insurance companies, lotteries, railroads, theaters, auction sales, &c.	22,519 13
License of manufacturers, dealers, hotel-keepers, billiard rooms, liquor dealers, butchers, tobacconists, &c.	2,241 67
Total on manufactures, &c., for April	$261,148 21
MAY, 1866—Total collection on manufactures	$221,695 87
Slaughtered animals	3,752 71
Gross receipts from express companies, insurance companies, lotteries, railroads, theaters, auction sales, &c.	4,007 11
License of manufacturers, dealers, hotel-keepers, billiard rooms, liquor dealers, butchers, tobacconists, &c.	2,189 05
Total on manufactures, &c., for May	$231,644 74
JUNE, 1866—Total collection on manufactures	$214,027 12
Slaughtered animals	9,277 92
Gross receipts from express companies, insurance companies, lotteries, railroads, theaters, auction sales, &c.	13,220 95
License of manufacturers, dealers, hotel keepers, billiard rooms, liquor dealers, butchers, tobacconists, &c.	18,778 00
Total on manufactures, &c., for June	$255,303 99

RECAPITULATION.

The total amount of revenue received for manufactures, licenses, &c., for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866.

July, 1865	$123,004 60	Feb., 1866	$178,738 63
Aug., 1865	748,806 22	March, 1866	183,294 47
Sept., 1865	227,542 18	April, 1866	261,148 21
Oct., 1865	151,352 13	May, 1866	231,644 74
Nov., 1865	257,603 81	June, 1866	255,303 99
Dec., 1865	272,178 29		
Jan., 1866	219,007 69	Grand total	$3,110,824 86

Total collections from all sources, including income tax, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866	$7,797,576 37
Total collections from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865	5,432,883 74
Increase of amount collected during the fiscal year of 1866 over that of 1865	$2,364,576 37

The total amount of assessments in this district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, was $7,911,735 36, on which a claim of $159,032 80 has been made for abatement, being about one-fifth of one per cent upon the original amount. So small an amount remaining uncollected speaks well for the zeal and enterprise of the collector and his deputies.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA—THE NEGLECT OF THE DEAD—GENERAL HEALTH OF THE CITY—DISPOSAL OF DECEASED SUBJECTS OF FOREIGN POWERS.

One case of cholera only was reported yesterday at the office of the Sanitary Superintendent. The patient, Nicholas Hornburgh, a native of Germany, 30 years of age, residing at No. 45 Allen-st., was attacked yesterday morning with symptoms of the disease, but by the aid of prompt medical treatment and great personal care, it is now probable he will recover.

NEGLECT OF THE DEAD.

Twice during the present week, and on several occasions previously, the dead have been shamefully neglected. We gave an account of a case of this kind in our issue of Wednesday, but another, and still more conspicuous one, was brought to light yesterday. On Tuesday morning, Mrs. McBride died from insolation at No. 76 West Twentieth-st. On Wednesday evening one of the coroners viewed the body and held an inquest, after which the corpse was locked in the room in which death occurred, and remained there until 11 a. m. yesterday. By this time the stench had become unbearable, and the neighbors, having waited in vain for the appearance of the proper officers, proposed to have the body taken away at their own expense, the sum to be raised by subscription. Disinfectants had been used by the Sanitary Officers of the Board of Health immediately after death. The undertaker was thus allowed to remain, without attention or care, between 50 and 60 hours, in the top story of a crowded tenant-house, notwithstanding the fact that the circumstances were known to the authorities whose duty it is to care for such cases. Nevertheless, we are not sure that any particular blame can justly be attached to any of the authorities. The Board of Health did its duty upon the premises; the Commissioners of Charities were, doubtless, ready to do theirs, but they are under certain restrictions; the coroner had, perhaps, been overtaxed with business, so that neglect arose more from the circumstances than from deriliction of duty. But it is evident that some understanding should be had that will prevent the recurrence of these things in the future.

THE GENERAL HEALTH OF THE CITY.

The only means we have of judging of the public health is from the daily mortuary statistics. We yesterday gave the number of burial permits that had been issued from the Bureau of Records and Vital Statistics for the week. We repeat it here, adding those of yesterday: Sunday, 87; Monday, 146; Tuesday, 156; Wednesday, 323; Thursday, 240. Total for five days, 951. This number already exceeds the mortality of last week 124, the deaths mainly resulting from the heat and the presence of putrid atmosphere in crowded localities.

THE DISPOSAL OF DECEASED SUBJECTS OF FOREIGN POWERS.

Henry P. David, a commercial traveler from Rouen, France, died on Wednesday at No. 122 Greene-st. from congestion of the brain. As he left no means for his burial, Dr. Harris made himself acquainted with the facts, and addressed a letter to the French Consul, requesting his attention to the rights of the deceased, as well as to his burial, stating that if it were desirable that he should take charge of the matter, the interment would necessarily be made by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and would take place in Potter's Field. To this he received the following reply, which we translate from the French:

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF FRANCE FOR THE UNITED STATES, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1866.

SIR: In the absence of the Consul-General, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the letter which you had the goodness to address to M. le Bon, Gaudin Boisleau, under this date, informing him of the sudden death of a French subject, Henri P. David.

As I have at my disposal no funds which may be applied to the interment of my unfortunate countryman, I find myself under the painful necessity of accepting the offer you had the kindness to make, to deliver the body of Mr. David into the custody of the Commissioners of Public Charities, for interment in Potter's Field.

Be kind enough to accept my thanks, with the assurance of my most distinguished consideration. S. DEJARDI,

Attaché of the Consular General of France.

E. Harris, M. D.

Dr. Harris then addressed a note to Mr. Kellogg of the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections, asking to have a limited number of graves placed at the disposal of the Board of Health, for the purpose of receiving the bodies of subjects of foreign powers, in cases that were duly certified by proper authorities, so that they might be marked and known, if the friends of deceased persons should at any time desire to remove the bodies. The stranger, we believe, was buried at the expense of the officers of the Board of Health. In the absence of any provision for deceased subjects of foreign powers, through their agents in this country, it would seem that some such plan as that suggested by Dr. Harris would be not only humane, but absolutely necessary. Our consuls abroad, we believe, take charge of citizens of the United States who die in foreign cities where our Government is represented, and procure interment; but it would appear that no such provision is made here, at least by the French Government.

Last evening the Twentieth Precinct Police telegraphed to Police Headquarters for disinfectants to be sent to the rear of No. 345 West Thirty-sixth-st., where a colored woman named Green is reported to be sick with cholera.

THE CHOLERA IN BROOKLYN.

The cases shown on the cholera bulletin are as follows:

Erasmus Gunlesson, between Walcot and Sullivan sts., was taken with vomiting and purging at midnight on the 17th, cramps on the 18th at 7 a. m., and at 11½ a. m. skin cold, perspiring, tongue cool, pulse low, feeling of heat in abdomen. Still living.

Robert Lynch, corner of Sullivan and Conover-sts., diarrhea and vomiting, 4 p. m., July 17; skin cold and clammy; died at 9 a. m.

Elizabeth Fitzgerald, aged 45, residing at No. 127 Degraw-st.; diarrhea, vomiting and cramps 8 a. m., July 18; collapse at 4 p. m.; died at 7 p. m., July 18.

Catharine Gisse, aged 52, residing at No. 236 Bridge-st., vomiting and purging 9 a. m., July 18; no collapse; mild case; will recover.

THE HEATED TERM.

CASES OF SUN-STROKE YESTERDAY—GREAT CHANGE IN THE WEATHER.

We experienced a delightful change of weather yesterday, the sky being cloudy during the greater portion of the day, and the thermometer showing a declension of about 20 degrees as compared with the hottest days of the heated term—which is now, thank Heaven! a thing of the past. Every one rejoiced at this happy alteration, and the population generally wore a livelier, fresher and happier appearance than they have presented before in a number of days. Nevertheless, there were a number of cases of prostration from the heat.

Coroner Wildey held inquests yesterday upon the following persons who had died from the excessive heat:

Christian Jaeger, aged 50 years, a native of Germany, died at No. 4 New-Chambers-st.

Peter ——, aged 40 years, a native of Germany, died at No. 103 Pitt st.

William Anderson, aged 25 years, a native of Ireland, died at No. 102 Bayard-st.

Ann Curran, aged 19 years, a native of Ireland, died at No. 145 East Broadway.

Patrick Boylen, a native of Ireland, died at No. 219 Seventh-ave.

Malachi Fallen, a native of Ireland, aged 45 years, died at No. 42 West-st.

Ann Kirch, a native of Germany, aged 20 years, died at No. 103 Spring-st.

Robert McAvert, a native of Ireland, aged 33 years, died at No. 240 Spring-st.

Henry B. Griffith, a native of England, aged 44 years, died at No. 132 Thompson-st.

John McKnight, a native of Scotland, aged 30 years, died on board the steamship Iowa, lying at Pier No. 44, North River.

Thomas Hunter, a native of Ireland, aged 33 years, died at No. 176 West Thirteenth-st.

Joachim Mocler, a native of Germany, aged 41 years, died at No. 176 Hester-st.

Edward Wall, a native of Ireland, aged 36 years, died at No. 42 Monroe-st.

Alexander Kahr, a native of Germany, died at No. 77 Bowery.

The same coroner held inquests at the New-York Hospital on the bodies of four unknown men, about whom nothing is known.

The following cases are reported as having occurred on Wednesday up to midnight, in addition to those mentioned in yesterday's TRIBUNE:

Edward Wall, a caulker, was taken ill at his residence, No. 42 Monroe-st., at 10½ o'clock on Wednesday night, and died at 11 o'clock. Supposed sunstroke.

Daniel McNichol died from sunstroke on board the steamship City of Cork.

Rosanna Walsh died suddenly at No. 312 West Twenty-seventh-st., at 2 o'clock yesterday morning.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning, Daniel Hoya, aged 35, a native of England, died suddenly at No. 62 William-st.

Daniel Conner of No. 14 Cherry-st., was prostrated by the heat at Peck-slip, and taken to the New-York Hospital, where he died.

James Riley, aged 45, was prostrated after returning from his work at 3 p. m., on Wednesday, at No. 31 West Sixteenth-st., and died in a short time.

Geo. W. Taylor, aged 18, residing at No. 128 West Thirty-third-st., was prostrated by the heat after returning from work, and died in a few hours.

At 11 o'clock on Wednesday night, James Thompson died suddenly at No. 73 West Twenty-seventh-st.

John Connolly was sunstruck while working at No. 341 Spring-st., and died early yesterday morning.

Mary Moylin died at No. 161 Perry-st.

Samuel Wallace of No. 126 Jane-st. was prostrated at the corner of Jane and West sts., and died.

A woman died suddenly at No. 179 West Thirty-seventh-st. from sunstroke.

The following are the cases of partial prostration:

Robert Levin, residing at No. 5 Cherry-st., was prostrated by the heat, and after ward taken home.

James Ryan, a native of Ireland, 25 years of age, was prostrated in Bleecker-st. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Joan Riley was prostrated at the corner of Forty-third-st. and Ninth-ave. Taken home.

Francis Libby, a resident of Georgetown, D. C., was overcome by the heat at Jersey City ferry. After receiving medical aid, he was able to proceed on his journey homeward.

Thomas Matthews, of No. 27 Perry-st., was prostrated by the heat while driving through West-st. on Wednesday afternoon, and taken home.

Robert Woods, residing at No. 96 East Nineteenth-st., was prostrated by the heat at Seventy-sixth-st. and Eighth-ave. Taken home.

John Wollisky and Maria Austin were prostrated at the Hudson River Railroad Depot in Thirtieth-st. Taken to Jews' Hospital.

Henrietta Hexted, of No. 154 Christie-st., was prostrated by the heat, but soon recovered and was taken home.

Henry Williams of Glen Cove was prostrated while passing through William-st., and was taken home.

Daniel Duane and Charles O'Neil, the latter residing at No. 64 West Houston-st., were prostrated in Beekman-st. Duane was taken to the New-York Hospital, and O'Neil was taken home.

Edward Willis, 25 years of age, residing at No. 82 Canal-st., was prostrated by the heat at Seventeenth-st. and Fourth-ave. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

John Kunnes was overcome by the heat in Thirty-eighth-st. near Sixth-ave. Taken home to No. 56 West Thirty-first-st.

An unknown man was found prostrated by the heat at the corner of Twenty-first-st. and First-ave. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Annie Menton, a servant living on Staten Island, was sunstruck at the corner of Second-ave. and Twenty-seventh-st. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Bridget Small was sun-struck at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

James Williamson was taken to the Fourteenth-st. Station-House, suffering from sunstroke.

John Kenney of No. 197 Mott-st. was sunstruck and taken home.

A young man whose name is unknown, and who was employed at No. 74 Eighth-ave., was sunstruck and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

A young man named John Reardon was arrested yesterday morning on a charge of intoxication by Officer Reyele of the Eleventh Precinct. The prisoner was taken to court and temporarily committed by Justice Shandley. In a short time after, he was found to be insensible from the combined effects of heat and liquor. Medical aid was procured, and in a short time he was pronounced out of danger.

Catherine Berrian was found last evening at the corner of First-ave. and Thirty-third-st., suffering from the effects of the heat. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

SUNSTROKES IN BROOKLYN.

The following inquests were held by Coroners Lynch and Smith yesterday on sun stroke cases:

Mary Winter, No. 448 Atlantic-st.
Michael Graham, No. 54 Atlantic-st.
Thos. Duffy, No. 435 Columbia-st.
Thos. Hughes, No. 160 Amity st.
Eliza C. Crowbuck, No. 358 Court-st.
Andrew Killen, Forty-seventh Precinct Station-House.
James F. Masay, No. 43 Prospect-st.
John Tomlish, No. 82 Wyckoff-st.
Frederick Brookman, Long Island College Hospital.
Charles Brusbech, Surgeon on steamer Western Metropolis, lying in Atlantic Dock.
Bridget Flood, at the Forty-fourth Precinct Station-House.
Charles Simonson, No. 24 Bond-st.
Andrew Sherman, No. 1.4 Division-st.
Eliza Burkhardt, No. 91 Oxford-st.
Lucy Schwenker, No. 5 Dock st.
Wm. Wilson, No. 22 Navy st.
Thomas Tyrrell, No. 55 Fulton-st.
John Pugh, No. 88 York-st.
Bernard Canner, Franklin st., Greenpoint.

Nearly all the above were from sun-stroke. A few were from congestion of the brain, superinduced by the heat.

The total number of deaths from all causes, yesterday, were 22, mostly from sun stroke.

MORE FATAL CASES OF SUN-STROKE IN JERSEY CITY.

Among the cases of sun-stroke in Jersey City, Tuesday and Wednesday, three others were reported to have died yesterday afternoon. Deceased were George Murray, steward of the Cunard steamer Persia; Hannah McAllerman, who resided at the corner of Railroad-ave.; an unknown man who was employed at Carroll's bakery in South Fourth-st. In the case of the unknown domestic, whose death on Wednesday morning has already been noticed in these columns, the Coroners returned a verdict censuring her employer for neglect, both before and after she died.

Scientific Observations on the Heat.

Prof. Loomis of Yale College makes the following interesting observations upon the hot weather:

"This afternoon, at 3 o'clock, my thermometer, suspended in the shade upon the north side of the New-Haven Hotel, indicated 102½ degrees, being the highest [illegible] known to have been observed in New-Haven since 1778, a period of 90 years. The highest temperatures recorded [illegible] present season was 102 degrees, viz., June 8; [illegible] 99 this; the thermometer had been twice [illegible] viz., in 1788, and there have been three [illegible] when the thermometer has risen to 100 degrees [illegible] 1845, making in all seven known in [illegible] thermometer fairly exposed in the shade has risen [illegible] degrees and upward.

"The period just passed has been quite as remarkable for the long continuance of extreme heat as for its intensity. Within a period of 11 days, the thermometer has risen five times to 95 degrees and upward. Since 1778 there has been only one other instance in which the thermometer has risen to this height five times during the same Summer, viz., in 1845, and these cases were spread over an interval of 36 days. During the same period there have been but two other cases in which the thermometer has risen to 95 degrees as many as four times during the same Summer, viz., in 1780 and 1788.

"The hottest month at New-Haven since 1778 was the month of July, 1825. The heat of the past 30 days has been somewhat higher than that of July, 1825, so that we seem authorized in asserting that the heat of the recent period has been more intense and the extreme heat has been longer continued than has occurred before in 89 years, and probably for a much longer period. E. LOOMIS.

"*Yale College*, July 17, 1866."

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE—MILE HEATS BEST THREE IN FIVE TO SADDLE, FOR $3,000—DEXTER, BUTLER, AND TORONTO CHIEF ENTERED—FASTEST TIME ON RECORD.

The long-expected trotting match between the celebrated trotting horses Dexter, Butler, and Toronto Chief came off yesterday, at Fashion Course, Long Island. The terms of the race were mile heats, best three in five to saddle, for $3,000. It was a delightful day, and the track was in excellent condition, so a good race was anticipated. In this the lovers of trotting were not disappointed, for the race of yesterday proved to be one of the sharpest contested of the season. Shortly before 4 o'clock the track was cleared, and the horses appeared upon the ground in excellent condition, though it was said that Toronto Chief was not quite up to the mark, as he had been off his feed for several days. After a few preliminaries the word "go" was given, and horses darted away on the

FIRST HEAT.—The start was excellent, all going off so close together that a sheet might have crossed the trio. Dexter broke before he reached the turn, the Chief taking the lead Butler two lengths behind. At the quarter post they retained the same places. At the half mile there was little change, but from this point Dexter commenced coming rapidly to the front, so that at the three-quarter post all were close together, Toronto Chief having a slight lead, which he lost on the home-stretch, Dexter running the heat at a most tremendous pace. Toronto second, Butler third. Time—one-quarter mile—36 seconds; half mile, 1:12¼; mile, 2:24¼.

SECOND HEAT.—Another good start, Dexter slightly leading, Toronto and Butler neck and neck. The whole way round their positions were unchanged, save that Butler had dropped a length astern. On the home stretch Butler passed the Chief, but neither of their efforts were able to prevent Dexter coming in first. This heat is the fastest on record. Time: one-fourth mile, 35½ seconds; one-half mile, 1:10; mile, 2.19.

THIRD HEAT.—All got away together, but before reaching the turn Dexter and Toronto broke; the latter, however, soon settled to his work, and at the quarter and half mile looked much like a winner, having a considerable lead. On the home-stretch Dexter passed his antagonists, winning heat and race in the most gallant manner; Butler second and Toronto Chief third. Time—¼ mile, 34 seconds; ½ mile, 1:11; mile, 2:22.

SUMMARY.

Dexter	1	1	1
Butler	2	3	2
Toronto	2	3	3

First Heat—Time of ¼ mile, 36 seconds; ½ mile, 1.12¼; mile, 2.24¼.

Second Heat—Time of ¼ mile, 35½ seconds; ½ mile, 1.10; mile, 2.19.

Third Heat—Time of ¼ mile, 34 seconds; ½ mile, 1.11; mile, 2.22.

INSURANCE.

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS—THE RATES OF INSURANCE TO BE INCREASED—A UNITED MOVEMENT AGAINST INCENDIARIES.

An adjourned meeting of the Presidents of the leading Insurance Companies of the country was held yesterday morning, in the hall of the Board of Underwriters, No. 156 Broadway, for the purpose of taking the necessary steps to establish a uniform system of rates and commissions, and to protect the companies from incendiaries by inaugurating a common movement for their detection and punishment.

The capital represented in the meeting was estimated at $30,000,000. The following States were represented: Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New-York, Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois. The Companies of this city were represented as follows: Mr. Beach of the Fire Insurance Company, Mr. Hatt of the Astor, Mr. Cox of the Atlantic, Mr. Seaver of the Adriatic, Mr. McLean of the Citizens, Mr. Amos of the Union, Mr. Ellicott of the Columbia, Mr. Hope of the Continental, Mr. Dricker of the Eagle Exchange, Mr. Hodges of the Excelsior, Mr. Van Orden of the Exchange, Mr. Hermott of the Firemen's, Mr. Rankin of the Fulton, Mr. Herriott of the Greenwich, Mr. Gerrigue of the Germania, Mr. Keeler of the Globe, Mr. Heald of the Home, Mr. Barker of the Howard, Mr. Mulligan of the Hope, Mr. Crowell of the Irving, Mr. Hine of the International, Mr. James of the Lenox, Mr. Norwood of the Lorillard, Mr. Stuart of the Manhattan, Mr. Anderson of the Mercantile, Mr. Graham of the Metropolitan, Mr. Warners of the New Amsterdam, Mr. Neilman of the Niagara, Mr. Crowell of the Phenix, Mr. Curry of the Republic, Mr. Randel of the Resolute, Mr. Bockout of the Security, Mr. Gabriel of the Standard, and Mr. Conner of the Yonkers.

Mr. MARK HOWARD of the Merchants' Insurance Co., Hartford, was appointed chairman, and Mr. J. M. Rankin of the Fulton Co., of this city, Secretary.

After the meeting had been called to order, Mr. HEALD of the Home Insurance Co. read, on behalf of the Committee previously appointed, the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It is well known that the business of the Fire Insurance, in which is invested in the United States some $65,000,000 capital, is from the prevalence of extremely low rates of premium, and from excessive losses, growing out of the frequency of fires during the past two years, not only non-remunerative to the stockholders of many of these institutions, but threatens the impeachment of the capital and the consequent withdrawal from the community of sufficient security against losses by fire, thereby affecting the interest of the primarily merchant who has large amounts