ENGLAND.

Mr. Gladstone's Farewell.

In the House of Commons on Thursday, the 5th last, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said: "I wish to give a notice which may appear unusual under present circumstances—that to-morrow I shall move for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the laws relating to the Inland Revenue. The Bill is one affecting particulars [illegible] and if now brought in may be printed [illegible] considered in the country before the Easter recess. [illegible] are called upon to form a judgment respecting it. At this period of the Session there will be great convenience in such an arrangement, and this is the only reason why I propose it. [Hear.] I may also now give notice that I shall move to-morrow for the production of certain accounts of Public Income and Expenditure in each financial year from 1828 to 1861. [A laugh.]

These accounts have been two years in preparation, and will form a document of great interest. [Hear.] I have also to perform my last act in an official capacity in moving the adjournment of the House until to-morrow at the hour of 5, which I understand will be the most convenient hour with reference to motions which it is intended to make for the issue of certain writs, and with reference to the proceedings at Windsor, which will take place at an earlier hour in the afternoon. I shall therefore submit a motion to that effect.

Along with that motion I wish to join a single expression which is really only the acknowledgment of a debt as respects the relations between the Government and a portion of the House of Commons; while on the other hand I am quite certain that any gentleman who sits opposite, or who, sitting on this side of the House, has taken a different course, will not construe it as invidious or as implying that any one has acted in a manner inconsistent with his honor, and against his conscience and his sense of public duty.

Having regard to the length and tenacity of the struggle in which we were engaged upon the measure which ultimately ended in the resignation of the Government, I hope I may, without offense, tender in my own name and that of my colleagues the expression of our gratitude to those who with so much zeal and with so much perseverance supported us in the course of the struggle. [Hear, hear.]

I say that I tender these thanks in the name of my colleagues, but very specially in my own name, because I am very sensible that there may be many disadvantages under which they have had to act in consequence of any part or influence which I may have had in the matter. [Cheers.]

Marriage of the Princess Helena.

From the Times, July 6.

On the 5th the Princess Helena Augusta Victoria, third daughter of Her Majesty, was united in marriage to His Royal Highness Prince Christian of Schleswig Holstein Sonderburg-Augustenburg. The ceremony was performed in the private chapel attached to the Royal apartments in Windsor Castle. Any one acquainted with the habitual aspect of the private chapel must have felt some difficulty in recognising it under its novel guise.

Forward from the altar rails, the ordinary fittings of reading-desk, pews, &c., had all been cleared and ranges of chairs substituted, leaving just sufficient room for the bridal party in the center, while over head new gallery accommodation was erected, so that double or treble the ordinary number of occupants was accommodated. It was nearly 10 o'clock when the distinguished guests began to arrive, but before that hour officers of the household and Yeomen of the Guard were moving in and out and breaking the stillness of the little chapel.

Artists also had been engaged in the preparations necessary to secure an effective photograph of the scene. Meanwhile the members of the royal family and other royal and illustrious visitors were assembling in the White Drawing-room, the bride being in Her Majesty's private apartments, and her suite in the adjoining corridor. Prince Christian, with his supporters and attendants, occupied another of the grand suite of chambers known as the Red Room.

The ladies and gentlemen of the Queen's Household assembled in the corridor built by George IV., to which point also the ladies and gentlemen in attendance upon the royal visitors were directed. The Ambassadors, Foreign Ministers, Cabinet Ministers, and others invited to be present at the ceremony assembled in the Red and Green Drawing-rooms, and thence were conducted to the seats provided for them in the chapel.

The members of the diplomatic body were among the first to enter and take their places in the gallery, sitting together as consultatory and dignified in their mutual bearing as if by consent they had agreed to merge all recollection of the war in Central Europe in the interesting event of the day. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London (Dean of Her Majesty's Chapels Royal), the Bishop of Oxford (Lord High Almoner and Bishop of the Diocese), the Bishop of Worcester (Clerk of the Closet), the Bishop of Winchester (Prelate of the Order of the Garter), and the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor (Domestic Chaplain to Her Majesty), having previously robed in the Audience Chamber, now entered the chapel and took their places within the rails.

Almost at the same moment the glitter of the uniforms worn by her Majesty's Ministers and by Privy Councillors drew attention to the gallery, where several of the foremost political men of the day now appeared. The Duke of Buccleuch and the Marquis of Abercorn, each with a parent's interest in the procession of bridesmaid about to enter, seated themselves near the members of the diplomatic body, with the new Secretary for War, Gen. Peel, between them.

Next came several members of the retiring Cabinet—Mr. Cowper, Sir George Grey, Mr. Cardwell, Lords Granville, Clarendon, Cranworth, Argyll, De Grey, Harrington, &c. Of these, the Lord Chancellor alone wore a plain suit of black, rendered more conspicuous by the radiance of his colleagues' attire on either hand. Lord Derby occupied a front seat in the gallery, separated only by the Duke of Richmond from Mr. Milner Gibson, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Goschen.

The Premier elect looked in better health than he has done for a long time past. Lord Russell, with the other leading members of his Government, as also Mr. Disraeli, were among the invited guests, but from the position assigned to them in the gallery it was impossible to ascertain that they were actually present. As soon as the visitors in the gallery had taken their seats the royal procession was formed in the corridor, and moved from the White Drawing-Room toward the chapel.

There were few persons in the chapel whose position entitled them to command a view of the regal train as it swept through the long corridor, but those who were so fortunate enjoyed a spectacle of great magnificence. The corridor runs from end to end of the building, giving access to all the apartments along its route, and forming a means of communication with the Grand Round Tower. This lengthened approach, lined by the gentlemen-at-arms, with their richly faced uniforms, white plumes, and tall battle axes, formed a splendid avenue for the procession, which moved onward to the notes of Beethoven's Triumphal March.

On the firs entry of the royal party there was a slight hesitation as to places, caused, no doubt by the absence of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge through an attack of gout, but this was speedily rectified. Lords Sydney and Castlerosse, the Chamberlain and Vice-Chamberlain, employed the interval in proceeding to the Red Room, from which they returned with the procession of the bridegroom. Mendelssohn's march from "Athalie" was played as they entered the chapel. His Royal Highness Prince Christian wore the uniform of a Major-General in the British service, the only member of his suit in a foreign uniform being the Count Rantzau, his gentleman of honor.

Advancing to the altar rails and making two slight inclinations, right and left, to the Bishops seated within, his Royal Highness knelt for a few seconds in prayer, and then, rising, was presented to their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians. The photographs, as usual, convey but an inaccurate idea of the bridegroom. He is a tall, military-looking man, apparently between 35 and 40 years of age, with a good forehead, but the lower part of his face covered by a beard—much portions of the features as are visible wearing a calm, determined expression that never forsakes them, but appears to enter into and influence all his actions.

There was a pause of nearly 10 minutes before the procession of the bride made its appearance, also heralded by a stately march, this time taken from Handel's "Scipione." All present rose as the Princess, supported by the Queen and Her Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, entered the chapel; and the members of the different processions, which now completely occupied the standing-room in the center of the apartment, proceeded to take up new positions.

The bride on entering the chapel was visibly agitated, but regained composure upon reaching her place at the left hand side of the altar, and subsequently made the necessary responses with a clearness and audibility calling to mind the charm of speeches from the throne in days when these were read by the sovereign in person.

The members of the royal family stood in a double line behind the bride and bridegroom, her Majesty, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh and Princess Leiningen to the left of the altar on the side next her Royal Highness the Princess Helena; the King and Queen of the Belgians, Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice Princes Arthur and Leopold, and the Duchess of Cambridge at the opposite side, to the right of the altar.

In the central space, but at some little distance from the rails, were the bridesmaids and trainbearers of her Royal Highness, consisting of eight unmarried daughters of dukes, marquesses and earls, viz.: Lady Margaret Elizabeth Scott, second daughter of the Duke of Buccleuch; Lady Laura Phipps, daughter of the Marquis of Normanby; Lady Mary Fitzwilliam, second daughter of Earl Fitzwilliam; Lady Muriel Sarah Campbell, second daughter of the Earl of Cawdor; Lady Caroline Elizabeth Gordon Lennox, eldest daughter of the Duke of Richmond; Lady Alberta Frances Anne Hamilton, sixth daughter of the Marquis of Abercorn; Lady Alexandrina Victoria Murray, youngest sister of the Earl of Dunmore; Lady Ernestine Emma Horatia Edgcumbe, only sister of the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe.

It was remarked with satisfaction that her Majesty, though adhering to the deep mourning which has become characteristic of the royal attire, introduced into it certain modifications tending to relieve the sombre effect. The Prince of Wales wore the uniform of the 10th Hussars, of which his Royal Highness is Colonel, and the Duke of Edinburgh the uniform of his naval rank. Their Royal Highnesses the Princes Arthur and Leopold wore the Highland dress, which has always been a favorite costume with younger members of the royal family.

The Queen wore a dress of black moire antique, embroidered with a long crape veil falling from under a crown of diamonds, with necklace and diamond ornaments. The Princess Helena wore a wedding-dress of rich white satin, covered with Honiton point lace, and trimmed with bouquets of orange blossom and myrtle, under a white satin train, lined with white glace, and trimmed round with Honiton lace, mixed with cordons of orange blossom and myrtle. Wedding wreath of orange blossom and myrtle under a splendid veil of Honiton lace. The pattern of the lace was an elegant design in ivy, rose and myrtle.

The Princess Louisa wore a white glace petticoat covered with tulle illusion trimmed with Brussels point lace under a body, and pointed tunic of blue satin trimmed with point lace and blue and frosted silver ornaments. Coiffure, a wreath of blush roses and silver tulle veil. The dress of the Princess Beatrice consisted of a blue satin dress trimmed with point lace, and blue and frosted silver ornaments. Coiffure, a wreat of blush roses and silver, tulle veil.

The ladies acting as bridesmaids were dressed in a white glacé dress covered with plaitings and bouillonée of tulle under a tunic of silver tulle, which was looped up on one side with a chatelaine of pink roses, forget-me-nots and white heather; the body and skirts were also trimmed with branches of pink roses, forget-me-nots and heather, coiffure, a wreath of pink roses, forget-me-nots and heather, with long tulle veil.

The Princess Helena's traveling dress consisted of a white glacé slip under a dress of fine white Swiss muslin trimmed with Valenciennes lace, bonnet of white tulle trimmed with orange blossom, and a large mantle of white China crêpe lined with white silk and trimmed with fancy chenille and silk fringe and ornaments.

The service was performed by the Lord Primate. The Queen, in person, gave away the bride, responding to the inquiry made by the Primate with a gesture full of dignity and determination.

The ceremony over, the bride was warmly embraced by Her Majesty and the Prince of Wales; and, leaning upon the arm of her husband, her Royal Highness was then conducted to the White Drawing room, the royal procession accompanying and attending them, and in presence of the dignitaries of the church the registry of the marriage was attested in due form.

As the procession quitted the chapel Spohr's march from his oratorio of the "Fall of Babylon" was performed. The taste governing these selections will be evident when attention is pointed to the fact that of the greatest magicians four were represented in their masterpieces.

Luncheon was served privately to the members of the royal family in the Oak Room. The visitors were entertained at a buffet in the great Waterloo Gallery, the favorite apartment for holding State banquets given by the Sovereign.

At 2½ o'clock the royal guests desiring to return to London were conveyed to town by special train. At 4½ o'clock their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig Holstein left by special train for Southampton, en route for Copenhagen, receiving at their departure fresh proof of the affectionate interest felt in their happiness by her Majesty.

The International Sculling Match.

We have had a brief report of the winning of the international sculling race by Kelley, the English champion. From *The Manchester Guardian* of July 5 we gather the following details and incidents of the aquatic contest of the previous day. The weather was mild and the water smooth. A great crowd of spectators was in attendance. Hamill was the first to put in appearance, which he did shortly before 7 o'clock, on Mansion House quay. He was accompanied by his brother, Mr. John Hamill, Mr. J. Laughlin and John Mackey, the latter carrying his sculls. Hamill looked the picture of good health and sound training, and during the time that intervened between his arrival and when he had to get into his skiff, he walked leisurely up and down the quay.

At five minutes past 7 Kelley came down the river in his cutter, which was steered by G. Drewitt. At the Mansion House quay he alighted upon the raft. He did not go ashore, but remained upon the timber, and personally looked after his skiff, which was rowed down close after the cutter. Precisely at 7¼ o'clock both men get into their skiffs, Kelley being the first to pull off from the shore, which he did amid loud cheers from those on board the steamers in the immediate vicinity.

Hamill lost no time in following suit.

Not much time was lost by either of them. Kelley soon doffing his flannels and straw hat, which he handed into his cutter, and then laid his boat end on to the stream. Hamill not having any superfluous clothing of which to divest himself, allowed his skiff just to lie athwart the stream until Kelley should be ready.

Only a very few minutes were spent in getting prepared, so that at exactly twenty-one minutes to 8 o'clock the cry was raised, "They're off! they're off!" and so indeed they were, but so easily did they get away that it was almost imperceptible.

At the first two strokes Kelley's skiff shot out ahead, and in a few more he had her stem clean past Hamill's. Kelley pulled his usual long, launching stroke, while that of Hamill's was short and quick, at something like nearly two to one of Kelley's. It was plainly apparent from the start that these would have but little effect when pitted against those of the English champion, for although at the first he had the appearance of coming up to Kelley, the latter soon shook him off, and not only so, but at the Skinnerburn was leading the American boy about a length. The latter, however, nothing daunted, gave way with a will, his strokes now settling down to about three to two of Kelley's, but although he pulled vigorously, his strokes seemed to have but little effect. The cheering on board the several steamers was tremendous, the people on board shouting lustily to their respective men to urge them on, the friends of the American still thinking that he had a chance.

By the time they arrived at the Grindstone Quay, however, Kelley's long and powerful stroke was telling immensely in his favor, so much so indeed that at this point he had his boat completely clear by upward of a length, and was giving Hamill the benefit of his backwater. Entering on board the boats was now taken up by the people on the shore, who ran in a body along the quay in pursuit of the two skiffs. Opposite the lead factory both men had settled down into a steady stroke, that of Hamill being now scarcely so rapid as at the commencement. Kelley had evidently the advantage in style, as each stroke seemed to make the interval wider and wider between the two boats, until at the gas works he had added another length to the gap between them.

Hamill, however, was pulling a plucky stern race, for his strokes, after once settling down to their regular averages, never faltered in the slightest, notwithstanding the fact that Kelley was leading him to the extent he was, the English champion gradually improving his position until getting to Winterson's Quay.

Here Kelley was fully four lengths ahead, and there were cries that Hamill was done up. These were met by the assertion, and perhaps belief on the part of some, that he was only saving himself for the finish. This belief, however, was a delusion, for Kelley, admirably piloted by Drewitt, gradually increased the gap between the boats. Jack Clasper did all he could to keep Hamill's boat straight, but could not succeed. At Clasper's boat-house Harry shot ahead magnificently, so much so, indeed, as to obtain a lead of at least ten lengths. Hamill here steered to the north side of the course, to gain some slight advantage, if possible, and the movement cost him some little ground, while Kelley, amid tremendous cheering, was still gaining. At the lower end of the Annie great cheering burst forth, as it was seen that the American looked ahead, and then pulled vigorously for about a score of strokes. He might, possibly, by this gain perhaps a length, but Kelley saw the move and did the same. Here Kelley was, at a modest reckoning, eight or nine lengths ahead. The steamers were in no way pressing on the last man, and a good course was kept for the competitors. At Armstrong's blast furnaces the position of the rowers had much altered, for Kelley had by this time got twelve lengths in front, and he now seemed to ease himself a little, although he was yet pulling as fast as his opponent. On passing the blast furnace there were loud shouts that it was all over, and that Hamill would never least, as he was continually losing ground. Armstrong's Quay was reached, where Kelley had gained in a very short space of time three or four more lengths; and when the man was opposite the Coventry Tavern, on the Kelvin Meadows, Hamill was slowest of Armstrong's.

Here Hamill pulled with his hand as if he were going to Ireland, but his erratic course, while at the same time Kelley, who was quickly altered under the direction of J. H. Clasper, ashore, was likewise ordered by Drewitt would hug the shore, he accordingly pulled a tolle to keep off. Above the Meadows House, a few yards, Hamill had some misadventure, nearly "caught a crab," and he seemed to flounder somewhat in his boat. He thereby lost a couple of strokes, and, seeing his mishap, for the next 50 or 60 yards—for boat-lengths seemed now out of the question—he pulled away rapidly. When Kelley was passing the top end of the Meadows, Hamill was abreast of Armstrong's top quay, losing ground almost every stroke, and at this point the race seemed virtually over, as it was almost impossible that the American could recover the lost ground. Notwithstanding that he possessed such a commanding lead, Kelley continued to exert himself, and every stroke added some little to the great advantage he already possessed; and when his craft was opposite Tarradale, that of Hamill was only clearing the Meadows, and must have been at least 40 lengths behind. Hamill, on entering the strait for the Meadows, seemed to improve his course somewhat, and also pulled with greater regularity than he had done since leaving Clasper's boathouse.

This gave new hope to the sympathizers of the American, and an attempt to renew the excitement was made by the throngs who followed in the wake of the competitors; but this was short lived, for on glancing onward to the English champion it was evident that he was fully prepared for and equal to any improvement in the condition of his antagonist. When Kelley saw Hamill's spurt he increased his own strokes and continued to draw steadily ahead, and finally banished all hope from the breasts of those who sported the American colors.

The confusion which had ever and anon prevailed up the course to this point among the steamers, was now obviated by the great width of the river, and likewise from the fact that the anxious excitement as to who would win, which imparted a species of wildness to the actions of the crowding spectators, was now completely allayed; the only object being to ascertain by how many lengths Kelley would go in first.

The steady pulling of Hamill was of short duration, for when alongside of Derwent Haugh he again relaxed into a zig-zag course, and his strokes seemed even more irregular and less powerful than in any previous part of the contest. Kelley, on the contrary, kept a most perfect course from the Meadows to the suspension bridge, and his pulling never varied from the beautiful long powerful stroke with which he started. Long before approaching the bridge the race was virtually over, as it was impossible within the distance for Hamill to overtake his antagonist. Kelley pulled steadily onward and seemed slightly to increase his lead without serious effort, Hamill keeping up the same rate of progression which he had maintained throughout, both men keeping well in with the south shore. There was no change in position to the end of the race, Kelley passing the flag at Lemington point the winner by fully 600 yards. As he turned his boat, his victory was hailed by a simultaneous cheer from the steamers and the assembled crowd which fringed either shore.

DEFEAT AND A MANLY MEETING.

Kelley lay upon his oars until Hamill came up, and then, pulling alongside, the gallant competitors of the day shook hands in the most cordial manner. The friendly act was hailed by another cheer. Both men were then taken aboard the referee's boat—the Louise Crawshay—and the steamers at once set out on their return to Newcastle Bay.

Time—33 minutes and 20 seconds.

The umpires were Mr. C. Bush for Kelley, and Harry Clasper for Hamill. Mr. G. H. L. Hawks officiating as referee. Kelley, after getting on board the referee's boat, generously made a collection for the losing man, which amounted to £8. The betting at the start was six to four on Kelley. Afterward any odds might have been had upon him.

THE DRAMA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Now that the brief opera season has ended here, the house will remain closed during the remainder of the Summer. Mr. Wheatley, however, does not remain idle. The theater is to be cleansed and renovated in every part, and an entirely new stage is to be put in, adapted for the working of tricks. These preparations are to be made with a view to the production, in September next, of the new fairy spectacle, by Mr. Charles Barras, of "The Black Crook." There is something romantically suggestive and promising in the very name of this piece; and when we remember the liberal and splendid style in which Mr. Wheatley has been accustomed to produce pieces susceptible of fine stage effect, and think, too, that the projected enterprise is aided by the tireless energy of Mr. Jarrett and Mr. Palmer, we cannot doubt that "The Black Crook" will fulfill both the promise of its attractive title and the expectation aroused by the elaborate preparations now afoot. Messrs. Jarrett and Palmer's ballet troupe is to appear in the spectacle—a troupe of dancers collected from all parts of Europe, and organized with a view to present a perfect picture of symmetry, beauty, and "the poetry of motion." The dresses for the ballet are to be similar to those used in the celebrated Paris ballet of "Le Bisch aux Bois." They have been purchased in the French capital. The ballet troupe will comprise fifty dancers, including Mlle. Marie Boujanti, and will be supervised by Signor Costa, late of the Grand Opera, Paris. In the way of scenery, everything will be done that taste can dictate or liberal expenditure effect to give "The Black Crook" an appropriate setting. Among the gems of scenery will be the "Haunt of the Naiads" and the "Incantation scene," painted by Mr. Marstan, a new scenic artist, brought hither from Europe especially to do this work. The last scene in the ballet is to represent the "Palace of Dewdrops" and is to be something gorgeous in the way of a spectacle. It was invented and patented by Mr. Charles Brew, and its cost is upward of $15,000. Altogether there is good prospect of a very striking entertainment, of a unique kind, at Niblo's Garden next season, if we may credit the promises that are made; and we think, for our part, that they are not made in vain.

WOOD'S THEATER.

Mrs. Sophie Worrell had a large and enthusiastic audience, last evening, to witness her performance in "Cinderella" and in "Mrs. Smith," the occasion being that of her benefit. We shall refer to the production of "Cinderella" at another time. The engagement of the Worrell Sisters at this theater will terminate on the 11th of August.

OLYMPIC THEATER.

It was found to be impossible to produce the Burlesque of "The Colleen Bawn," at the Olympic theater, on Thursday evening, as promised, and so "The Octoroon" has been kept on the stage all the week. It will be acted for the last time to-night, the "Sea Witch" being positively promised for Monday night. Meantime the production of the "Burlesque of the Colleen Bawn" has been indefinitely postponed.

NEW BOWERY THEATER.

Those wonderful acrobats, the Buislay Brothers, make their last appearance at this house to-night. A Matinée will be given to-day. Whoever has not seen the Buislays has not seen the most audacious gymnasts of the day. Let the final opportunity be improved.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At the other theaters affairs remain unchanged. A glance at our table of amusements will give the reader full information as to the various programmes.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH.

THE SLAUGHTER HOUSES AND JUDGE CARDOZO—THE OFFAL CONTRACTORS AGAIN—THE SEGUIN'S POINT AND WASHINGTON MARKET SUITS—THE PUBLIC HEALTH—SIX CASES OF CHOLERA REPORTED YESTERDAY—THE DISEASE IN BROOKLYN—HOW SWIFT GOT THE NIGHT SOIL CONTRACT IN BROOKLYN—REMARKABLE AFFIDAVIT FROM THE CONTRACTOR—VALUE OF PREVENTIVE MEASURES IN TREATMENT OF CHOLERA—PROGRESS OF THE DISEASE IN EUROPE.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon in the Metropolitan Police Court Room, President Jackson S. Schultz occupying the chair, and all the members present.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

ORDERS ISSUED.

Attorney Bliss presented 300 general and 12 final orders for the abatement of nuisances, all of which were issued by the Board. A number of these were for the abatement of fat-melting and bone-boiling establishments in Abattoir-place. The Attorney stated that Judge Brady intimated, in the progress of the argument in the case of Neil & Son against the Board of Health, without expressing any opinion, however, that an order modifying the manner in which the business is conducted might be within the power of the Board, while there was great doubt in regard to their power to issue an order to entirely discontinue the business.

FINANCIAL.

The following preamble and resolution, offered by Mr. MANIERRE of the Finance Committee, were read and adopted:

Whereas, The Board of Health require the sum of $100,000 for extraordinary expenses as contemplated by resolutions of the Board of Health, passed May 14, 1866, and which were approved by his Excellency Gov. Fenton; therefore

Resolved, That the Treasurer be directed to request the approval of the Governor to the borrowing of $100,000 for extraordinary expenses as provided for by section 29, of chapter 74, Laws of 1866.

THE SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Two letters were read by the Secretary complaining of the slaughter-houses in Fifth-st., near First-ave., and the fat-melting establishments in Abattoir-place. Mr. SCHULTZ said the butchers were doing their business in the old way, and he believed the injunction of Judge Cardozo was intended to prevent the Board from interfering in any way with or abating the nuisance. Mr. TRACY said the injunction restrained the butchers and all they do entirely out of the hands of the Board. Dr. PARKER asked for the reading of the order of the Court so that the Board might understand just who were responsible for all this sickness and death. The following order of Judge Cardozo was then read by Attorney BLISS:

"I do hereby order that the defendants, Jackson S. Schultz (and others), do refrain and desist from molesting, hindering, or interfering with the driving of cattle, sheep, or hogs through the streets of the City of New-York, from the railroad and steamboat landings in the City of New-York, to Washington drove-yard, mentioned in the complaint herein, and to all other yards to which cattle, sheep, or hogs brought to the City of New-York are driven, preparatory to being sold to butchers, and also from interfering in any manner with the driving of said cattle, or sheep, or hogs through the streets of said city from the said drove-yard or other yards, or from the railroads or steamboat landings in said city to the slaughter-house of those plaintiffs, and of any and all other butchers in the City of New-York, and from interfering with any person who may be engaged in driving the same, and also from compelling the plaintiffs and others to take out permits for slaughtering said cattle, sheep, or hogs, or carrying on the business of butchers, and for yarding the said slaughtered cattle at Fulton Market houses, and also for carrying on their said business at Fulton Market houses, and also for carrying on their said business in the City of New-York, and also from compelling any butchers so aforesaid to take out permits to carry on their business, or to yard their cattle, or to sell and dispose of their meat by sale, and from in any manner interfering with, molesting, or hindering the plaintiffs in the preservation of their business or any part thereof, or with the slaughter house of the plaintiffs, or from in any manner hindering, molesting, or interfering with the business of the other butchers in the City of New-York, or with the slaughter-houses of said butchers."

THE REMOVAL OF DEAD ANIMALS FROM LONG ISLAND.

Mr. BLISS, from the Special Committee, to whom was referred the bill of William Fagin for the removal of dead animals from the shore of Long Island, made a written report setting forth at length the agreement made for the abatement of the nuisance and recommending that the Treasurer be directed to pay $187, upon proper vouchers, for the work performed. This sum is just $96 less than the original bill. The report was adopted and the recommendation of the Committee agreed to.

THROWING OFFAL INTO NEW-YORK BAY.

Charles Tracy, Counsel of the Board, made the following report upon the practice of throwing offal into the bay, by the contractors for the removal of this offensive material. The counsel says:

"The request of residents of the eastern and western shores of Staten Island in relation to offal and dead carcasses floating to those shores, already has received the proper attention by an order requiring the offal contractors to remove such offensive articles.

"By the proper operation of the business the dead carcasses and offal on being received by those contractors becomes their property, and they are equally responsible for its care whether for the time being they make their usual profit by selling or manufacturing such property, or are at a loss in otherwise disposing of it. They do not cease to be the owners of such property when they unlawfully throw it from their vessels into the waters of the bay or coast. If it floats to the shores and becomes an annoyance to the inhabitants, the contractors are liable to all the penalties of the law. But for the purpose of this Board and its general care of the public health in this Metropolitan District, it suffices that the carcasses and offal so on the beach or floating near the shore come within the terms of section 14, part 2, 'matter or thing, in said district or adjacent waters, regarded by said Board as in a condition dangerous or detrimental to life or health' and other expressions therein contained, and that this Board has power to require its removal to some proper place, and to subject the contractors, as its agents, to the cost so doing. The order of the Board already made with this view is the proper step for the correction of the evil complained of."

REPORT OF THE SANITARY SUPERINTENDENT.

The Sanitary Superintendent reports that the inspectors and their assistants during the week examined and made reports upon 853 separate nuisances, of which 844 reports were sent to the Attorney for orders. Of 601 buildings which had previously been reported, the orders of the Board had been executed in 131 cases. During the week, 179 complaints from citizens were received and referred to the Inspectors. Capt. Lord of the Sanitary Department of the Metropolitan Police force made 1,097 orders for the abatement of nuisances, and reports that 699 were complied with.

SEGUIN'S POINT AND WASHINGTON MARKET.

On motion of Judge BOSWORTH, the Attorney and counsel for the Board were directed to appeal from the orders issued by the court in the cases known as the Seguin's Point and Washington Market suits, and bring said appeals to a hearing with the least practicable delay.

DOINGS OF THE SANITARY POLICE FORCE.

The following is a schedule of work performed by the Sanitary Department of the Metropolitan Police force in the abatement and removal of nuisances, for the week ending July 20:

Number of complaints of nuisances received, 378; number of notices served for abatement, 1,097; number of nuisances abated under service of notice, 938; number of sinks and water-closets cleansed, 308; number of loads of night-soil removed from city limits, 1,868; number of dead horses removed from city limits, 106; number of dead cows removed from city limits, 7; number of dead goats removed from city limits, 4; number of dead sheep removed from city limits, 5; number of dead hogs removed from city limits, 1; number of dead dogs and cats removed from city limits, 411; unsound veal seized, pounds removed from city limits, 600; unsound mutton seized, pounds removed from city limits, 6,300; unsound beef seized, pounds removed from city limits, 1,900; unsound fish seized, pounds removed from city limits, 6,200; number of barrels of offal removed from city limits, 5,708.

The Public Health.

Six cases of cholera were reported yesterday, at the office of the Sanitary Superintendent. Mrs. Hampton, a native of England, 21 years of age, residing at No. 134 Mulberry-st., was attacked at 1 p. m. Thursday. When seen by the Sanitary Inspector at 7:30, she was in collapse, and died at 2 a. m. Friday, after an illness of 11 hours.

Mrs. Byrne was reported ill of cholera on Thursday afternoon, at No. 47 Mott-st. She received prompt medical aid, and at last accounts was rapidly improving.

James Maskell, residing at No. 102 Washington-st., was attacked at 11 o'clock Thursday forenoon. The premises were found in an execrable condition by the Sanitary Inspector, and thoroughly disinfected. The result of this case was not known at the headquarters of the Sanitary Department at the hour when the bulletin was issued.

Ann Reilly, a native of Ireland, residing at No. 111 Mott st., was taken ill of cholera Thursday p. m., and died at 1 a. m. yesterday after an illness of less than 12 hours.

A boy, name unknown, 9 years of age, residing at No. 9 West Eleventh st., was attacked yesterday morning. He was still alive at latest accounts.

Louisa Bruce, residing at No. 254 West Forty-third-st., was reported ill of cholera yesterday morning. The Sanitary officers disinfected the premises at an early hour, but the result of the case has not yet been made known.

During the week ending yesterday 75 cases of supposed cholera were reported to the Sanitary Superintendent. Of these 14 only were found to be genuine, eight proved fatal, four convalescent, and the other two were still living at last accounts. Of the whole number, 20 were found to be cases of cholera morbus, 22 of insolation, 3 of cholera infantum, 4 of intemperance, 1 of delirium tremens, 1 of epilepsy, 3 of acute diarrhea, 1 of gastic derangement, and 6 unknown.

There have been four fatal cases of the disease during the week at Hunter's Point—a very filthy locality. Dr. Sloan reports that but one new case has occurred at Hart's Island during the past 24 hours, and that all the well troops are being removed from the post. There is now every hope that further progress of the epidemic will be prevented. The mortality from cholera has not increased, notwithstanding the recent excessive heat.

THE CHOLERA IN BROOKLYN.

Dr. Conkling reports that 19 persons have died of cholera in the Twelfth Ward of the City of Brooklyn since the 8th inst. The deaths all occurred among those whose sanitary condition was the worst possible, and in most cases the attack could be directly traced to some indiscretion in eating or drinking. With a few exceptions they were attended by physicians of their own choosing. Inspectors rarely being called upon to do more than merely direct the disinfection of the premises. Cases have occurred where there was a necessity for the immediate removal of the patients from overcrowded rooms or from damp, dark basements. The Doctor recommends for such, the establishment of a hospital near the line which separates the Sixth and Twelfth Wards. The arrangements in cases where it is the duty of the Superintendent of the Poor to take charge of burials, are very imperfect, and there is often great delay. The number of cases reported renders it expedient that an additional force be detailed for service at night.

In speaking of the report of Dr. Conkling before the Board of Health, Dr. Crane presented the following tabular statement of the number of cases of cholera that have taken place in Brooklyn from the 13th to the 20th inst., by Wards.

	Reported.	Confirmed.	Unconfirmed.
Second Ward	3	—	3
Fourth Ward	1	1	—
Fifth Ward	1	1	—
Sixth Ward	6	4	2
Seventh Ward	1	—	1
Eighth Ward	1	1	—
Ninth Ward	3	1	2
Tenth Ward	1	—	1
Eleventh Ward	1	1	—
Twelfth Ward	24	24	—
Fourteenth Ward	1	—	1
Twentieth Ward	1	—	1
	—	—	—
Total	44	33	11

Dr. Crane then stated that the citizens of the Twelfth Ward, in which the disease has been the most virulent, a short time ago, proposed to subscribe $1,000 for the purpose of cleaning the Ward but were persuaded not to do so by the man whom they elected to represent them in the Board of Aldermen. At a recent meeting of the Board in that city, he complained that he had been misrepresented here and in the press of the two cities, and stated that he had always been anxious to have the filth removed from his Ward, but the citizens would be prepared to believe his statement when in an official capacity he made some movement toward remedying the evil of which they now so justly complain.

The following additional cases of Cholera were reported to the Board of Health yesterday, all being in the same locality in the Twelfth Ward, familiarly known as Red Hook Point:

Ann Lewis, aged 45 years, Luquer-st., near Hicks-st., condition critical.

Mary Jane Patten, aged 5 years, south-east corner of Richard and Walcott-sts.; seizure at midnight, July 18; died at 2 p. m. July 19.

P. Lawrence Ryan, aged 7 years, south-east corner of Richard and Walcott-st.; taken sick at 8 a. m. July 18; condition critical at 4 p. m. July 19, and died at 6 p. m.

Martin Byrne, aged 12 years, Walcott-st., near Richard; symptoms of cholera at 2 a. m. July 17; collapse July 19; died at noon.

Mary Byrne, aged 5 years, Walcott-st., near Richard; taken at 4 a. m. July 19; collapse at 4:30 p. m., and died at 8:30 p.m.

Margaret Gunlesson, Richard-st., near Wallcott-st.; taken at 8 a. m. July 19; collapse at 4:45 p. m., and died at 11 p. m.

Patrick Cochran, aged 38 years, Wallcott-st., near Richard; diarrhea and vomiting for two or three days—was improving; relapsed July 19; was in profound collapse at 5 p. m.

Joseph Robinson, aged 63 years, First-place, taken at 3 p. m. July 20; died at 9 a. m.

Mary Murray, Walcott-st., near Richard, taken at 2 a. m. July 20; collapse at 10:15.

J. F. Rappe, north-east corner of Richard and Dikeman-sts., taken at 10 p. m. July 19; diarrhea, vomitting and cramps; collapse 10:30 a. m. July 20.

Catharine McDonald, south-west corner of Dikeman and Richard-sts., taken sick at 12 o'clock July 19; collapse at 10:45 a. m. July 20.

HOW CONTRACTS ARE AWARDED IN BROOKLYN.

Dr. Crane then referred to the contract for removing night-soil, and as an indication of the manner in which the interests of the people were sold out, in Brooklyn, read the following affidavit:

Francis Swift of the City of Brooklyn being duly sworn, doth depose and say that in the month of June, A. D. 1865 he was an applicant for the contract for removing night-soil from the City of Brooklyn. That — proposed to deponent that in consideration of the sum of $5,000 to be paid by deponent to said —, he, said —, would prepare and cause to be adopted by the Common Council of said city an ordinance in such form that would secure to said Swift such contract. That in accordance with such offer deponent placed in the hands of — of said city the sum of $5,000 to be paid to said — when deponent should receive said contract. That in pursuance of the agreement between deponent and said —, he, said —, prepared and caused to be presented to said Common Council an ordinance for the purpose above mentioned, which was adopted by said Common Council. That in pursuance of such ordinance the contract for removal of night-soil was awarded to deponent, but which award was subsequently vetoed by the Mayor of said city. That after such veto $4,000 of the $5,000 deposited with — as above mentioned were returned to deponent, the remaining $1,000 being paid to said —, who claimed the same for his services in preparing the ordinance and securing the adoption of the same. That subsequently the veto of the Mayor was overruled by a two-thirds vote of the Common Council, but without the assistance or influence of the said —, and deponent entered into a contract for removal of night soil, in the city of Brooklyn. That thereupon said — claimed from deponent the balance of the said $5,000 and refused to approve of the vehicles, boats and other matters which under said ordinance were to be submitted to his approval.

That deponent caused drawings to be made of boxes to be used by him under said contract and submitted the same to said —, who refused to approve of the same, but made no objection thereto. That deponent notified said — to inspect deponent's boats to be used under his contract, which he has refused to do. Deponent says that such refusal of said — is for the reason that deponent will not pay to said — the sum of $4,000 as aforesaid. That since the passage of the Metropolitan Health Act deponent has said — to deponent that it was for the public interest that the deponent should have said —'s approval, as that would prevent their acting under said law from making objection to his carts, boats, &c., and that he would give his approval thereto if said Swift would pay to him the sum of $4,000.

FRANCIS SWIFT.

Sworn to before me, this 5th day of March, 1866.

S. H. DAVIS, Commissioner of Deeds.

This, said the Doctor in conclusion, is the way in which the Sanitary matters of Brooklyn have been bartered away. No longer ago than last Monday, when the Common Council were asked either to enforce or annul the contract, they replied that they had no power to do so, for all power of this kind was delegated to the Board of Health. The phrase has become stereotyped. If this Board succeeds in doing anything it must be useless to act independent of the city authorities. Upon his motion the following resolution was then adop