surpassed by any other in the vicinity of the White Mountains.

Speaking of hotels, I must express my surprise that they are generally so spacious and so good. The five or six best will comfortably accommodate from 300 to 500 guests each; their rooms and furniture are equal to those of the best houses on the seaboard, and their fare scarcely inferior. There are differences among them—the Glen having just been greatly enlarged, and not yet working easily; but the Profile is as well managed as any house in New-York, and is patronized accordingly. Visitors generally go the rounds, and stop longest where they are best suited.

Other houses may be as well conducted as the Profile: I am sure none can be better. I am happy to say that all of them, so far as I know, treat editors exactly as they treat other guests, and seem to understand that the Bohemian swindlers who seek to live on the strength of their self-proclaimed connection with this or that journal are entitled to no other hospitalities than those administered with the toe of a (right) boot. Their charge of $4 to $4½ per day will seem high to many, who do not reflect that their season will scarcely average ten weeks, that they are dead property for all the rest of the year, and that their food must in good part be brought hither from Boston, and must cost 10 to 40 per cent. more than is that city. All things considered, I judge them reasonable; teams and stage-fare alone being rather exorbitant. At this point, "the Waumbeck House"—which is remote from the higher peaks, but commands a glorious view of the north-east face of the range—gives good board for $10 per week, and, sheltering 100 guests, is generally full all Summer, as now. And those who come once generally return the next season unless the sexton has meanwhile foreclosed on them.

The Agriculture of Coos County is good, bad and indifferent—mainly the latter—but her valleys and less precipitous hill-sides produce more and better Potatoes than any equal area on earth. They say the yield per acre ranges from 400 bushels upward, while the quality is unsurpassed. The area planted is very great, and the stalks (now generally in blossom) stand so erect and sturdy that some farmers make them serve as pea-poles. Oats also look well; but Grass is oftener poor than otherwise, in spite of bounteous Nature; while Indian Corn will not average ten bushels per acre. Timber and Potatoes will long be the staples of this rugged region.

—But I must hurry back to work. H. G.

POLITICAL.

NORTH CAROLINA.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION UNDOUBTEDLY DEFEATED.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

RALEIGH, N. C., Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1866.

Fifty-two counties have been heard from. The majority against the Constitution thus far is 1,600. Thirty counties are yet to hear from. The measure is probably defeated.

ILLINOIS.

GEN. LOGAN'S RECEPTION IN CHICAGO.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Aug. 14.

Gen. John A. Logan, the Union Republican candidate for Congressman at large, had a grand public reception here to-night on his arrival from Springfield. He was met at the depot by the committee of reception, several military companies, and a large crowd of citizens. His arrival at the depot was signalized by the firing of a major-general's salute from the Chicago Light Artillery battery. A large procession was then formed, and the distinguished guest was escorted to the Opera House, where he is now addressing an immense audience on the political issues before the people. The General is accompanied to this city by Gov. Oglesby, the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, and Gen. O'Neil. All four of them will address the Fenians to-morrow at their great gathering in Haas Park, six miles west of this city.

PENNSYLVANIA.

CHESTER COUNTY UNION CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WESTCHESTER, Pa., Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1866.

The Republican Union County Mass Convention assembled at 11 a. m. very largely attended, Maj. Jesse C. Dickey in the chair.

The Hon. John M. Broomall was invited to address the meeting and spoke for an hour, reviewing the political situation and taking most Radical ground. He was loudly applauded at the conclusion of his speech, and resolutions were reported by the Committee indorsing the action of the Union party in Congress, and complimentary to the Hon. J. M. Broomall, Gov. Curtin, and the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens. They were unanimously passed.

A resolution instructing the members of the Legislature to vote for Gov. Curtin for United States Senator was laid upon the table, and the Convention, after directing the Chairman of the County Committee to call a delegate Convention to form a ticket, adjourned.

The Hon. J. M. Broomall will be unanimously renominated for Congress and be reëlected by at least 4,000 majority. The present Union members of the Legislature will be renominated and elected by very large majorities.

OHIO.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Tuesday, August 14, 1866.

The Hon. Ralph P. Buckland, was renominated for Congress to-day by the Republicans of the IXth District. Resolutions were passed sustaining Congress.

THE JOHNSON CONVENTION.

An Address Instead of Resolves—The Programme.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug 14, 1866.

The Ledger states on high authority that it has been suggested to the leading men of the Convention that an address to the people would be preferable to a series of resolutions.

If an address is prepared it will be Conservative in tone, and calculated to unite the moderate men of both sections. It will recognize the fact that the war has forever settled the question of secession in the negative, without, however, impairing in any way the rights of States. It will be denied that war can destroy a State or exclude it from the Union.

The emancipation of slaves will be recognized, but the right of the servile population, lately admitted to freedom, to have the ballot will be denied; at the same time the address will assert the duty of the people of the South to care for freedmen, and by every means seek to elevate and fit them for the change accomplished by the war.

The address will also assert the supremacy of the Federal Government in all matters coming properly within its sphere as defined by the Constitution, but claiming for the States all the rights not expressly delegated to the General Government.

The right of all the States to be represented in Congress will be claimed, and the people will be called upon to assist the Conservative men of the country in the effort to secure for the Southern States their Constitutional privileges. The action of the President of the United States in endeavoring to prevent unconstitutional legislation in Congress will be commended and all conservative men will be called on to organize, by local, State, and national committees, as a grand National Union party to rescue the Government from the control of those who now seek to divert it from its true and original purpose. The address will probably be short, in order to reach more surely the popular mind, and thus secure an attentive hearing.

Vallandigham was to have been serenaded to-night, but the compliment was postponed on account of his being ill.

It is understood that the New-York delegation selected by the Saratoga Convention is to be admitted into the Convention to the exclusion of all other claimants.

Antecedents of an Iowa Delegate.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1866.

Thomas W. Claggett, delegate to the Philadelphia Convention from the First District of Iowa, is the editor of *The Constitution*, at Keokuk, a thoroughly Copperhead journal, whose press was thrown into the Mississippi River in 1862 by the convalescent soldiers from the hospital in that city.

BUFFALO.

FESTIVAL AND PIC-NIC OF THE LIQUOR DEALERS' ASSOCIATION.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Aug. 15, 1866.

The Liquor Dealers' Association of this city, after a preparation of several weeks, held a grand festival and pic-nic to-day. The affair was extensively advertised, and every effort was made to render the demonstration a remarkable affair every way.

It was desirable that the turn-out should be of a most imposing character, in order to effect a change in public opinion in relation to the Excise law. The projectors succeeded in drawing together a great many people in four-horse carriages. There was an extensive exhibition of lager-beer in barrels and lager beer in the course of consumption.

The Teutonic element prevailed widely, but how convincing the show was that the prime law is not a malicious enactment is not apparent. King Gambrinus appeared in all his glory, but whether the people have any less regard for temperance than yesterday remains to be demonstrated. The display of carriages was imposing, so far as numbers might be concerned, and those who occupied the vehicles appeared to be determined to have a good time, whatever ulterior object might be behind the show.

After passing through several of the principal streets, the procession marched to Clinton Forest, where arrangements for the pic-nic had been made. It is estimated that about 10,000 persons were in the forest, and entered into the festivities of the occasion. The only regret expressed was that the lager gave out about 4 o'clock. Speeches were made by Mr. Charles S. Macomber of this city, A. M. Clapp, and others, condemnatory of the Excise Law, and in favor of free rum and rule.

A letter was received from the Hon. D. R. Floyd, expressing sympathy in the objects of the Association and regret that an attack of neuralgia prevented him from being present. Good order prevailed, notwithstanding the flow of liquor in every direction, and at dark the pic-nic terminated. Delegates were present from Rochester, Utica, and other cities in Western New-York. It was expected that New-York would have a delegation, but none came.

Taken as a whole, the demonstration, regarded as a picnic, was a success, but as an opposition to temperance reform and the enforcement of wholesome and restraining laws upon the traffic, was a failure.

THE FREEDMEN.

NO DESTITUTION IN ALABAMA AND GEORGIA.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1866.

Major Stuart Eldridge, A. A. A. Gen. on Gen. O. O. Howard's staff, having just returned from a tour through northern Alabama and Georgia, reports, with regard to the rumors of a famine in those States, that he was unable to find a single case of starvation; that, although some destitution exists, it has been greatly exaggerated, and the want has been confined to their subsisting mainly on a few articles of food, of which, in nearly all cases, there has been a sufficiency. The complaints are ascribable, in a great part, to the idleness of the people. As long as the issue of rations continue, there will be found a necessity for its continuance. "While traveling incognito, as I did, I met very many claiming that it makes no difference how much destitution exists, or whether there is any; their people, having been ruined by the Yankee Government, are entitled to support at its hands, and say that they advocate getting all they can in any way." The crops of the year are sufficient with economy to supply the people till another crop is harvested. The system of placing Southern politicians, Rebels to-day, in control of the ration distribution, although it may promote good feeling and harmony between the various classes of society, is dangerous to the true interest of the ration issue. These men make through it political preferment, abrogating to themselves all the gratitude and credit of the benevolence. When I was acting as Adjutant-General of the Bureau in Mississippi, civilians were appointed as agents of the Bureau. An outcry was soon made by these parties of destitution, but, as fast as these appointments were revoked or allowed to become a dead letter, the reported suffering disappeared. The Union men and freedmen are the last to apply for aid. I would recommend the issue be immediately stopped, excepting that in cases of physical disability parties are unable to obtain food. All that is given out should be bread and meat. Up to the time of my inspection no relief had been extended by the State of Alabama." In Georgia 160,000 bushels of corn had been distributed by the Legislature of Georgia to the disabled Confederates only. The estimates for rations being furnished by these citizen agents, the number of negroes counted or provided for is very small.

GEN. HOWARD'S LETTER.

I am authorized to say that Gen. Howard's letter to Powell Hart of New-York was written in answer to questions asked by Congressman Hart, and without reference to the report of Steedman and Fullerton.

THE CHOLERA AMONG THE NEW-ORLEANS FREEDMEN.

The following telegram was received at 10 o'clock last night by Gen. Howard:

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 13, 1866.

Gen. O. O. HOWARD, Commissioner of Freedmen's Bureau.

The cholera is now prevailing in this city, and will probably grow more malignant. The negroes especially will suffer for want of medical attendance. Can I employ five physicians at $150 per month to take charge of the negroes in as many districts in the city, and furnish medicines when necessary.

A. BAIRD, Major-Gen. Commanding.

To which Gen. Howard telegraphed the following reply:

The law allows but $100 per month. Contract for that if possible. Furnish the physicians and medicines at any rate, explaining the absolute necessity.

KIDNAPPING.

A letter received by the Secretary of the Navy from Commodore Joseph Lanman, commanding the Atlantic Coast Squadron, dated Aug. 11, states that, in regard to smuggling, or negro-stealing business, at or near Smyrna, Fla., Commander Sartori, commanding steamer Agawam, has lately visited Musquito Inlet, Smyrna and Fernandina, Fla., also Savannah, Ga., arriving at Port Royal, S. C., on the 8th inst. Commander Sartori reports that he did not learn of any illegal traffic, neither any violation of law and order upon the coast.

LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, August 14, 1866.

Secretary Seward, in response to the resolution of the House to furnish them with a copy of all laws, etc., passed by Legislatures South affecting Freedmen, omitted the following in his report from Mississippi's recent code:

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That all the penal and criminal laws now in force in this State, defining offenses and prescribing the mode of punishment for crimes and misdemeanors committed by slaves, free negroes or mulattoes, be and the same are hereby reënacted and declared to be in full force and effect against freedmen, free negroes and mulattoes, except so far as the mode and manner of trial and punishment have been changed or altered by law.

According to the Revised Code of Mississippi, the mode and manner of trial and punishment is as follows:

"Article 58, section 9, p. 248 Revised Code, makes it punishable with death for a negro to murder, commit rape, burn houses, commit robbery, *or attempt to commit such crimes.*"

Whites are punishable with death for the crime of murder only—their punishment for other offenses varies. The attempt to commit them is meted with slight and varied justice.

Article 45, page 245, provides that a slave shall receive 20 ashes if he is found away from the place of his employment.

Reënacted for the freedmen by the Vagrant law.

Art. 46—p. 246. Awards 29 lashes to the slave for buying or selling without written permission.

Reënacted for the freedman.

Art. 47—p. 246. Allows civil officers and others to appropriate to their own use any article a slave may be seeking to sell.

Reënacted for the Freedmen by vagrant law, and explains why negro robbery in Mississippi is not corrected by the civil authorities.

ART. 51, p. 247—Makes it punishable for negros to congregate at night, or hold school, &c.

Reënacted as above.

ART. 63, p. 246—Both ears are to be cut off for false witness. Notwithstanding the Constitutional Convention abolished Slavery in the States, these several laws were never stricken off the Statue book, and provided they might be understood to have done so in their freeing the negroes, this fourth section of the new code expressly reënacts the old laws. It will be borne in mind that free negroes and mulattoes are herein expressed, and none but such as are now in the State.

Mr. Seward gave the State credit for

First: An act to confer civil rights on freedmen.

Second: An act to regulate the relation of master and apprentices, as relates to freedmen, free negroes, and mulattoes.

Third: An act to amend the vagrant laws of the State.

THE NORTH CAROLINA COURT-MARTIAL.

RALEIGH, N. C., Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1866.

The following officers, now constituting the Court-Martial in session now, have been detailed, by order of the Secretary of War, as a Military Commission to meet here on August 18, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such cases as may be brought before it:

Gen. T. H. Ruger of Wisconsin, Col. John Mansfield of Wisconsin, Col. E. L. Allen of Washington, D. C. Colwell, William Beebe of Ohio, Major Clarke of Rhode Island, Lieut. A. Lovett of Philadelphia, Lieut. H. T. Jackson of New-York, Capt. J. H. Watrous of New-York, Judge-Advocate.

It is expected that the civilian agents of the Freedmen's Bureau in this State against whom offenses are alleged by Gens. Steedman and Fullerton, will be tried before this Commission.

SCIENCE.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

BUFFALO, August 15, 1866.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science commences at St. James Hall at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. Dr. Bernard, President of the Association, has arrived, and will preside over the deliberations of the body.

Among the arrivals to-day I notice the names of Dr. Bormond, Prof. Gould of Cambridge, Prof. Lovering of Cambridge, Prof. Fillman of the American Institute, New-York; James W. Harris, Assistant Secretary of Harvard College, Prof. Whitney of Yale College, Prof. Blake of the University of Vermont, and Prof. Hough of the Dudley Observatory.

Between 30 and 40 members of the Association are already in town, and the trains to-day and to-morrow will no doubt bring a larger accession to the number already here. The citizens of Buffalo appear to be taking great interest in forwarding the objects of the Association, and the session of 1866 will prove peculiarly pleasant and profitable to all concerned. Ample accommodations have been provided for all who may attend the meetings of the association, and during their stay the hospitalities of the citizens will be extended in a most liberal manner. Prof. Agassiz will not attend the meeting of the association this year, which is a matter of much regret to the members generally.

MEXICO.

Brilliant Victories of the Liberals.

Fall of Tampico and Capture of Monterey.

A GENERAL UPRISING.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1866.

Advices from Matamoros to *The Times* under date of Aug. 11 say the French evacuated Monterey on the 28th ult., spiking their cannon and destroying their ammunition.

The Liberals occupied Tampico on the 1st inst. The French were reduced to extremity. There was no hope of reënforcements.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

The Matamoros correspondent of *The Times* says a brigade of Escobedo's army is in occupation of Monterey. The Imperial garrison at Selleldo spiked their guns and destroyed the ammunition, and went to relieve Monterey, but retreated to San Louis Potosi.

All the Northern States were to be abandoned by the Imperialists, and San Louis Potosi would be invested by the Republican Governor of that State.

The French garrison at Tampico was driven to the Citadel, and the whole place would be captured. A French iron steamer was sunk by the Republicans in the channel below the city.

Gen. Lew. Wallace had arrived at Matamoras, on a steamer from New-York, with arms and ammunition for the Governor of Gamaulipas.

MATAMOROS, Friday, August 10, 1866.

Monterey, Saltillo, and numerous towns fell into the hands of the Liberals on the 28th of July. The Imperial forces retreated to San Louis Potosi.

Marshal Bazaine has gone to the capital post haste.

The rumored recapture of Monterey by the French is incorrect.

Tampico, with the exception of two strong forts, has fallen. The garrison of the forts cannot hold out. They are short of provisions and water. The Liberals have sunk several vessels in the channel to prevent the reinforcement of the garrison by troops from Vera Cruz.

Mexican Imperial troops are joining the Liberals in large numbers. The Imperials are disheartened and the Liberals elated, and a general uprising is now in progress all over Mexico.

President Juarez is en route to Monterey. He is expected to arrive there on the 7th instant.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1866.

GENS. HOWARD AND BAIRD.

The statements that Gen. O. O. Howard, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, and Gen. A. Baird, commanding the Department of New-Orleans, are to be removed, is contradicted in official quarters.

QUEEN EMMA'S OFFICIAL RECEPTION.

Queen Emma could not have been in Washington at a more inauspicious time. Congress has gone, political enigmas are at Philadelphia, fashionables are at the seaside, business never was duller, and to-day it rained. This morning the Queen and suite visited the Patent Office, spending two hours viewing the countless varieties of American inventions. This afternoon an hour was whiled away in the Smithsonian Institute. The library and main portion of the building are now undergoing repairs from the fire of the Winter of 1864. But what is to be seen there interested her deeply, and when she left she expressed her regrets at not having time to remain longer. During the day she received calls from Mrs. Secretary Welles, McCulloch and Stansberry, Mrs. Pattersons and others of the *elite*, now in the city, and entertained them with a pleasant urbanity and ease that has made an impression upon our fashionables. This evening, by appointment, the Queen paid her respects to the President. Long before the hour for starting (8 o'clock), a dense throng gathered around the private entrance of Willard's awaiting her taking her carriage, and when she made her appearance, sent up a hearty greeting with lusty cheers and hands clapping. Notwithstanding the rain very many ladies were present. At the White House the steps were crowded, and when the carriages drove up the guard was obliged to clear a space to allow the Queen and suite to alight, and pass into the Executive Mansion. Attorney-Gen. Stansbery met Queen Emma, as she left her carriage, and, offering his arm, conducted her, followed by Miss Sprague, leaning upon the arm of Consul Odell, into the Blue room, where the President and Mrs. Patterson, the several Cabinet Ministers and their wives, were in waiting. President Johnson greeted Queen Emma in a neat speech, delivered in a subdued, modulated tone.

The President addressed her as Queen Emma, and said he would now do in person what the Secretary of State had already done—extend to her Majesty a cordial welcome to the capital of a nation of 30,000,000 of people. It was not because the guest was a queen that this welcome was extended, but because of her good words and works, etc., the fame of which had preceded her. The cordial welcome was extended on account of the efforts of the visitor in the cause of humanity and Christianity. "If," said the President, "I were disposed to be facetious, I should say that in this country all men are kings and all women are queens. Our rulers derive their power from the people, and consequently all are royal. Therefore, when you address any man or woman in this country, you talk to royalty—to a king or queen." In conclusion, the President heartily welcomed his guest.

The Queen smiled and responded, "thank you," when Mr. Johnson introduced her to Mrs. Patterson, Mr. Stanberry doing the honor further with grace and dignity. Miss Sprague was next presented by the President, then the several members of the suite. A general, easy, unconventional, dignified, and pleasant discussion ensued, the Queen talking part with avidity and interest. Queen Emma was dressed in a heavy black brocha silk dress, point lace and bugle trimmings, low necked, short sleeves, puffed. A red silk sash was carried over her right shoulder, thence around the waist, and gathered at the left side with a wide bow, short ends. Her head was dressed with a black lace veil, flowing down the back. Her hair was carried back, plain, waterfall behind, and ornamented with a small jet comb set with diamonds, the veil being gathered around the front somewhat like a gypsie in frills, ornamented with diamonds. Her attire was elegant—rich, sample, and very becoming. Miss Sprague was dressed in a white silk body dress, tucked across the back, and front gored, having four long, broad points and skirt full, the whole neatly trimmed with black; hair combed back, plain waterfall, head trimmed with geranium flowers. All the ladies present were elegantly dressed. Mrs. Patterson and Welles in black; Mrs. McCulloch, in light silk; Mrs. Stanberg, in figured black. The President and Cabinet ministers in full dress. The allusion of the President to the fact that the people here wear the crowns, must certainly have caused the smile of the Queen, as she had noticed the masses standing upon the White House steps, and saw in the room a mixed assemblage of rulers, statesmen, politicians and humble private citizens. The visit lasted about half an hour. Mr. Stansberry, officiating as Secretary of State, leading the Queen to her carriage after the usual ceremonies of adieu, her suite following. This occasion is one to be remembered. The homogeneous character of the attendance was a potent reminder that this is a free Government. The national flag of Queen Emma has been floating from the flagstaff of Willard's since her arrival. As yet no day has been set for her departure. To-morrow the Queen will visit the Capitol and Navy-Yard, also intending, before leaving, to visit some of the fortifications about Washington and Mount Vernon.

CIRCULAR FROM SECRETARY M'CULLOCH.

Secretary McCulloch has issued the following:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14, 1866.

Notice is hereby given to holders of certificates of deposit of temporary loan other than those issued for Clearing-House purposes, that the Treasury Department is prepared to redeem the same on presentation at the offices from which they were issued, with accrued interest thereon to the time of presentation, between this date and August 26, and that after the latter date interest will cease on such certificates.

PARDONS.

The President pardoned to-day the following Alabamians: Alexander Jarvis, Robert Taylor, Green County; Jas. T. Skelton, Jackson County; Wm. J. Johnson, Tuskogee County; Henry Moffatt, Russell County; Wm. H. Bennett, Sumter County; also, Jas. W. Cooke, Fairfax Co., Georgia—all under the $20,000 clause.

APPOINTMENT.

Judge Edmonds, late Commissioner of the General Land Office, has been appointed Postmaster of the Senate, vice O'Gorman removed.

The following Examing Surgeons were appointed to-day by the Commissioner of Pensions: E. D. Kilton, Galena, Illinois; H. C. McEwen, Saratoga, N. Y.; John O. Slocum, Syracuse, N. Y.; Wm. T. Sharp, Cadiz, Ohio.

LIGHT FOR VESSELS.

The Bay light at East End, Savannah City, has been reëstablished. It was destroyed during the war. It is a fixed red light of six order on a bronzed iron column.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Internal Revenue receipts to-day were $493,954 88. The veteran volunteers of Washington are circulating a petition among discharged soldiers to recommend the appointment of Col. Jas. A. Tait to the city postmastership. Editor Coyle of *The Gettysburgeer* is in canvassing of the office.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

[By Telegraph.]

THE CHOLERA IN CHICAGO.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—It is a settled fact that cholera exists in Chicago, though not yet in an epidemic form. There have been three fatal cases in the County Hospital, located in the extreme south part of the city, and one to-day in Bordwell. To-night seven new cases are reported in the County Hospital. The entire Medical Board of that institution, consisting of five experienced physicians, declare the disease to be real Asiatic cholera. Several cases outside of the hospital are also reported by intelligent physicians. The Board of Health held a meeting to-day, and decided on the enforcement of the old and immediate adoption of new Sanitary regulations.

CHOLERA AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 14.—A strict quarantine has been established below the city.

Eighty-seven cases of cholera were reported to the Board of Health during 24 hours ending at noon to-day, of which 36 were fatal.

The Board of Health has forbidden the sale of melons, cucumbers, and all stale vegetables, in any part of the city.

The Health of the City.

Last week only 52 cases of cholera were reported at the office of the Sanitary Superintendent, of which nearly one-half recovered, but during the same period 98 persons died in two Cholera Hospitals established by the Board of Health. Beside these, 52 persons died of cholera, as shown by death certificates, in the private practice of physicians of the city. It will therefore be seen that those who died under the hands of physicians were not reported to the Board of Health during their sickness. Furthermore, it is not at all likely that all who sickened of cholera, whom private practitioners were called upon to attend, died; for the statistics of all epidemics show that 50 per centum of all who are attacked by this disease recover. Thus, at least 52 cases of cholera must necessarily have occurred in the city of New-York during the past week, none of which were reported to the Board of Health. As the facts now stand, however, all who were attacked died, which argues either a gross violation of the Health Law, by the medical fraternity on the one hand, or utter incompetency and great lack of skill on the other. Which horn of this dilemma are our physicians willing to accept?

Under the Health Laws of the State of New York it is made the duty of each and every practicing physician in the city "to report in writing every patient he shall have laboring under any pestilential, contagious or infectious disease, within 24 hours after he shall ascertain or suspect the nature of the disease; and also to report to the Board of Health the death of any of his patients who shall have died of disease within 24 hours thereafter, and to state in such report the specific name and type of such disease." A penalty is affixed to the violation of these provisions which the Board of Health should now begin to enforce.

We became aware, very early in the season, that the physicians of the city either grossly neglected the provisions of the law, or else that they did not know cholera when they saw it. For this reason we have made no effort to report the number of cases that occurred daily, but merely to give the names of the dead as shown by the certificates returned to the Bureau of Records and Vital Statistics. It would be manifestly absurd to say that 52 cases of cholera took place in the city last week when the mortuary record shows 52 deaths from the same cause, during the same period, and that the deaths, including those in the public institutions, numbered 250. We suspect the number of cases of cholera last week in New-York did not fall short of 500, of which nearly 400 occurred in the various charitable and penal institutions; and that our readers may not therefore be mystified by the discrepancy, we suggest that an approximation of the number of cases may each day be made by multiplying the number of deaths by two.

The reports from Brooklyn, we have reason to believe, are more nearly correct. Last week 156 cases were reported in that city, including the public institutions, of which 82 were fatal. But the Brooklyn mortuary record for the week shows 113 deaths from cholera, which leaves 39 cases that were not reported until after death, and show that at least 58—perhaps 78—cases occurred that were not reported in any form, dead or alive. This neglect on the part of physicians, to report correctly and daily, as they are required to do by law, is—to say the least—shameful, and does more to mystify the public in regard to the disease than could be accomplished by any other method. It is the policy and desire of the Board of Health to make the truth known to the public, and when they begin to enforce the penalties on physicians they will probably succeed. The practice of giving false certificates of death is quite common, and is equally reprehensible. Cases of this kind are frequently brought to the notice of the Board, but as yet no publication of the fact has been permitted. It is gratifying, however, to be able to state that the reports from the public institutions are open to no such suspicion as we have made upon the physicians, who we earnestly hope will at once reform this part of their practice.

NAMES OF THE DEAD.

Only six deaths from cholera have been made known to the Bureau of Records and Vital Statistics since our last report as follows:

August 13.—Mary Mulhare, 33, Ireland, Red-House Hospital, ill 10 hours; Louis Naumann, 45, Ireland, canal boat Margaret B. Denning, foot of Twenty-fifth-st., East River; Benjamin Soloman Seixas, 50, United States, No. 752 Eighth-ave.; Margaret Jane Gafney, 3, New-York, No. 184 Madison-st., ill 20 hours; Jeremiah McSweeney, 38, Ireland, No. 553 West Twenty-sixth-st., ill 35 hours; George Rolbinger, 40, No. 892 Third-ave., ill 3 days.

THE STEAMSHIP SAN SALVADOR.

The passengers by the steamship San Salvador, which carried the troops, among whom cholera recently made such havoc, to Tybee Island, held a meeting while in quarantine, at Savannah, and passed a series of resolutions complimenting the officers for their attention both to the sick and well. From these it would appear that the ship's officers, owners and crew made the best possible provision for those who were attacked, and did all in their power to prevent the spread of the disease. The resolutions were exceedingly complimentary, and were signed by a large proportion of the passengers.

THE TURF.

THE TROTTING FAIR AT BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1866.

Buffalo is in a perfect blaze of excitement, and it may be termed a crowded city. The grand trotting fair at Cold Spring track opened to-day, and has attracted a large number of persons from all parts of the country. The arrangements for the fair have been made upon a liberal scale. The horses are in fine condition, and there is every prospect for fine sport during the rest of the week. The following races formed the programme for the opening, and proved very attractive, albeit the track is very heavy from recent rains.

The first-class premium was for $1,000; $700 to go to the first horse, $200 to the second, and $100 to the third. The terms were mile heats, best three to five in harness, free to all horses never before beaten. There were 245 entries. For the race the following horses started: O. W. Dimmick's b. m. Leblond, Thos. Edward's Union Jack, E. W. Ensign's Lady Hamilton, B. Doble's b. g. Dutchman, J. Springstead's Diego, E. W. Ensign's Katy Gray. Lady Hamilton and Diego did not put in an appearance, and Lady Patchen was ruled out under protest, having made better time than prescribed for horses of the class. The field was thus left to Leblond, Dutchman, Katy Gray and Union Jack, who started in the order given.

After four or five attempts, they got away well together, Leblond being the favorite from the start. The mare won the heat in 2:39¾, the horses coming in in the following order: Leblond, first; Dutchman, second; Katy Gray, third, with Union Jack so far behind as to be out of the race.

Second Heat—At the sixth start the horses were well up and trotting finely. Katy Gray took the lead, almost from the score, and kept it till near the three-quarter post, when the gap closed, and Leblond showed in the advance and maintained it to the score, winning the heat in 2:35¼; Dutchman second and Katy third.

Third Heat—The horses went to work with little loss of time, and got the word well together. Katy broke up badly soon after, when Dutchman took the lead, and won the heat in 2:41¼. The change in Dutchman's driver materially improved his speed and his chances of winning the race. The fourth heat was won by him in 2:40, and although another heat had to be contested, it was a foregone conclusion that Dutchman would win the race. The hour was getting late, and the interest in the match had ceased, and the spectators began to leave in crowds. Leblond felt weak, and there was no chance for her to win more than the second prize.

At the commencement of the fifth heat it was deemed a foregone conclusion that Dutchman would win the race, and offers were made of $20 to $50 that Le Blond would lose. It was thought that the mare exhibited signs of weakness, and the horse would have it his own way, but the gallant female rallied, and nobly rewarded the confidence of her friends by winning the heat in 2:41.

SECOND CLASS.—Premium $1,000; $700 to the first horse, $200 to the second, and $100 to the third. Two mile heats in harness, free to all horses. Entries—Black g. General Butler, by Jas. L. Edy; sorrel g. John Morrissey, by Jas. Conness; sorrel g. Silas Rich, by O. W. Dimmick. This race excited considerable interest, the black being the favorite on all sides. In the pool he had the preference of $70 to $15, and in the outside betting he had almost any odds. He took the lead at the start, and exhibited so much affection for it that he kept it to the end of the heat. At the end of the first Silas Rich exhibited some excellent qualities, and in a spirt lapped the black soon after passing the judges' stand. He continued to press the black throughout the last mile, and came in second; Morrissey last.

Second Heat—Butler was now the favorite at 100 to 10. He took the lead again and kept it throughout the heat. At the quarter post Rich was lapped upon Butler's wheel, with Morrissey holding the same position with the Chicago sorrel. At this juncture the black broke, and turning to the right, forced Rich in such a manner as to cause a collision with Morrissey which broke the right shaft of the sulky to which he (Rich) was attached, and dashing Mr. Dimmock heavily to the ground. It was feared from the pace at which the animal was going that Dimmick was either killed or most dangerously injured. Mr. D. was dragged several rods, but fortunately the driver was released from the vehicle and Rich came down as quiet as a lamb and came to a full stop.

Mr. Dimmick was but slightly injured, and explained at the Judges' stand that the mishap was entirely accidental. Butler came down to his work most handsomely, and managed to hold his advantage over Morrissey to the end of the heat, passing the stand five or six lengths ahead, winning the race and purse in 5:18¼. But for the accident alluded to, Rich would have pressed Butler hard, and forced him to win the match in much less time. From the first it was dollars to cents upon the black, and not a doubt existed as to the result. About 4,000 persons were present on the track and the greatest interest and even enthusiasm prevails in regard to the enterprise. The weather has proved favorable to-day, although at times threatening rain.

Nothing, however, could dampen the ardor of lovers of exhibitions in which the speed of the horse forms a prominent feature. Many ladies were present to-day, and the indications are that a much larger number will attend the subsequent exhibitions of the fair. Perfect order is maintained, and there is an absence of many of the concomitants of the race course. The matter is in the hands of gentlemen determined to conduct the affair in an honorable manner, and have it as free as possible from jockeying. The exhibitions of Thursday will be the prominent feature of the fair, which now promises to be the most successful and gratifying affair of the kind ever held in this country.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Newspaper Published on Board the Great Eastern.

THE GREAT EASTERN TELEGRAPH, 1866, *and Test-Room Chronicle: containing all the Latest Home, Colonial and Continental News; and being an Epitome of Political, Social, Ecclesiastical, Military, Naval, Legal, Artistic, Literary, Dramatic, Commercial, Electrical, Sporting, Geographical, Geological, Zoological, Mythological, and General Intelligence.*

[Telegrams Received Through the Cable During This Week.]

HOME NEWS.

JULY 15.

SATURDAY'S NEWS.—No alteration in bank rate. Consols, 87½.

Cork steamer Osprey in collision with H. M. S. Amazon, for Halifax, off Portland, July 6; both foundered; dozen drowned rest reached Torquay in boats. Amazon put helm hard starboard.

JULY 16.

Cholera broke out at Liverpool; several deaths.

Birmingham Banking Company stopped payment on Saturday. Liabilities over two millions; 800 shareholders.

DARMSTADT, July 12—2 a. m.—Princess Louis of Hesse gave birth to a princess.

Steamship Hibernian left Greencastle for Quebec Friday, 6 a. m.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Friday.—Enfield rifles to be converted into breech-loaders.

JULY 17.

Money market firm. Bank rate, 10. French bonds risen to ½ per cent. Birmingham Bank to be wound up in Chancery. Much local but no general suffering. London prices unaffected.

Ex-Chief Baron Pollock to be Baronet.

Lord Henry Lennox is now Secretary to the Admiralty.

Racoon leaves Valentia to-morrow for Queenstown.

JULY 19.

English funds risen ¾ per cent. Stock exchange rate for short loans on English securities, 5@7 per cent. General rate for good paper, 9@9½ per cent.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Monday night.—New Ministers took their seats. Attorney-General said it was not intended to proceed with Bankruptcy bill this session. In reply to several members, Gen. Peel said rifles altered to breech-loaders would be ready for our troops before end of financial year. Gladstone withdrew Reform bill.

Verdict of murder against the warder of Brighton for murder of his wife.

Prince of Wales and Duke of Edinboro' visited Miantonomah Saturday.

JULY 19—Late.

Money well supported at yesterday's improvement. Great Western and South-Eastern Railways stock, 1¼ per cent. Money is easy on Stock Exchange. Short loans on Government securities, 7 to 6 per cent.

Mrs. Gordon declines to prosecute Ex-Gov. Eyre.

Mr. Berkeley's ballot motion lost—197 to 119. Commission to inquire into the condition of mercantile marine—causes of falling off in numbers and efficiency in last 20 years. Mr. Henly objected to Government action. Sir Stafford Northcote objected also, but he pledged Government to institute full inquiry into the subject. Motion withdrawn. Parliament to be prorogued August 4. Lord St. Leonards gave notice of motion that should severance between church at home and colonies take place endowments of latter should revert to donors.

One hundred to eighty against Gladiateur for Goodwood Cup. Thirty-three to one against Dragon for Derby, 1867.

JULY 21.

Reform League announced intention to hold demonstration in Hyde Park, notwithstanding prohibition of police.

Consols risen ¼ per cent. Steady demand for United States bonds, which have risen ¼ per cent. Money plentiful on Stock Exchange; rate for short loans Government securities, 5 to 6 per cent.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Mr. Creary withdrew his Elective Franchise Education Tests bill. Election Returning Officers bill for giving the votes referred to Select Committee. Debate on second reading of Mr. Gladstone's Church Rate bill. Mr. Disraeli offered no objection to it, but could not pledge the Government to oppose the third reading.

First dinner of the Cobden Club met Saturday at the Star and Garter. Mr. Gladstone in the chair, supported by Earl Russell.

First delivery of breech-loaders to the War Office, August 4.

An influential deputation from Glasgow to Chancellor of the Exchequer, praying for a commission to inquire into working of Bank Act.

National Rifle Association's annual camp gathering on Wimbledon Common, going off very merrily. A member of the London Scottish won the Queen's Prize. Common illuminated every night. Theatrical concerts and hospitable festivities in honor of Belgian volunteers.

Grand Volunteer Review in Hyde Park to-morrow (Saturday.)

LONDON—Saturday Morning.—Lord Stanley declared last night in Commons, England's policy pacific, observant, free from all engagements.

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