A TRIP TO COLORADO.

VIII.—CENTRAL CITY AND BLACK HAWK.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CENTRAL CITY, Colorado, June 25, 1866.

This place and the adjoining towns of Black Hawk and Nevada are so buried in the wrinkles and crevices of what I have termed the second range of the Rock Mountains that I could not fully comprehend their position until last evening, when I went upon the point called Bates Hill, which divides Gregory Gulch from the valley of North Clear Creek. On that station, the maze of mountains and gulches gradually untangled, and the relation of the different mining localities to each other became clear. The South Clear comes down from the snowy range in a southeasterly direction, while Gregory Gulch, rising from it at a general angle of about 20°, extends nearly due west for about three miles, gradually losing itself in minor gulches and ravines among the summits of the mountains.

Black Hawk commences a little below the intersection, and thrusts an arm up either gorge, like the letter Y, except that the left-hand arm has outgrown the other, and now forms a continuous line of building and business, up Gregory Gulch to Mountain City, which is a connecting link between Black Hawk and Central City. The latter place continues the line of compact settlement up the bottom of the gulch for a mile further and almost forms a connection with Nevada City, which occupies the highest position, near the summit. Black Hawk is exactly 8,000 feet above the sea, and the upper part of Nevada is at least a thousand feet higher.

The view of the interesting ravines (they can hardly be called valleys, and "gulch" is a mining term) and the steep, ponderous mountains which inclose them, has a certain largeness and breadth of effect, but is by no means picturesque. The timber has been wholly cut away, except upon some of the more distant steeps, where its dark green is streaked with ghastly marks of fire. The great, awkwardly rounded mountains are cut up and down by the lines of paying "lodes," and pitted all over by the holes and heaps of rocks made either by prospectors or to secure claims. Nature seems to be suffering from an attack of confluent small-pox. My experience in California taught me that gold-mining utterly ruins the appearance of a country, and therefore I am not surprised at what I see here. On the contrary, this hideous slashing, tearing and turning upside down is the surest indication of mineral wealth.

Commencing at Black Hawk, where the sole pleasant object is the Presbyterian Church, white, tasteful, and charmingly placed on the last step of Bates Hill, above the chimneys and mills in the uniting ravines, we mount Gregory Gulch by a rough, winding, dusty road, lined with crowded wooden buildings; hotels, with pompous names and limited accommodations; drinking saloons, "lager beer" being a frequent sign; bakeries, log and frame dwelling houses, idle mills, piles of rusty and useless machinery tumbled by the way side, and now and then a cottage in the calico style, with all sorts of brackets and carved dropcornices. In the center of the gulch rushed a stream of muddy water, sometimes dammed up to broaden the bed and obtain a little more foothold for houses. Beyond the large mill built by Ex-Gov. Fitz John Porter for an unfortunate New-York company, who paid a large sum to repeat the experience of the National Government, Black Hawk terminates; but the houses, mills, drinking saloons and shops continue just the same, and in another half-mile you find yourself in Central City.

This place consists mainly of one street, on the right-hand side of the gulch, the houses on your left, as you ascend, resting on high posts or scaffolding, over the deep bed of the stream. Half-way up there is a single cross-street, some 300 feet in length, where the principal stores are jammed together in an incredibly small space. With one exception, the buildings are frame, dry as timber at this season, and a fire, starting at the top of the town, with a wind blowing down the ravine, would wipe out the place in half an hour. The whole string of four *cities* has a curious, rickety, temporary air, with their buildings standing as if on one leg, their big signs and little accommodations, the irregular, wandering, uneven street, and the bold, scarred and pitted mountains on either side. Everything is old, grotesque, unusual; but no feature can be called attractive.

I took quarters at the St. Nicholas Hotel, of which I will only say that the board is $5 per day. The unaccustomed thinness of the air caused me considerable inconvenience at first. I felt a painful giddiness for an hour or two, could scarcely walk twenty steps without halting to take breath, and have had bleeding at the nose for three mornings in succession. This is a common complaint with new-comers, and the old settlers can always recognize such by their bloody pocket handkerchiefs. The days are hot and rather sultry, but the mornings and evenings are lovely in their freshness, clearness, and the delicious purity of the air. Two things are hardly to be surpassed—water and sleep. The water is like crystal, icy-cold, and so agreeable to the palate that I am tempted to drink it when not thirsty. It is said to contain a slight proportion of alkali, and a common phrase among the people attributes their irregularities to the "thin air and alkali water." The properties of the latter, however, are said to be anaphrodisiac, which is rather an advantage than otherwise, in a new country. As for sleep, I don't know when I have found it so easy to obtain, or so difficult to relinquish. When I awake in the morning the half-conscious sense that I have been asleep is so luxurious that I immediately sleep again, and each permitted nap is sweeter than the last. The people seem to be remarkably healthy. Incipient disease of the lungs is almost always healed in this high and dry atmosphere, while it is fatal to the more advanced stages. Rheumatism and the mountain-fever are the most usual ailments. There is, at the same time, less tendency to disease, and less recuperative power when a person is once attacked.

In this population of from six to eight thousand souls, one finds representatives of all parts of the United States and Europe. Men of culture and education are plenty, yet not always to be distinguished by their dress or appearance. Society is still agreeably free and unconventional. People are so crowded together, live in so primitive a fashion for the most part, and are, perhaps (many of them), so glad to escape from restraint, that they are more natural, and hence more interesting than in the older States. Owing to the latter cause, no doubt, it is sometimes difficult to recognize the staid New-Englander in the sunburnt individual in sombrero and riding-boots, who smokes his pipe, carries his pocket-flask, and tells any amount of rollicking stories. He has simply cast off his assumed shell and is himself; and I must confess I like him all the better.

Last Saturday night, at Black Hawk, at the close of a lecture in the pretty church already mentioned, a gentleman came to me and said: "It was a long way from here where we last met." He had a familiar face, but I could not at once detach it from the tens of thousands in my memory. "Do you remember," he asked, "riding into Kautokeino, in Lapland, one cold Winter night, in a reindeer sled?" "It is impossible!" I exclaimed, recognizing Herr Berger, the Norwegian merchant, who took me into his house in that Arctic solitude, after twenty hours of frozen travel among the wastes of snow! It was he himself, come all the way from Hammerfest, in latitude 71°, to be, first a soldier in the Union Army, and now a miner in Colorado! He visited me yesterday, and we had a long talk about old times and mutual friends inside of the Arctic Circle. In three years he had lost every characteristic of the Hyperborean, except an intense longing for the perpetual daylight of the Arctic Summer.

The day before, I was suddenly accosted by a fellow-voyager from China to New-York, via St. Helena,—who, after enduring the horrors of Southern prisons, has come here to recruit as a mountaineer.

Perhaps the "thin air and alkali water" may account for the rage for owning "claims" and "lodes," which seems to possess all classes of the community. Every man you meet has his pocket full of "specimens." When you are introduced to a stranger he produces a piece of "blossom rock," a "sulphuret" or a "chloride." The landlord of the hotel where you stop confidentially informs you that he owns 25,000 feet—"the richest lode in the country—assays $1,300 to the cord, Sir!" The clerk is the happy possessor of 10,000 feet; the porter (where there is any) has at least 5,000, while the chambermaid boasts of her own "Susanna Lode" or "Bridget Lode." The baker has specimens beside his bread; the dispenser of lager beer looks important and mysterious; the druggist is apt to give you "chlorides" instead of aperients, and the lawyer, who takes his fees in "feet" (money being scarce), dreams of realising millions after the Pacific Railroad reaches Denver.

I have disgusted several individuals by refusing to buy, but the jargon has already infected my speech, and, after hearing a man at the table ask: "Is there a *pay-streak* in that bacon?" I found myself on the point of asking the waiter to put a little more sulphuret in my coffee. The same waiter afterward said to me: "Pie's played out, Sir!" If I had then requested him to "corral the tailings," he would have brought me the fragments from the other plates.

The Colorado dialect, in other respects, is peculiar. A dwelling-house is invariably styled "shebang"—and the word, in many cases, is very appropriate. The Spanish *corral* (always mispronounced *correll*) has become completely naturalized, and is used as a verb, meaning to catch or collect. A supply of any kind is an "outfit"—a man does not shout, but "lets a yell out of him"—and one who makes a blunder "cuts open a dog." I cannot recall, at this moment, half the peculiarities of the dialect, but I am learning them as fast as possible, in order to conform to the ways of the country.

Some friends took me over the hill to Quartz Gulch, the other day, in order to try some mountain-brewed ale. After the intense still heat of the air the beverage was very refreshing, and greatly superior in its quality to the lager beer of the mountains. The owner of the brewery lives in a neat log cabin, the steps whereto are ores of gold and silver, and inside the rough walls an accomplished lady sat down to her piano and played for us some choice compositions.

There is also a theater here, with performances every night. Mr. Waldron of California takes the leading tragic and melodramatic parts, while Mr. Langrish, the manager, is himself a very admirable comedian. A good deal of swearing is introduced into the farces, to please the miners. I went in one evening and found the house crowded. There is a daily paper here, and one in Black Hawk, both well supported, I believe—certainly very well printed. The editorial dialect, to meet the tastes of the people, is of an exceedingly free and easy character. A collection of very curious specimens, both of approbation and attack, might easily be made; but I am too fatigued by the thin air to make the attempt to-night.

I must also postpone an account of mining operations and interests until to-morrow. B. T.

THE DRAMA.

WINTER GARDEN—"THE CHARLATAN."

Mr. J. W. Watson's drama of "The Charlatan" has been thrice presented at the Winter Garden, but was withdrawn on Thursday. It is a romantic play, comprised in a prologue and three acts, and is written in prose. It introduces 22 characters—or, rather, persons—and its action passes chiefly in the city of Paris, immediately before and during the time of the great French Revolution. Its purpose is two-fold: to delineate the character of Cagliostro, and to illustrate a touching story of love and loss and sorrow. We are not able to testify, however, that it fulfills its purpose, in either respect, with dramatic power. Its hero, Cagliostro, is not endowed with qualities of mind that command respect in an especial degree, nor is there aught in either his ordinary way of life, his acceptation of sorrow, or his performance of duty, that strongly appeals to human sympathies. His experiences, while they are not commonplace, are yet presented with comparative tameness. Altogether, whatever he may have been in life, he falls very far short of being a heroic personage in this play. The prominent facts in his story, as the dramatist has suggested it, are briefly these: In his youth he wooed the niece of a Cardinal of the Church of Rome, meeting her at a convent, in the disguise of one of the saints. The young lady bore him a child—a daughter. The Cardinal discovered this unpleasant business, and banished his niece to seclusion in Perugia. The daughter was put out to nurse, and was afterward stolen. The lovers, of course, were separated. Time stole on, according to its customary propensity for thieving, and the young lady matured into a dissolute matron, while Cagliostro waxed fat as a professional charlatan. By and by chance threw these persons again together. Cagliostro discovered the lost daughter, and confided her to the mother's care. Then a heavy villain pursued her, and incarcerated both mother and daughter in the Bastile. Then the French Revolution came along, and Cagliostro led the party of citizens which stormed that fortress. The heavy villain—an aristocrat, of course—was torn in pieces by the mob, and the prisoners were rescued. An accidental shot, however, had struck the mother. Her death ends the play, which leaves Cagliostro and his daughter bending over the dead woman's body. In the course of these incidents Cagliostro appears in his masquerade as a charlatan, and in his natural semblance as an afflicted father. In the latter capacity he is, for a while, interesting. In the former he is merely ludicrous. His chicanery would not command the respect of a four-year-old child, and the stuff that he talks about man, and life, and the crimes of society, and the absence of all honesty and virtue in even his world, is wretchedly shallow and senseless, beside being turgidly expressed. Moreover, it is, for the most part, quite evident that he does not feel his own philosophy. One may believe in the cynicism of a Timon of Athens, or even a Childe Harold, but that of a Cagliostro will never do. While, however, the dramatist has not depicted the charlatan in a brilliant light, he has, in some sense, made the father an object of commiseration. Herein is the merit of the play, such as it is. The scenes in which parental love is the predominant emotion, are, in a dramatic sense, good. The rest of the play will not bear critical scrutiny. "The Charlatan," in its present form, at any rate, can never take a place in dramatic literature. We doubt even if it can maintain a footing upon the stage. Yet this latter description of success might chance to be secured by judicious condensation. The prologue and a large portion of the first act might be lopped off, to very great advantage. At least one hour, in the representation, is occupied in stating the preliminaries upon which the action of the piece is subsequently to proceed. Dreary conversations also are given, in which several gentlemen talk that most wearisome of all twaddle—the twaddle of gallantry. To our mind there is nothing more senseless than man-of-the-world philosophy about women. We have not space, however, here to specify all that could be spared. Nor is there need. The author of the piece will undoubtedly profit by the lessons of its representation. If divested of everything except what relates to the story of Annetta's abduction and rescue, "The Charlatan" will remain a tolerably effective acting play. Otherwise it must sink by reason of its overwhelming weight of tedious accessories. Something might, perhaps, be done, also, to dignify and render more pathetic the character of Cagliostro. He must assuredly lay aside his cheap misanthropy. The world is too old for idle sneers at honesty. Life may be a tangled web of different hues, but many of its threads are white, and no man's troubles—if, indeed, he be worth thinking of at all—ever blind him to goodness. It is suffering virtue, and not suffering vice, that awakens pathos—and pathos ought to be the basis of Mr. Watson's play. But we linger too long upon obvious truths. Let us hasten to say that the drama has been produced with some good scenery—notably, the night scene on the Pont Neuf, and the scene of the burning of the Bastile—and that its fortunes were favored by the acting. Mr. Gotthold personated Cagliostro. He acts with dignity and repose, reads exceedingly well (though occasionally erring in pronunciation), and deals sympathetically with the sacred emotion of parental love. That the charlatan is not an impressive individual is no fault of his. For the rest, Mr. Davidge—one of the cleverest of low comedians—makes some fun as a French Marquis; Mr. Andrews is agreeably light and piquant as *Count D'Ostalis*; Miss Annie Lovering and Miss Hattie Thorne are variously pleasing as mother and daughter; Mr. Mason awakens a holy awe, as the cardinal; and Mr. Donaldson makes a very disagreeable villain.

OLYMPIC THEATER.

Mr. Jefferson is to play here for two months, and not two weeks merely, as an error of the types caused us to say on Wednesday.

MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

The Commissioners of Emigration met on Wednesday afternoon, at No. 146 Broadway, J. C. Verplanck, President, in the chair.

Michael Mitchell, No. 44 Washington-st., and Thomas O'Keefe, No. 17 Washington-st., made affidavits charging A. W. Blassett, tract-distributor at Castle Garden, with interfering with their rights by preventing emigrants from going to their houses. The matter was referred to the Castle Garden Committee.

Mr. McDonald, agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, asked for compensation for removing the baggage of emigrants who were not leaving the city from Castle Garden. Referred to the same Committee.

The return for the previous fortnight was as follows:

Emigrants arrived to Aug. 29, 1866	165,391
Emigrants arrived to Sept. 5, 1866	4,808
Total	170,199
To same date in 1865	119,412

Emigrants in institutions on Ward's Island:

1863.....633 1864.....920 1865.....1,034 1866.....929

The question in regard to alterations and improvements of the building on Ward's Island came before the Board, and the architect was directed to prepare specifications of the work and lay them before the Board at the next meeting, after which the Board adjourned.

The improvements are to consist of a new building for the purpose of manufacturing soap for the institution and for washing infected clothing; bath and washing accommodations in the Refuge buildings; three additional wings to the hospital building, for kitchens, bath-rooms and water-closets. The old stone building will be removed from its present site, and fitted up into residences for the first assistant and surgeon. The cost of these improvements is estimated at $38,000.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday at 1 o'clock, in the rooms, No. 63 William-st, ABIEL A. LOW, esq., the President, occupied the chair. There was only a small attendance of members.

The Secretary, Mr. JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, jr., read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were approved.

The following gentlemen, nominated for membership, were duly elected: Louis F. H. d'Auxiais, No. 13 Broadway; Lemuel Brown, No. 113 Wall-st.; Thomas Tileston Bryce, No. 29 Broadway; Don Alonzo Childs, No. 61 Broad-st.; John D. Cocks, No. 14 Wall-st.; Speers Cumming, No. 67 Cliff-st.; Elisha Judson Hawley, No. 87 Wall-st.; Thomas Rowe, No. 181 Front-st.; Mahlon D. Sands, No. 141 William-st.; George F. Thomson, No. 71 Duane-st.

Mr. S. B. Chittenden was elected a member of the Arbitration Committee.

DRY DOCKS AT SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, SUGGESTED.

A letter was read from Mr. Sloane, the Secretary of the Gila and San Diego Railroad, urging that the Bay of San Diego, Cal., offers a suitable location for a dry dock. Mr. Sloane offers 300 or 400 feet on the front at the best point for landing toward any undertaking for the promotion of trade. The letter was ordered on file.

The following communications were received, and ordered on file:

LETTER FROM MRS. SHUBRICK.

PENDLETON, S. C., July 14, 1866.

To F. S. LATHROP, esq., Treasurer New-York Chamber of Commerce, New-York.

SIR: I have gratefully to acknowledge the receipt through the hands of Wm. S. Hastel, esq., of Charleston, of the sum of $3,500, a donation from the Chamber of Commerce of New-York in consideration of the services rendered to the country through a series of years by the family of my husband (now deceased) and of my reduced circumstances. I most gratefully acknowledge also and with pride the report and proceedings of the Chamber, which record in a manner so gratifying and so handsome the public services of the ancestors of my children. They will be to my sons an incentive to follow their examples of heroic gallantry, devotion and fidelity to their country. The swords you will please hold subject to the order of W. S. Hastel, who will take charge of them, and in conclusion I tender to you my warmest thanks for your kind expressions of hope that "I may find comfort in the action of the Chamber," and for that still more touching sentiments to a mother's heart that "my sons may be all that I can desire, and an honor to their name." I am, Sir, very respectfully and gratefully, M. E. C. SHUBRICK.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF VALPARAISO—LETTER FROM MR. KILPATRICK.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, SANTIAGO, Chili, July 2, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter and the inclosed resolution of thanks that the Chamber of Commerce of New-York City has been pleased to accord me for my action in reference to the bombardment of Valparaiso. I have never doubted for one moment but that I took the only proper course that could have been taken in view of the many conflicting questions involved, both of a national and commercial character, and I am pleased to know that I have received the approbation not only of my countrymen at home, together with that of the President of the United States and the Secretary of State, but also those who now reside in Valparaiso and have suffered from the bombardment. While I trust I shall never become so weak as to adopt a wrong course for fear of public opinion, yet I hope I may be so fortunate as to receive for my acts, and maintain to the end of life, the approbation and respect of the thinking and loyal citizens of my country. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. KILPATRICK.

Mr. GEORGE WILSON, Acting Secretary Chamber of Commerce, New-York City.

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIPS FOR THE ATLANTIC—REPORT FROM THE BOSTON BOARD OF TRADE.

The Committee of the Boston Board of Trade to whom was referred the communication of Mr. Baring of New-York, on the subject of postal routes on the Atlantic, beg respectfully to report:

Your Committee are not sufficiently informed of the plan proposed by Mr. Baring to give it a definite and unqualified approval, but they take the present opportunity to reiterate what has always been the conviction of the Board, that in view of the large subsidies by means of which foreign steamship lines have been established and maintained on the Atlantic, and have been able to secure to themselves a monopoly of postal passengers and freighting service between Europe and the United States, it is of the utmost importance that our Government should render such timely and judicious encouragement to United States enterprises under the American flag as will in some degree strengthen them for competition with old and wealthy companies into which they must enter. Your Committee are of the opinion that the Act of Congress of June 14, 1864, limiting the compensation to ocean mail steamships to the sea and inland postage when the conveyance is by an American vessel, is insufficient in its provision to insure the establishment of American steam lines on the Atlantic, and that special legislation, as to the case of the Brazilian and China contracts, is indispensable to the best permanent success of such lines. The American Steamship Company is now building vessels of large size and power, with careful adaptation to the requirements of the Atlantic trade, which will be placed on the route between Boston and Liverpool early in the ensuing year. In the judgment of your Committee, if the Postmaster-General should be authorized by Congress to make a postal contract with this Company, the number of ships might be so increased as to secure frequent and regular trips at a good rate of speed, and under such conditions as would render the line no less creditable to the National flag than advantageous to the general interests of the country. In reference to the establishment of new steamship lines between New-York, Havre and Antwerp, your committee do not feel prepared to express an opinion, but they would recommend that this Board propose its cooperation with the New-York Chamber of Commerce and other commercial bodies in urging upon Congress the necessity of early and efficient action in reference to the great national interests in American ocean steam navigation, in order to secure to the United States its proper share in the enjoyments and advantages of the carrying trade of the Atlantic Ocean. Respectfully submitted.

EDWARD S. TOBEY, JOSEPH S. ROPES, C. O. WHITMORE, HAMILTON A. HILL.

The above was referred to the Executive committee.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The PRESIDENT said that he wished to call the attention of the Chamber to the success of the Atlantic Cable, and to inquire what action they intended to take in recognition of it. In the year 1858, the Board adopted resolutions which expressed satisfaction at the success of that undertaking, and their hopes were broken; but now they had finally a grand success. Doubtless there were circumstances connected with the previous effort that imparted a national interest that did not exist now; but, nevertheless, the occasion was one of considerable importance to the interest of the commerce of this country and Great Britain.

After a few further remarks it was agreed that a Special Committee of five should be appointed to make suitable arrangements for commemorating the success of the enterprise, with power to call a public meeting. The Chair appointed the following gentlemen: George Opdyke, W. E. Dodge, John Sturges, S. B. Ruggles and Stewart Brown.

Mr. PETER COOPER then announced that he had received a dispatch from Cyrus W. Field stating that he expected to be at Heart's Content on Saturday with the Great Eastern. Everything was going on satisfactorily.

There being no further business the Chamber adjourned.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, in the Metropolitan Police Court-Room, President Jackson S. Schultz in the chair, and all the members present save Commissioners Bergen, Bosworth and Swinburne.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

ORDERS ISSUED.

George Bliss, jr., Attorney for the Board, presented 377 general orders, 81 special orders, and 338 final orders, making a total of 28,643 orders of all classes, for the abatement of nuisances, thus far issued by the Board.

MORE HOUSES TO BE FUMIGATED.

Upon the recommendation of the Sanitary Superintendent, the Board passed an order directing him to fumigate the houses No. 57 Baxter-st., No. 72 Kingst. and No. 535 West Twenty-fifth-st. with sulphurous acid gas. Cholera persists in attacking the residents of these premises, notwithstanding the use of the disinfectants, and this is a last resort.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH AND THE BUTCHERS.

The recent afternoon visit to a number of the slaughter-houses of the city, by the Board of Health, settled the question in their minds as to the importance of removing all slaughter-pens and kindred nuisances to a point beyond the densely populated portions of the city. The following preamble and resolution, which were laid on the table at the meeting of the 29th ult., was called up by President Schultz, and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It is made the duty of the Board to guard and preserve the public health by suppressing all causes which shall directly tend to impair the same; and, *Whereas*, in the judgment of this Board, the slaughtering of animals, the boiling of fat, the frying out of grease and the utilizing of the coarser offal of animals, including the disposition of the blood, the curing of the hides, &c., are all so connected and dependent upon the act of killing that this Board has no hesitation in declaring that the slaughtering of animals in the built up portions of this city is incompatible with the health and best interests of the same; therefore,

Resolved, That our Superintendent cause special inspection to be made of every building and place where animals are slaughtered in this district, and report to this Board the sanitary condition, and such other facts as may guide our judgment in forming an opinion upon the question presented.

REPORT OF THE SANITARY SUPERINTENDENT.

The following is the regular weekly report of the Sanitary Superintendent, addressed to the President of the Board of Health:

I beg respectfully to report that since August 30, the following reports have been received at this office from the Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of the Board of Health: Whole number of reports received, 569; number of positive, 376; number of negative, 151; number of general, 47; number of reports found correct, 527; number of reports returned for correction, 53; number of preliminary notices issued by the Sanitary Superintendent, 228; number of reports forwarded for orders, 351; number of negative reports forwarded, 157; number of general reports forwarded, 47; number of reports retained for notice, 25.

The positive reports received are upon the following nuisances: 146 foul and offensive privies, 36 cellars, 18 cisterns and cesspools, 18 waste pipes and drains, 21 houses and tenements, 53 yards, courts, and areas, 3 row stables, 19 horse stables, 7 piggeries, 17 streets and alleys, 1 pier, 21 gutters, 1 distillery, 1 slaughter-house, 1 fat-boiling establishment, 5 vacant lots, 7 night-soil carts, 1 vitriol oil factory.

The inspecting officers have reinspected 203 buildings or premises, regarding which special orders under the 1st clause of the 14th section of the Health Law had previously been served, and have reported whether said orders have been complied with or not. Their reports show that 69 have been complied with, 30 partially complied with, and 104 not complied with. Total number of special orders sent to Inspectors for reinspection, 18.

The Sanitary Inspectors and assistant Inspectors have also reinspected 324 buildings or premises, regarding which preliminary notices have been issued from this office.

Their reports show that 177 have been complied with, 147 not complied with.

The reports upon which these last were issued have been forwarded for orders.

Major Bosworth, in charge of the complaint office, returns 119 complaints received from citizens since last report, all of which have been referred to medical inspecting officers for investigation and report.

Capt. Lord, commanding the Sanitary Company of the Police Department, returns 442 orders for the abatement of nuisances served since last report. His returns also show 558 orders previously served as complied with by owners, and 264 not complied with. The execution of the latter has been directed by the Board of Police.

DOINGS OF THE SANITARY POLICE.

The following is a schedule of work performed by the Sanitary Department of the Metropolitan Police Force, for the week ending Sept. 6:

Number of complaints of nuisances received, 428; number of notices served for abatement, 443; number of nuisances abated under service of notice, 876; number of sinks and water-closets cleaned, 331; number of loads of night-soil removed from city limits, 1,445; number of dead horses removed from city limits, 92; number of dead cows removed from city limits, 3; number of dead goats removed from city limits, 3; number of dead sheep removed from city limits, 6; number of dead hogs removed from city limits, 6; number of dead dogs and cats removed from city limits, 100; number of dead calves seized, removed from city limits, 4; unsound veal seized, pounds, removed from city limits, 180; unsound mutton seized, pounds, removed from city limits, 1,400; unsound beef seized, pounds, removed from city limits, 1,000; number of barrels of offal removed from city limits, 5,460.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

The Sanitary Superintendent reports that, during the week ending on the 5th inst., 44 cases of cholera were investigated by the officers of his department, of which 30 proved fatal. The five days ending at 2 p. m. yesterday gave the disease 36 victims. The increase over the previous week has been slight; but the recent outbreak is now entirely under control. It was not alarming, but it was sufficient to warn both the Sanitary authorities and citizens that care and watchfulness must not cease until every vestige of the poison had been destroyed. The localities visited during the week by cholera are characteristic, and a single glance at their familiarities will suffice to show how much sanitary weight had to do with the increase of deaths. The locality in which the outburst manifested the greatest violence was that portion of the Eleventh Ward lying east of Tompkins-square, which is an exceedingly crowded and unwholesome part of the city. The district bounded on the North by Fourteenth-st. South by Houston-st., East by East River, and West by Avenue B, has a population of nearly 60,000, which gives an average of 20 persons to an ordinary lot 25 feet by 50. The 37 squares lying between Fourteenth and Rivington-sts. and Avenue B and First-ave., contain 1,700 tenant-houses, which are occupied by 18,000 families. These buildings, almost without exception, are badly ventilated as well as overcrowded.

In the Sixth Ward, notorious for its crime and filth, cholera renewed its manifestations, mainly in the six blocks at the lower end of Baxter and Mulberry-sts. In West Twenty-fifth-st., and along the western boundary of Central Park, south of Eighty-third-st., it also reappeared. The last-mentioned district, extending from the Park to the North River, north of Fiftieth-st., is occupied mainly by a shanty population of over 500 families, many of whom get their water from holes dug in the ground, which, in some instances, undoubtedly receive the soakage from cess-pools. The district contains also 861 wooden tenements, which accommodate over 2,000 families, and 147 brick tenant-houses, containing 634 families, making a total population of over 16,000 persons.

The principal sanitary wants of these people are fresh air and pure water. In these localities the entire recent increase of cholera has occurred. Harlem, east of Fourth-ave. and north of Ninetieth-st., and Mott Haven and Melrose, in Westchester County, also seem to be threatened. Diarrheal diseases are increasing in these places, all of which demand immediate attention and care. The Sanitary authorities, however, are aware of the facts, and have already taken such measures as were deemed necessary to arrest the spread of the disease. The outbreak will not extend far or rapidly, we fancy, but any relaxation in sanitary watchfulness may cause an explosion that would be more fatal than even the epidemic which has already almost subsided.

The following table shows the Wards in which these cases occurred, which came directly under the notice of the Sanitary Superintendent, and comprises the 30 fatal cases alluded to in the report:

Ward.	Cases.	Fatal.	Ward.	Cases.	Fatal.
I	5	1	XVI	2	1
IV	8	5	XVII	1	1
V	1	0	XVIII	1	0
VI	6	6	XX	1	1
VIII	3	3	XXI	1	1
X	1	1	XXII	7	5
XII	4	2			
XIII	2	2	Totals	44	30
XIV	1	1			

HEALTH OF BROOKLYN.

During the past week the cholera poison has manifested itself with the greatest intensity in a few houses in East Baltic-st., between Hoyt and Bond. Five cases occurred among the residents of this locality, and most of them proved fatal in a few hours. Two of the houses were fumigated with sulphurous acid gas, and afterward whitewashed. No cases have occurred since. Only four cases occurred in the Twelfth Ward. The remainder were scattered in different parts of the city. Five patients were admitted to Hamilton-ave. Hospital during the week, and two to the Hospital in City Park. The total for the week is 37, nine of which took place in the Kings County Hospital in the town of Flatbush. The following shows the prevalence of the disease in the various Wards of the city:

Wards.	Reported.	Confirmed.	Fatal.	Not Fatal.
II	3	3	2	1
V	1	1	1	—
VI	5	5	3	2
VIII	1	1	1	—
IX	2	—	—	2
X	6	6	5	1
XI	3	3	3	—
XII	4	4	3	1
XVI	1	1	—	1
XIX	1	1	—	1
Flatbush	10	10	4	6
Totals	37	35	21	16

MODIFICATION OF QUARANTINE LAWS AT HAVANA.

His Honor Mayor Hoffman yesterday received the following letter from Thomas Savage, Consul-General at Havana, written under date of Sept. 1, 1866:

"SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy (translation of a modification of the quarantine regulations of the 10th ult., which reduces the quarantine to what is called an "observation" of ten days at the ports of destination, unless cases of cholera or death have occurred on the passage, or during the observation when vessels having had such will be immediately ordered to Mariel to undergo a vigorous quarantine.

"His Excellency the Superior Civil Governor having heard the M. E. Board of Health, and in conformity with the decision, considering that according to official advice received by this Government the cholera is decreasing in the United States and wishing to avoid the injuries that may accrue to commerce by the established order of quarantine, and at the same time to attend to the no less sacred cause of public health, has decreed to introduce into the first article of the circular of the 10th inst. the following modification.

"Vessels proceeding direct from the United States, as also those which after their departure touch at foreign ports, whatever may be the Bill of Health and the notes on the same they may bring, will be declared suspicious in the ports of this Island and will undergo an observation of ten days, ventilating, fumigation, and cleansing their cargoes, in the same terms and in the same manner prescribed in the 6th Article for vessels arriving from England, Germany and France. But Article for vessels arriving with cholera patients, or that have lost one or more passengers or the crew from any disease during the passage, and those vessels on which during their observation any cases or deaths from cholera should occur, will be immediately ordered to Mariel to undergo a rigorous quarantine.

"All which I communicate to you for your exact compliance therewith." JOAQUIN VIGIL DE QUINORES.

Havana, August 31, 1866.

To the Governor or Lieut.-Governor of ——

THE EXCISE LAW CONSTITUTIONAL.

DECISION OF THE FULL SUPREME BENCH—LIQUOR DEALERS MUST TAKE OUT LICENSE OR PAY THE PENALTY—THE EXCISE BOARD CANNOT BE ENJOINED.

The decision of the Supreme Court upon the cases of William Barke, John F. Carrier and John Barrie, plaintiffs, against Jackson S. Schultz, President of the Board of Health, which cases were argued and submitted on Monday, was rendered yesterday. These cases were instituted to decide the Constitutionality of the Excise Law. In the cases noted above, the plaintiffs ask an injunction against the Excise Board to restrain it from interfering with their business; while in three other cases, the Board bring suits against the same parties for the penalty of $50 for failure to procure a license, in which the defense was that the law was unconstitutional and the defendants therefore not bound to pay.

At 11 o'clock yesterday, the Judges took their seats, and the Presiding Justice, Barnard, announced that the Judges had prepared no written opinions but merely a memorandum of the form of the judgment, which would be handed to the Clerk.

He further stated that they were all agreed in the Constitutionality of the law, at least in part, and that the Legislature had the power of appointing the Commissioners for the first year. The following is the memorandum alluded to by Justice Barnard:

"The only question involved in the statement of facts in these cases is whether the defendants should be restrained by injunction from arresting the plaintiffs and from enforcing the 19th and 20th sections of the Excise Act.

"Upon such cases we cannot pass upon any questions as to the constitutionality of the law except those necessary to the decision of the case.

"(1.) We are of the opinion that the 19th and 20th sections do not apply to the Board of Commissioners. That the powers conferred by those sections are conferred only on sheriffs, constables, officers or members of police. Whether they could exercise all the powers conferred by these sections may be doubted, but it is not necessary to the decision of this case to pass upon that question.

"(2.) If any such officer should illegally exercise such powers an ample remedy exists by action, and where that is the case an injunction is not the proper remedy.

"We express no opinion as to any other portion of the Statute because it is not necessarily involved in the decision of this case.

"Judgment in these cases ordered for the defendants."

The memorandum in the other cases is as follows:

The Board of Excise against John Barrie. Same against Carrier. Same against Barke.

By the Court.—In these cases the plaintiffs claim to recover a penalty for selling liquor while the defendants had a previous license to sell liquors, granted in 1865, still in force. In two cases the sales were made on Sunday; in the other on a week day.

(1.) We are of the opinion that the license to sell spirituous liquor is a police regulation, and that the Legislature may, by statute, alter the regulations for the sale of liquor from what they were when the license was granted.

(2.) That the Legislature had the power, notwithstanding the license, to prohibit the sale of liquor on Sunday.

(3.) That the license being a mere matter of police regulation, is not to be considered as a contract, but may be revoked by the Legislature, or modified by them in such manner as they shall deem proper.

(4.) Even if the provisions as to closing the place of business and the arrest of parties should be declared void, they would not render the whole act void. In such cases, where part of the law is in conflict with the Constitution, and that part is separable from the residue, so that other portions of the law can be enforced without reference to it, the unconstitutional part only will be condemned, per Selden, J., 13 N. Y., p. 462.

The plaintiffs are entitled to judgment for the penalty.

FIELD SPORTS.

BASE BALL.

IRVINGTON VS. OLYMPICS.

Another instance of the folly of going into a match at base ball under the idea of having a "soft thing," was afforded on Wednesday, on the occasion of the return game between the Olympic Club of Paterson, and the celebrated Irvington Club, at Paterson, on which occasion the Irvingtons came on the Redwood grounds with a club they thought competent to defeat a club they had previously won a trophy from by a score of 77 to 9. The mistake they made is shown in the fact that they returned to Irvington minus the ball, as will be seen by the appended score. There was a large attendance of spectators present, including a number of the fair sex of Paterson. The following is the score:

OLYMPIC.	O.	R.	IRVINGTON.	O.	R.
McKiernan, c	5	2	Bailey, p	4	2
Tynan, 3d b	5	2	Williams, l. f	3	1
Toomey, p	1	3	Elyea, r. f	6	0
Fitzgerald, 2d b	4	2	Sweeny, 2d b	3	2
Lamb, s. s	3	3	Crawford, s. s	2	2
Miller, r. f	3	2	H. Campbell, 1st b	1	3
Kilt, c. f	4	1	Leonard, 3d b	2	2
Cocker, 1st b	1	3	Buckley, c	3	2
Cook, l. f	2	2	J. Campbell, c. f	3	2
Total	27	20	Total	27	16

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th	9th.	Total.
Olympic	3	1	2	0	2	3	9	0	0	—20
Irvington	0