THE JEWISH HOLIDAYS.

THE FEAST OF THE TABERNACLES—ITS PECULIAR OBSERVANCES.

The penitential feasts of Rosh Hashana and Yom Kippur being now over, it is held by those of the Jewish faith that the Great Ruler, as if to recompense man for the unusual privations undergone during the past three weeks, ordained a holiday, which comes for far less severe ceremonies than those which we have already described. This feast is the "Feast of the Tabernacles," or "Succoth," commanded in Leviticus xxiii. 34 to 43, as follows:

Speak unto the children of Israel, saying: The fifteenth day of this seventh month shall be the feast of Tabernacles for seven days unto the Lord. On the first day shall be a holy convocation; ye shall do no service work therein. Seven days ye shall offer an offering made by fire unto the Lord: on the eighth day shall be a holy convocation unto you, and ye shall offer an offering made by fire unto the Lord; it is a sacred assembly, and ye shall do no service work therein. These are the feasts of the Lord, which ye shall proclaim to be holy conventions to offer an offering made by fire unto the Lord a burnt offering and a meat offering, a sacrifice and drink offerings, everything upon his day. Besides the Sabbaths of the Lord, and besides your gifts and besides all your vows and besides all your free-will offerings which ye give unto the Lord. Also on the fifteenth day of the seventh month, when ye shall keep a feast unto the Lord seven days; on the first day shall be a Sabbath and on the eighth day shall be a Sabbath. And ye shall take on the first day the fruit of goodly trees, branches of the palm trees and the boughs of thick trees and willows of the brook, and ye shall rejoice before the Lord your God seven days. And ye shall keep it a feast unto the Lords seven days in the year; it shall be a statute forever in your generations; ye shal celebrate it in the seventh month. Ye shall dwell in booths seven days; all that are Israelites born shall dwell in booths. That your generations may know that I made the children of Israel dwell in booths, when I brought them out of the Land of Egypt. I am the Lord your God."

This festival, which commences on Sunday next at sundown, has, as will be seen above, several ceremonies quite peculiar in their character. First, the holy convocation or service in the synagogue; second, the sacrifice by fire of meat and drink offerings, now made obsolete by the destruction of the temple; third, the prohibition of servile work on the first two and last two days; fourth, the taking of four species from the vegetable kingdom; and, lastly, the dwelling in booths.

The four species from the vegetable kingdom are the sprouts of goodly trees or "Etrog," a species of pitted lemon, grown in Corfu and the Syrian Desert; the Palmical branches or "Lulaf," Myrtle branches, three in number, each of which must have seven times three leaves standing down the stem, and the willows of the brook. These last three species are tied together in a peculiar manner and every morning the "Lulaf" with the two kinds of boughs tied to it is taken into the left hand and the "Etrog" in the right and after a prayer for prosperous seasons is waved three times each to the left, right, up and down, back and forward, as if to wave the heavenly blessing from all quarters. This is followed by the recitation of the prayer of Hallel or Psalms, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118.

A circuit in procession is daily made around the Synagogue by those carrying "Zamfs," preceded by the minister carrying the Holy Scroll.

The dwelling in booths, though not strictly carried out to the very letter of the Law in the changeable climate of this country, is still followed to some extent. These booths or tabernacles or "succoth," which give the festival the name, are to be built so that the canopy of heaven, the stars and moon can be seen through the roof. This roof has to be constructed of lattice-work, covered with fresh leaves. Inside of the "Succoth" splendid decorations are generally fixed, such as golden apples, peanuts, oranges, paper decorations and pictures, while in the center of most of them dangles a "Menorah," or seven armed lamps, made of silver or brass, which, when lighted, gives the whole a gay appearance.

Almost every Jew, who has a back-yard attached to his house, has a succoth erected on his premises, in which he takes his meals with his family during the festival.

The first two days are strictly observed, while the five middle days are half holidays, on which after the services of the morning work is allowed. The fifth day of the half holidays, or *Hoshana Rabbe*, which tradition has stamped as a day on which the Almighty fixes finally the doom of those who have shown a repenting mind, or *Yom Kippur*, but have not yet consummated the repentance, is observed in by the faithful with reciting of words of learning and the psalms until the small hours of the morning. During the morning services small bunches of willows are taken into the Synagogue and the leaves beaten off with a prayer that God might cleanse man of his sins as the stem is cleansed of its leaves.

The eighth day, or "Sacrimi Ozereth," and the ninth day, "Simchoth Thora," or joy of the land, are close holidays. On the even of the first-named the faithful quit the Succoth for the year amid prayers, while on the morning solemn prayers are uttered for copious rain and prosperous crops.

The "Simchas Thora" is the day on which the Pentateuch or five books of Moses are read through, which is done by weekly installments of several chapters each. On that day Deuteronomy xxviii. and xxxiv. is read in the synagogues. All the scrolls of the Law are taken out of the Ark and carried in festal procession around the synagogue, accompanied by children bearing in their best, carrying bouquets of flowers and flags. After the religious services, family and public entertainments close the series of festivals of the year.

The religious meaning of these festivals is plain. The Rosh Hashana inaugurates a series of penitential feasts, which are terminated with the Day of Atonement and succeeded by the Feast of Tabernacles, the real and true importance of which is expressed in Deuteronomy xvi., 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, where will be found a direction to couple charity with the feast, so that if all these commands are obeyed man may rejoice in the "Joy of the Law" which awaits the faithful hereafter. The charitable Jewish institutions, the orphan asylums and free schools are the principal recipients of the charities which are collected in the synagogues.

OUR PUBLIC CHARITIES.

MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION—APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE YEAR—CONDITION OF THE INSTITUTIONS.

The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction held their regular semi-monthly meeting yesterday. Messrs. Bowen, Nicholson, Bell and Brennan were present.

A communication was received from the Superintendent of the Workhouse, Blackwell's Island, announcing the death of Charles W. Smyth, late Clerk, on the 6th of September.

The following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the President and Secretary of the Board do, on their requisition on the Controller of the City of New-York to issue his warrant, payable to the order of our President and Secretary, for the sum of $67,000; said amount to be paid out of the appropriation for the Department of Public Charities and Correction for the year 1866.

The cash receipts from the 7th to the 13th of September were as follows: Gross receipts from Inmates of Lunatic Asylum, Rent of College, Ferry money, &c., $6,976 81; Received from Controller balance of requisition for $60,000—$73,000. Total, $78,076 81.

The following letter was received:

BUREAU OF SURGICAL AND MEDICAL RELIEF FOR OUT-DOOR POOR, NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1866.

To the Hon. Jas. Bowen, President Board of Public Charities and Correction.

SIR: I am directed by the Consulting Board of the Bureau of Medical and Surgical Relief for the Out-Door Poor, to forward you the names of the following gentlemen who have been selected to perform the duties of Attending Physicians and Surgeons, in compliance with Sec. 2, Chap. II of Rules and Regulations, &c.:

Attending Physicians—Dr. Francis Delafield, Dr. Geo. W. Humphreys, Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, Dr. J. Rogers Beale, Dr. Valentine Mott, Dr. Chas. H. Ludlum, Dr. O. T. Winston, Dr. C. C. Lee, Dr. Henry G. Pillard, Dr. Wm. A. Hammond.

Attending Surgeons—Dr. J. W. Southback, Dr. N. R. Mosely, Dr. J. F. P. White, Dr. Leroy M. Yale, Dr. Howard Pinckney, Dr. Lucian Demarisville, Dr. Geo. A. Quimby.

As the Board desire to have the Bureau in operation by the 1st of October, I have the honor to request that the lists be sent to me as soon as the appointments are made. Very respectfully,

ALEX. S. MOTT, Secretary.

The following is a condensed statement of the weekly reports from the several institutions of public charity and correction for the week ending Sept. 15, 1866:

Bellevue Hospital—Remaining at last report, 737; admitted, 248; died, 15; discharged, 133; total remaining, 837.

Lunatic Asylum—Remaining at last report, 780. No admissions, deaths or discharges.

Almshouse—Remaining at last report, 1,179; admitted, 66; died, 23; discharged, 43; total remaining, 1,179.

Penitentiary—Remaining at last report, 542; admitted, 52; discharged, 36; escaped, 3; total remaining, 555.

Workhouse—Remaining at last report, 534; admitted, 402; died, 10; discharged, 331; escaped, 7; total remaining, 588.

Small-Pox Hospital—Remaining at last report, no inmates.

Randall's Island—Remaining at last report, 1,011; admitted, 82; died, 1; discharged, 46; total remaining, 1,046.

City Prison—Remaining at last report, 434. No change.

Charity Hospital—Remaining at last report, 895; admitted, 131; died, 9; discharged, 169; total remaining, 858.

Nursery Hospital—Remaining at last report, 149; admitted, 25; died, 1; discharged, 21; total remaining, 152.

Second District Prison—Remaining at last report, 35. No change.

Third District Prison—Remaining at last report, 35.

Fourth District Prison—Remaining at last report, 12.

Fever Hospital—Remaining at last report, 30; admitted, 10; died, 3; discharged, 5; total remaining, 32.

PUBLIC HUMANITY.

THE WORK OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS—PUBLIC DRINKING FOUNTAINS—IMPROVED MOUSE-TRAPS.

We gave a few weeks since an exhaustive account of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, containing the history of the Society and a full setting forth of its objects and the manner in which it performs its noble mission. In this paragraph we merely enumerate some of the special reforms which the Society has in view at the present time. During the Summer months the meetings of the executive committee have been suspended owing to the absence of many of its members from the city, but the devoted President and Secretary of the society have been none the less attentive to calls made upon them for intervention in special cases of abuse of dumb creatures and untiring in the devising of means for the prevention of cruelty in the general treatment of animals. Evidence of their solicitous devotion to this work appears in the advertisements which appear in the city papers for proposals and designs for the erection of "suitable drinking-troughs for horses and dogs;" for "information concerning the most approved and least cruel method of muzzling dogs;" for "models of traps designed to catch, and at the same time instantly kill, rats, mice and other destructive animals, which can be used in place of the torturing instruments now employed for such purposes," etc.

A number of designs for street drinking-troughs have been received. That which appears to answer all requirements most satisfactorily is the one offered by Mr. G. B. Davidson of this city. This design is an ornamental pillar or post, four or five feet in hight, having near the top, on the side next the sidewalk, a basin with an iron cup attached by a chain for the use of persons. The waste water from this basin is conveyed by a pipe within the pillar to a larger basin upon the opposite or street side for horses, and the waste from this basin is carried by another pipe to a basin extending entirely around the base of the pillar for the dogs. It is seen at a glance that this design combines economy in water with a generous dispensation of the benefits of a public fountain to man and beast, and it will probably be approved and adopted.

The designs for muzzles for dogs received thus far are not such as the Society will commend. The matter of the wholesale slaughter of dogs, by the way, which has been carried on in this city during the past Summer, is one which the Society will make a subject of earnest consideration. It is doubted, by many of the members, if any justification can be found for this wide-spread destruction of the canine race in our midst. The latest investigations of the disease of hydrophia among dogs have proved that many of the terrors popularly attributed to it are imaginary, especially that it is not spontaneous or self-developing, and also that hot weather is not more conducive to its propagation than cold. The popular dread of it, however, will insist on some precautions being taken, and the muzzling of the dogs is doubtless the most humane method: 4,818 dogs were picked up by the police in the eleven weeks of the late reign of terror, of which 4,700 were "incontinently slain."

The call for designs for mouse-traps published by the Society was suggested by a similar action of the English Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which extends its protection to all of even the lowest orders of the animal creation liable to ill treatment at the hands of men. It pays to the abolition of the practice of preserving these animals for death by slow torture. Keeping rats alive for the purpose of baiting dogs receives, of course, the instant condemnation of all reputable people. But the question of killing rats or other animals, in scientific investigation, is more perplexing. It is to be noted, however, that the efforts of the prevention of cruelty societies of Europe have almost done away with vivisection, which has heretofore been considered indispensable to science. It is reserved for the Society here to inaugurate the reform in this country. It will certainly recommend it, or advise that anesthetics be employed where vivisection cannot be dispensed with.

The Society is deeply interested in introducing reforms in the treatment of horses, and will shortly issue two or more publications on the subject for gratuitous distribution. One of the principal objects of this movement is to do away with the use of check-reins and blinders on horses, which are shown to be utterly useless, inhuman—worse than useless, indeed, as inducing vices and diseases. A binding hood, to be put on over the eyes and ears of a horse in a burning stable, is among the recent additions to the means of preserving life and preventing suffering possessed by the Society.

MILITARY.

BRIGADE INSPECTION.

The following order has been issued by Brig.-Gen. Hall:

FIRST DIVISION N. G., S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1866.
GENERAL ORDERS No. —.

HEADQUARTERS, THIRD BRIGADE.

The several regiments of the Brigade will parade fully uniformed, armed and equipped for the annual Inspection, on Tompkins-square, in the following order:

The First Regiment on Monday, Oct. 1, at 1 p. m.
The Seventh Regiment on Tuesday, Oct. 2, at 10 a. m.
The Eighth Regiment on Thursday, Oct. 4, at 1 p. m.
The Thirty-seventh Regiment on Monday, Oct. 8, at 1 p. m.
The Fifty-fifth Regiment on Tuesday, Oct. 9, at 1 p. m.

The Brigade Staff will report on the above day to the Brigade-Inspector.

By order of
Brig.-Gen. WILLIAM HALL.
J. GRESHON HERMOR, Brigade-Inspector.

EXCURSION OF COMPANY B.—Company B, 22d Regiment, go upon an excursion to Bridgeport on Friday next, leaving this city at noon and returning on Monday. The Company will be escorted at Bridgeport by military and fire companies, and a general good time enjoyed. The following order has been issued relative to this excursion:

Co. B, 22d REGIMENT, N. G., S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 16, 1866.

COMPANY ORDER, No. 7.—This Command will leave for Bridgeport, Connecticut, on Friday the 21st inst., per steamer City of Bridgeport, escorted by G Company, 4th Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., Captain John N. Lewis, and C Company, 22d Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., Captain John W. Palmer. Members will assemble at the Armory on the above-named date in full uniform—knapsacks, overcoats rolled. Roll-call at 10 o'clock a. m. The Company will leave the Armory at half-past 10 o'clock; the members will see the necessity of reporting at the hour named. Members who are without any portion of their uniform will report to Lieut. Thos. G. Ascough, at the Armory, on Wednesday or Thursday evenings, at 8 o'clock. On Wednesday evening the members will assemble for drill at 8 o'clock. On Thursday evening there will be an inspection at the same hour. Members will appear in full marching order. Members who do not intend to go on this excursion will bring their bayonet sheaths to the Armory and place them on their rifles. The excursion committee will receive the names of members of the Regiment who are desirous of going, until Thursday, 20th inst. By order of Captain W. W. REMSEY.

THOS. H. CULLEN, 1st Sergeant.

COMPANY DRILL.—The regular weekly drill of Co. C, 23d Regiment, will commence Oct. 3, at 8 o'clock p. m. The Company will also assemble at the armory on Friday at 10:30 a. m. to escort Co. B to the Bridgeport boat.

INSPECTION OF THE FIRST BRIGADE, CAVALRY.

The following order has been issued:

HDQRS FIRST BRIGADE CAVALRY, N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1866.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 5.—In compliance with Sections 130, 140 and 153 of the Military Code, the regiments of this Brigade will parade, in full uniform, with in the city parade ground, as follows, viz.: The 1st Regiment of cavalry on Thursday, the 25th proximo, at 2 o'clock p. m. The 3d Regiment of cavalry on Tuesday, the 23d proximo, at 10 o'clock a. m. Officers of the Brigade Staff will attend each parade in full uniform. In compliance with Section 250 of the Military Code, a Brigade Court-Martial is hereby ordered to try all delinquencies occurring since the date of the order organizing the last Brigade Court-Martial. Such Court will consist of Col. John H. Burke, 3d Regiment; Major John Inner, 1st Regiment; Capt. Henry Brinker, 3d Regiment. Such Court will assemble within the Armory of the 3d Regiment of cavalry on the 1st day of November next at 4 o'clock p. m. The Court will cause the notice required by Section 250 of the Military Code to be served upon all delinquents. The field and brigade staff officers will assemble for theoretical instruction at the brigade Headquarters on Tuesday, the 23d, and Wednesday, the 24th proximo, at 2 o'clock p. m. The commissioned officers of this Brigade will assemble, in stable dress, for drill purposes within the armory of the 3d Regiment of cavalry on Thursday, the 18th, and Friday, the 19th proximo, at 8 o'clock p. m. By order of BROOKS FOSTER,
Brig.-Gen. Comdg 1st Brigade Cavalry, N.Y.S.N.G.
CHARLES WHILEY, A. D. C.

PROPERTY ASSESSMENT.

COMPARISON BETWEEN THE VALUATION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN NEW-YORK AND THE ASSESSMENTS THEREON.

At a meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Supervisors, Mr. Sholes, Chairman of a Special Committee who visited Albany to endeavor to obtain a reduction of the State taxes levied on Kings County, submitted the following table, showing the difference between the actual value of some of the principal buildings in New York and the amount for which they are assessed:

Names of the Building or Owner.	Size of Lot.	Assessors' Valuation.	Brokers' Valuation.
Mutual Life Insurance Co....	78x119	$800,000	$800,000
American Exchange Bank...	40x102	200,000	400,000
Metropolitan Bank.....	42x102	200,000	350,000
New-York Life Insurance Co.	37x147	300,000	450,000
W. G. Gilley.....	40x100	125,000	350,000
Bank of Republic.....	41x70	200,000	400,000
A. Fitch.....	101x145	50,000	400,000
N. Y. Produce Exchange.....	100x200	125,000	350,000
St. Nicholas Bank.....	37x87	100,000	150,000
Mortimer Building.....	37x90	110,000	300,000
Sun Mutual Insurance Co....	24x175	170,000	300,000
Brown Bros. & Co.....	57x128	250,000	750,000
Tribune Building.....	52x81	140,000	400,000
Seamans' Savings Bank.....	40x57	175,000	300,000
Merchants' Bank.....	37x113	160,000	300,000
Manhattan Bank.....	37x113	165,000	300,000
Union Bank.....	34x107	180,000	300,000
Continental Bank.....	42x90	225,000	400,000
Duncan Sherman.....	49x88	225,000	350,000
Bank of Commonwealth.....	36x80	210,000	400,000
Bank of Commerce.....	74x108	375,000	500,000
Turner's Building.....	140x73	300,000	1,200,000
Bank of State of N. Y.....	41x89	140,000	300,000
Knox Building.....	23x76	90,000	250,000
W. L. Morris (vacant).....	54x103	130,000	250,000
*Herald Building.....	68x103	180,000	1,000,000
Bleecker & Potter.....	20x144	275,000	300,000
Westerly & Co.....	50x97	125,000	300,000
Times Building.....	45x76	80,000	400,000
Sun Building.....	32x115	95,000	300,000
Gilsey Building.....	76x100	190,000	500,000
Astor House.....	200x165	350,000	1,750,000
Broadway Bank.....	25x122	160,000	300,000
Importers' and Traders' Bank	25x103	125,000	300,000
Chemical Bank.....	22x91	85,000	300,000
Shoe and Leather Bank.....	25x91	130,000	300,000
R. L. & A. Stewart.....	150x113	250,000	400,000
Barns & Co.....	25x75	110,000	65,000
Ocean Bank.....	34x81	76,000	180,000
Girard House.....	72x76	100,000	250,000
French's Hotel.....	100x64	130,000	400,000
Harper's.....	100x200	140,000	300,000
Moffat's Building.....	28x179	125,000	225,000
Taylor's Hotel.....	50x150	200,000	450,000
Brandreth.....	26x106	120,000	250,000
Claflin's Building.....	275x80	250,000	1,000,000
Alex. T. Stewart's.....	297x154	550,000	1,650,000
Remblemen'.....	50x149	185,000	350,000
J. R. Whiting's.....	172x100	340,000	750,000
J. R. Jaffray.....	60x75	255,000	450,000
W. B. Astor.....	75x144	275,000	400,000
Bowery Theater.....	75x200	80,000	200,000
Old Burton's.....	75x151	125,000	350,000
Prescott House.....	50x135	160,000	250,000
Lord and Taylor's.....	105x160	280,000	450,000
Stone Church.....	100x125	60,000	165,000
Metropolitan Hotel.....	50x200	250,000	1,100,000
St. Nicholas.....		400,000	1,300,000
A. T. Stewart.....	113x150	175,000	1,250,000
J. G. Bennett.....	45x100	65,000	125,000
Fifth Avenue Hotel.....	197x206	500,000	1,000,000
Union Club House.....	67x124	160,000	200,000
August Belmont.....	76x120	65,000	225,000
St. James Hotel.....	94x73	160,000	400,000
Hoffman House.....	103x87	130,000	400,000
Albermarle House.....	114x102	110,000	400,000
Clarendon House.....	103x125	85,000	600,000
A. T. Stewart's store.....	189x100	240,000	750,000
Lafarge House.....	150x100	286,000	500,000
World Building.....	93x114	275,000	500,000
Theater.....	54x200	150,000	350,000
Lord & Taylor's.....	100x104	100,000	300,000
Universalist Church.....	70x100	85,000	125,000
Brooks Brothers.....	100x200	265,000	750,000
Total.....		$14,028,000	$35,365,000

* Building in process of erection.
† Value of the lots. Building almost finished, costing about $400,000.

THE CASE OF THE SWEDISH SAILORS.

THE OPINION OF JUDGE BETTS—THE TREATY POWERS OF CONSULS—THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS DENIED.

The case of the Swdish seamen, which was brought up by Mr. James on an application to release certain sailors of the ship Indian, from Ludlow-st. Jail, on Tuesday, and which was argued by Mr. James on the part of the sailors, and by Mr. De Costa for the Swedish Consul, has been decided by Judge Betts against them, and the powers and rights of the Swedish Consul affirmed in the following opinion:

In the case of the petition of Thomas Dunphy, esq., counselor-at-law, presented on oath in open court this day, for an allowance for a writ of habeas corpus in favor of S. P. Bongston, G. A. Stevenson, L. W. Larson, A. Clauson, O. Anderson and B. Janson—alleged to be now detained in the custody of the United States Marshal, under a warrant of a United States Commissioner, applied for and obtained under the requisition of the counsel for the Governments of Sweden and Norway under the provisions of a treaty with the United States; such petition showing that such warrant has been granted upon a certificate of the said Swedish Consul; that it had been reported to him by the captain of the ship on which the above-named parties were seamen, that they had refused to perform the duties required of them, and had shown a mutinous conduct, and that upon such certificate the United States Commissioner has issued a warrant, under which the above-named parties are held in custody, and the petitioner stating that there is no power or authority under the said treaty or any acts of Congress in confirmation thereof for the United States Commissioner to issue a warrant and to detain the above-named parties in custody—wherefore the petitioner prays that a writ of *habeas corpus* may be issued by the Court, directed to the United States Marshal of this district, commanding him to bring the bodies of the before-named seamen before the Court to be dealt with according to law. And upon a motion to the Court of counsel in support of the said petition that the Marshal be ordered forthwith to return the said writ of habeas corpus with the bodies of the aforesaid seamen to be dealt with according to law, the Court directed notice to be given to the counsel of Norway and Sweden to show cause at the opening of the court (to-morrow, the 18th inst.) why the said writ should not be allowed. And this day, counsel appearing before the Court in behalf of the said Consul of the said Government and the said petitioner, and it being made to appear to the Court by the treaty stipulations entered into between the Government of the United States and his Majesty, the King of Sweden and Norway, and duly ratified by the parties (8th Statutes at Large, p. 344, Art. 13 and 19) and also by the Act of Congress (9th Stat. at large, p. 78) and by the official certificate of the Swedish and Norwegian Consul resident in New-York, dated Sept. 17, 1866, certifying that the aforesaid treaty is in full effect, pursuant and according to and as provided by article 19 of said treaty, and it further appearing to the Court, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved Aug. 8, 1848, before referred to, entitled "An act more effectually to provide for the enforcement of certain provisions in the treaties of the U. S.," and further, by the official award and judgment of the Consul of the Government of Sweden and Norway for the State of New-York, rendered in the matters respecting the first and detention of the seamen aforesaid by authority of a United States Commissioner, and enforced at the instance of the aforesaid Consul of Sweden and Norway, pursuant to the provisions of said treaty and act of Congress, I am of opinion that the petitioners are not entitled by law to sue out and enforce the writ of habeas corpus, and the motion for the issuing of said writ as prayed for is therefore denied.

Edwin James, esq., in support of the motion in behalf of the seamen; Charles M. De Costa, in opposition thereto, in behalf of the Swedish and Norwegian Consul.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, President Schultz in the Chair. There was a full attendance of members.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

A desultory conversation upon meat and slaughter-houses was then carried on for about half an hour between President Schultz, Judge Bosworth, and other members of the Board.

CASE OF DR. CAVETTI.

Dr. STONE then called attention to a letter from Dr. Dalton in reference to a physician on Staten Island who had failed to report a case of cholera. A resolution was adopted instructing the Attorney to write for an explanation, and that if not forthcoming the Attorney should proceed to prosecute according to law.

DR. DALTON'S REPORT.

OFFICE SANITARY DEPARTMENT, M. B. HEALTH,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1866.

JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, *esq., President M. B. H.*

SIR: I beg respectfully to report that since Sept. 13 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, 522; number of reports found correct, 510; number of reports returned for correction, 12.

The positive reports received are upon the following nuisances: 145 full and oppressive privies, 15 cellars, 13 cisterns and cesspools, 20 yards, courts and areas, 14 waste pipes and drains, 10 horse stables, 8 streets and alleys, 6 cow stables, 4 piggeries, 9 houses and basements, 112 slaughter houses, 5 fat boiling establishments, 21 vacant lots, 1 tannery, 3 distilleries, 1 bone manure establishment, 1 home cemetery, Morrisania; 1 super-phosphate manufactory.

The inspecting officers have also reinspected 71 buildings or premises, regarding which special orders under the first 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.

The returns show that 13 have been complied with, 42 not complied with and 16 partially complied with.

During the week ending Sept. 19, 25 cases of supposed cholera have been investigated and reported upon by the Inspectors and Assistant-Inspectors. Of this number, 40 proved genuine, and of these 25 have been reported dead. First Ward, 1 case; Fourth Ward, 4; fatal, 3; Fifth Ward, 1; fatal, 1; Sixth Ward, 8; fatal, 4; Seventh Ward, 1; fatal, 1; Eighth Ward, 2; fatal, 2; Ninth Ward, 1; Eleventh Ward, 2; Twelfth Ward, 5; fatal, 4; Fourteenth Ward, 2; fatal, 2; Sixteenth Ward, 3; fatal, 1; Nineteenth Ward, 1; fatal 1; Twenty-fourth Ward, 1; Twenty-second Ward, 8; fatal, 6; total cases, 40; total fatal cases, 25.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. H. DALTON, Sanitary Superintendent.

RAGS.

A communication from Dr. Dalton was received in reference to a dispatch from the United States Consul at Liverpool, to the Hon. the Secretary of State, regarding the exportation of rags from that port, where cholera is now raging. After some discussion, the communication was referred to the Committee.

DR. MATHEWS DISMISSED.

The case of Dr. Mathews of Portchester (Rye), Inspector, was then brought before the Board.

Charges were brought against the Doctor, reflecting upon his attention to his duties. Several cases of cholera have occurred without being reported. He was appointed August 21, on account of the existence of cholera.

On the motion of Dr. Crane, it was agreed that Dr. Mathews be suspended for the non-performance of his duty, and that he should be called upon for an explanation.

It was then agreed that an Assistant Inspector be sent to Rye during the suspension of Dr. Mathews.

After some further unimportant business, the Board adjourned to meet next Thursday at 2 p. m.

THE CHOLERA.

The following deaths from cholera were reported at the Board of Health yesterday: Catharine Breese, No. 47 Mulberry-st., died at the Hospital; Letitia Campbell, No. 356 East Tenth-st.; Pierce Keale, Fourth-st.; Patrick McAdams, No. 306 East Twelfth-st.; M. O'Connor, Battery Hospital; Anne Grant, Battery Hospital; Jane Ross, No. 324 West Twenty-fifth-st.; Anne M. Gotthold, No. 272 William-st.; Ellen Dove, No. 47 Mulberry-st.

BROOKLYN.

Only one case was reported yesterday, that of John Stockholm, aged 60, residing in Bushwick; case crinod.

The number of deaths reported on Wednesday were 38, of which none were from cholera; 3 from cholera infantum, dysentery, &c.; 3 from other zymotic diseases, and 18 from all other diseases.

The statement of the Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, for the week ending Sept. 19, shows that 21 cases of cholera were reported, of which the same number were confirmed, 14 proved fatal, and 7 not fatal.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

THE QUARANTINE LAWS AT HAVANA—FURTHER MODIFICATION OF THE SAME.

Mayor Hoffman yesterday received the following letters:

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
HAVANA, Sept. 13, 1866.

To His Honor the Mayor of the City of New-York.

SIR: Inclosed herewith you have a copy translation of a further modification of the quarantine restrictions adopted on the 10th inst., by the Governor General of Cuba, at the recommendation of the Board of Health. The observation of quarantine is now reduced to five days for vessels from New-Orleans, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New-York and three days for those coming from other parts of our Union, provided the vessels have no sickness on board and bring clean bills of health. The decree itself will give you all the information on the matter, and I respectfully request of you to have the same published, that it may become generally known.

I am, Sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,
THOS SAVAGE,
United States Vice-Consul-General in charge.

By the circular of August 31, and in view of the official advices the Government had received of the state of cholera in the United States, the quarantine regulations that by another circular dated the 10th of the same month were applied upon for vessels proceeding from the American Union were in some degree relaxed. The modification then made satisfied the exigency of the moment, and reconciling the interests of commerce in general with those of the public health, permitted the Government without compromising the latter, to satisfy the wishes and aspirations of the former. The advices which have been lately received permit the circular of the 31st of August to be still more relaxed, and in this opinion His Excellency of the Superior Civil Government has heard the most excellent Superior Board of Health, and in conformity with its decision, has been pleased to decree that the observation prescribed by the circular of the 31st of August be limited to 5 days for vessels proceeding from New-York, New-Orleans, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and to 3 for all other ports of the Union; provided always that they bring a clean bill of health, arrive without any cases of sickness, and have had none on the passage; for, in this case, they will undergo the sanitary treatment prescribed by the regulations in force, it being also understood that this present order is applicable to all vessels at present under observation, although they cannot be admitted to free pratique, even after the time prescribed has passed, without being well fumigated, and the sanitary state of the crew and passengers certified by the Health Officer to be good; the sub-Boards and their committees being careful to proceed in each case according to the ports of departure and the sanitary state of the vessels, and in accordance with the ruling regulations.

All which I communicate to you for your exact compliance therewith. JOAQUIN VIOL DE QUINCOKES.

Havana, Sept. 10, 1866.

COURT-MARTIAL OF LIEUT.-COL. GEO. T. HAWS.

On the occasion of the parade of the First Division last 4th of July, as the 7th Regiment was passing in review before Mayor Hoffman and Major-Gen. Chas. H. Sanford, the band of the Regiment neglected to turn out of the column and take their position before the reviewing officer. Col. Alexander Hamilton, seeing the error, ordered Lieut.-Col. Haws to halt the band. Col. Haws informed him he was not in command of the Regiment, and referred him to Col. Emmons Clark who was in command. Inasmuch as he did not halt the band or convey the order to the commanding officer, he was accused of disobedience of orders and neglect of duty, and was consequently placed under arrest. Charges and specifications were preferred against him by Col. Hamilton.

The following order was issued by Gen. Sandford convening a Court-Martial for the trial of Col. Haws:

HEADQUARTERS 1ST DIVISION N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, August 29, 1866.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 11.—Lieut.-Col. George T. Haws of the Seventh Regiment, Third Brigade of this Division, having been arrested upon charges of disobedience of orders and neglect of duty, the following officers are hereby detailed to form a Court-Martial for his trial, viz.:

Col. Wm. G. Ward, 12th Regiment, President; Col. John E. Bendix, 3d Regiment; Lieut.-Col. Wm. B. Coles, 71st Regiment.

The Court will convene at the Armory of the 12th Regiment, in 4th-st., near Broadway, on Tuesday, the 18th day of September, at 4 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of organizing and proceeding in the discharge of their duties. Capt. Lewis C. Beckwith, Provost Judge Advocate, will attend said Court as Judge Advocate thereof.

By order of Major-Gen. CHAS. W. SANDFORD.
W. B. BEIRD, Major and A. D. C.

After the members of the Court had been sworn, the Judge Advocate read the following charges and specifications:

HEADQUS. OF THE 1ST DIVISION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD OF THE STATE OF N. Y., NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1866.

Charges preferred by the people of the State of New-York upon the relation of Col. Alexander Hamilton, Division Inspector of the First Division of the National Guard of the State of New-York, against Lieut.-Col. George T. Haws of the 7th Regiment to the Third Brigade of said Division.

CHARGE—Disobedience of orders.

Specification—1st: this that the said Lieut.-Col. George T. Haws on the 4th day of July, 1866, being upon duty with his said regiment, then in the column of the First Division and forming part thereof, and while his said regiment was passing in review before the Mayor of the City of New-York, and the Major-General of said division, upon being ordered by Col. Alexander Hamilton, Division Inspector of said division to direct the band of the said 7th Regiment to turn out of the column in front of said reviewing officer, while said regiment was passing, the said officers in review, did positively and wilfully neglect and refuse to obey said order.

CHARGE 2.—Neglect of duty.

Specification.—In this that the said Lieut.-Col. George T. Haws, on the 4th day of July, 1866, being upon parade with his regiment in the column of said First Division, and forming part thereof, and while said regiment, as part of said column, was passing in review before the Mayor of the City of New-York, and the Major General of said Division, upon being notified by the Division Inspector of said Division that the band of his regiment had neglected to turn out of the column in front of said reviewing officer, while his said regiment was passing in review, did neglect to rectify said error, to the great discredit of his regiment. ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Division Inspector.

New-York, Aug. 9, 1866.

At the conclusion of the reading of the charges, the Judge-Advocate asked the accused if he plead guilty or not guilty. Col. Haws stated that he did not think it was right to compel him to answer to the charges, as he had already been released from arrest on similar charges by a special order dated August 8, 1866.

Gen. Wm. H. Anthon and Sinclair Smith appeared as counsel for the accused. By their direction, Col. Haws objected to the second specification as being irregular. The court was cleared for deliberation. On the opening of the court the President stated that the court would reserve their decision. Col. Haws requested of the court the privilege of his counsel, Gen. Anthon, arguing his defense orally, a request the court was not willing to grant, they deciding that all arguments from counsel must be in writing. Col. Haws then asked that the court adjourn, that his counsel might be enabled to prepare his defense, which was granted.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

SPECIAL SESSIONS—THE NEW FERRY TO JERSEY CITY—THE PUBLICATION OF THE NEW REGISTRY LAW—BADGES, ETC., FOR THE CIVIL JUSTICES.

The Board of Aldermen met at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon in special session, the President, John Brice, esq., in the chair. Concurrence was had on the resolution from the Councilmen establishing a ferry from the foot of Twenty-third-st., North River, to Pavonia-ave., Jersey City.

By resolution the Board ordered the publication of 50,000