THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 7292. SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Closing Up of the Session.

THE DISASTROUS STORM AT THE SOUTH.

Dreadful Loss of Life.

DESTRUCTION OF WATERING PLACES.

DAMAGE TO THE CROPS.

Caving in of the Banks of the River.

THREE HUNDRED RESIDENCES DESTROYED, &c., &c., &c.

From Washington.

THE DOINGS OF CONGRESS—THE APPROPRIATION BILLS—A STORMY TIME EXPECTED—CLAIMS OF REVOLUTIONARY OFFICERS—MR. MASON—FRANCIS P. BLAIR ON MR. BUCHANAN, AND THE BARGAIN AND CORRUPTION STORY, ETC., ETC.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16, 1856.

Mr. Crittenden presented a petition to the Senate, numerously signed, asking for a modification of the naturalization laws. He stated that when the present laws were enacted the emigration was trifling; now it was sufficient each year to control some of the States of the Union. The subject will be called up at an early day in next session.

The Compensation bill, which has been adopted by the two houses of Congress, increases their own pay this Congress seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Mr. Butler moved to reconsider it this morning, in order to strike out its retrospective features, but the Senate refused. A rumor was current in the hall to-day that the President would veto it as unconstitutional. This alarmed the democrats not a little, who had voted for it. A veto of the bill, they admitted, would not only kill the bill, but them too.

The House bill providing for settling the accounts of evolutionary officers was called up in the Senate to-day, but was postponed until the third Monday in December next. Senators Toombs and Clay threatened to kill it by debate if not postponed. This they could have done, as the previous question does not prevail in the Senate.

The Lighthouse Appropriation bill was passed by the Senate, with some few amendments, and will go, with all the other appropriation bills, to a Committee of Conference.

The President's veto of the Patapsco Improvement bill was sustained by the Senate by one vote, but was reconsidered, and the bill passed over the President's veto by a large constitutional majority. Mr. Mason manifested much feeling at this rough usage of the President's prerogative. The question whether the Senate could reconsider a vote given under the circumstances was ably discussed. This veto was intended to operate on the democratic vote of Maryland.

The bill providing for running the southern boundary line of Kansas Territory was passed by the Senate without a division. This is the only Kansas measure which has not found "Jordan a hard road to travel," for the Senate insists by a vote of three to one on striking out the Kansas provisos on the Army and Legislative, Executive and Legislative Appropriation bills. The House refuses to recede. The second Committee of Conference has been appointed to consider these amendments. When the final report is made, which will be to night, a stormy time is anticipated in the House; yet the general Appropriation bill provides for paying these "friends of freedom" the increased pay, and I doubt not that will soften down the "wrongs in Kansas," and these obnoxious provisions will be withdrawn.

The Post Office Appropriation bill passed the Senate to-day, with numerous amendments, which will be agreed to by the House.

The joint resolution extending the time for filing claims at the Treasury Department, against the Texas fund, has been agreed to by both houses of Congress, and approved by the President.

The President communicated to the House of Representatives to-day the record in the case of Mr. Fillmore's pardoning Drayton and Sayres, who had been convicted of negro stealing. This is to become a campaign paper in the South.

After the passage of several private bills the House took up the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill with seventy-six amendments from the Senate. The amendment striking out the section discontinuing military superintendents was agreed to by the House, and Capt. Meigs will continue at his present post. The Senate amendment providing for continuing the Washington aqueduct was stricken off by the House. The amendment of one hundred thousand for the dome of the Capitol was agreed to, shewing the comparative estimate in which these two improvements are held by wise legislators. The House then disagreed to the other amendments of the Senate en masse, and submitted the bill to a Committee of Conference.

The Indian Appropriation bill was returned from the Senate, and as amended, agreed to by the House and approved by the President.

The Light House bill was also passed and approved.

The total appropriations by this Congress will exceed sixty three millions of dollars. The Senate added an amendment to the Post Office bill, directing the Postmaster General to contract for mail service in four horse coaches from the Mississippi to San Francisco semi weekly, at a compensation not to exceed five hundred thousand dollars. Should this bill pass the House, it will initiate a new epoch in the history of our country.

The passage to-day, by the House, of the Senate's bill to secure to dramatic authors protection against unauthorized theatrical performers of their copyrighted works, is attributable to the energy of Hon. John Wheeler, of New York.

The Senate bill, protecting the rights of persons discovering guano islands, passed the House to-night by acclamation. Good order is maintained in both houses, and business is proceeding rapidly.

The rumor that Judge Mason has requested to be recalled from Paris is wholly without foundation. He will remain there until invited home by the successor of President Pierce.

Francis P. Blair has written a reply to the assaults upon him by Cave Johnson, which will make its appearance in a few days, on the subject of General Jackson's opinion of Mr. Buchanan. He goes fully into the subject of the alleged bargain, intrigue and corruption of Adams and Clay, in which he shows conclusively, by documents, that Buchanan was the exclusive author of the fraud. It is quite lengthy, and is said to be the ablest document that ever emanated from his pen.

F. P. Blair, Junior, the newly-elected member from Missouri, arrived here to-day, and was warmly greeted by the republicans.

Business is progressing quietly but rapidly. The House is receding from the odious Kansas provisos, and the prospect is fair for the passage of the appropriation bills. The notorious book section has been stricken out. Better order prevailed than ever before known on a similar occasion. All sober.

From Halifax.

DEPARTURE OF THE ARABIA, STILL LEAKING BADLY—REFUSAL OF PASSENGERS TO PROCEED IN HER, ETC., ETC.

HALIFAX, Aug. 16, 1856.

The Arabia sailed for Liverpool at two o'clock this afternoon, leaking badly. Extra pumps and two spare boats were put on board. Capt. Stone is instructed to run into St. Johns, Newfoundland, if he finds the ship making too much water when off that port. The following passengers left the ship here unwilling to go on, most of them will wait for the Canada, unless the Atlantic lines here go:—Wm. G. Prescott, wife, nurse and two children, Nathaniel Snow and two sisters, John S. Blake and wife, Martin Bates and W. S. Humphrey, of Boston; H. Fairchild and wife, Jas. Gaushaw, J. A. Bunnafon, of New York; Edward Prankner, of Saugus; Mrs. Henry Crabtree, Mrs. John Crabtree, of Staten Island; E. S. Coman and wife, of New Orleans; J. R McDonald and wife, of Hamburg, Mass.; — Ermatinger, of Montreal; Mr. Norval, A. Higinbottom, Rev. Mr Bostfield, of Canada, and several second cabin passengers. Mr. Cunard is entertaining the passengers at his residence this evening.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16, 1856.

TEXAS CREDITORS.

The Senate passed the House bill extending the time for Texas creditors to present their claims to the Treasury, and postponed till the third Monday in December the House bill for the settlement of the claims of the officers of the Revolution, and the widows and orphans of those who died in service.

It was then resolved that when the Senate adjourns to-day it be till Monday morning, at 9 o'clock, for the consideration only of appropriation bills, House bills, and those on which there may be disagreement between both branches.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The Senate failed to pass the Patapsco River Improvement bill over the President's veto.

The House bill making appropriations for lighthouse establishments, and for running the southern boundary of Kansas, was passed.

The Senate then took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The Post Office Appropriation bill was taken up.

OVERLAND MAIL TO CALIFORNIA.

Mr. WELLER, (dem.) of Cal., submitted an amendment providing for the establishment of a semi monthly overland mail to San Francisco from some point on the Mississippi river, the cost for the same not to exceed half a million per annum.

Mr. IVERSON, (dem.) of Ga., said if California was going to cost the Union so much, it would be as well to let California slide.

Mr. WELLER replied, unless she had equal rights with the other States she would be compelled to slide.

The amendment was then adopted, and the bill passed.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The House bill to regulate the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States, and the annual fortification bill were passed.

The vote on the bill for the improvement of the Desmoines Rapids was reconsidered, and the bill was then passed over the President's veto by 30 against 14.

The bill for the improvement of the Patapsco River, was also reconsidered and passed over the Presidents veto.

Mr. HUNTER, (dem.) of Va., from the Committee of Conference on the Civil Appropriation bill, reported they were unable to agree, and he hoped the Senate would recede from all its amendments, excepting those in reference to Kansas, and for books to members.

Mr. FISH (nigger worshipper) of N. Y., wanted the Senate to distinctly understand, before voting on the question, that by insisting on the omission of the Kansas amendments the loss of the bill was certain.

Mr. SUDELL (dem.) of Ga., was prepared to meet that issue, and wished the fate of all the appropriation bills was involved in the same question.

Mr. JONES (dem.) of Tenn., was willing to recede from all the amendments in which the interest of his constituents alone were at stake on mere dollars and cents, but where the question of principle was concerned, he would tell Mr. Fish that Southern Senators were standing upon the rights of their people, and meant to stand there.

Mr. SEWARD (nigger worshipper) of N. Y., thought it would be best to reduce the issue to the simple one of the Kansas question, and let that be the subject of negotiation and cancillation.

Mr. BAYARD (dem.) of Del., was unwilling to recede from the book amendment any more than from the Kansas amendment. Both were questions of principle.

The other amendments were then receded from, but the Kansas and book amendments insisted upon.

The Post Route bill was then passed.

The Senate receded from its amendment striking out from the Legislative, Judicial and Executive bill the appropriation for the Kansas Legislature, and the bill was thus passed.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16, 1856.

OCEAN MAIL STEAM SERVICE.

The House passed the bill making the usual appropriations for mail steam service, with an amendment, concurred in by 119 majority, providing for giving notice of the termination of the contract allowing additional compensation for the transportation of the mails between New York and Liverpool in the Collins line.

The House passed thirty-two Senate and private bills.

DRAMATIC AUTHORS.

The Senate bill extending to dramatic authors the privilege of copyright was passed.

The House then took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The House refused to consider the Senate bill providing for the introduction of a uniform national code of signals.

The bill introduced by Mr. Davis, of Maryland, granting bounty lands to the crews of the private armed vessel who were engaged in the wars with Great Britain was passed.

Great confusion prevailed in the proceedings, and messages were frequently interchanged between both houses.

Many ineffectual motions were made to suspend the rules for particular objects.

The bill to protect citizens of the United States in the discovery of guano islands was passed.

The bill for the improvement of the Patapsco river was passed over the President's veto by 126 against 47.

Mr. CAMPBELL (of Ohio), from the Committee of Conference on the Army bill, reported that they were unable to agree and asked to be discharged, and another similar committee appointed.

Mr. QUITMAN moved to agree to the Senate's amendment, striking out the House proviso, restricting the employment of the army in Kansas.

Motion disagreed to by seven majority.

Mr. ORR moved that another committee of conference be appointed, with instructions to agree to the Senate's amendment.

Motion negatived.

The House then, in accordance with the request of the Senate, appointed a permanent committee of conference on the Kansas amendments to the Army bill.

Mr. COBB then rose with a report from the Committee of Conference on the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill. He thought there should be a test vote on the disagreeing amendments, to ascertain whether the House meant to maintain its position or lose the bill.

The House receded from the amendment for books to members, thus narrowing down the issue to Kansas matters.

The House receded, by four majority, from the proviso that "no money shall be drawn from the treasury till the persons charged with treason, or other offences, for their connection with the Topeka Convention, or under the enactments of the body claiming to be the Legislature, at Shawnee Mission, be released and the prosecutions abandoned."

The House also receded, by five majority, from the proviso that no part of the money appropriated shall be applied for the prosecution, punishment or detention of persons charged with treason or other political offences.

The House insisted, by ten majority, on the amendment striking out the appropriation of $20,000 to defray the expenses of the next Kansas Legislature.

The House passed the bill for a steam revenue cutter at the port of New York.

AUGUST 17—2 A. M.

Both the Senate and House of Representatives are still in session, and there is no prospect of their adjourning for hours to come.

Large Fire at Belize, Honduras.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug 15, 1856.

The British schooner Manchester, from Belize, Honduras, ashore at South Points, reports there was a large fire at Belize, four days before she sailed from there, and that the loss was estimated at half a million of dollars.

Newspaper Change.

ALBANY, Aug. 16, 1856.

It is understood that the Albany *State Register* has issued its last number here, the type, materials, &c., being removed to New York, and it is supposed they will be used to start an afternoon paper in that city, in the interest of George Law for Governor.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA Aug. 16, 1856.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania state 5's, 83; Reading Railroad, 48½; Long Island Railroad, 13; Morris Canal, 14½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 48¼.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug 16, 1856.

Cotton—Sales yesterday, 850 bales, at 10⅛c. a 10⅜c. Sales for the week, 1,300 bales; stock, 11,000 bales; receipts of new, 27 bales. The heavy storm has caused great damage to the crop. Lard, in kegs, 13½c. a 14c. Gunnies, 14c. Bagging, 35c. Sugar, 9c. Corn, 70c. Coffee—Sales for the week, 1,300 bags; prime 10½c. stock, 38 000 bags. Sterling exchange, 9½ per cent premium. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool, ⅝d.

BUFFALO, Aug. 16, 1856.

Flour—Dull and quiet; sales, 300 bbls. at $5 50 for choice old Michigan, and $6 62 for extra new Ohio. Wheat firmer; sales, 16,000 bushels, at $1 50 for prime white Kentucky sacked, $1 30 for mixed Ohio and Indiana, and $1 47 a $148 for white Illinois. Corn dull; sales, 8,000 bushels, at 52c. Oats firm. Canal freights, 12½c for corn, and 16½c for wheat to New York. Receipts yesterday—3,910 bbls. flour, 46 816 bushels wheat, 89,560 bushels corn. Canal exports—6,918 bushels wheat, 61,698 bushels corn, 7,497 bushels oats.

BUFFALO Aug. 16—6 P. M.

Flour favors buyers. Sales of 900 bbls., at $5 50 for choice old Michigan, $6 62 for new do., and $6 62 a $1 75 for extra do. and Ohio. Wheat in good demand. Sales of 10,000 bushels, at $1 20 for mixed Ohio and Indiana, $1 47 a $1 48 for white Illinois, and $1 50 for white Kentucky, in bags. Corn lower. Sales of 16,000 bushels, at 51c. a 52c. Oats firm. Canal freights firmer at the close; 13c. for corn and 17c. for wheat to New York. Receipts for the 24 hours ending at noon to day, 4,373 bbls. flour, 45,056 bushels wheat, 42,635 bushels corn, 2,854 bushels rye. Canal exports—16,844 bushels wheat, 54,694 bushels corn, 19,577 bushels oats.

OSWEGO, Aug. 16—6 P. M.

Flour closes dull, with a light stock of desirable brands. Sales of 200 bbls., at $5 75 a $7 for common to extra Oswego. Wheat unchanged; stock light. Sales of 10,000 bushels, at $1 40 for new red Ohio, and $1 37 for small parcels red Indiana. Corn firm—market better. Sales—5,500 bushels, at 54c. a 56c. Lake imports to-day—18,686 bushels wheat. Canal exports—516 bbls. flour, 23,692 bushels wheat, 32 095 bushels corn, 7,000 bushels oats. Freights dull and unchanged.

Non-Arrival of the Baltic.

SANDY HOOK, Aug. 17—2 A. M.

The steamship Baltic, now due from Liverpool, has not been signalled off this point up to the present hour.

Disastrous Storm at the South.

DREADFUL LOSS OF LIFE—DESTRUCTION OF WATERING PLACES—DAMAGE TO THE CROPS, ETC., ETC.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 14, 1856.

A terrible storm occurred in this vicinity on Sunday, which lasted all day, and until Tuesday evening.

Its effects, however, were most disastrous at Last Island, a great summer resort, and which our accounts represent to have been entirely inundated. Every building on the island is said to have been swept away, and it has been positively ascertained that one hundred and eight persons have been lost.

It is feared that Grand Caillou Island, another watering place, has also been submerged, and many lives lost as well as property destroyed.

The corn, cotton and sugar crops have been incalculably injured.

The steamers Nautilus and Perseverance are several days overdue, and it is feared that something has happened to them. The steamship Texas has gone in search of them.

The storm extended far up the river. At the Government Hospital, Baton Rouge, fourteen inches of water fell between Sunday evening and Tuesday evening.

The survivors at Last Island reached this city this morning. They estimate the loss of life at two hundred. One hundred and eighty-two have already been counted as lost.

Many of the survivors here from Last Island are badly wounded and bruised.

The dead bodies at the island were plundered by a set of pirates who inhabit it.

The steamer Perseverance has just arrived, but nothing has as yet been heard from the Nautilus.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 16, 1856.

Nothing definite has yet been heard from Caillou Island, but there has undoubtedly been great loss of life there. It is reported that thirty bodies had been found on one end of the island.

It is supposed that at least ten thousand dollars in money, in packets, fell into the hands of the pirates on Last Island, and about five thousand dollars worth of baggage. The loss on this island is estimated at over one hundred thousand dollars.

The banks of the river at Bayou Sara caved in, carrying away three hundred residences. No lives were lost. Several vessels were blown ashore at the mouth of the Mississippi.

The telegraph lines have suffered severely.

The loss at Caillou Island cannot fall short of sixty thousand dollars.

The Louisiana arrived at Galveston on the 14th, picking up on the way the cabin door of the steamer Nautilus, which vessel it is now supposed was lost during the late storm.

Texas State Election.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 16, 1856.

The democrats have been completely triumphant in Texas, carrying the State.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

Matters at Staten Island—More of the Arrests of the Demolishers of the Barricade—No New Excitement.

There are but one or two additional facts to be noted touching occurrences yesterday at Staten Island. At Castleton, sentinels are still retained to keep watch at the Quarantine Hospital gate and along the walls. There are ten sentinels in all, who alternate in their duties, keeping up watch day and night. As parties are permitted by the sentinels to pass freely in and out of the hospital gate, the utility of continuing them on duty is questioned by some. Although they do not pretend to the exercise of any power in preventing any one passing who has come through the gate from within the hospital enclosure, they, however, are rigid in prohibiting any one from scaling the walls from within or without. Meantime, it is proper to note in this connection that a statement made in Saturday's HERALD, that perfect freedom of ingress and egress was permitted through the hospital gate, referred only to such permission being given on the part of these outside sentinels. It was understood, of course, that for any one to get through the gate he must first receive a a proper permit from the hospital authorities. Some of the Castleton villagers and others gathered the impression from the statement made that on the part of the hospital authorities no restraint was exercised in allowing parties and their baggage to go outside. This is not so, but on the contrary the utmost vigilance is exercised to guard the safety of the public health and not allow any one to leave the hospital who is not perfectly free from infection, and the same with articles of clothing and bedding going from the hospital.

The fact has already been published that George W. Daley, the noted one-eyed emigrant runner; Peter W. Roff, and Joseph Silver, had been arrested on a charge of aiding to demolish the barricade erected around the Quarantine Hospital gate. The parties were taken in charge by constable John B Giles after their arrest, and conveyed before Justice Fream. On the examination Roff was fully committed in default of bail to answer at the next Court of Sessions. The examination of Roff having been protracted till a late hour at night, one-eyed Daley and Silver were committed for their examination yesterday morning. These two were not placed in confinement, but allowed to go at large. During Yesterday the parties procured a writ of *habeas corpus* from Judge Metcalf, returnable on next Tuesday. The three who have been thus arrested expect to recover largely from the Castleton authorities for false imprisonment. Of the other parties, warrants for whose arrest were issued at the same time with the warrants for the arrest of the above, none as yet have been arrested. It is said that no special effort will be made to effect any additional arrests.

There were reported four new cases of yellow fever brought yesterday to the hospital; they are stated to have come from a ship arrived a day or two since at Quarantine and sent down to anchor in the vicinity of South West Spit. The rumor created no excitement among the Castleton villagers. The apprehension of danger from the yellow fever has apparently almost entirely subsided. A meeting of the Board of Health of the town, held in the afternoon—a report of which is given below—caused no extra surmises; and for that matter the fact of the meeting seemed to be known or cared for by but few.

In New Utrecht and vicinity the excitement as to yellow fever, instead of declining, is on the increase. The infected vessels, anchored off the shore, directed to be moved to the Southwest Spit by the Commissioners of Health, have not been taken away yet. Before they can be got off nearly all of them, it seems, require additional men to move them and properly protect them at their new anchorage. These vessels, though directed to supply themselves with such men, have not been able as yet to make up their complement. It will thus probably be two or three days yet before all are got away. Mayor Hall, of Brooklyn, has placed a detailed force of policemen to guard the shore of Brooklyn, from Thirty-sixth street to the road leading to New Utrecht, to protect Brooklyn from danger of infection. Ragpickers are especially prohibited from going along this thoroughfare, to prevent danger to the city from infectious rags being picked up, which have been thrown overboard from the vessels at Gravesend bay.

Commissioners of Health.

The Commissioners of Health met yesterday at noon—the President, ISAAC O. BARKER, Esq., in the chair, and Walter F. Conklin, Secretary.

The following disposition was ordered of vessels newly arrived at Quarantine:—

Bark Clara Windsor, from Port au Prince, arrived 15th inst., with logwood—cargo permitted to be sent on immediately to the city.

Bark B K Eaton, from Havana, arrived 15th inst., with sugar and molasses—cargo to be lightered to the city, at the option of the captain.

Bark Architect, from Matanzas, arrived 16th inst., with sugar—cargo ordered to be lightered to the city, after thirty days, and vessel to be sent to Southwest Spit.

Bark Frederick Duning, from Rio Grande, arrived 15th inst., with hides and hair—cargo not to be lightered to the city—stream permit given to the vessel.

Bark Paronia, from Bahia, arrived 15th inst., with coffee—allowed to come up to the city after five days' observation, all remain well.

Brig Arabella, from Aspinwall, arrived on the 15th inst., with bark and hides and two passengers—allowed to proceed, with stream permit; hides not to be landed in the city.

Brig Virginia, from Greytown, arrived on the 15th inst., with wood and hides and four passengers—decision same as preceding vessel.

Brig Whitehall, from Cardenas, with sugar and molasses, arrived on the 15th inst.—cargo to be lightered to the city after ten days.

Schooner Marietta Smith, from Port au Platt, arrived on the 11th inst., with hides, tobacco and mahogany—cargo, excepting hides, to be lightered to the city.

Schooner J. A. Stanley, from Charleston, arrived on the 15th inst., with wheat and naval stores—detained two days for observation.

Bark Ariel, from Port au Prince, previously reported, was permitted to come up to the city.

The following petition was received, unanimously signed by residents in the vicinity of Tenth avenue and Sixteenth street, relative to the cow stable establisement on this corner.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK:—

The undersigned, resident in the immediate vicinity of Tenth avenue and Sixteenth street, or doing business in that locality, respectfully represent to your Honorable body—That on the block bounded by the Tenth avenue, Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, are large sheds and stables covering almost the entire square, in which are kept, as near as can be ascertained about two hundred cows. These cows are kept in the stables continually, without being permitted to walk out in the yard for exercise, and hardly ever see even the light of day. That they are fed upon the swill which is manufactured on the premises in large quantities, and oftentimes suffered to remain in the yard until it becomes sour, and a receptacle for millions of insects. That the aforesaid slops, in greater or less quantities, is always there and that a foul smell and sickly effluvia is emitted by it. The stables if kept perfectly clean, cannot but be a nuisance; but so far from being in that condition, they are insufferably filthy, and a stench arises from the place sufficient to produce disease and death among the surrounding inhabitants. That the cows are milked and the milk sold in this city, which it is almost needless to inform your Honorable Board, is probably productive of more deaths than any other known cause, more particularly among children, as may be seen by reference to the report of the City Inspector. That the filth from the stables is allowed to run over the sidewalk, and into the streets and gutters. We respectfully request that some action may be taken upon it, so that the stables and cows may be removed and the place cleaned and purified. We are of the opinion that no more important matter could come before your Honorable Board. And your petitioners will ever pray.

The petition was referred to the City Inspector to make the necessary inquiries and investigation.

The following telegraphic despatch was read, in reference to a despatch sent on the 14th inst., to the Mayor of Charleston, making inquiries as to the prevalence of yellow fever in that city:—

CHARLESTON, Aug. 15, 1856.

TO THE MAYOR OF NEW YORK:

I received your despatch too late last night to answer it. I beg to refer you to the daily reports of the Board of Health, published in the papers, and which I assure you on my honor are strictly and entirely true, without suppression or prevarication.

WILLIAM PACKER MILES,
Mayor of Charleston.

A communication was received from the United States Mail Steamship Company in regard to anchoring their vessels outside Moro Castle, at Havana, and action on the same deferred.

The following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That the masters and owners of vessels now lying at, or in the vicinity of the Southwest Spit, and of such as may hereafter be sent there by the order of the Health Officer, are hereby directed to ballast and otherwise care for said vessels so that they shall not suffer from being placed at said anchorage.

A number of captains of the vessels requiring to be removed from Gravesend Bay, were in attendance before the Commissioners, and protested against the removal of their vessels to Southwest Spit, as called for by a previous resolution of the Board. They stated that the anchorage was not good at Southwest Spit, and that it was a dangerous locality in case of storm. In a prolonged storm it would be impossible to send ashore for stores. They stated further that at this place lighters could not get alongside to receive the cargoes of the ships. Above all this they protested that it was putting them to great and unnecessary expense.

After the close of the regular business, President BARKER asked leave to call the attention of the Board, and especially of the Health Officer, to the statements of the press within the past few days, that persons and baggage were allowed free ingress and egress to and from the Quarantine enclosure without restraint and without regard to protecting the public health. He said that he did not refer to this matter thinking that the charges were in the least true, but rather for the purpose of giving the Health Officer an opportunity to contradict such misstatements.

The HEALTH OFFICER replied that the statements which had been published and referred to by the President, that captains, crews and other inmates of Quarantine were allowed to pass in and out the Quarantine gate with baggage, bedding, &c., without restraint, and without regard to the health of Staten Island and the port generally, was false. It was a statement made through false representations by interested parties, who lost no opportunity to create alarm at the expense of truth. The truth was, that no person was allowed to pass from the Quarantine enclosure unless, in the opinion of the Health Officer, he had been freed from inspection and contagion, and no baggage is permitted, under any circumstances, to go out of Quarantine until it has gone through the process of thorough washing and ventilation for a period of days. Such persons and baggage as pass out of Quarantine are, in the opinion of the Quarantine authorities, in a fit condition to pass into the city of New York, and do pass into New York. In proof that such permissions to pass out of the Quarantine enclosure was not dangerous to the public health, he was pleased to say that no cases of sickness had resulted therefrom.

The Board here adjourned to Monday.

The Soap and Fat Trying Business.

Among the nuisances presented to the Board of Health by the City Inspector was the factory of Mr. Charles Buckland, No. 318 West Seventeenth street. The matter was referred back to the City Inspector, with authority to abate the nuisance, if any existed.

The following testimony was taken, on Wednesday, before the City Inspector, at his office:—

Richard Simpson, of No. 317 West Seventeenth street, deposed that he lived nearly opposite Mr. Buckland's fat trying establishment for the last five years; during that time he has experienced a disagreeable smell, and he attributed a sickness and nausea of the stomach he was troubled with to this cause, his family also were ill therefrom; he noticed the same smell all summer; he would not say the smell was unhealthy, because he could not say; he thought his own illness caused thereby; in the neighborhood there is a brewery, and a place where they take the wool off raw sheep skins; he did not know any other soap factory in Seventeenth street; there is one in Sixteenth street, a fancy soap factory, kept by a man named Jones; in the rear of the brewery is a slaughter house; there also are distilleries and cowhouses in Fifteenth street, he had signed a petition with his neighbors against this factory; he had not said before the Board of Health that his family were not taken sick from Mr. Buckland's factory, because he could not tell; he experienced no bad smell from any other place in the neighborhood, because they were too far off; I was examined before the Board of Health, but I think some of my answers were not taken down correctly.

John W. Davis, sworn—I reside at No 311 West Seventeenth street, nearly opposite the factory complained of; I have experienced a very disagreeable smell, and have had to leave my meals when it came in the windows; my wife also complains of the smell; it has not made me sick that I am aware of, but I think it is dangerous to the health of the neighborhood; the fat is brought in barrels, which I have smelt across the street, it is a filthy smell.

Cross-examined—I know the neighborhood; there is some kind of a factory opposite my house, where I have seen skins go in; there is a soap establishment further up; there is a slop house, distillery and cowhouse in the neighborhood; I have not heard of any sickness caused by the factory, further than that it is said people have vomited up their meals from sickness of stomach caused by the smell; the chimney has been built higher, but I have noticed no change in the smell.

Alex. McKenzie deposed that he lived at No. 311 West Seventeenth street, in the same house with Mr. Davis I know the establishment of Mr. Buckland, spoken of by the previous witnesses; the odor is disagreeable nearly every day, and my stomach has been nauseated therefrom; I think it is dangerous to the public health; I know I have not had my health since I have lived in the neighborhood; I think there is no difference in the smell since the middle of June last, but is not so frequent.

Cross-examined—I have been inside the factory; there has been alterations, but do not know that the vapor has been condensed; I sometimes smell gas, but it does not affect me, as I am a rectifier of spirits.

Direct—Once or twice lately I have experienced a bad smell, from the trying of the fat.

James Pettigrew sworn—I reside at No. 313 West Seventeenth street; I reside about opposite Mr. Buckland's tallow trying establishment; I have experienced a disagreeable smell, and two of my family have been sickened by it, in my opinion; I have felt a disposition to vomit from it; I think the smell has been worse lately than heretofore.

Cross examined—I was examined before the Board of Health, about the illness in my family; my child is still sick; I do not know with what disease; it was not diarrhœa, nor fever, but a doctor was called; my wife was sick, and took medicine; I had no doctor for her.

The examination for the defence was then taken up.

Lewis J. Kirk sworn—I am Health Warden of the Seventeenth ward; I examined the place last Friday, and reported that the place could be kept cleaner; the Inspector told me that he wished to know would Mr. Buckland's recent improvements answer the purpose; I went next day and stood within four feet of the vat three quarters of an hour, and experienced no disagreeable smell; I found the vat covered, and an opening in the cover to give air and force the stench down into the fire and flue, I opened the vat, when a bad smell came out, and I shut it down again, when no odor was perceived; I think it the best improvement I have seen in the Seventeenth ward.

Cross examined—In my opinion, it do not think it detrimental to the public health in the way in which it is carried on.

J. S. Vreeland, Health Warden, Fifteenth ward—I know the establishment complained of, and visited it last Monday afternoon, and found the floor and entrance thoroughly cleaned; there was no smell until I got to the boiler; when the cover was removed the copper was one-third full of fat, with a fire under, it was rotten fat, in a filthy, stinking condition; when the cover was shut down no smell was discovered; in the street there was a smell, but I do not know what it arose from.

Conklin Sharp deposed that he lived at 272 West Eighteenth street, about 160 yards distant from Mr. Buckland's; I have experienced a bad smell, and was nauseated at the stomach; my family lived too far off for it to do much damage to them; I think the smell unhealthy.

Matthew Allen, of 312 Seventeenth street, did not think he was a competent witness as to health.

Wm. S. Martin deposed that he and his wife had been sick, and he thought the factory dangerous to the public health; I notice no material difference since last June; the smell is quite as bad as before.

David Slater, of No. 303 West Seventeenth street, deposed that he was in the same line of business. He had been in the factory, and he thought the disagreeable smell arose from the fat; soap and candle making factories make no smell; my family complain of this place, and leave the house in the evening, when the smell generally prevails; my family have remained away until ten o'clock at night, to escape the smell; I think the place dangerous to the public health, and can prove it; I think there has been no perceptible difference lately in the process of melting fat; gaseous matters are given off, which in some making is converted into ammonia, which is not injurious; at the time I visited the factory I found the fat had been kept in barrels heaped for hours, and consequently was in a putrified state; if while in the barrels an alkali is put on it will produce ammonia, which is not injurious; I believe that proper precaution would put a stop to the nuisance; it is said to be worse now than it was.

Mr. Slater finally agreed to visit Mr. Buckland's factory, and see if any improvement could be effected. The neighbors did not wish to drive him from the place, only to have the nuisance abated.

Other witnesses were examined, when the case was adjourned until this morning.

The following protest was entered:—

NEW YORK, August 13, 1856.

I respectfully beg leave to protest against the constitutionality of the law of the State of New York, under any provision of which my business at 318 West Seventeenth street is to be broken up, and against your right and authority to proceed and investigate any charges against me, the Board of Health being now in session. CHARLES BUCKLAND.

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

The following handbill is curious and interesting:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

During the yellow fever and cholera, soap making is one of the healthiest occupations, and the least subject to cholera of any trade in the country. (See the report of the French Commission on the Cholera in Paris in 1832, translated from the original, and printed by recommendation of the Board of Health and the Academy of Medicine of the city of New York.—See pages 156 to 159.) As the book from which these facts are quoted bears the imprint of the Board of Health on the title page, we presume that it is to be relied upon. In all events, it may be assumed to be so far reliable that we may use the experience of its author as a prevention for panics got up by interested parties to the injury of trades which, however unpleasant to fine ladies and gentlemen, are neither injurious to those employed in them, nor unwholesome to the neighborhood in which they are located. Slops, say the medical authorities, is necessary to sanitary condition, and cleanliness is lauded as the next thing to godliness; for the cholera breeds in dirt.

A REASON FOR CLEANLINESS.

Mahomet knew that he should never get good Musulmen unless he kept their bodies in a fit condition, and therefore the Koran recommends water copiously, and tersely declares to his followers, "God loveth the clean." It is difficult to believe in a dirty Christian. To convert a filthy sinner, it is necessary to begin by washing him.

During the plague in London in 1666, the yellow fever in New York in 1822, cholera in New York in 1832 and 1842, in Paris in 1832, in Dublin in 1832 and 1834, no person engaged in the trade of soap making was attacked by the above epidemics.

Liebig, one of the greatest chemists in the world, says:—"The quantity of soap consumed by a nation would be no inaccurate measure whereby to estimate its wealth and civilization. Of two countries, with an equal amount of population, the wealthiest and most civilized will consume the greatest weight of soap." The inhabitants of New York have long enjoyed the reputation of being in their persons among the cleanest people in the world. Let not the City Fathers adopt any step to banish soap and reduce us to the position of the filthiest in the creation. Health and cleanliness are so closely allied, that if they should be divorced by the Board of Health, we fear they will only give evidence that they have mistaken their mission.

That soap boiling establishments, though offensive to the olfactory nerves, are not injurious to health, was proved on a trial reported in the NEW YORK HERALD, in October, 1842, by Professors Smith and Ohlton. On the contrary, some of our most scientific men are of opinion that the steam arising from the boiling of soap has a salubrious effect upon the atmosphere. One strong fact has not been denied, namely: that none of the men employed in these establishments have ever fallen victims to cholera. Surely this speaks volumes. But, if the Board of Health think that the trade of soap boilers is pernicious to the public health, let there be no distinction in the spirit of fair play to individuals and of justice to the public; let them all be laid low with one indiscriminating stroke.

The celebrated Dr. Mitchell, of this city, said, in 1822, he would be glad to see a soap boiling establishment in every street; then there would be no yellow fever.

Dr. Mitchell and Dr. Hossack, both eminent physicians, were in the habit of taking their patients afflicted with consumption into soap factories, to inhale the steam arising there from, and with success. There are men now living in this city who have been entirely cured of that complaint by working in these establishments.

The special committee of the Board of Health, Councilman Phillips chairman, met on Friday, to hear evidence upon the complaint against the soap and fat boiling establishment of Wm. H. Pinner, in Seventh street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues.

Mr. James B. Sheys appeared as counsel for complainants.

The first witness called was Cornelius Clark. He said that fat was boiled at this place; the fat was of all descriptions, and had a sickly, unpleasant smell; he had not been sick himself and none of his family from its effect; he had seen bones dumped on the walk and in the gutters in front of the place; two slaughterhouses were near the soap factory; these places were there before the opening of the soap factory; from the slaughterhouses he had never perceived any particularly unpleasant smell.

John Wilson, next called, testified that he had experienced sickness from the soap and fat factory; it was disagreeable to his family, but none except himself had been made sick; he thought the disagreeable smell came from the chimney, as well as from open windows; he had nothing to complain of as to the slaughterhouses adjacent.

Mrs. Rose Timmons was next called. She said she had been made frequently sick from the fat factory; it would make a score of horses vomit; she had but just risen from a sick bed, where she had been confined three weeks, and she attributed her sickness to the effects of the factory.

Several other witnesses appeared, confirming satisfactorily the above.

Dr. Firth, Mrs. Frances Gregory and Daniel Smith testified to the healthfulness of the odor emanating from Mr. Pierson's factory. They stated that no impure fat was used in the place.

The committee gave no decision, but announced that they would speedily prepare their report.

Brooklyn Board of Health.

At the meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Health Saturday morning, application was made for permission to bring the brig Wm. R. Kirby, which arrived from Rio Grande, Brazil, June 28, alongside the wharf to discharge her cargo, which consists of hides, horn, hair, &c. On account of the excited state of the public mind, permission was refused.

A committee of the citizens of the Eighth ward (Gowanus), appointed at a meeting of citizens on Friday evening, waited upon the Board and stated that as the disease did not seem to abate, they would suggest that a patrol of police be stationed on Twenty-sixth street, to prevent all communication between the infected district and the rest of the ward by ragpickers and others of that class.

The Mayor informed them that this precaution had already been taken. They also requested him to take some steps to stop the communication between the ships and the shore. Considerable smuggling had taken place, the parties on board the ships bringing segars and