WASHINGTON

NEW PHASE IN CABINET MATTERS.

Stanton Reported Anxious to Remain in the Cabinet.

He is Expected to Come Out Strongly in Favor of the President's Policy and the Philadelphia Convention.

GREAT INFLUX OF WESTERN OFFICE SEEKERS.

Candidates of the Radicals for the Presidency.

The Three Months' Extra Pay of Army Officers.

&c. &c. &c.

WASHINGTON, July 22, 1866.

Cabinet Matters.

Cabinet matters begin to assume a new phase, according to outside report, and the reformation promised threatens not to be so complete as was at first supposed. The immediate friends of Mr. Stansbury assert that that gentleman predicated his acceptance of the Attorney Generalship upon the retention of Mr. Stanton in the Cabinet, in which he was backed by very strong and influential Western influences. Stanton, on being applied to, promised, if retained, to come out squarely and unequivocally in support of the President's policy. His instructions to General Thomas refusing military interference in the affairs of the Tennessee Legislature are cited as an evidence of this arrangement. It is also positively promised that a letter will shortly appear from Mr. Stanton in reply to Senator Doolittle's circular endorsing the Philadelphia Convention and all the general features of Mr. Johnson's administration. Stanton's enemies assert that this arrangement has been brought about in response to the piteous appeals of the Secretary of War to be retained. They allege that he is positively afraid to leave the office as yet. I give these statements, with the assertion that they are traceable direct to the parties interested.

Cabinet Dinner Party.

Secretary Seward gave a dinner party last evening to the members and ex-members of the cabinet, Secretary Harlan only being absent. The gathering was a purely social one.

The Tennessee Delegation.

Since the House has passed a resolution declaring Tennessee entitled to representation in Congress some of the delegation are intending to claim their seats to-morrow, and thus test the sincerity of the majority. As the House has passed the resolution, and as each body is the sole judge concerning the admission of its own members, it is difficult to conceive how any one could object.

President Johnson and a Colored Delegation.

A delegation of colored men, headed by Dr. Randolph, an octoroon of New Orleans, who has long been connected with the education of negroes in Louisiana, had an interview with the President yesterday to satisfy themselves of the truth or falsity of the charge that he was inimical to the negro, and opposed to his educational advancement. Their doubts were speedily removed, and the entire delegation came away convinced that President Johnson is a far better friend to their race than those who ride them as political hobby-horses. "On the subject of the education of the black race," said the President, "I am decided. By all means let learning advance among them. I most cordially endorse your efforts to establish schools for them, and will give you all the assistance in my power; for I am the true friend of the black man. No one living desires him to advance in education, refinement and civilization more than I do; for on that depends his future usefulness to himself, his race and his country."

The Adjournment Question.

The passage of the House resolution concerning adjournment elicits much unfavorable comment. Even in republican circles the far-seeing members of the party admit it to be a confession of weakness; that they are no longer masters of the situation; that it is an admission that the distribution of offices and spoils is the chief motive power of their action, and are therefore in favor of its reconsideration.

A meeting of radicals convened at Mr. Hooper's on Saturday evening. The question of adjournment is supposed to have brought them together. The result of deliberations is unknown.

Influx of Office Seekers.

The city is fast filling up with office seekers and their friends from all parts of the Union, particularly the West, in anticipation of the promised general change in office holders to be made on the adjournment of Congress.

Intended Removals.

The President is said to have determined to remove Isaac Newton, the present Commissioner of Agriculture, and John Defries, the superintendent of the government printing office. Numerous applications for both vacancies have already been received.

The Neutrality Laws.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House have completed an elaborate report on the subject of the neutrality laws, and will, it is understood, recommend a thorough revision of the statutes affecting our neutral relations with other governments.

The President Urged to Interfere in Behalf of the Fenian Prisoners in Canada.

"Miles O'Reilly" is here urging the friends of Mr. Johnson to make some effort to have the President interfere on behalf of the Fenians of Colonel O'Neil's column, captured in Canada. Secretary Stanton has promised to bring the matter before Mr. Johnson, and we may expect some action upon it early next week. Secretary Seward is the stumbling block in this matter.

Release of Fenian Prisoners in Ireland.

The State Department has been advised that the following Fenian prisoners in Ireland have been released on condition of returning directly to the United States:—Daniel J. Myhens, Colonel Burke, Bernard McDermot, Edward Morley, and —— Kirwan.

The Three Months' Extra Pay of Army Officers.

The following are the amounts, free of tax, to which officers from the rank of colonel down to second lieutenants are entitled under the act of Congress approved July 12, 1866, appropriating three months' pay to those who served till the close of the war:—

INFANTRY.

Colonels	$810 00
Lieutenant colonels	684 00
Majors	598 50
Captains in command	513 00
Adjutants or regimental quartermasters	513 00
First lieutenants	427 00
Second lieutenants	384 75

CAVALRY.

Colonels	$930 50
Lieutenant colonels	812 25
Majors	684 00
Captains in command	598 50
Captains not in command, assistant adjutant generals, commissaries of subsistence and assistant quartermasters	598 50
Regimental quartermasters	541 50
Lieutenants or surgeons	456 00

Seven thousand claims under this act have already been received at the Paymaster General's office. It is anticipated that a million of dollars will be required to liquidate all thus incurred.

Capture of Smuggling Vessels.

The Commissioner of Customs has received information of the capture of four or five smuggling vessels off the coast of North Carolina. Some of the cargoes are considered quite valuable.

Military Inspection of the Depots and Posts in the Department of the Pacific.

General Rusling, Inspector of the Quartermaster's Department, left Washington on Friday for a general inspection of the depôts and posts on the plains and throughout the department of the Pacific. His trip is with a view to reductions, etc., and will embrace Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, Montana, California, Oregon and Washington. He will be absent several months.

Prize Money.

The revised lists for the third and fourth instalments of prize money accruing from the capture of Red river cotton have been received by the Second Comptroller and Fourth Auditor, and are now ready for distribution. The whole of Admiral Porter's fleet—thirty-two vessels—will participate in the amount, which is about two hundred thousand dollars.

Representative Washburne's Illness.

Hon. E. B. Washburne still lies quite ill at the house of General Grant, although somewhat convalescent. He has leave of absence for the remainder of the session, with permission to delay his report on Memphis affairs until next December.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Next Presidency—Candidates of the Radicals—Ulysses S. Grant, Salmon P. Chase, Schuyler Colfax, Nathaniel P. Banks, Edwin M. Stanton.

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1866.

The semi-authoritative announcement in the HERALD of Saturday that under no circumstances would General Grant consent to be a candidate for the Presidency at the ensuing term, has created another commotion in the radical camp. These Jacobinical destructionists are altogether too shrewd to venture before the people on an issue involving simply the relative popularity and acceptance of radicalism or conservatism. They know that on such an issue they are certain of defeat. Therefore it is that they are so exceedingly anxious to seize upon the universal fame and popularity of the man who put down the rebellion, and turning the contest from its real merits, determine it upon the merits of the man they shall put forward. They now express openly the determination to run Grant without his consent if he withholds it. It is their last resort. It is the last straw within reach. It is the only rope at which the drowning man can clutch, and they hold to it with perfect desperation.

But it will be found in the end, if they succeed in capturing Grant, that they have caught a tartar. The known democratic antecedents of the great general, his admitted conservatism throughout the war, and his persistent friendliness towards the South since the surrender of the rebel armies, all go to prove him anything but a sympathizer with radicalism. Hence it is very easy to predict that if made President against his will by radical influence he will prove a worse Tyler than the famous John. The whole power of his administration would be exerted in behalf of a united country rather than for a few Puritan fanatics. His Cabinet advisers would be statesmen, rather than Jacobinical Hessians. His appointments would be conferred upon the friends of the country in its integrity rather than upon the adherents of a sectional faction. The whole moral power of his administration would be exerted unhesitatingly and obstinately in support of national measures, as opposed to the partisan schemes that characterize the legislation of the crazy faction now in power in Congress. Vetoes would be sent to such a body much more freely than they now are, and it would require but a few months to work an alienation between him and the party now so anxious to put him forward that would condemn him in their eyes as the veriest traitor living; just as a few short years ago they sought to make him out a traitor before Abraham Lincoln and secure his dismissal from the service.

But notwithstanding the present great radical cry for Grant, it is not at all likely that a convention can be got together that will be wholly unanimous in conferring the nomination upon him. Chase has not yet forgotten his ambition. The White House looks quite as attractive to him from the chief seat on the Supreme Court bench as it did from his Cabinet office or the Senate chamber. He still urges his claims to the nomination as the purest and most immaculate emancipator of them all, and will not waive his preferences even in favor of General Grant. He is one of the impolitic style of radicals who surrender their personal convictions to no mere questions of expediency. Nor does Chase, through his friends, admit that there is any question of expediency in the matter. They are fully persuaded, not only that Grant is unsound on the great principles that underlie radicalism, but that Salmon P. Chase has as strong a hold upon the popular affections as the illustrious warrior. We can all laugh at such credulity, such consummate presumption, such lamentable ignorance of popular sentiment, but we cannot explain it or cause it any the less to exist. Chase is bound to be a candidate, even if compelled to go into the Convention as a discordant element and fight against the Grant interest. And could he forget his claims and consent to let his name rest for once, the lofty patriot of Michigan, the Hon. Zachariah Chandler, who somehow has succeeded in forming a coalition with Chase by which the latter is to have the second office on the ticket—could Chase for once forget to press himself for the nomination, Chandler would not let him do it. Chandler has got the insane idea that he was cut out for a very great man, and while he sees the way open to demonstrate the fact he is bound to improve the opportunity. Moreover, Chandler is no friend of Grant. The old West Point prejudice crops out here and is a sore subject. No man coming from West Point, says Chandler, is fit to be trusted. Chase and Chandler both have money, and their friends have plenty more to back them; and so they are bound to fight the contest out to the bitter end.

But if there were any show for Chase as against Grant there are other candidates ready to come into the contest whose allegiance to the main issue of radicalism is beyond dispute. Speaker Colfax is laying some very sure wires, based upon the contingency of there being trouble in securing Grant. With Grant out of the way, he is a candidate against any other man, and has a pretty fair show of party popularity to start off with. Colfax, during the past three or four years, has been very shrewdly at work building up his personal popularity, and by means of his hospitable receptions and uniform courtesy has succeeded very well. He now goes in as a candidate on this personal popularity and his conceded fidelity to the destructive principles of the party he represents. What his chances of success may be are not now to be determined. He is shrewd, active, persevering. Time will show whether he has bottom enough to contend against such competitors as he will meet in the race.

And by no means an insignificant competitor both to Colfax and Chase will General Banks prove. Banks' great failing is a little undue estimate of himself. He is undoubtedly an able man, but he has not yet succeeded in impressing upon the country a full idea of his superior attainments as a statesman. This he is now endeavoring to do through the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, of which he is Chairman. Here he has had an abundant field for the development of his statesmanship during the present session, and it was ostentatiously trumpeted, apparently by and with his advice and consent, that he intended to improve the opportunity. Hence it was expected that Mr. Seward's diplomatic intrigues on the Mexican muddle, his mess with the Fenians, and his fal de ral with Lord Russell, in which case he was so politely told to shut his mouth, would all be ventilated through this committee, to the manifest exaltation of its Chairman. But it seems that Mr. Seward has some friends in the same committee, foremost among whom is the celebrated two-horse rider of Seward, Weed & Co.'s New York Circus, and so the doughty general has as yet failed to carry all his points. However, he does not yet despair. Nor need he. Apparently there is time enough yet before the close of the session for him to make a *coup d'état* by which to secure the prominence he desires. On the main question of radicalism Banks points with pride and pleasure to his New Orleans administration, and to the Louisiana State Convention of 1864 as his masterpiece. His military record he considers good and unimpeachable, notwithstanding the unfortunate loss of his wagon load of paper collars in the Red River country; and so he boasts his fitness to contend for the Presidency with any man but Grant.

Stanton, however, may after all prove to be the greatest man of them all. Stanton notoriously cares for nobody and fears nobody. Grant he would delight to defeat. He thinks more of Chase than he does of Grant, but his selfishness leads him to look upon the Chief Justice as vastly unpopular while he can control the elements that are sure to win success. As for Colfax or Banks he simply looks down upon them from his lofty perch as insignificant ants, busying themselves in other people's sugar bowls. Stanton is pulling every string, and is bound to make a strong show.

So we see that, what with the doubts of Grant's real position on political questions and his admitted disinclination to run, added to the number and persistency of the other candidates, the radical convention will after all not be the tame, easy going affair that has been anticipated. The elements of a very earnest contest are already apparent, and much bitterness will be engendered before the candidates are nominated.

A CONVERSATION WITH PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

[From the Boston Evening Commercial, July 21.]

A gentleman who had a free conversation with President Johnson, a short time since, informs us that he found him hopeful, in good spirits and unhesitating in the expression of his views. He does not anticipate anything like a democratic majority in the next House of Representatives, though the number of representatives of that party will doubtless be considerably increased. But he does count confidently on the return of a majority of moderate men, who will be prepared to deal with the people of the South as all honorable and high-minded nations deal with their antagonists after having beaten and disarmed them. And in districts and States where the republican party fail to nominate such men he thinks democratic candidates will be likely in a majority of cases to be elected over radicals.

The President is unhesitatingly of the opinion that the only safety of the nation lies in a generous and expansive plan of conciliation, and the longer this is delayed the more difficult will it be to bring the North and the South into harmony. If the suspicious, tyrannical policy is too long pursued, the population of the South will become as hostile in time to the North as the people of Ireland are towards England, adding to this evil of hereditary and growing animosity an ability for revenge a hundred fold greater than Ireland possesses.

In regard to the blacks, the President says they will find work enough, and for many years to come probably better remuneration than any other class of agricultural laborers in the country. The competition of capitalists and land owners will insure good treatment and good pay from the planters. That there will be much disorder is to be expected; but there will be no more than there would be at the North were the number of black laborers sufficiently numerous to enter into serious rivalry with the white laborers.

The President is confident that nothing can be safely and permanently done in regard to restoring the currency, diminishing taxation and establishing the prosperity of the country on a sound and enduring basis until representatives from all the States are present in Congress. The idea of legislating for one-third of the population of the country, and passing constitutional amendments without allowing them any voice in the matter, or paying any attention to their wishes, is full of danger to the future peace and welfare of the nation. They cannot be treated as a subjugated people or as vassal colonies without a germ of hatred being introduced, which will some day or other, though the time may be distant, develop mischief of the most serious character.

With regard to the basis of representation, he denounces this as a mere bugbear. It cannot and it will not be permanently settled until all the States are represented, and no increase in the numbers of representatives in consequence of the emancipation of the slaves can in any event occur until the census of 1870 is taken, until which time of course the three-fifths provision is in force under the last census. There is, therefore, ample time to settle this matter between now and 1870, and it is unwise to agitate it until other matters which cannot be delayed are settled.

The President does not admit that he has been inconsistent. He is as much opposed to treason and traitors as ever he was, and for punishing them severely. But there is no treason and no traitors now. The enemy has fully and fairly surrendered and is powerless, and a foe thus situated should be magnanimously treated. A generous and self-reliant warrior always restores his disarmed enemy his sword and trusts his parole of honor.

The idea of muzzling the press and tying the tongues of the people of the South, after the manner of the suspicious tyrants and the Holy Inquisition of the Old World, he denounces as absurd. A people should be allowed to grumble who have suffered so much, and they would be unworthy the name of men if they did not respect the brave officers who have suffered with them, and honor the memory of their gallant dead who sleep on a hundred battle fields around their homes.

THE EXCISE LAW.

Arrests for Violation of the Excise Law in Brooklyn—Selling Liquor Without License.

A number of arrests were made in Brooklyn in pursuance of orders received from Police Headquarters at a late hour on Saturday evening, directing the officers of the Metropolitan police of Kings county to arrest any or all persons who may be found within the limits of the prescribed district acting in violation of the third section of the Excise law, which prohibits the sale of liquors without license. The names of persons arrested for the above violation of the law are as follows:—

Forty-first Precinct Police—Frederick Ruben, grocer; George W. Warner, liquor dealer; John O'Brien, bartender. Held for examination.

Forty-second Precinct—John J. Meyer, Thomas Harkins, liquor dealer; Hugh McKenna, do.; James Nolan, do.; Bernard M. Correy, do.; Joseph Strange, do.; Henry Vonderlin, do.; Margaret Quinn, do.; Peter Connelly, do.; Elizabeth Canaran, do.; Henry Hindmann, do.; Charles Strenworth, do.; Joseph Sturkhin, liquor dealer; Hugh McNeil, do.; Theodore Griffin, bartender; William Lange, grocer; James Larkins, do.; Eugene Cooney, do.; Frederick Lanther, do.; Henry Von Glon, do.; John H. Eagles, do.; William Kcheo, do.; Catherine Cox, do.; John H. Remmins, do.; Gernand Purando, do. Held for examination.

Forty-fourth Precinct—John Sharkley, liquor store; Christian Tiffle, saloon keeper; John Galvin, liquor store; Martin Farrell, grocer; Catharine McDonaugh, do. Held for court.

Forty-fifth Precinct—Edward Lynch, grocer; William Lowery, saloon keeper; Jeremiah Brown, porter house; Adolph Sah, lager beer saloon; Henry Pope, grocer; Patrick Cooney, do.; Emma Rahall, saloon keeper; Andrew Hostine, grocer; Thomas Swallow, porter house; Hugh McGoldrich, grocer; Alfred Laganhoussen, do.; Joseph Farwick, bartender; George Koss, grocer; William Kerrigan, porter house; James Newell, do.; Mangles Tass, grocer; John Belmer, lager beer saloon; Henry Hunton, grocer. Held for examination.

Forty-sixth Precinct—Henry Speckmann, grocer; Susan Brady, do.; Francis Gilmore, do.; John Knight, liquor store; Francis Brown. Held for court.

Forty-ninth precinct—John Meyer, lager beer saloon; John Fleisher, liquor dealer. Held for examination. Yesterday morning they were for the most part released on bail on appearing before the Justices. This action on the part of the authorities in making those arrests was quite unlooked for by the unlicensed dealers, who thought that they were privileged to sell with impunity, and considered that such of their neighbors as had already paid their license fee were, to say the least, "sold." Many of these cases will be heard to-day.

SUNDAY AT CONEY ISLAND.

Not so Many Swimmers—A Cool Day—Pickpockets and Gamblers, &c.

The cool atmosphere of yesterday rather militated against the popularity of Coney Island as a place of resort. The number of visitors was greatly below the average, and only here and there, at wide intervals along the beach, were bathers to be seen. Notwithstanding the sky was quite serene during the hours of daylight, and the ocean in a very sober mood, it was the few that wooed the surf, while the major part of the crowd were content to be mere lookers-on. It was an unusually quiet Sunday. There was no inducement for the roughs—the turbulent element of New York—to come out in character, the audience, so to speak, was too small. But two of the *chevaliers d'industrie* made themselves in any way conspicuous; finding pockets too few and too far between to offer a promising field for picking, they improvised small tables on the beach and opened out with "three-card monte." What their success was is their own secret. People may talk about Saratoga, Newport and other watering places, where a forbidding wall of rigid conventionalities protects the *noblesse* and the pecunious shoddyite from the contamination of the vulgar; but these exclusives leave by far the richer boon to be enjoyed by the *demi monde*, the commonalty and those who are bound by business to the metropolis. Coney Island breezes and Coney Island surf would be appreciated beyond anything that Cape May or Newport commands, if the locality was less accessible. But so it is. The absurdities of fashionable life leave out many good things that thus fall exclusively to the share of the working classes. Providence so ordered it. It would doubtless have been more interesting to many had there been a bloody row to record, but there was none of this. The best of order prevailed. Judge Cardozo's constituency restrained their wonted conviviality, and the most eager solicitude for good cheer aimed at nothing more exhilarating than clam chowder and soda cocktail.

WESTCHESTER INTELLIGENCE.

LARGE HAUL OF SMUGGLED CIGARS IN MORRISANIA.—On Saturday last Custom House officer Jas. S. Chalker, and another seized about 30,000 to 35,000 smuggled cigars. From information received by officer Chalker it appears that Carlos C. Sperry, a German, residing on Franklin avenue, between Fifth and Sixth streets, Morrisania, had the cigars in his possession. When the officer proceeded to the house he was denied admission. Having procured the services of an interpreter, Sperry not being at home, his wife was informed of the consequences of refusing admission to the representatives of the law, when she gave them admission, and they secured and took possession of the cigars. Sperry not being at home they were unable to arrest him.

DIED IN A FIT.—Yesterday morning at ten o'clock Mr. Valentine Bender was seized with an epileptic fit, to which he had been subject for some time, and although physicians were immediately called they were of no avail, and he died soon after the commencement of the attack.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—As the Harlem train from New York reached Morrisania depôt at two minutes past five o'clock yesterday afternoon, a horse and light wagon containing two German gentlemen, residents of this city, were being driven down Fifth street when the whistle of the locomotive caused the horse to take fright and run away. In turning the corner of Fifth street and Railroad avenue the vehicle was upset and the gentlemen thrown out, one of them with such violence that he had his head severely injured. He was insensible for about half an hour. A physician being near at the time rendered his assistance, and he was finally so far restored as to be able to take the half-past seven o'clock train to the city. The other gentleman was but slightly injured.

DEAD SHOT HOSPITAL IN HAVANA.

To the Editor of the Herald.

HAVANA, July 1, 1866.

I consider it a duty, as a master of a vessel, to avail myself of your immense circulation, knowing in what value it is held, especially by the seafaring class, for its voluminous and infallibly correct ship news.

I wish to state facts. In this harbor is a hospital kept by a person professing to be a doctor. This man has a number of runners, who live on percentage, that either board vessels when arriving, or as soon as they find the master on shore, offering to contract or commute at a small sum per head for each man on board; in case of sickness one or all to have medical attendance. Enough has come under personal observation to warn masters and the owners of vessels against contracting, and especially with this hospital.

A case in point:—Lately few masters have contracted, judging the season not advanced enough for fevers. Business at the hospital as dull as our freights. At last a master of an Eastern bark, slightly indisposed, called at this hospital; was not seen for a few days, when to our astonishment he was announced dead by a bloated, swaggering fellow standing in the door of Cabarga's ship chandlery, said to have been his doctor, and of course he immediately ventilated the fact that he had died of the worst kind of yellow fever. Such an occurrence tends to frighten the timid into contracting. The opinion of many is that the captain might have had better attendance and been saved instead of being made an example of. He complained to his mate of his treatment when in his right senses. It is plain enough that commutation fees do not support the hospital. It is such items in the enormous bill of expenses as a coffin, fees for consecrated grounds, shrouds, &c., all of which charges are generally imaginary.

Every subject that is lost enriches the proprietor and his runners. The attendants also are a rapacious set of Coolies, and respect neither dead nor dying, wrenching rings from their fingers before breath has fairly left their bodies. Can a man's life be considered safe in such men's hands? We think not, when it is for their interest that he should die. Sailors are particularly to be pitied. The least complaint of headache, very likely from liquor, the timid master hurries him to the hospital, thinking that since he has commuted he must have his money's worth. There he is immediately dosed, sickened, put to bed, often in the cot that has just been freed from the weight of the dead, the same bedding, the very vomit itself on the pillow, which is merely turned over. If he can stand the early actions of the so-called doctor, the ordeal of powerful emetics and purges, followed up with the starvation process, and bad treatment generally, he is fortunate; if he succumbs, very good. That coffin, &c., is useful again; more money for the proprietor, and more percentage for the runners. Not long since one of the runners retired rich, who came here a few years since second mate of a fore-and-aft schooner. Doubtless everything written will be contradicted; certificates can be made by men who will declare that there never was such an enchanting spot on the face of the earth, nor such angelic attendants. A division of the spoils, a good slice of the vessel's hospital bill, and a dinner, sometimes work wonders.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

The Cholera Retarded in its Progress in New York—The Weather the Cause—Number of Cases Reported Yesterday—Condition of the Epidemic in Brooklyn—Heavy Increase of Cases on Hart's and Governor's Islands—Diarrhœa Prevalent Among the Troops—Bad Water the Supposed Cause of the Epidemic—Arrangements to Remedy the Evil—Number of Cases and Deaths—Mortality in the City Yesterday, &c.

The continued pleasantness of the weather appears to have somewhat retarded the progress of the cholera. It will be seen that there are not more cases reported this than were reported yesterday morning. One can scarcely hope that this prospect will continue, however; for, with the return of warm weather, an increase may be looked for. Again the necessity of more rigorous sanitary measures being adopted is urged. The epidemic is now confined principally to that part of the city east of Broadway. But few cases have occurred in the other districts, and it is to be hoped that by stringent measures the disease will be confined to its present locality. Dr. Pettenkofer, a distinguished German professor in the University of Munich, positively asserts, from recent experience, that there is no other way of checking cholera than by disinfecting premises and adhering to strict sanitary measures. The number of positive cases, though not as large as it was Saturday, shows that the disease will shortly become a confirmed epidemic if something beyond the present course is not adopted. Cholera has already assumed an ugly appearance in our midst, and no precaution taken can be unnecessary.

NUMBER OF CASES YESTERDAY.

The following cases were reported on the Board of Health bulletin for the twenty-four hours ending at two o'clock yesterday afternoon:—

Thomas Reilly, aged forty, a native of Ireland, and living at 170 East Twenty-eighth street, was taken ill with symptoms of cholera at one o'clock on Saturday morning. The Inspector found the premises in good order. They were disinfected.

Mary Daniels, living at 49 Mott street, was taken ill with cholera on Friday night. The patient was in collapse at eight o'clock A. M. yesterday, and died during the afternoon. Premises were disinfected.

Andrew Martin, a seaman, was admitted to the New York Hospital, suffering from intermittent fever, having arrived in the steamer New York from Aspinwall. Early yesterday morning symptoms of cholera showed themselves, and in the afternoon the patient was in collapse when seen by the Inspector.

Elizabeth Jones, living at 161 East Eleventh street, was reported ill of cholera yesterday afternoon. Premises disinfected.

Dr. Thomas D. Andrews, living in Brooklyn, while visiting some friends at 49 Jackson street, in this city, on Saturday, was suddenly taken ill. He died of cholera at five A. M. yesterday. Premises disinfected.

Mrs. Rose Dunn, living at No. 6 Goerck street, was reported by the Inspector ill of cholera on Sunday. Premises disinfected.

Four additional cases were reported late last night, but the names have not transpired.

Thomas Lyons, fifty-two years of age, living at 264 East Twelfth street, was reported ill of cholera yesterday. Premises disinfected.

The three cases of cholera reported at 234 Mott street no longer present any symptoms of that disease, and are in a favorable condition.

A case of cholera is reported at No. 30 Pell street. The Inspector was notified.

Mary Wilson, colored, aged sixty-four, and living at No. 34 Clarkson street, was in a state of collapse on yesterday evening. The patient is said to be living over a stable. Disinfectants were ordered by the Inspector.

ANOTHER CASE—AN INQUEST.

For the past three or four days a man named Edward Kersle, employed by Messrs. J. Wood & Co., advertising agents, as a porter, has been lying ill of diarrhœa in one of the upper rooms of premises No. 61 Chambers street. He received the necessary medical aid on Saturday evening and seemed to be much better. Yesterday evening, however, officer Long entered his room by bursting it open and Mr. Kersle was found lying dead on the floor in a perfectly nude state. Coroner Naumann was subsequently notified to hold an inquest, and Deputy Coroner Robinson, M. D., on examining the remains gave it as his opinion that deceased had died of cholera. The rice water discharges which always follow in cases of cholera were discovered in the case of Mr. Kersle, and fully convinced Dr. Robinson as to the cause of death. The body was removed to the morgue, where an inquest will be held to-day. Deceased was about thirty-five years of age, and is supposed to be a native of Western New York.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

It would appear that the cholera is not decreasing on the above island. There were two deaths yesterday and more than the usual number of cases. The dreadful disease developes itself as diarrhœa first, and if not promptly checked soon becomes cholera in its most virulent form. The lads belonging to the command appear to suffer more than the adults. Of twenty-four cases of the disease on the island on Friday all were boys, from Company B, of the music corps, and were all boys between sixteen and twenty. Five died during the night, and the survivors, notwithstanding severe suffering, were able to leave the hospital next day and return to duty. The sanitary arrangements on the island are excellent, the rations being wholesome and properly inspected before the men are allowed to eat them. We understand that arrangements are made to supply the troops with better water than they now have, it being feared that the water in the cisterns on the island is a prolific source of the diarrhœa now so prevalent there.

HART'S ISLAND.

The troops have not yet been removed from Hart's Island, and the disease is still doing its work among the men. The average number of cases daily is from twenty to thirty, and the proportion of deaths ranges from ten to fifteen per cent of those taken to the hospital. Diarrhœa prevails to an alarming extent among officers and men, and it requires the greatest care and attention from the able medical officers in charge to prevent it from growing into the more dreaded and fatal disease, of which it would appear from experience on this island as elsewhere, it is but the premonitory symptom.

BROOKLYN.

As will be seen below, the number of cases of cholera in Brooklyn on yesterday was only one-half of that reported for Saturday. The weather being pleasant must be attributed as the cause for so marked a diminution. Some other cases were reported, but they lacked confirmation, and were probably untrue. In connection with this it may be well to ask why the office of the Assistant Superintendent was closed yesterday, with the words "will be back in a few minutes" written on a paper on panel? These "few minutes" can mean an indefinite space of time.

There were five cholera patients admitted in the new cholera hospital corner of Van Brunt street and Hamilton avenue yesterday, but the physicians stated that the names of the parties were already published.

A man named Luckey Hussey, twenty-four years of age, residing at 432 Columbia street, was reported at the Forty-third precinct as having the cholera.

Catharine Burns, a domestic in the employ of Dr. Marvin, corner of Pineapple and Henry streets, taken with the cholera Saturday, died yesterday.

Six cases were reported at the office of the Board of Health; but the physicians stated that they had not as yet been confirmed.

VIOLATION OF THE HEALTH ORDINANCES.

A man named Jacob Maxidnor was arrested by officer Scott of the Forty-second precinct, on Saturday afternoon, for keeping hogs without a permit from the Health Board, at the corner of Vanderbilt avenue and Dean street. He was released on payment of a fine of ten dollars.

THE CHOLERA ON TYBEE ISLAND.

OUR SAVANNAH CORRESPONDENCE.

The Facts About the Cholera on Board the San Salvador from New York to Savannah—Four Fatal Cases on Her Last Passage Out—The Disease Among the Recruits of the Seventh Infantry—No Deaths Among the Passengers—The Vessel in Quarantine Off Tybee Island, &c., &c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 19, 1866.

The telegraph this morning briefly announced to you that the San Salvador had arrived here with cholera on board. I have just returned from a trip to her. The rumors and the facts are as far apart as you can imagine. The story here last evening was that thirty deaths had occurred, that nearly everybody aboard was down with the cholera, that the officers were all dead or disabled, and the latest street sensation in this unsensational city was that the disease, wafted by unpropitious breezes, was spreading on Tybee and the shores of the river.

As soon as the news was received here Captain Benjamin H. Hardee, agent of the Empire line, immediately chartered the tugboat O. M. Pettit, and started for Tybee Roads, where the steamer was quarantined. Brevet Major R. E. Crofton, military commandant of the post, and Dr. H. S. Schell, Surgeon of the post, also went down.

The San Salvador left New York on Saturday last, with sixty cabin passengers and four hundred and seventy-three recruits for the Seventh Infantry (regulars), now in Florida, and four officers. The troops were under command of Brevet Captain F. (?) P. Ellsworth, of the Eleventh infantry. On the second day out severe sickness became prevalent among the troops, and in a few hours was clearly ascertained to be Asiatic cholera. The surgeon of the ship is Mr. Charles C. Cambridge, the purser; but the troops were accompanied by a contract surgeon. Both gentlemen did all in their power to stay the progress of the disease, and Captain Joshua Atkins, commander, did all in his power to aid the treatment by putting the ship in good condition, and exercising a thorough sanitary surveillance on board. The disease spreading, on arriving off Port Royal harbor Captain Atkins attempted to enter, for the purpose of landing his troops, but was refused the privilege, and was directed to anchor off Braddock's Point, the southwesterly extremity of Hilton Head island. The water being too shallow he proceeded to Tybee Roads, at the mouth of the Savannah river, where he reported to the surgeon in charge of quarantine. Three deaths had occurred, all enlisted men, and one after anchoring at Tybee. The troops were at once landed on Tybee island—the well ones at the outer point, the sick ones farther up the beach, towards Fort Pulaski, and the dead were buried. One or two of the sickest ones have since died, but most of those taken on board are recovering, and no new cases have broken out. The disease is unmistakably Asiatic cholera.

None of the cabin passengers are affected in the slightest, but under the regulations they will be detained there fifteen days.

No communication is permitted with the boat; but the tug on which I went down was permitted to approach within hailing distance, and I had long conversations with Captain Atkins, Purser Cambridge and several passengers. The captain and purser cannot receive too much credit, and Captain Hardee, Major Crofton, Dr. Schell, Dr. McFarland, muncipal health officer, and all connected have been unremitting in their attentions.

As many of the passengers are Northerners I give the following list:—Mrs. G. Pace and three children, Mr. Stapleton, lady and three children; Colonel C. L. Schlatter, Miss Schlatter, J. Daly, Miss Daly, Mrs. Cary and five children, Mrs. Farnham, sister and two children; Mrs. C. B. Chipman, H. G. Judd and lady, Mrs. Hopkins, Mrs. Dewitt and child, Miss Mary Kelly, J. Cooper, M. W. Drew, J. Randall, M. F. Mussey, H. J. McDonald, J. Doyle, C. R. Brayton, F. A. Beard, F. Macomber, E. H. Kirlin, E. C. Richardson, H. Pitcher, J. J. Thornton, G. H. Nye, Captain Ellsworth, Lieut. Nickerson, Lieut. Mays, Lieut. Blicker, A. M. Wilber, C. M. Graham, N. E. Warren, J. H. Avery, E. R. Hoyt, H. Esler, J. Hallader, S. L. Waltzfelder, B. Delmaser, A. P. Trippod, J. Meyer, R. Bacon, R. Stafford, A. McAllister, S. G. Rodgers, W. S. Dillon, G. Mehan, Mr. Glasor, five hundred United States regulars, and twenty-three in the steerage.

The Latest.

SAVANNAH, July 22, 1866.

Seven new cases of cholera occurred among the troops on Tybee Island yesterday. Five additional deaths, including Lieutenant J. T. Mayes, have also occurred. Twelve deaths have taken place in all since the troops left New York. The passengers on board the steamer San Salvador are all well.

The reports about cholera in this city are erroneous

CANADA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Robbery of a New York Mail Bag—Attempt of Fenian Prisoners to Break Jail, &c.

MONTREAL, July 22, 1866.

The New York mail bag due in this city at half-past eleven o'clock last night, was stolen from the Bonaventure station shortly after the arrival of the train, and has not yet been found. It is not known on whom to attach the slightest suspicion, and it is not believed that the loss is very large, from the fact that it is not said that the mail contained any registered letters. The theft was an adroit and hasty one, as the bag was seen at the station but a few minutes before, and officially handled.

Major General Cullum, Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point, arrived in this city last night.

The rumor prevailing here throughout the day that a number of Fenian prisoners confined in the Montreal jail had made a successful escape proves wholly untrue, though an unsuccessful effort was made by others than Fenians to effect a jail delivery.

The Military Force to be Kept Up.

OTTOWA, C. W., July 22, 1866.

The troops that have recently arrived, and are still arriving, in Canada from England and the English colonial possessions are to remain in the provinces, and none are to be sent away of those which were here previously.

Movements of General Sherman.

MONTREAL, July 21, 1866.

The most elaborate honors of every conceivable kind are now being paid to Major General William T. Sherman, of the United States army. Since his arrival last night his apartments at St. Lawrence Hall have been thronged with the *élite* of the city, who have been received with the greatest courtesy. His modesty and his quick and apt responses to the remarks made to him elicit the unbroken admiration of the people. He is now (twelve o'clock M.) witnessing a review on the Champ de Mars of her Majesty's Twenty-third regiment, Colonel Bell, bearing the honor of the Victoria cross for his gallantry and old and honored Crimean command.

After holding another levée this afternoon and dining, he will leave this evening for Quebec, and possibly the Saguenay.

MONTREAL, July 22, 1866.

I am advised that General Sherman arrived safely at Quebec this morning, and passed the day quietly at the St. Louis Hotel.

CRUISE OF THE KANSAS.

OUR NAVAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Arrival at the Falkland Islands—Condition of Affairs There—Death of the Captain of the Forecastle, John H. Peters—Vessels Met En Route from Montevideo to the Falkland Islands, &c.

UNITED STATES STEAMER KANSAS, STANLEY, Falkland Islands, April 3, 1866.

The United States steamer Kansas arrived from Montevideo on the 21st ult., being the second United States vessel of war that has visited these islands for many years, and which afford so many facilities for recruiting crews of vessels on their way around Cape Horn; in fact almost everything can be had here in the shape of supplies, such as beef and mutton of the best quality at the rate of five cents per pound; vegetables of every description are raised in quantities and moderate in price.

The harbor is one of the best in the world, and easily entered without a pilot. Port William is the sound that leads to it. The sailing directions are excellent, which every master of a vessel is supposed to carry out visiting these seas.

All kinds of repairing can be done to vessels, but labor is rather high. Good English coal can be had at the rate of twelve dollars per ton, there being always a supply on hand. Steamers frequently stop here on their way to the Pacific to fill up, and on their return to Europe.

The weather of these islands is not as bad by any means as it is represented to be in the sailing directions, the climate of late years having undergone a great change for the better. Gales occasionally occur here from the southwest and northwest, but do not last long. Easterly winds blow in February and March, but are seldom strong and are soon over.

By keeping on sound