EUROPE.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

this situation the country, which has had no part in the responsibility of the war, tries to separate itself from the government. This separation is only too well proved by the measures which the government have just adopted in order to prevent the manifestation of public opinion. Whatever may happen—whether the empire fall to pieces, or whether by some unhoped-for stroke of fortune it come out victorious from the severest trial to which it has yet been subjected—it seems to be the resolution of the government to disregard the concurrence of the nation, which is set aside, and only to be taken into partnership in the fate of its masters. After this we expect to hear no more dithyrambs in honor of Austrian liberalism." The *Indépendance Belge* says:—"The city of Vienna and Lower Austria have been placed in a state of siege, constitutional liberty is suspended, and military tribunals are in action. These grave measures have been adopted, according to the Vienna *Gazette*, because of the presence of numerous foreign elements in the capital and around it. It is difficult to comprehend what foreign elements the Austrian government can now be apprehensive of. It is probably the state of men's minds and the disposition of the population that are at this moment engaging the attention of the government."

THE PEACE AND WAR MILITARY MEN OF AUSTRIA.

In the Austrian army there are said to be two parties, one partially for peace and the other wholly for war. The sentiments of the peace party are put down as follows:—We were not ready for war. Prussia was fully prepared, and had been making all her calculations and her plans at least two years ago. Our staff was ill organized—hers was perfect; our magazines were empty—hers were full of new stores. She has gained allies or crushed neutrals all over Germany—we have lost both one and the other, and have scarcely any assured friends able to fight for us. We are armed and manoeuvred on the old plan—she has come into the field with a terrible improvement on the muzzle-loading rifle and with a new system of tactics, which she invented specially to meet and defeat the French in case of need. Our men somehow or other have lost confidence in their leaders, and our leaders are old and incompetent. Their men are flushed with victory, and have unbounded reliance in themselves and their generals. Besides, we have been so unfortunate, and have lost so much in men and material and territory in the field, that we have scarcely a hope of success. Let us make peace, then, on the best terms we may, *and using peace as Prussia did to prepare for war*, let us, as soon as we are ready for it, regain all we have lost in a vigorous and decisive campaign, just as she has won it.

On the other hand the war party are led to say:—Let us continue the war now or never. Austria is not lost with one battle. We can avenge Königgrätz and inflict a terrible defeat on the enemy which will be more decisive than her victory. We have 60,000 troops who have a burning desire to meet the Prussians, and at least 100,000 more who have never been seriously engaged. Our artillery has not suffered, our cavalry is still formidable and full of contempt for the Prussian horse. Our infantry is fast regaining its old *morale*, and is still magnificent in *physique*, and we can show the enemy very different troops from the "boy soldiers" of the Kaiser they bore down at Skalitz and Jicin. We are making breech-loaders, we are learning from our enemies, and we will no longer trust to our bayonets and close quarters. Can we be worse off than we are? The Prussians speak as if Vienna were theirs already now; but if the war goes on they will find that they have only won the opening moves of the game. They are far from their supplies and their base. We have command of all the railways but one. They are suffering from sickness; their transport is failing; their artillery and cavalry are becoming crippled, and officers and men are anxious to rest on their laurels. If Hungary is prepitiated we can obtain hundreds of thousands of recruits, and even without her we can fill the ranks of our army, while Prussia has been obliged to call up the second reserve of her Landwehr. Good generals will come to the front, and even if all goes against us our existence is a political necessity, and in the hour of our need States now aloof or indifferent must come in and cast their *egis* over Austria. At all events let us try if the army before Vienna cannot revenge the decree which Europe pronounced on our defeat at Sadowa.

As all the troops are resting on their arms, attention is turned to the Conference at Nikolsburg, and if it should not result in an acceptable peace the Austrian army will, it would appear, accept the renewal of hostilities with hopes of ultimate success.

THE SITUATION IN ITALY.

We have the pleasing news from Florence that the negotiations which have been entered into for the conclusion of an armistice have led to a result satisfying the dignity and the interests of Italy. The Italians firmly believe that one of the stipulated preliminaries of peace upon which the existing armistice is founded provides for the unconditional surrender of Venetia direct to Italy. Another authority would seem to show that France had something to say about the matter, for it is said that Napoleon has recognized the right of the inhabitants to dispose of their own destiny. If they do decide by ballot an overwhelming majority would undoubtedly declare in favor of uniting their fortunes unalterably with those of King Victor Emanuel. Austria is said to have withdrawn the demands with reference to intervention on the part of the Catholic powers in the Roman question.

An extraordinary rumor has been prevalent in Rome to the effect that the Pope had given the Holy City up to France, fearing that it might fall into the hands of the Italian government. This of course was speedily denied and a counter rumor set afloat that not only had the Pope not yielded Rome, but claimed indemnity for the loss he sustained in the provinces of Venetia. This is the despatch, purporting to come from Paris, which was posted up in Rome:—"The Emperor accepts the cession of Venetia, and gives it to the Pope in compensation for the lost provinces of Avignon, Carpentras, Marano, Bologna and Umbria. The Pope will recognize the King of Italy." It was suggested a short time ago that the Czar of Russia was of opinion that Rome ought to revert to Italy, and it may be that the aspiring patriotism of the illustrious peninsula will yet realize their dreams of complete Italian unity.

Royal decrees were published in Florence yesterday promulgating the Italian constitution in Venetia, terminating the concordat entered into between Austria and the Holy See so far as concerned Venetia, and also abolishing the religious corporations in the province. King Victor Emanuel intended leaving Ferrara this evening for Rovigo.

On arriving at Rovigo, yesterday, the whole population came out to meet his Majesty, and the town was decorated with flags.

FEELING OF THE PEOPLE.

The success of the Italian troops in Venetia and the Tyrol has had an inspiriting effect upon the Italian people, while the ill success of the Italian fleet in the naval engagement near the island of Lissa has been made the subject of official inquiry.

THE NAVY.

It is proposed to dissolve the present naval organization and to reconstruct it with a single squadron with two divisions, one flotilla of transports and one for naval operations. Admiral Persano has demanded a court martial, which was very speedily granted by the government, and Rear Admiral Facca immediately appointed provisional commander of the Italian fleet. He assumed the duties of his new position yesterday. The proceedings have already commenced against Persano, and it is the declared intention of the Italian government to bring before competent tribunals all those officers who are accused of violations of instructions, and also to institute an inquiry into the present condition of the fleet.

According to a statement which may be regarded as as near the truth as possible the Italian loss at Lissa was seven hundred men dead and missing (the missing no doubt drowned) and five officers and one hundred and fifty men wounded. There is a popular outcry against Persano in Italy, but the official investigation instituted yesterday will decide the merits of the question.

THE EX-KING OF NAPLES ANXIOUS TO GO TO AMERICA.

It is said that the ex-King of Naples is negotiating with Napoleon for the sale of the Farnese Palace, the palace and feudal property at Capranica and the Neapolitan steamer at Civita Vecchia. As soon as these arrangements are settled the ex-King of Naples, it is said, will take his departure for America.

Prince Napoleon left Florence this (July 31) evening on his return to France.

VOYAGE OF THE YACHT ALICE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

SOUTHAMPTON, August 1, 1866.

The Alice, a yacht belonging to the New York yacht squadron, owned by Mr. V. G. Appleton, of Boston, and commanded by Captain Arthur H. Clark, of the same city, arrived at Cowes on Monday evening last, the 30th ult. She left Boston on the 11th of July at ten o'clock A. M., and arrived at the Needles (eight miles from Cowes) at eleven o'clock P. M. on Monday last, the 30th of July, making the remarkable passage across the Atlantic in nineteen days and eleven hours, and the actual time, allowing for the deduction in the difference between America and England, in nineteen days, six hours and twenty minutes. She entered Cowes without a pilot. The passage was a remarkable one, considering the roughness of the weather.

For three days, off the banks of Newfoundland, she encountered heavy gales, and from the log book I found that she was in company with large vessels under reefs during the storm, passing them with double reefed mainsail and bonnet off the jib. The remainder of the passage the Alice had favorable winds, with only two days calm weather. The wind was generally from the southwest and northwest. The Alice is the only yacht that has crossed the Atlantic with her racing sails. This is said to be the quickest passage on record. The Alice was built in Boston, and is the smallest yacht belonging to the New York squadron that has ever crossed the Atlantic. She is twenty-seven tons, American measurement, fifty-three feet long, seventeen feet six inches beam, and draws six feet two inches of water. She spreads 1,300 yards of canvas. At the recent race at Boston she came in good second, being beaten by only four minutes by a much larger boat, the Edwin Forrest, a pilot boat. It is expected that the Alice will contend in some of the regattas with the English yachts in this country.

The crew consisted of three men and a steward. There were also two passengers, Mr. C. A. Longfellow, nephew of the owner, and son of Longfellow, the poet, and Mr. H. R. Stanfield, of New York city.

When only a short distance from the American coast, inward bound steamers, vessels and pilot boats hailed the Alice, supposing that she had been blown out to sea, and were greatly surprised when they learned that she was bound on a voyage across the Atlantic. When about half way across the was an object of great curiosity. When hailed and asked if anything could be done to assist her, if she required a supply of bread or water, the answer invariably was, "No, thank you; we are comfortable enough." When within two days' sail of the English coast, in answer to the various questions, and particularly to the reply of how long out, "seventeen days from Boston," the old salts refused to believe any such statement. But one vessel complied her, and she was an East Indiaman.

SANITARY.

Only Five New Cases of Cholera Reported in New York.

MARKED ABATEMENT IN BROOKLYN.

REPORTS FROM THE ISLANDS.

MEETING OF THE HEALTH BOARD.

&c. &c. &c.

The epidemic continued to abate in this city yesterday, and it was evident that the cholera was decidedly on the wane. Should we have a return of very hot weather, there may possibly be a temporary increase of cholera cases, but all danger of an epidemic cholera in New York this summer is about over, and the people can keep their houses clean, diet regularly and keep their minds easy for the remainder of the season.

ATTEMPTING A SENSATION.

The Metropolitan Board of Health and those present besides, were somewhat astonished yesterday evening, when, at a meeting of the board, Dr. Crane, asserted that true reports of cholera cases had not been given in New York, and further stated that double the number of cases had occurred to what had been reported. He also declared that the epidemic was quite as general in New York as in Brooklyn, but the fact was not faithfully recorded. The facts here show the above assertions to be untrue. Last week there were one hundred and six deaths from cholera in Brooklyn and the public institutions, while there were but eighty-eight deaths in New York, including the two cholera hospitals, Bellevue Hospital and the City Prison. There is not the slightest doubt that New York has been healthier than the City of Churches, so far as the cholera was concerned. Brooklyn has been breathing her own poison in the filth of the Twelfth ward. Cholera has been and is absolutely less in this city than there, and simply because the local causes have been greater in Brooklyn than in our immediate midst. Dr. Harris, the Registrar of Vital Statistics, asserted that his report of cholera deaths is as correct as that of Brooklyn, and as he controls the registration in both cities he certainly ought to know.

OFFICIAL LIST OF CASES.

The following is the official list of cholera cases, as reported on the bulletin of the Health Board, for the twenty-four hours ending two P. M. yesterday:—

Benjamin Seixas, 752 Eighth avenue. Died August 13.
Mary Peterson, 51 Mulberry street.
Mrs. Babette Hultman, 226 William street.
John Donohue, 54 Oak street.
David Beattie, 187 Spring street.

CERTIFICATES OF DEATHS.

Below is the list of certificates of deaths from cholera issued from the office of the Registrar for the twenty-four hours ending two P. M. yesterday:—

George Kobrugh, 892 Third avenue.
Mary Mulhare, Red House hospital.
Benjamin Seixas, 752 Eighth avenue.
M. J. Cadney, 184 Madison street.
Jeremiah McSweeny, 553 West Twenty-sixth street.

BAYSIDE BARRACKS HOSPITAL.

The following report of the above named place was rendered yesterday:—Remaining at last report, 10; died, 3; remaining August 14, 7.

The following are the names of the dead:—Patrick Madden, Mary O'Brien and Patrick Fehan.

RED HOUSE HOSPITAL.

The report from this hospital yesterday was:—Remaining at last report, 6; admitted since, 3; died, 1; remaining, 8.

The name of the dead was:—Mary Mulhare.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The Superintendent of the Outdoor Poor, under date of yesterday, made the following report of deaths from cholera in the public institutions under the control of the Commissioner of Public Charities and Correction:—

There were three deaths from cholera on the 13th inst., and one death from the same cause yesterday morning at the Workhouse, Blackwell's Island.

There are at present in the cholera wards of the Lunatic Asylum four cases of acute diarrhœa and three cases of cholera.

No new cases to have occurred at any of the institutions under the charge of the Commissioners since last report.

MORTUARY REPORT.

The following is the official report of deaths in New York for the week ending August 10, 1866:—

Wards.	Whole Cases.	Typhoid Fever.	Cholera.	Cholera Infantum.	Other Diarrhœal Diseases.	Cholera Morbus.	Diseases of the Heart.	Other Zymotic Diseases.	Accidents and Negligence.	Causes of Death.
1	—	1	26	4	1	1	—	—	—	39
2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	4
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
4	—	—	4	1	2	—	2	—	—	18
5	—	1	—	3	2	—	9	1	4	19
6	—	2	5	4	4	—	3	—	—	30
7	1	—	1	11	3	1	1	1	—	32
8	—	—	—	5	4	2	1	1	5	23
9	1	2	—	5	8	1	1	—	—	34
10	—	—	—	3	6	—	—	—	—	28
11	—	1	4	7	11	1	2	1	—	47
12	—	5	61	12	15	1	7	1	1	124
13	—	—	2	5	1	—	1	1	2	18
14	—	—	1	2	3	—	1	—	—	18
15	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	6
16	—	—	—	4	2	—	1	1	—	23
17	—	—	1	18	4	—	8	—	—	63
18	1	—	2	9	3	1	2	—	—	30
19	—	—	112	11	33	1	20	1	1	229
20	—	1	5	11	1	—	4	1	1	35
21	—	1	2	6	6	2	2	1	1	67
22	1	—	7	9	6	2	1	2	—	49
Total deaths	4	16	240	133	122	13	62	10	16	946

DEATHS IN THE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The following were the number of deaths in public institutions:—Battery Barracks Hospital 23, of which 22 were from cholera; New York Hospital, 8 deaths; City Prison, 2 from cholera; St. Vincent Hospital, 2; Ward's Island 75, with 45 from cholera; Randall's Island 6, with 5 from cholera; Bloomingdale Asylum 3, Red House Hospital 7, with 6 from cholera; Almshouse 77, with 20 from cholera; Charity 239, with 16 from cholera; Colored Home 2, with 1 from cholera; Lunatic Asylum 21, with 18 from cholera; Nursery 7, with 2 from cholera; Penitentiary, 5 from cholera; 84, Lake's 2, Small Pox Hospital, 2 from cholera; Workhouse 49, with 46 from cholera; Bellevue Hospital 30, with 8 from cholera. Total, 356.

DISEASES CLASSIFIED.

The number of deaths from each class of disease was:—Zymotic, 461; constitutional, 126; local 155; developmental, 45; deaths by violence, 19. Total, 946.

PLACES OF NATIVITY.

The countries where the dead were born were reported as follows:—Austria, 5; Belgium, 1; British America, 5; Denmark, 4; England, 27; France, 8; Germany, 84; Holland, 1; Ireland, 215; Italy, 1; Norway, 2; Poland, 3; Portugal, 1; Russia, 1; Scotland, 4; Spain, 2; Sweden, 1; Switzerland, 3; United States, 513; unknown, 8.

THE RACE AND PRESENT EPIDEMICS.

The following table gives a comparative estimate of the number of deaths from cholera which were reported on the 14th day of August during the two great and present epidemics:—

NEW YORK.

Date.	Cases.	Deaths.
August 14, 1849	105	39
August 14, 1854	11	5
August 14, 1866	5	3

BROOKLYN.

August 14, 1849	28	23
August 14, 1854	No cases occurred.	
August 14, 1866	16	4

The Cholera in Brooklyn.

The cool weather which has prevailed for the past two days seems to have had a beneficial effect on the public health and has caused an important diminution in the cases of cholera. This is cheerful news to all, but it should not induce the citizens to remit any efforts to keep their houses and places in a good sanitary condition. The summer is not over yet; we have to undergo at least another month of warm weather, and in autumn of year we have some of our warmest days. There are no new cases reported either from the County Jail or Penitentiary.

THE TENTH WARD.

The Tenth ward is reported as in a very filthy condition. Mayor Booth reports that there are at least one thousand barrels of ashes and garbage that require removal without delay.

THE EASTERN DISTRICT SANITARY INSPECTOR.

There are numerous complaints abroad of the dereliction of the Sanitary Inspector of the Eastern district. It is said that he does not discharge his duties impartially; that he lets up on his friends and comes down heavily on his foes. Be this as it may, we know of what we write when we assert that for the past week the sidewalk and street in front of the large barrack tenement house in South First street, between First and Second streets, has been in a most horrible pestilential condition. The large garbage heaps in front of the houses are filled with dirt and decaying vegetable matter, the stench therefrom choking all around the neighborhood. The interior of the houses are filthy and require early disinfecting, or the epidemic will pay the occupants a visit. The attention of the Board of Health, and not the derelict inspector, is respectfully called to this matter.

THE NEW CASES.

The following is a list of the new cases of cholera reported to the board of Health during the twenty-four hours ending yesterday, noon:—

Frederick Cotthebuse, Third avenue, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets.
Margaret Kenne, No. 104 Flushing avenue.
James Gillan, No. 76 Middagh street. Died yesterday.
Andrew Harris, No. 170 East Warren street.
Andrew Consomer, No. 23 Lafayette avenue.

AT THE HOSPITAL.

There were six new cases admitted since last report, as follows:—

Patrick McAuley, aged thirty-five, residing corner of Coles and Hicks streets. Died yesterday.
Frederick Reiter, No. 56 Carroll street. Died on the evening of the 12th.
Terence Rooney, Walnut, between Dwight and Richards streets.
Mrs. Mary Maloney, Partition street, near Van Brunt.
Mr. Francis R. Balmes, corner of Columbia and Sedgwick streets.
Charles McEwen, No. 4 Hamilton avenue.

Besides the above named the five following additional cases were reported by the Sanitary Inspectors up to eight o'clock last evening:—Ann Kenedie, 11 Beach place, near Degraw street. Recovery hopeful.
Mary French, Clove road, near the Penitentiary. May recover.
Thomas Mulvey, aged two years, Willoughby, near Canton street. Died yesterday afternoon.
Mary Ann Kenney, aged eight years, 170 Hoyt streets. In collapse.
Carolina Gunning, corner of Wyckoff and Hoyt street, In collapse.

THE STREETS TO BE CLEANED.

The money recently borrowed to pay for cleaning the public streets was apportioned to the different wards at the last meeting of the Common Council. It is now hoped that the Aldermen will go to work promptly in the matter and get the streets of their wards in the cleanest possible condition.

THE CHOLERA MORTALITY ON MONDAY.

From cholera, 7; cholera infantum and cholera morbus, 23.

The Islands.

The disease on Governor's Island is checked, if not entirely overcome. The sanitary arrangements in force, if ineffectual in preventing the introduction of the epidemic, have had the good effect of preventing its spread among the troops. Diarrhœa as it at present exists on the island is easily conquered by the remedies formerly used without success. There were no new cases and no deaths yesterday.

Meeting of the Board of Health Yesterday.

The Metropolitan Board of Health met yesterday evening pursuant to adjournment, President Schultz in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

A LONG DOCUMENT.

The Attorney for the Board read a long document in which he corrects the impression that the act creating the present Health Board is unprecedented. The first health act found by him was passed May 4, 1784, which was purely a quarantine law. The next act was passed March 27, 1794, and for the first time grants that broad discretionary power which constitutes a necessary ingredient of every health law. Two years after this another law was passed which provides for the first time for internal health. This law forbade the manufacture of glue, opening of soap-boiling, starch-making and tallow establishments, and gives power to those Commissioners appointed under the act to provide for the health of the public at the expense of the city. Any kind of business producing unhealthy vapors and offensive smells were liable to be suppressed by the Commissioners or a majority of them. Several other acts followed, and each gave full powers to the Health authorities.

The above document, for the publication of which in full there is no space in this issue to be spared, was ordered on file.

ORDERS PRESENTED.

General orders 19,052 to 19,420, modified final orders from 509 to 610, unmodified final orders from 1,574 to 1,714, and special orders from 4,678 to 4,710 were presented and entered. They included fat-boiling establishments and cow stables—the latter being in Brooklyn.

REPORT FROM THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Treasurer, from the Finance Committee, reported bills amounting to about $5,000, of which 2,100 were for Brooklyn, for hospital stores, medicines, &c.

A DISCUSSION.

Among the bills was one for medicines used in the manufacture of Dr. Squibbs' cholera medicine, and a discussion arose on the policy of the President in giving his countenance to the mixture.

President SCHULTZ stated that there were thousands of poor persons to whom the medicine was a boon. The Sanitary Committee had permitted the Inspector to use it for weeks without offering any objections, and it had not offered any medicine of its own, prescribing it for the use of those who were attacked by the premonitory symptoms of cholera and were unable to purchase medicine.

Dr STONE said the committee had.

Judge BOSWORTH recommended ten drops of camphor.

Dr. PARKER didn't object to Dr. Squibbs' medicine being used if it wasn't carried off by the poor and exchanged for rum.

The matter was finally settled by the bill, amounting to $136, being ordered to be paid.

MONEY TO CLEAN STREETS.

On motion of Mr. MANDERSE $5,000 was placed at the disposal of Dr. Crane and Mr. Bergen for extra expenses for the cleaning of the streets of Brooklyn.

SOMETHING PRIVATE WANTED.

Dr. STONE suggested the necessity of providing a private room for the use of the board. He said that the Sanitary authorities often needed correction, but the board could not give it in consequence of not having a private apartment.

REPORT FROM THE SANITARY COMMITTEE.

Dr. STONE, from the Sanitary Committee, reported that matters looked very cheering. There was no actual case of cholera at the Battery Barracks hospital, and but five cases had been reported yesterday.

REPORT FROM DR. SWINBURNE.

The letter in reference to the alleged prevention of Messrs. C. Luling & Co. from discharging the cargoes of two barks at a dock of their own choosing, which was referred to Dr. Swinburne, was reported upon. The doctor states that Messrs. Luling & Co. applied to him for permission to discharge at Pinto's store, and that he granted the application, because he thought the position a good one. He (the doctor) had no interest in Mr. Pinto's warehouses, and any charges of corruption were false. So far as Messrs. Woodruff & Robinson were concerned, he thought their storehouses in a bad position, and therefore refused to consent to the cargoes being discharged at their docks.

A CASE OF PIGS.

A petition from citizens living at Fort Hamilton and vicinity was then read. It states that the pigs removed from the Twelfth ward, of Brooklyn, had been taken there, until the people were absolutely deluged with them. They therefore requested the Board to relieve them of the evil.

Referred to Dr Conkling, Assistant Sanitary Superintendent.

BAD SMELLS.

A complaint was made about the bad smells arising from a molasses establishment in the vicinity of Bridge street, Brooklyn. The attorney recommended that the business be prosecuted at once, and on motion it was so ordered.

MORE BAD SMELLS.

A similar complaint to the above was made of an establishment on Staten Island. Dr. Swinburne said the smells arose from bullocks' blood, which was used in refining sugar.

JUST PRIVATE ROOM.

On motion of Dr. Stone, Messrs. Schultz and Acton were appointed a committee to hire a private room for the use of the Board.

DR. BURKE'S REPORT.

The report of Dr. Harris' to the Sanitary Superintendent was then read and ordered on file.

BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, August 14, 1866.

To E. B. HARRIS, M. D., Sanitary Superintendent:—

DEAR SIR:—The mortuary returns of the twelve sickly districts which we submit for the use of the Board to-day present a very encouraging aspect, notwithstanding the presence of cholera in a few filthy places.

The total number of deaths in New York last week was 946, and of these there were 290 in the public institutions. The total was precisely that of the preceding week, but there was an increase of 52 in the hospitals and institutions, and in private dwellings there was that number less deaths than during the week ending August 4. The general health of the city improved during the week, and the limits of the particular districts in which diarrhœal diseases and cholera were prevailing have been very much contracted. In the result of active sanitary measures and the practical illustration it gives respecting the laws that are concerned in the fatal propagation of these maladies the Board of Health and the city may justly rejoice. These causes of excessive mortality have not ceased to operate, but they have become more exclusively limited to the filthiest slums of the city. The accompanying maps exhibit the streets, blocks, houses and districts in which, 1st, diarrhœal maladies and cholera proved fatal last week, and in which cholera sick survived; 2d, the precise locality of every house and place in which cholera has occurred since May 1st.

It should be observed that the increase of fatality in hospitals is attributable to the fact that cholera was at its acme the early part of last week. The total number of fatal cases of cholera in dwelling houses, mostly in overcrowded tenements, was but fifty-two. There were other dying patients somewhere in the various hospitals in the city. However widely the cholera may diffuse itself, we see the cleanly and commercial quarters and all the great thoroughfares of the city unscathed.

All the former visitations of cholera have reached the epidemic zone before the 10th of August. In the visitation of 1854 the week of greatest mortality ended August 5, total deaths being 1,148, cholera 862; the last week of July had a death list of 1,139, cholera giving 241; but the week ending August 12, that year, gave only 1,050 total, cholera giving 278. The next week the epidemic gave but 221, and, diminishing very steadily, week by week, it ceased six last week in December.

Zymotic diseases claimed 601 deaths or sixty-three and a half per centum of the whole list, and of this four-sixths, eighty-six per cent is ranked as diarrhœal. Typhoid fever, as a closely related disease killed sixteen persons. But five per cent of the total mortality was caused by cholera in private dwellings, and but nine and a half per cent including the hospitals in the city.

The First, Fourth, Sixth, Seventeenth and Twenty-second wards felt the heaviest death-pressure, particularly in the preventible classes of disease. The Twelfth ward, including the entire Harlem district, exhibits a readiness to take on an epidemic condition, and as in the Twenty-second, Seventeenth and the Sixth wards, the prevailing diseases point like unerring fingers to the necessity for special cleansing and house to house inspection among the poor.

The Brooklyn records of mortality, like its daily records of disease, are worthy of particular attention. The total of deaths last week in that city was 558, besides 22 recorded in the adjacent villages. The ratio of deaths in the first five weeks of life was 2 per cent higher in New York in the total mortality (being as 46 and 44 per cent respectively), while the yearly rate last week in Brooklyn was 64 4-10, and in New York 67 to the 1,000 inhabitants. Diarrhœal diseases and cholera gave 55 per cent of the mortality in Brooklyn, and in New York the same cause gave 54 7-9 per cent. Cholera gave 136 deaths in the city of Brooklyn, and in city with the county institutions 115, or 55 per cent on total of diarrhœal class, and as 22 1-3 per cent of total mortality. In New York and Island institutions the 290 cholera deaths equal about 25½ per cent of total mortality. Dr. Stiles' well arranged zymotic tables show that Brooklyn's Eleventh and Twelfth wards gave most of the fatal cholera in that city.

The records of the Deputy Registrar for Brooklyn bear internal evidence, accuracy and much painstaking, and upon comparing the footings of the cholera deaths with the total number of cases published and daily published, the fact appears that the physicians report about 100 per cent more cases than deaths. This should and must be done in New York. The public welfare demands it. We are not yet so free from our foreign foe and the domestic enemies of life and health in either city as to warrant any relaxation of faithful reporting and sanitary watchfulness. The present state of sanitary science and the public interests, as well as the provisions of our Sanitary code make it criminal not to report instantly and fully to the Board every case of cholera which may occur within the five counties of the metropolitan district. Respectfully,

E. HARRIS, Registrar of Vital Statistics.

DR. CRANE EXCITED.

Dr. CRANE at this juncture rose up and declared that the number of cholera cases in New York was falsely reported. There were five hundred cases in the city last week, and only fifty-two had been reported. The doctor went on in this style for about fifteen minutes, much to the surprise of Dr. Stone, who had just a while before made a "shivering" report, and of the members of the Health Board who had listened to the report.

A long discussion ensued during which the Registrar was called in, and he stated that the cholera report made by him was correct. In the course of the debate Dr. Parker said he had not met with a case of genuine cholera in his private practice, and he was certain there was none in the city, except in one or two filthy localities.

A RESOLUTION.

The following resolution was offered by Dr. Crane and adopted:—

Resolved, That the Sanitary Superintendent be and is hereby required to report to this Board at the end of each week the names of all physicians who failed to make the report within that week required by section twenty of the code of Health Ordinances, and especially the names of all physicians who failed within that week to report the cases of cholera for which they prescribed, as required by the said twentieth section.

ADJOURNED.

After some unimportant business the Board adjourned to meet again to-morrow evening at three P. M.

The Cholera in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 14, 1866.

The total number of deaths reported yesterday were 183, of which 86 were from cholera.

The Cholera at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 14, 1866.

There were twenty-eight deaths from cholera during the twenty-four hours ending this morning.

The Cholera at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, August 14, 1866.

The Board of Health reports thirty-four deaths for the week ending to-day; including twelve of whites and twenty-two of blacks. There were nine cases of cholera among the blacks.

Newport Barracks, Kentucky.

NEWPORT, August 12, 1866.

No further cases of cholera have appeared at this post, and there is no indication of its presence among the troops. There are a few cases of diarrhœa, but not of a nature to cause any alarm. All communication with Cincinnati, where cholera largely prevails, is forbidden for the present.

NEW JERSEY INTELLIGENCE.

Jersey City.

THE CITY MARSHAL AND HIS DEPUTY ARRESTED.—Warrants were issued yesterday by Justice Chambers for the arrest of Marshal Nathaniel Ellis and Deputy Marshal Samuel D. Ellis, keepers of the City Prison, on the affidavit of Mr. John B. Miller, who charges them with having exercised brutal treatment towards him on the night of the 6th inst. He alleges that the Deputy beat him across the knees with a club, assisted and countenanced by the Marshal, without provocation, and that in consequence of this assault he is disabled and debarred from pursuing his occupation as a machinist, and further that he was confined to his bed for more than three days, under the care of a physician, from the effects of the beating. The accused were held to bail in $200 each, to answer the charge at the next term of court. They deny the allegations, and give notice that they will make affidavits for the arrest of Miller on a charge of perjury.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO MURDER.—A young man named Alexander McDonnell was decoyed into a canal boat near the Pavonia ferry by two men who held out the inducement of a draught of whiskey. The trio engaged in a game of cards, when McDonnell finding his hosts anything but agreeable in their dealing thought the place too hot for him, but he was not to get off so easily. A conflict ensued; McDonnell was knocked down and stabbed in the forehead with a knife by one of the men, while the other ran for an axe as he declared to kill him. The noise attracted several persons to the spot, who not only delivered the sufferer, but secured his assailants. Their names are John O'Neil and William Smith. They were taken before Justice Warren, who committed them to the county jail for trial.

CHOLERA ON A CANAL BOAT.—An officer who was on duty near the Long Dock on Monday night was attracted towards a canal boat lying there by groans and cries of suffering proceeding from some person in it. He found on board a young woman, sister of Captain Headley, of the boat, in great suffering. Two doctors were procured, who applied restoratives, and gave their opinion that the symptoms were unmistakably those of Asiatic cholera. Miss Headley died at an early hour yesterday morning. The officer, who is also a member of the Health Board, ordered the boat towed out into the stream, and proper precautions were adopted to prevent the spread of the disease.

BATHERS, BEWARE OF SHARKS.—Bathers who are in the habit of frequenting the North and East rivers would do well to look out for sharks, which periodically visit these regions. A large shark made its appearance a few days since on the Jersey coast and unceremoniously appropriated the fruit of a day's fishing sport which the owner had suspended over the edge of his fishing smack while quietly steering homewards on the North river.

Newark.

A GIRL BURNED TO DEATH BY KEROSENE.—About four o'clock on Sunday afternoon, a young woman named Eliza Gerding, eighteen years of age, was burned to death by the explosion of an oil can. She was trying to light the fire (a rather common though dangerous practice) with oil, when by some means a lighted match ahe held in her hand ignited the oil in the can, which was open, causing an explosion. Her screams attracted a neighboring gentleman to the house, who used every means to alleviate her condition, but the clothes were burned on her body, and she was reduced almost to a crisp. She lingered till half-past ten o'clock, when she expired, retaining her consciousness to the end. At the time of the occurrence no one was in the house with her but a little girl.

Newton.

FOUND DEAD.—A man named James G. Brewster, aged sixty years, was found dead in his bed Sunday morning, having died, it was supposed, from apoplexy. Deceased was a shoemaker by trade, and though an artisan, was a man of more than ordinary intelligence. He was a native of New Hampshire, and was a schoolmate of ex-President Pierce.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

The Champions in New Jersey—Atlantic vs. Eureka.

Yesterday afternoon the champion Atlantic Club paid a visit to Newark, for the purpose of playing the first game of a home and home series with the Eureka Club of that place, and the success they met with can be easily determined from the score given below. The Atlantics were into the match with four substitutes, while their opponents presented a nine almost impregnable. The Atlantics neither batted nor fielded as is their wont, while the Eurekas batted strongly and securely and fielded in first class style; Ford, especially, marking his play by three very fine and difficult fly catches. Besides Ford, Burroughs and Somerindyke, of the Eureka, deserve mention. Of the Atlantic, Powers and C. Smith deserve notice. Mr. Buckley, as umpire, delivered his decisions promptly and clearly and with universal satisfaction.

The following is the score of the game:—

ATLANTIC.

Players.	O.	R.	Players.	O.	R.
Chapman, 1st b	3	2	Burroughs, s. s.	4	3
Ferguson, 2d b	4	0	Brentnall, 2d b	4	3
C. Smith, 3d b	2	3	Somerindyke, c. f.	4	3
Mills, c.	4	1	Pennington, 3d b	2	5
Devlin, s. s.	3	2	Mills, 1st b	5	3
G. Smith, r. f.	3	0	Osborne, c.	3	7
Powers, l. f.	2	1	Fattouse, p.	2	5
Zeilken, p.	4	0	Ferrell, r. f.	2	4
Burgen, c. f.	2	1	Ford, l. f.	4	3
Total	27	10	Total	27	26

INNINGS.

Clubs.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	Total.
Atlantic	1	0	1	2	0	6	0	0	1	10
Eureka	0	11	0	2	3	1	10	7	2	26

Scorers—Messrs. Holden and Meakem.
Umpire—Mr. Buckley, of the Irvington Club.
Time of Game—Two hours and twenty minutes.

Mutual vs. Excelsior.

The match between the abovenamed clubs played yesterday afternoon, on the Capitoline Grounds, at Brooklyn, resulted, as the score shows, in a victory for the Mutuals. But it was more than an ordinary victory, as they went over with a full nine while the Excelsior could muster but four. The latter club was willing to present the ball as a forfeit, but the Mutual Club, feeling that they had gentlemen to deal with, signified their willingness to postpone the game or play any nine the Excelsior could raise. Admiring this conduct on the part of the Mutual the Excelsior made up a nine and played the game with the following result:—

MUTUAL.

Players.	O.	R.	Players.	O.	R.
Goldie, 1st b	3	5	Norton, c.	4	3
Patterson, 2d b	2	5	Flanley, 2d b	3	2
Zeiler, l. f.	2	5	Fletcher, 3d b	2	4
McMahon, c. f.	3	2	Cummings, p.	3	1
Waterman, 3d b	3	3	Gannon, s. s.	3	1
Martin, p.	5	2	Elmendorf, l. f.	2	3
H. Hunt, s. s.	3	4	Jewell, c. f.	4	1
McSweeney, r. f.	3	2	Griffiths, r. f.	3	1
Jewett, c.	3	4	Dakin, 1st b	3	0
Total	27	32	Total	27	13

INNINGS.

| Clubs. | 1st. | 2d. | 3d. | 4th. | 5th. | 6th. | 7th. | 8th. | 9th. | Total. |
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