THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH.

Meeting Yesterday Afternoon—Important Report Upon the Sanitary Condition of the New-York Hospital—Its Construction, Ventilation and Site—The Building Seen from a Hygienic Standpoint—A Protest against Slaughter-Houses—Yorkville and Harlem Alarmed—Wholesale Adulteration of Milk—Croton Cheaper than Cows—The Bedford Brewery Case—Mortuary Record of the Week—Report of the Sanitary Police.

The Metropolitan Board of Health held its regular semi-weekly session yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at No. 301 Mott-st., President Jackson S. Schultz in the chair, and all the members present save Commissioners Manierre, Crane and Swinburne.

CASE OF AN AGGRIEVED RAG-DEALER.

Mr. Billings, counsel for James A. & George W. Clark, rag-dealers, appeared before the Board for the purpose of analyzing the complaint and evidence (adduced before Mr. Hawley) concerning 200 tuns of rags lying in Gouverneur slip. The rags are wet and being put in bales; they occupy a portion of the public-street, and emit an offensive odor. After being baled they are stored at No. 436 Water-st., and left in an objectionable condition—wet, partially burned and offensive. Mr. B. said his clients found the rags in the position they now occupy, and were engaged in taking them away. They wished sufficient time to complete the removal.

Commissioner BOSWORTH moved to postpone further consideration of the case until a week from next Friday, which was lost by a vote of 3 yeas to 3 nays.

On motion of Commissioner BERGEN, the further consideration of the subject was postponed until next Friday, upon a vote of 5 yeas to 1 nay.

In regard to the storage of the rags at No. 436 Water-st., the case was postponed until Tuesday next, and the parties granted a hearing, to take place before Mr. Hawley, Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

THE BEDFORD BREWERY.

LEVI S. CHATFIELD, counsel for Mr. Malcolm, owner of the Bedford Brewery, Brooklyn, appeared and asked that his client be allowed time to complete a cesspool, as a connection with any sewer of the city, was utterly impracticable, none, at present, being within two miles of the establishment. He admitted that the brewery is a public inconvenience, but there was no evidence that it was detrimental to the public health.

Mr. MALCOLM, who was also present, stated that to suspend his business would be utterly ruinous to him. He has occupied the premises about a year, and the cesspool he is now making is for the purpose of taking up the waste water, which amounts to about 100 hogsheads daily. A sewer is being built in the street, and will be finished during the Summer, and when that is done a proper connection with it will be made.

Mr. BERGEN stated that the cesspool made the matter ineffably worse, and a vast amount of cross-questioning and desultory conversation followed, in which the entire Board, the counsel for both parties, and Mr. Malcolm took part. The further consideration of the subject was finally postponed until next Friday. Further testimony will be taken on Thursday at 10 o'clock a. m., and the operation of the order of the Board was suspended until that time.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE ENGINEER.

On motion of Commissioner Acton the following was adopted:

Resolved, That in all cases where the reports of Inspectors seem to render it proper that a sewer should be built, or a sewer connection be made, water-closets built or altered, repairing of any kind made to structures, houses painted, rooms or houses ventilated, sunken lots filled or drained, or that other similar matters should be done, the reports be at once referred (except where it already sufficiently appears in the reports of the Inspectors) by the Superintendent to the Sanitary Engineer, and that he report the full details as to what is needed in the several cases, including the size and material of such sewer, the proper mode of construction of such water-closet, the precise material of such repairs, the mode of such ventilation to be adopted, the extent of painting required, and similar information proper in all such cases.

THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.

The following elaborate report upon the site, construction, ventilation, and sanitary condition of the New-York Hospital was made by Dr. Elisha Harris, to whom the matter was referred by the Sanitary Superintendent, and was addressed to him:

"In compliance with your official reference of a resolution and preamble from the Board of Health having in view a special sanitary inquiry into the hygienic condition of the New-York Hospital, I proceeded to that institution and instituted such inquiries as were practicable, on Thursday, and to-day (April 13) have completed all the investigations which are essential to the basis of a report upon the questions submitted.

NUMBER AND CONDITION OF PATIENTS.

There were 246 patients in the wards, distributed as follows: 22 in the north, 126 in the south, and 60 in the main building and 8 in the wooden pavilion. These presented the usual aspects and variety of wounds and diseases which have been found in that Hospital at this period of the year in former times. No ward was overcrowded, and most of the wards were, at the time of my two visits, free from offensive odors.

WARD ENDEMICS AND LOCALIZED DISEASE.

Though I made diligent search for the evidences of any endemic disease, or any infection or contagion that in any way pertains to or inheres in the Hospital or upon the Hospital ground and premises, I gladly state that there is at present no proof that the Hospital or locality is in any manner actually infected by any morbid poison or infection of disease. It is true that there is one case of Erysipelas in one of the buildings, but that was the disease of the patient when admitted day before yesterday. But I would call attention to the fact that Erysipelas or other sources and kinds of morbid poisons are introduced or admitted to the hospitals under the authorization of the Governors in their contract with the Government authorities for the treatment and care of sick and wounded seamen.

The Typhus and the Erysipelas which to-day are found in the New-York Hospital are traceable solely to the seamen so admitted; but in the case of Typhus I examined, in the North building, the fever had already attacked a nurse of one of the fever cases which had been admitted from the ship John Bright. This case illustrates the history of the morbid poison or infections and contagious that, from time to time, find their way into the New-York Hospital. In a subsequent section of this report I shall feel compelled to present this subject in a light that may not be fully acceptable to all physicians, but the views I must express are those which Hygiene presents, and humanity as well as economy demand to be taken.

SPONTANEOUS ORIGIN OF INFESTION IN THE WARDS.

I will not venture any uncertainty in my statements on this point. The medical and surgical staff of that Hospital alone is competent to express a positive opinion on this subject. So far as I have gained positive knowledge relating to the experience of the hospital, the fact appears to be that in a large proportion of instances in which any kind of infection or disease has become localized, or has spread in the wards, that particular disease and that local epidemic has been clearly traceable to a particular case that was admitted to the hospital with the malady that has thus spread to the other patients.

But it should be borne in mind that this does not prove the existence of actual contagion. It merely proves the sequence of facts, and indicated the existence of some important relation between them. With that relation the hygienic inquiry is most concerned. The chief causes of such localizing conditions as render the development and spread of ward epidemics probable or even possible are known. They exist in every large hospital of ordinary construction. They have always existed in the New-York Hospital even when it was a hospital in the open fields, and in the days when that section of the city was uncrowded and a purer atmosphere than the present surrounded the hospital grounds. For example, we find that in the year 1835, the Governor appointed a special committee to investigate the causes of epidemics of Erysipelas in the Hospital. In that report we find set forth the same facts which we would to-day present in regard to this subject. A few extracts from testimony thus elicited from the very highest medical authority 31 years ago, will be found in Appendix "A" of my report.

As a matter of courtesy and policy, I have avoided all inquiry into the experience of the medical staff at present on duty at the hospital. By request of the Hospital Board, a special committee of physicians and surgeons now connected with the service, they will report to that Board the results of their own very careful inquiry and observation upon all the points connected with the ward endemics and morbid poisons that have interfered with the success of treatment there. By the terms of the preamble and resolution of the Board of Health, it is made my duty simply to report in absolute language upon the sanitary condition of the hospital, particularly with reference to the hygienic security of patients admitted in the wards with wounds, or who are operated upon after admission; also, to consider this subject in connection with any faults of structure, ventilation or locality of said hospital. This is neither an easy nor an agreeable task, Nevertheless the duty shall be faithfully performed.

A noble charity whose aid has served unceasingly these 90 years, has like the verdant lawn and shade trees of the Hospital grounds, been a pleasant oasis in the midst of scenes from which the spirit of gain has driven away all memories of natural things and natural sympathies, shall not at my hands cor in my heart be in any manner depreciated. But such has been the progress of scientific knowledge concerning all the conditions upon which hospital Hygiene depend, that it would now appear to be due as well to the Hospital Boards as to the patients for whom the hospitals are built, to let in all the light of modern inquiry upon the causes of unsuccess in the management of sickness and wounds, and upon the causes of preventible mortality.

To bring together, at one grouping, in one place, or in a place that is not elected upon sanitary grounds solely, all the hygiene and administrative conditions that are essential to the greatest possible success in the treatment of wounds and sickness in great hospitals, is a desideratem never yet obtained in a great city.

All the benefits that any great hospital can offer to individual patients are but relative advantages, not absolute, not unconnected with perils; for locality, whether good or bad, holds relations to accessibility to the classes of persons who are to be admitted. Perfection of construction and ventilation holds direct relations with certain questions of economy. The admission or non-admission of patients that may or actually do bring infectious poisons with them, holds important relations to the necessities of these very patients, and also to the average results of such a rule of admission or non-admission of persons who may both suffer death themselves and cause some other deaths by their presence in the hospital wards. Again, the advantages which the more needy and the more unsuccessful of the patients in hospital do actually enjoy while in the wards are not only relative, but they almost always vastly preponderate as regards the results which ensue to the same classes and in the same habitations from whence themselves were taken, where, if not for the hospital, they, too, would have taken far greater risks of medical unsuccess and death.

Due weight should therefore be given to these relative conditions, which, until the present time, have characterized the whole theory and experience of large hospitals.

These conditions being understood, I do not fear to report what ever I know or believe to be true concerning the New-York or any other Hospital. The several points of inquiry indicated in the Preamble and Resolutions of the Board of Health, may be considered in a summary of evidence under the following heads:

1. Present sanitary condition of the Hospital; 2. Liabilities for Insalubrious Conditions; 3. Construction; 4. Ventilation; 5. Site of the hospital; 6. Average results and special conditions.

1. The wards, at the time of my visits, were not obviously infected with any endemic or morbid poison. There was no evidence of such infection seen in any of the patients. The cleanliness and domestic carefulness that are characteristic of that hospital were witnessed by me in every portion of the institution. But all this is but a relative view of the sanitary condition of the hospital; what are the absolute hygienic conditions must be shown in the sections that here follow.

LIABILITIES TO INSALUBRITY

2. These liabilities are dependent, first, on the classes and conditions of the patients that are admitted to the wards; second, the faults of construction and ventilation; third, the chemical condition and peculiarities of the atmosphere of the locality where the hospital is situated.

In regard to the first of these liabilities to insalubrity they do exist, and are daily recurring by the reception of the classes of patients before alluded to, and for which the institution was as really founded as for the care of any other patients. But, further, the truth is now beginning to be known that every fractured or amputated bone is under particular circumstances—which sometimes are uncontrolable—liable, and, in an imperfectly ventilated ward, fearfully liable, to set up a kind of inflammation and destruction of tissue, known as osteo-myelitis, which not only renders the death of the sufferer almost certain, but which may give rise to an infectious and fatal poison. Conditions scarcely less perilous to patients in the wards may and do come upon various kinds of suppuration and destruction of the bodily tissues which every studious and wise medical officer in hospitals endeavors to guard against. Upon this subject, dear doctor, you must have had as much occasion for anxious care and provision as any man now living, as I can testify, for the thrilling memories of the over-crowded hospitals and the masses of dying men in infected wards and depots that we witnessed after the second Manassas, the Wilderness, at Fredricksburg and the James River, can never fade from our memories or cease to incite to more accurate study of the unprevented causes of death.

Liability to infection of wards is inevitable in any great hospital. Possibility that such infection shall put any considerable number of lives in jeopardy in a civil hospital is scarcely less than a crime. But in such responsibility the whole community shares, and it is true that the demands of humanity and science were so fully and practically set forth to the public that the Governors of the New-York Hospital could, before another month has passed, erect the needed new structures, and provide additional and necessary facilities to prevent most of the perils which certain classes of sick and wounded patients at once produce, diffuse, and themselves endure.

CONSTRUCTION.

3. The entire plan of construction of the hospital is based upon those views of convenience and economy of administration which, until recently, were always allowed to have undue weight in hospital construction. Even in the new edifice (the south building) of this institution, we find the closets and necessary apartments and offices all conformed to the favorite idea of a distinguished gentleman, now deceased, who believed that his plan of thermal vacuum ventilation would not fail to give an abundant and perfectly distributed supply of pure air to every part of the wards. Hence the absence of windows along the sides of the wards, and hence the absence of a sufficient number of floor windows and other means of flushing the wards with fresh air. This fact is mentioned simply to illustrate the existence of faults of construction, which, though remediable, are probably unnoticed by visitors in the hospital. But I will not here attempt the examination of those engineering and architectural questions upon which the hygienic improvement of the wards must depend. They all relate to fresh air supply, and to the certain and uniform extrication of organic effluvia.

VENTILATION.

4. The hospital is not adequately ventilated. It is not uniformly and necessarily supplied with a sufficiency of fresh air. The method and the means for air-supply are not adequate to the occasional necessities of the wards and of individual patients. This may be regarded as a bold assertion, but it is so true that not to assert the fact would be to neglect the first duty of this report.

That there are certain periods of the day and certain states of temperature and barometer when the vacuum method of ventilation in this hospital fails to eliminate a sufficient volume of air from the wards, and consequently fails to draw in a sufficient supply of fresh air from without into the wards, is proved by the ward experience and by my own test. For example, in the south building I entered the hot-air vacuum chambers in the attic, and upon closing the door and testing each of the 32 mouths of exit-shafts that empty in a chamber found no current of air there flowing. This result, if the method was uniformly effectual, would never occur when the heat was entirely shut off from the chamber.

But I must go further than this mere single test, and ask if all the formerly accepted statements of what really constitutes an adequate supply of fresh air to patients in hospital are not altogether below the actual requirements for healthful respiration? I willingly confess that I long believed that a fresh supply of pure air to and about each patient, at the rate of 10 cubic feet per minute, was needful.

Now, according to the careful estimate of air-supply in the New-York Hospital by Dr. John Watson the apparatus is supposed to effect the egress of air at the rate of 12 cubic feet per minute to the patient. Had air been flowing at that rate at the time of my visit, a current from the exit shafts that I examined in the hot air vacuum chamber would have had a velocity of about 40 feet per minute. I state the estimate roughly and with due allowance for a certain amount of influence from the partially opened doors and windows. That both the principal and the appliances for ventilation in this hospital can be made to work admirably in certain states of atmosphere is admitted, yet it is not capable of promoting the origin and propagation of ward infections at certain periods of the year.

I must here insert a few words that have been fitly written to the Privy Council of Great Britain concerning this vital question of air-supply and atmospheric purity in hospital wards.

The great leader of sanitary reform, and the most scientific writer upon hospital hygiene, Dr. John Simon, Medical Officer of the Privy Council of Great Britain, has recently said:

"The establishment which has to be kept in such exquisite perfection of cleanliness is an establishment which never rests from fouling itself, nor are there any products of its foulness—not even the least odorous of such products—which ought not to be regarded as poisons. Above all, this applies to the fouling of the air within hospital wards by exhalations from the persons of the sick. In such exhalations are embodied the most terrible powers of disease—the spreading flames, as it were, of some infections, and the explosive fuel of others, and any air in which they are let accumulate soon becomes a very atmosphere of death. Against this danger, ventilation is the only possible safeguard—ventilation which, with continuous current, shall always be bearing away, as rapidly as evolved, every volatile taint which rises from the sick. So that, for hospital hygiene, ventilation requires prominent regard, and if ever the phrase "well ventilated" may be (though indeed it never ought to be) at all indulgently construed in respect of a common dwelling-house, it must never, in respect of a hospital, be construed but with the utmost conceivable strictness.

"There then lies the essential difficulty of hospital management—a difficulty which many hospital administrators have found it easier to evade than to conquer. It is the difficulty of providing that throughout the whole of a really active hospital the means of cleanliness and foremost the means of ventilation, shall be proportionate to the many special sources of foul and infective material. If that difficulty be not successfully met, certain characteristic evils will sooner or later arise; diseases which are communicable from person to person will show an especial tendency to spread in the hospital from patients to nurses and other attendants, and to visitors, and perhaps even among the patients themselves; and among the surgical patients will show an especial tendency to deviate from the normal course of healing—an especial tendency to start certain peculiar morbid processes of their own. It is obvious that so far as these evils are in the ascendant so far the usefulness of a hospital is lessened or annulled."

SALUBRITY OF SITE.

As this question is being examined by the Governors and the medical staff of the hospital, this report need only adduce such evidence as will aid in a proper settlement of the merely sanitary question of site.

No locality south of Fourteenth-st. would afford a much more salubrious site for a hospital, yet there is every reason to believe that the atmosphere surrounding the hospital is, like the air in the densely built districts of the city, so contaminated by organic effluvia and the various gases which are in themselves active sources of insalubrity, that it effects disadvantageously the results of surgical and medical treatment in the wards. But let it be borne in mind that the statement has reference to the single and absolute agency of contaminated air in this densely-built city; while, relatively, as regards any other locality from whence the patients are taken, in the atmosphere surrounding the City Hospital there is, in most cases, certainly no such disadvantage.

Mere opinion upon such a subject should be substantiated by endeometrical analysis. In the absence of these tests of chemistry upon the spot we must rely upon collateral evidence. The smoke, the gases, the vapors and effluvia that contaminate the air of all the compactly built portions of the city are obvious to the senses, and it is fortunate for the New-York Hospital that the attitude of its site gives it advantages over all the down-town localities. But it is due to the Board of Health that makes the inquiry, that this report should state briefly the facts which recent inquiries have established concerning the actual contamination of the air in cities, and the relative impurity of such air as compared with the out-of-town atmosphere. In appendix C of this report are presented the more important facts which chemistry has positively demonstrated.

The report was accompanied by the most elaborate appendices—three in number—and was referred to Dr. Stone of the Sanitary Committee.

A PROTEST FROM YORKVILLE AND HARLEM.

Mr. H. P. ALLEN, from a committee appointed by the citizens of Yorkville and Harlem, in the name of those people protested against the removal of slaughter houses to their vicinity. He said that if they were nuisances scattered here they would be vastly worse when collected together. They might perhaps be kept without offensiveness or detriment to health; but if all those connected with the business of slaughtering animals should (as they naturally would) attend them, the vicinity would soon become unfit for first-class residences. The proximity to the Park and the natural growth of this city will in a few years make this one of the most fashionable and elegant portions of the metropolis. "We submit," said he, "that it will not be just to thrust upon us the nuisances which you banish, and we request you to give the subject such consideration as its magnitude and our interest deserve." President Schultz will have a conference with the committee of citizens this morning at 10 o'clock.

ANOTHER CASE OF REPUTED CHOLERA.

A report from the Twentieth Police Precinct was sent to the office of the Board of Health, about 6 o'clock last evening, stating that considerable excitement existed in that vicinity caused by the rumor of a death from cholera in Eleventh-ave. Dr. Harris immediately investigated the affair, and reported that death was caused by acute disease of the brain during the first stage of scarlatina. The victim was a boy six years of age. The alarm was altogether unwarranted; and the excited state of mind with which many persons contemplate the approach of the epidemic should be sufficient, if there were no other reason, to place citizens on their guard against unfounded rumors of the presence of that expected and so-much-dreaded disease.

VENDERS OF ADULTERATED MILK.

Capt. Bowen G. Lord of the Metropolitan Sanitary Police made a report to the Board of Health of the names of a number of milkmen who were discovered in the act of adulterating their milk at the intersection of Forty-eighth-st. and Lexington-ave. He states that they use a proportion varying between four and eight quarts of water to 40 quarts of milk, and gives the following names of milk venders who have been seen in the act: P. Lahr, H. Eggers, H. Limken, F. Lahey, J. H. Hange, J. Rumbell, C. Rusche, C. Cornell, A. Dunn, H. Brookman, C. Thuman, W. Woodman, J. Horsman, J. Power, H. Degner, H. Kopf, D. Stehn, G. Eichhorn, Mr. Bollart, J. V. Mallon, W. B. Osborn, L. Stach, E. Korb, T. Schall, J. Feldman, S. Schloeber, J. Bourgardes, J. H. Peters, W. F. Bailey, H. Schaffer, H. Rosseau, John Radish, P. H. Wingal, C. Hitzel, P. Kaebler, P. Leonardy, A. Belan, J. Kopf, H. Kopf.

Some of these excellent citizens are said to be in the habit of carrying a can of water for the purpose of mixing it with the milk whenever occasion serves; and the hydrant of the intersections of the thoroughfares named above is a favorite resort for milkmen. The public has its remedy in its own hands, for when it learns the names of persons who sell adulterated milk, it may cease to buy; but the great remedy will be found in the Metropolitan Police force when the Health Ordinances recently adopted take effect.

On motion of President SCHULTZ, the Sanitary Superintendent was directed to confer with the Secretary of War upon the subject of transferring the barracks at the Battery to the Board of Health, in case of an epidemic. The buildings will not be used by persons from abroad who may arrive at this port in infected ships—they will be detained at quarantine—but for those whom it may be necessary to remove from the densely-populated and unwholesome tenant-houses of the city.

MORTUARY RECORD OF THE PAST WEEK.

The number of deaths in New-York for the week ending April 1, amounted to 441, of whom 117 were men, 90 women, 117 boys, 117 girls and 7 colored, which shows a decrease of 32 as compared with the number of previous week, and an increase of 8 over the corresponding week of last year. The deaths were distributed among the Wards in the following proportion: First, 12; Second, 3; Third, 4; Fourth, 14; Fifth, 8; Sixth, 17; Seventh, 16; Eighth, 21; Ninth, 20; Tenth, 16; Eleventh, 27; Twelfth, 28; Thirteenth, 14; Fourteenth, 12; Fifteenth, 5; Sixteenth, 20; Seventeenth, 40; Eighteenth, 22; Nineteenth, 62; Twentieth, 31; Twenty-first, 23; Twenty-second, 26; showing a demise, of in 1,647 of the population. One of the most prominent facts connected with the statistics of the week is the increased fatality of diarrheal diseases and the suddenness with which death followed the attack. The deaths from zymotic, or in a better phrase, foul-air diseases, number 94, all of which ought to have been prevented. Of these, 21 were from scarlet fever, 11 from diphtheria, 9 from croup, 10 from typhus affections and 19 from diarrheal diseases. Marasmus had 22 victims, consumption 77, hydrocephalus 15, meningitis 15, paralysis 10, convulsions 24, pneumonia 37, debility 19, and old age 5. There were 13 deaths from accident or negligence as follows: Fractures and contusions 4, burns and scalds 1, injury of the spinal cord 1, drowning 5, suffocation 2.

The following is a schedule of work performed by the Sanitary Department of the Metropolitan Police force in the abatement and removal of nuisances for the week ending April 17, 1866:

Complaints of nuisances received	798
Notices served for abatement	780
Nuisances abated under service of notice	703
Sinks and water-closets cleaned	333
Loads of night soil removed from city limits	1,585
Dead horses removed from city limits	82
Dead cows removed from city limits	6
Dead hogs removed from city limits	2
Dead goats removed from city limits	2
Dead sheep removed from city limits	7
Dead dogs and cats removed from city limits	57
Dead calves seized ("Bobs"); removed from city limits	27
Unsound veal seized; removed from city limits lb.	1,640
Unsound mutton seized; removed from city limits lb.	40
Unsound beef seized; removed from city limits lb.	100
Unsound fish seized; removed from city limits lb.	14,600
No. of barrels of offal removed from city limits	2,150

THE STRIKE OF THE CAR DRIVERS.

Seventh Day of the Strike—No Settlement Effected—The Third Avenue Car Drivers Go to Work and Strike Again—The Situation Yesterday—Riotous Demonstrations in the Evening.

Bellicose relations still continue between the railroad companies and their late employés, and each evening after 7 o'clock communication is cut off between the upper and lower parts of the city. Yesterday was the seventh day of the "strike," and the drivers were, if possible, more contumacious than the preceding days. In the morning a large number of the men of the Third Avenue line were induced to go to work by promises of an increase which were held out to them by the company. Ninety of the cars ran regularly for four or five hours, the pickets of police were drawn off, and reinstalled in their old places the drivers looked pleased and gratified. Everything went for a time merry as a marriage bell, and the railroad companies, drivers and the public, began to congratulate themselves that the trouble was at an end, but it proved that hope told a flattering tale, for before evening the drivers again "tied up" and trips few and far between were made under the direction of new men. Up to 4 o'clock it was generally understood through the city that the strike was at an end so far as the Third Avenue line was concerned, and it was confidently expected that the other companies would make the required concession in a few days. But the announcement that the malcontents had again refused to work created general dissatisfaction, and caused no small amount of speculation as to the future action of both parties. It appears that the drivers on the Third Avenue line went to work in the morning owing to the promises made them by Mr. Darling, the President, that they should have the required increase, but their fellow-strikers on the other lines were not satisfied with this, and compelled them to stop running. In the lower part of the city there was considerable excitement among business men relative to the situation of affairs; and opinions sometimes favorable to the strikers, and sometimes to the railroad companies, were freely uttered. The director of a railroad is generally looked upon, for some reason or other, as a very unamiable individual, and expressions by no means complimentary to the directors of our city roads are to be heard on all sides. People whose business compels them to remain in the lower part of the city after 7 o'clock in the evening, and who live up town, are completely at the mercy of the infamous characters of all descriptions who infest our city, and not a few think it more advisable to remain at the down-town hotels than run the risk of being robbed or assaulted in a pedestrian trip to Thirty-fifth-street or elsewhere.

There was not much excitement on the avenues yesterday, but the several depots were the centers of attraction for the ex-drivers of each line. Congregated there, and on the corners of the adjacent streets, they speculated on the chances of again guiding their "spirited teams" between the iron lines at a remuneration for their praiseworthy efforts greater than they have been accustomed to receive. They laughed now and again at the awkward efforts of the tyros who have been placed in their vacated positions, they joked on "the fix" in which they have placed the companies; they rejoiced at the loss of time, and consequently money by the companies; they noted the personal appearance of the new-comers, and occasionally one giving way to the prompting of passion, would swear that he would do something or other by way of avenging his wrongs, even if he were to suffer for it in State prison. At Forty-second-st. and Third-ave., the scene of the difficulty of Monday evening, reported in THE TRIBUNE, a squad of Police was stationed last evening, prepared to resist anything like a renewal of the attack. The scenery in this locality is Alpine in character, and the large number of goats roaming at will on the beetling crags, together with the wooden shanties which crown the heights, give quite a picturesque aspect to the spot. The attacking party on Monday evening rushed from these mountain fastnesses on the surprised and panic-stricken "new comers," and having accomplished their terrible work of intimidation they betook themselves again to their rocks, from which the natural strength of the position defied the Metropolitans to dislodge them. Altogether matters appear very little better than yesterday. The companies are still determined not to succumb and the drivers are as determined, it would appear, to persist in their present attitude.

The Second-ave. line was running a considerable number of cars yesterday, all new drivers. The Third-ave. was running about ninety cars in the morning, but in the evening not more than twenty. The Fourth-ave. procured two hundred and fifty men from along the line of the New-Haven Railroad, and succeeded in keeping about forty cars running during the day. The Sixth and Eighth ave. lines ran about forty cars each; the Bleecker-st. line had nearly all their cars on, and the other lines were working in about the same proportion as yesterday.

ANOTHER RIOT SUPPRESSED BY THE POLICE.

Another and more earnest attempt at riot was made by the malcontent drivers last evening. Their demonstrations commenced between 5½ and 6 o'clock, at the corner of Second-ave. and Thirtieth-st., in a disorderly neighborhood, where a force had been gathering which numbered about fifty of the strikers. As the cars came along they were stopped, and on those where the new drivers remained they were roughly ejected from the platform, and in two instances badly hurt. In this way about nineteen cars had been detained, but before any serious disturbance was accomplished, information had reached the Twenty-first Precinct Station-House which promptly brought Captain Wilson and Sergeant Robbins with a squad of policemen to the scene of strife. Resistance was made at first by the rioters, but was quickly and rather forcibly quelled by the Metropolitans, and, instead of a victory for the drivers, the affair resulted in the arrest of four ringleaders, named as follows; James Connolly, Peter Flood, Peter Merriman, and Henry Dillon. One of the arrests was made by Sergeant Robbins, who found his man in a state of drunken ebullition, hanging with his hands to the railing of the platform, and giving vent to his spite by sundry kicks at the obnoxious brother of the whip. The forethought of the Sergeant in not clubbing him while in this position, alone saved the gymnastic striker from death by being run over. The streets in the vicinity of the trouble were crowded with people, mostly roughs, ready to assist the strikers and bring on a general row. Only the efficient action of the police prevented this result. After the arrests had been made the cars were allowed to run to the depot without molestation.

FURTHER TROUBLE.

Hardly half an hour had passed, after the first melée had been suppressed, before the police were notified of a second outbreak at the corner of Thirty-fourth-st. and First-ave., when the rioters had gone from the field of their first disaster, and were carrying on similar proceedings against the East River line of cars. The sight of their victorious adversaries was sufficient to disperse them without any struggle, and the drivers betook themselves to other resorts, where they would meet with less opposition.

Musical.

CLOSE OF THE ITALIAN OPERA.

The Italian Opera after a varied fortune during a few past weeks, closed very brilliantly. The "Star of the North" attracted a crowded audience on Friday evening, and the matinée on Saturday, at which "Les Huguenots" was given, presented an array of beauty and fashion which filled the Academy of Music to its utmost capacity.

Mr. Maretzek's seasons up to December last must have been immensely profitable. The subscriptions were large, and the outside public rushed in to hear the massive grandeur and passionate cadences of L'Africaine, and enjoy the fun and the sweetness of Ricci's music in Crispino e la Comare, so that the management profited largely by a success which was entirely legitimate. The Spring season was not, however, so fortunate. Bad weather first intervened, then followed the season of Lent, which in all past experience has proved very unfavorable to the fortune of places of amusement. We have never known Lent kept so strictly as it was this year. It seemed as though there was a universal revival in religious communities of all denominations. The opera had, of course, to suffer with the rest, but "La Stella Du Nord" and "Les Huguenots" have, in a measure, restored the equilibrium, and will leave, at least we hope so, Max Maretzek still largely the gainer.

Taking the works one with another, we have rarely had operas better cast throughout, and if in individual merit we could compare the past with the present, disadvantageously to the latter, we can say with truth, that we have never had a better working company, so generally competent and efficient throughout, while on those in portrait branches the chorus and the orchestra, were infinitely better in the season just closed, than at any other period of the existence of the Italian Opera in New-York.

The production of L'Africaine alone was sufficient labor and ample honor for one year's work, and there are few living artists who could or would have studied its exclusively difficult music in the brief time allotted to Zucchi, Mazzoleni and Bellini, rendering it at the same time so grandly, passionately and effectively. The same may be said of the orchestra, for we do not believe that the orchestras of London or Paris would have achieved such remarkable excellence in the few rehearsals permitted to our New-York orchestra. But the wide and varied experience, the constant necessity for rapid reading demanded here render our musicians the most available in the world, and aided by the comprehensive intelligence, the perfect control, the quick, detective ear, and the firm hand of Carl Bergman, they can accomplish in a few hours what others would labor at for weeks.

Crispino e la Comare and La Stella du Nord, brought forward Miss Clara Louise Kellogg in a more prominent position than any she has yet assumed. In Crispino she created her rôle, for in it no one preceded her in that opera. She at once assumed the position as a leading artist by her admirable rendering of the music, and by her brilliant and characteristic reading and admirable acting of the character. In the Star of the North she exhibited qualities as a vocalist far higher in their flight than any she had attempted before, in which she exhibited an exquisite purity and melodiousness of voice, an irreproachable method, a surprising brilliance of executive facility, and a grace, naïveté, spirit and adaptability, that surprised and delighted alike the critic and the public, and made for that delightful opera a pronounced and well deserved success.

We congratulate Mr. Maretzek upon the success of his management. He has produced a large and varied repertoire in very excellent style, both as to casts and stage managements; he has kept his faith to his subscribers and the public, and has confirmed them in the belief that he is the right man in the right place, and the only manager who can harmonize all the opposing musical elements in our goodly city.

GERMAN OPERA—ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

This evening Rossini's grand opera of William Tell, for the first time for many years, with the following cast: Mathilde, Madame Johanna Rotter; Jaurny, Mademoiselle Sophie Daluba; William Tell, Wilhelm Formes (his first appearance in opera in this city); Arnold Melchthal, Franz Himmer; Jacques, Theodore Hahelman; Walther Furst, Joseph Hermans; Gessler, Joseph Weinlich; and Urcha, Lentheld Lehman. This opera will also be given with increased chorus.

The other operas to be produced during the brief season of German Opera will be the Merry Wives of Windsor, Les Huguenots, Fidelio, La Dame Blanche, Fra Diavolo, The Magic Flute, and Tannhauser.

The German Opera Company, under the direction of Mr. Leonard Grover, gave their first performance at the Academy last night, to a not very numerous audience. Every place of amusement suffered severely by the stoppage of the railroad cars. It was clearly understood that there would be no conveyance up-town after 7 o'clock in the evening, so those who had far to travel stayed at home. We are within the mark when we say, that the opera suffered the loss of at least $1,000.

Gounod's beautiful opera, Faust, was performed in a very intelligent and earnest manner by the artists engaged, the choruses were admirably performed, and the orchestra was very complete in its personnel and played smoothly and effectively.

Madame Rotter is a very painstaking and excellent artist, but it is impossible to connect her with the character of Marguerite. Neither in person nor manner does she fill out the character. Her personation is too mature, and her voice has lost all its spontaneity, the upper portion only retaining its brightness, while the middle and lower tones are weak and not clear. Still we must award her praise for the earnest manner both of her acting and her singing. Mlle. Daluba personated the character of Siebel very gracefully, and sang her music very feelingly.

Franz Himmer, the Faust of the evening, has a fine voice and sings with passionate expression. He makes too constant a use of his head-notes, and thus weakens the force of his expression, but his reading of the music is eminently artistic.

Hermans is beyond dispute the best representative of Mephistopheles that we have yet had in New-York. His voice is magnificent, his method is excellent, and his acting is characteristic and spirited. The artists all made the mistake of striving too much, and used their voices up to a certain extent before the close of the third act.

CLASSICAL CHAMBER MUSIC.

This evening, the excellent quartette party give their fifth soirée at Dodworth's Hall. The programme consists of Mozart's quartette in C, Schumann's quartette in E flat, for piano, and Beethoven's quartette in F. This is a most interesting programme, and should attract all the lovers of this pure and beautiful class of music. The performers are Messrs. Mason, Theodore Thomas, Rosenthal, Matzka, and Bergner.

BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The fifth and last concert of the ninth season was given by the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society, at the Academy of Music, on Saturday evening, the 14th inst. The weather, which seems determined to thwart the best intentions of that society, was wretchedly bad as usual, but still a large and brilliant audience of the very *élite* of the city assembled to listen to the closing concert of this popular society.

The programme was as follows: Sinfonie No. 9 in D minor, op. 125, Beethoven; Aria, O Mio Fernando, La Favorita, Senorita Carmilena Poch, Donizetti; Violin Concerto No. 6 in A major, op. 70, Ch. De Beriot, Mlle. Matilda Toedt; Overture, Oberon, Weber; Bolero, I Vespri Siciliani, Verdi, Senorita C. Poch; Quartette, for French Horns, Weber, Messrs. Schmidt, Lotze, Gewaldt and Moslein; and Overture, Robespierre, Litolf.

Only three movements of the 9th Sinfonie were played, the fourth requiring a grand, thoroughly-capable and well trained chorus, and solo singers of the most exceptional excellence, to render it with proper effect. Each of the three movements—save a little wavering in the first, which, however, passed unheeded by the general public—received almost perfect execution, in that clear delineation of light and shade, and that satisfying treatment which this well-selected and thoroughly-competent orchestra has invariably shown during this season. This orchestra, in number, 66, is not quite so large as that of the New-York Philharmonic, but the very best players are comprised in its organization, a large proportion of them being fully adequate to solo performances.

Weber's "Oberon" overture was superbly played; its tempo was just, and each movement was taken up with spirit and decision, and the delicate and spirited subjects were played with a precision, with a breadth and effect worthy of all praise. Litolf's overture, which is a clever and very effective composition, was equally well performed, and the whole instrumental performance was every way worthy of the high reputation of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society.

The Quartette of French Horns produced less effect than any other number of the programme; not that any player was deficient, for the work was admirably performed, but the composition itself, though masterly, contains no element of sensation, and only appeals to a very refined musical sense, appearing to the majority of listeners rather tame.

It is reported, although the source from where the information is derived is of a more than doubtful character, that this excellent Society has failed to meet its expenses this year. If this be true, although we greatly regret it, we are not much surprised, for we know that its outlays are on the most liberal scale, no expense being spared in making its concerts worthy of the generous and hearty support of its subscribers. The Directors have done their work nobly, and their concerts have been so admirable, that the Society now stands side by side with the Philharmonic of New-York in every point of executive excellence. If it has sustained a loss, luckily it will be but little felt, as the Society has a large reserved fund, accumulated by its brilliant success in past seasons.

GRAND ORGAN EXHIBITION OF SACRED MUSIC.

The first of a series of concerts, in connection with Odell's new organ, took place at Irving Hall on the 15th inst. The stoppage of the rail cars interfered sadly with the attendance at all places of amusement, and this concert suffered from the same inconvenience. Mrs. Marie Abbott sang with Mr. Castle in Perring's charming duet, "How long wilt thou forget me, Lord," so tastefully and effectively that a unanimous encore was the result. We have rarely heard Mr. Castle to greater advantage; his beautiful voice was in fine order, and he sang with both power and expression. His solo from St. Paul and his duet with Mr. Lumbard were received with signal favor.

Mr. Lumbard's singing on this occasion fully justified the praise we recently bestowed upon him. He has a truly magnificent voice, and he uses it with much skill. He sings tastefully and expressively, and has a just feeling for dramatic effect. He was warmly encored in his duet with Mr. Castle, and also in a very charming song written for him by Mr. Geo. W. Morgan, to words by Barry Cornwall, which he rendered very beautifully. There seems to be assurance of a first-class concert singer in Mr. Lumbard; such a voice as his has long been needed, and he will fully supply that need, if he continues to study diligently and intelligently.

Mr. G. W. Morgan played Bach's Fugue in G minor well, as he always does, but dry Fug