EUROPE.

THREE DAYS' LATER NEWS.

GLADSTONE'S GREAT REFORM SPEECH.

Enthusiastic Eulogy on the People of the United States.

England to Learn a Lesson from the Americans.

THE AUSTRO-PRUSSIAN DIFFICULTY UNCHANGED

PRUSSIA'S REPLY TO THE AUSTRIAN NOTE.

The German Middle States Arming.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

Official Announcement of the Withdrawal of the French Troops.

The Cunard steamship Persia, Capt. Lott, which left Liverpool at noon on the 7th, and Queenstown on the 8th inst., arrived here yesterday, bringing three days later news.

The Hibernia reached Liverpool on the evening of the 5th instant.

The New-York arrived at Southampton on the 5th.

The Ericsson arrived at Bremen on the 1st inst.

The Queen arrived at Queenstown on the evening of the 6th.

Great Britain.

MR. CYRUS W. FIELD.—THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—Mr. Cyrus W. Field has returned home by the Persia. Prior to his departing from London, Mr. Field gave a splendid banquet, at the Palace Hotel, to a very distinguished company, including Mr. Adams, the American Minister, sundry members of Parliament, the leading electricians, and others engaged in the great work of the Atlantic Telegraph. Speeches of a fraternal nature were made, and there was a very friendly interchange of sentiments between the English and American guests assembled. Of course the Atlantic Telegraph was the subject of comment. Great confidence was evinced and warm hopes expressed for its success. During his brief stay in Liverpool, Mr. Field had for his guest and was accompanied on board the Persia, by that distinguished friend of America, Mr. John Bright.

MR. GLADSTONE'S REFORM SPEECH.—The banquet given to Mr. Gladstone by the Liberal party of Liverpool was a brilliant and successful affair. Mr. Gladstone emphatically declared that the Government would stand or fall by the Reform bill which they had introduced. In the course of his speech he referred to the Fenians in America, and in strong terms denounced their threats against the innocent citizens of Canada and New-Brunswick as a means of redressing supposed wrongs, with which they had nothing to do. He asserted that in the event of the Fenians proceeding to such a diabolical act, they would place themselves beyond the sympathy of the whole world, and all the resources of England would be freely spent to assist her colonists in the holy work of self-defense. The Duke of Argyle and Mr. Goschen were among the guests at the banquet, and made speeches in support of the Reform bill.

On the following evening Mr. Gladstone addressed a great Reform meeting at the Amphitheater, Liverpool. He adduced strong arguments in favor of the Government measure, and his remarks were applauded with the greatest enthusiasm. He pointed to the exertions of America in the late war as proof of the benefits resulting from trust in the people; and looking at the energy displayed on both sides, he said:

About five or six years ago, when the subject of parliamentary reform was under discussion, it was a popular and fashionable practice to speak of the institutions of America as a perfect failure, and long orations were delivered in the House of Commons setting forth all the particulars of that failure, and making use of those institutions as a bugbear to terrify and frighten us from proceeding in the path of our duty, to induce us to withhold our confidence from our countrymen, and insist upon retaining the narrow limits of the present constituency. [Hear, hear.] What has taken place since that? I am not going to deliver a general lecture upon civil war in America; above all, I am not going to bring forward any invidious distinctions, or any distinctions at all, between one section and another of that great community. For my part, my earnest and devout aspiration is—and I believe that is the aspiration and desire of Englishmen at large—for the welfare of that nation in every part and portion of it, whether it be white or black, North or South. [Applause.] Neither am I going to hold up American institutions as institutions to be preferred to our own. [Hear, hear.] But what I am going to do is this. I think it is our business as men of sense to draw lessons from the experience of mankind [hear, hear], and from the facts that come under our view, whether they be in despotic countries or in constitutional countries, or in countries republican or democratic. [Hear, hear.] And the point which I ask you to observe is this: not the comparative merits of English or American institutions, but this single and important point, of the effect that has been produced in America by largely extended popular franchises, by a widely-spread participation on the part of the people in the choice of their governors, the wonderful unexampled and almost incredible effect that has been produced by that system in giving forcible expression to the national will, and in enabling the Government to develop energies for the purpose of giving effect to that will, such as have probably never been developed in equal times and among equal numbers of men since the race of men began upon the earth. [Applause.] Less than 30,000,000 of people—I do not speak of the negro population, who can hardly be said to have entered distinctly into the war, thankful as we may be at the change it has ultimately had upon their destinies—20,000,000 in the majority and 6,000,000 in the minority coming to the bloody issue of war upon a matter which upon the one side and the other was held vital by both, have, I am bound to say, common justice requires us to admit, developed an amount of heroism, a power of self-sacrifice—[hear, hear], an energy, a perseverance, a forgetfulness of every personal interest, an amount of actual force arrayed and marshaled by the subjects in support of their chosen rulers such as I know not where to seek for in the annals of the history of the world. [Applause.] What I would say is, let us learn lessons where we can, and among others let us learn them from our brethren the children of our loins in America. The position of England is a peculiar position in the world. England has inherited from by-gone ages more perhaps of what was most august and venerable in those ages than any other European country; and at the same time that her traditions of the past are so rich and fruitful that all our minds and characters have, both within and beyond our knowledge, been largely molded by them, she has likewise been exposed in the highest possible degree to every modern influence which the nineteenth century has brought into activity. As geographically she stands with Europe on the one side of her and America on the other, so she stands between those feudal institutions upon which European society was formed, and which have given her her hierarchy of classes, and on the other side those principles of equality which form the basis of society in America. It is the business of England, not by servile imitation of the one or the other to forget her own glorious history, but, on the contrary, to cherish every thing she has inherited and to improve it, but to improve it for the sake of preserving it. [Cheers.] But it is her duty while she so looks upon the past to learn likewise from the present; and if the recent events which have taken place on the other side of the Atlantic have demonstrated to us, how, by an enlarged franchise, augmented power can be marshaled on behalf of the Government, and increased energy be given to the action of the nation, why then I say without risks, without forgetfulness of the rules of prudence and circumspection, always within the limits of modesty and moderation, but yet with firmness, with determination, we ought to observe, copy, and appropriate the lessons which may be so gathered from other portions of the experience of the human family. [Applause.] It is sometimes said that the measure we propose is a democratic measure. The word democracy has very different senses. If by democracy is meant liberty, the extension to each man in his own sphere of every privilege and franchise that he can exercise with advantage to himself and with safety to the State, then I confess I do not see much to alarm us in the word democracy. [Hear, hear, and cheers.] If by democracy is meant the enthroning of ignorance against knowledge, the setting up of vice in opposition to virtue, a disregard of rank, a forgetfulness of what our fathers have done for us, indifference or coldness with regard to the inheritance we enjoy, then I for one, and I believe all whom I have the honor to address are the enemies of democracy. [Hear, hear.] In such a sense this is not a democratic country. [Hear, hear.] On the contrary, in this country there is a love of that arrangement and constitution of society which we have inherited from former times; and I do not believe that of the entire community there is one man in a hundred who would disturb it if he could. [Hear, hear.] There is but one thing that can make this country from a country aristocratic in its feelings become democratic. That day, I think, would be an unhappy day, and I know nothing that could bring that day to arrive unless it were a forgetfulness by the British aristocracy that their order has in all times beyond any aristocracy in the world been trustful and confiding in its temper toward the people, bold and forbearing in its use of privilege [hear], ready to give leaders to the nation in every cause that belonged to its honor and liberty. [Applause.]

Sergeant Dazragh, tried by Court-Martial for Fenianism, and planning a mutiny in the Cork garrison, had been found guilty, and sentenced by the Court to be shot. Her Majesty had, however, commuted the sentence to penal servitude for life.

A select committee had been appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into the unsatisfactory state of the telegraphic communication with India, with a view to its improvement.

The weekly returns of the cattle disease continued to show a satisfactory diminution in the number of animals attacked.

France.

It is said that political excitement in Paris was scarcely less greater than at present. For a long time there was a disinclination to believe that either Prussia or Austria meant anything beyond indulging their passion for bluster, but now the probabilities of war are upon every tongue, and the only means of escape are thought to be in connection with a congress, to which it is understood the Emperor Napoleon is still wedded.

Despite the contradictions given to certain reports of warlike preparations in France, the Paris correspondent of *The Morning Herald* positively asserts that France is quietly getting an army of observation together, and that several of the French garrisons are being reinforced.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease of 3,300,000 francs in the cash on hand.

The Paris Bourse, on the 6th, was quiet. Rentes closed at 67.60.

Austria and Prussia.

The relations of Austria and Prussia have undergone no change. The attitude of Prussia is represented as still uncompromising and warlike. The Emperor of Russia is stated to have taken the important step of tendering his mediation. He addressed autograph letters to the two Sovereigns, which were delivered at Berlin and Vienna by a special envoy—Gen. Richter.

The London Times of the 7th in its "City Article," says:

"Nothing now transpired yesterday with regard to the prospects of war in Germany, but there seems to be a strong hope on the part of the leading firms connected with that country that Prussia will find it expedient to pause owing to the representations made to her by the leading European Powers."

The official *Kaolzruher Zeitung* publishes a letter from Vienna, in which it is asserted that besides the dispatch to the Minor German States, Prussia has also addressed a circular note to the non-German Powers. In this note Prussia expressed her apprehensions that she would hardly be able to avoid the appearance of an aggressive policy if, to prevent the now threatening attack of Austria, she should be compelled to commence hostilities.

The *Berlin Kreuzzeitung* and the semi-official *Nordeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, on referring to the note presented by Count Karolyi to Herr Von Bismark, state that before communicating this note to the Prussian Government, Austria had notified to the Middle States that in case the Prussian reply should prove unfavorable the Imperial Government would propose that, in accordance with Art. II of the Federal Constitution, the members of the Confederation should jointly declare the peace of Germany to have been disturbed by the menaces of Prussia. In order to add weight to this declaration, Austria would propose the mobilization of the Seventh, Eighth and Tenth Federal Army Corps. According to the above journals this propositition did not meet with the approval of the Middle States.

A Vienna telegram asserts that all the Middle States of Germany had communicated to the Austrian Government their thorough satisfaction at the note presented to Herr Von Bismark by Count Karolyi.

The Berlin *Correspondenz Provincial*, which is regarded as the organ of Count Bismark, declares that the pacific declaration made by Count Karolyi on behalf of Austria is insufficient, and that the Prussian Government will continue their armament.

Wurtemburg, following the example of Bavaria, was placing her forces on a war footing.

A Vienna telegram states that Count Von Bismark has replied in very brief terms to the note of Count Karolyi. He declares that the intentions ascribed to Prussia and protested against by Austria, arose from circumstances brought about by the warlike preparations initiated by Austria herself. The Prussian Government has taken note of the assurance that Austria does not intend to attack Prussia, and Count Von Bismark does not hesitate to declare that Prussia has no intention of attacking Austria.

Italy.

A Florence letter of the 3d says: "65,000 Italian troops are now concentrated upon the line between Bologna and Ferrara, and 35,000 are stationed at and near Piacenza. The Austrian army occupying Venetia at present consists of 75,000 men—this being the peace establishment. In 15 or 20 days it is stated that this force could be doubled by calling in the soldiers on furlough."

Abyssinia.

An official dispatch states that all the European prisoners (concerning whose fate so much interest has been excited) were to be delivered to Mr. Kassam the envoy from Europe, and taken out of Abyssinia.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET—The funds on the 6th were dull, and Consols slightly declined, closing at 86¼@86⅞ for money.

Money was in steady demand, and the Bank minimum rate remains at 6 ⅌ cent.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show a decrease in the bullion of £110,450 sterling.

Baring's circular quotes Bar Silver at 5/1¼; Dollars, 5/1; Eagles, 76.3¾.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Messrs. Baring Brothers' circular says: The chief feature of the week has been the rise in United States bonds, with more doing in Railway stocks; 5-20s are now quoted at 73@73¼; Erie, 56@56¼; Illinois Centrals, 81¼@82; New-York Central, 68@70; Virginia 69, 52@52½.

LIVERPOOL, April 6.—COTTON—Sales of the week, 41,000 bales. The market has been dull, and American has declined ⅛@¼d., and East India and other descriptions 1d. Of the above sales, 3,500 bales were taken by speculators, and 10,000 by exporters. Sales to-day (Friday), 7,000 bales, the market closing dull and prices weak. Stock in port, 664,000 bales, of which 307,500 are American.

TRADE REPORT.—Advices from Manchester are unfavorable. The market is flat, and prices tend downward.

BREADSTUFFS—Market firmer. Flour firm and quiet. Wheat firmer; lower qualities have improved most. Corn quiet at 28/6@28/9 for Mixed.

PROVISIONS—The market tends downward. Pork inactive. Bacon quiet. Lard dull and declined 1@2/, but closing steadier. Butter very dull. Tallow heavy and declined 6d.@1/.

PRODUCE—Ashes—sales small at 36/@37/. Sugar very dull and declined 6d.@1/. Coffee quiet and steady. Rice inactive. Sperm Oil quiet and steady. Linseed Oil firm at 43/@43/6. Rosin quiet at 7/ for common American. Spirits Turpentine steady at 59/@59/9 for American. Petroleum quiet at 1/11@2.

LONDON MARKETS, April 6.—Wheat quiet; quotations barely maintained. Iron quiet. Sugar easier. Coffee firm. Rice firm. Tallow dull at 48/. Spirits of Turpentine steady at 48/6. Petroleum quiet at 2/.

Console for money, 86⅞@86⅞

Five-twenties, 73@73¼; Illinois Central shares, 81½@82; Erie, 56@56¼; New-York Central, 68@70.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £110,500 sterling.

LIVERPOOL, April 7—a. m.—COTTON—The Brokers' Circular says: Cotton has been in limited demand throughout the week, and under the influence of the continued large imports, and apprehensions of political difficulties on the continent, on Monday and Tuesday holders submitted to a decided decline. On Wednesday, upon advices of rather reduced receipts in the American ports, prices rallied slightly, but still show a reduction, varying from ¼@½d. from last week's quotations. American has been in comparatively fair request, but quotations are reduced ¼@¾d. per lb. The sales of the week (five days) add up 41,500 bales, including 3,500 to speculators, and 9,780 for export. The authorized quotations are: New-Orleans Fair, 20½d.; Middling, 19¾d.; Mobile Fair, 19¾d.; Middling, 18¾d.; Upland Fair, 19¾d.; Middling, 18¾d.; Texas Fair, 20d.; Middling, 18¾d. Yesterday (Friday) the sales were 7,000 bales—1,500 for speculation and export—the market closing dull and again easier. The stock on hand is estimated at 663,840 bales, including 307,430 American. At sea, from India, 575,000 bales.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER—The market was very flat yesterday, and buyers showed little disposition to operate, even at the lowest rates of the week.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co. and Richardson, Spence and Co. report a rather better tone at yesterday's market. Flour—holders were firm, but sales were small. Wheat in good demand and a shade dearer for the lower qualities. Corn in moderate request at 28/6@28/9 ⅌ 480 lb for Mixed.

PROVISIONS—Messrs. Bigland, Athoys & Co. and Bruce, McAuliffe & Co. report: Beef quiet and still declining under heavy arrivals. Pork inactive at 90/@95/ ⅌ bbl. Bacon inactive, but quotations nominally unchanged. Lard 1/@2/ lower, but firmer at the close; American about 70/. Cheese quiet. Butter very dull. Tallow, 6d.@1/ lower; N. A., 48/@48/6.

PRODUCE—The Brokers Circular says: Ashes—only a retail business doing at 35/@36/ for Pots, and 36/@37/ for Pearls. Sugars very dull and 6d.@1/ lower on the week. Coffee quiet but steady. Rice inactive. Linseed unchanged. Linseed Cakes firm; American, £10 10@£10 17/6. Jute dull at 10/@20/ lower. Fish Oils quiet and unchanged. Linseed Oil firm at 43/@45/6. Rosin—American Common sells at 7/. Spirits of Turpentine—American, 50/6@50/9.

PETROLEUM—Messrs. Scott, Paul, English & Brandon report a quiet market with sales of Refined at 1/11@2/. Spirits, 1/2.

LONDON MARKETS.—Baring's Circular reports: Wheat quiet, at barely last week's prices. White American, 49@52; Red, 46@49/. Flour scarce, at 26/@28/. Indian Corn, 31/ ⅌ 480 lb. Iron—Welsh quiet; Rails and Bars, £6 10/; Scotch Pig, 76/. Sugar dull and easier. Coffee firm. Tea steady. Common Congou, 1/1@1/4. Rice quiet but firm. Tallow dull; P. Y. C., 48/. Spirits of Turpentine, 48/6 for French. Petroleum 2/1, Spirit 1/5. Sperm Oil steady, at £120; Cod, £49. Linseed Oil after various fluctuations closed dull, at 40/3. Linseed Cakes in good demand, stock small.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, April 7—Evening.—COTTON—Sales to-day, 6,000 bales; the market is easier; there is but little inquiry and prices are weak. Of the above sales speculators and exporters took 1,500 bales. Middling Uplands are quoted at 17½@17¾d.

BREADSTUFFS are quiet and steady.

PRODUCE—Tallow dull.

CONSOLS for money, 86⅛@86⅞; Five Twenties, 73⅛@74; Illinois Central shares 81½@81¾; Erie shares, 56.

Miss Bateman's Biography—Theatrical Management.

In the Marine Court, yesterday, before Judge Gross, in the case of Augustin Daly agt. Hezekiah L. Bateman, this action was brought by Mr. Daly, dramatic author and editor in the City of New-York, against Mr. Bateman, theatrical manager in said city and elsewhere, for services. The complainant charges that in March, 1863, the plaintiff, at the request of Mr. Bateman, composed and wrote an elaborate biography of his daughter, detailing her life and professional ventures and experience, which was printed and published and sold by the defendant during Miss Bateman's engagement at Niblo's. For this he asks $150. He also claims $200 for services rendered in March and April, 1863, in Philadelphia.

These services in Philadelphia consisted partly in *altering the tone of the press* in that city relative to Miss Bateman. He spent a week there preparing the public for her reception, and then another week, and finally a third week. Mr. Bateman, being so pleased with his efforts, paid him his expenses with the press. He paid him at different times $30, $16 for a supper. He paid his railroad fares and his hotel bill; they roomed together in Philadelphia. The defense is, that the plaintiff did all this for the benefit of his own play, and not for the service of Mr. Bateman, though on his suggestion that it was as much for his interest as theirs, and that at any rate the services were not worth as much as claimed. There is, besides, in the answer a counter claim that the plaintiff had collected $1,000 on joint account for performances of the play of Leah by other actresses for which he has not accounted. He admits the receipt of some $700 in that way, but claims that under the original agreement for the play, he was to be entitled to the whole of such sums.

The case is still on.

Mr. Hall for plaintiff; Mr. Spencer for defendant.

H. T. KERR.—It will be a satisfaction to the numerous friends of Mr. Henry T. Kerr, who was taken to the City Hospital on Sunday evening last, severely injured by an omnibus accident, to know that there is a change in his condition for the better, and a fair hope of his recovery.

THE CHOLERA.

Full Particulars About the Steamship Virginia.

Number of Fatal Cases and the Present Condition of the Vessel.

PRECAUTIONARY AND MINISTERIAL MEASURES.

PROCLAMATION FROM THE GOVERNOR.

THE VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP,

which has acquired the unenviable notoriety of having transported the cholera to our shores, belongs to the National Steam Navigation Company, and is said to be a first-class iron steamer. She is announced to leave the City of New-York, Pier No. 47, N. R., on Saturday, the 21st of April, for Queenstown; but probably it will be now some time before she again points her prow to the Old World shores. Having on board a great number of German immigrants, she steamed down the Mersey from one of the Liverpool docks on the 4th of the present month, and careered along her watery way across St. George's Channel to Queenstown, where she touched on the following day and took in a large number of passengers, in all 1,043, of the usual class, with the exception of some in the cabin, that usually land at Castle Garden. She left Queenstown on the evening of the 5th, and steering past the fortress and cottaged-crowned hights of the Cove of Cork, leaving that terror to evil-doers, Spike Island, far behind, the revolving light of Cape Clear Light-house flashed on her a farewell beam toward evening as she bent her course across the wide Atlantic and left the rock-bound shores of Ireland and steamed away against a head wind across the weary waste of waters to the shores whither the thousand hopeful hearts of her living freight were fondly turned. For six days she plowed along. There were the usual scenes on shipboard. The passengers endeavored to while away the tedium and irksomeness of a long sea voyage in narrow, uncomfortable, but withal as good as provided elsewhere, quarters, by the devices to which persons under such circumstances have recourse. Such as were not sea-sick danced and sung, told stories of the past, indulged in dreams of the future, little anticipating the terrible fate which was soon to overtake many of them. On the fifth day, toward evening, there was considerable excitement on board. Sailors are generally, with all their recklessness, very superstitious people, and an "old tar" who was on board, in looking over the side on the evening in question observed several sharks in the ship's wake, and immediately communicated the fact to some of his fellow-passengers, who such of them as had heard of the old nautical tradition to the effect that when a shark follows a ship a death will certainly occur, were of course considerably frightened, and anxiously looked at each other as if asking the question, "which of us is doomed?" Except the usual sea-sickness incident to a voyage, no symptoms of disease had up to this time been developed, but nevertheless the spirit of the plague was following fast, and, having at length overtaken the fated ship, he nervously clutched the rudder-chains and soon the fiend was on board, and, stalking down into the hold, where a thousand evelids were closed in sleep, the monster laid his clammy fingers now on one brow and now on another, imprinting there the fatal sign which marked them for the harvest of death. The ship's physician announced the next day three cases of cholera in that stifling, suffocating, ill-ventilated hold. The patients were, of course, removed to a portion of the ship fitted up as a hospital, and before evening two had died. The disease broke out among the German passengers, and was at once pronounced as of a most malignant character. Other passengers were attacked one after another, and before the arrival of the ship in our harbor last Wednesday evening, 38 deaths occurred, two of the crew being among the number. The ship's doctor is a regularly licensed physician, and everything that medical skill could do was done for the unfortunate victims. But all in vain; 38 bodies, now one, and now another, were encased in their canvas coverings, the weights attached to them, and amid the prayers for the departed slowly consigned to an ocean grave. One short slide along the gangway, one short plash, a few eddying bubbles, the ship passed on and the silent graves were filled, beneath the tablet where man can trace no name.

ASSISTANCE.

The Virginia reached the New Quarantine between 6 and 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening, and was soon after boarded by Dr. Swinburne, the Health Officer, and some of the other gentlemen connected with the Quarantine Office, who, on entering the steerage, found 36 of the passengers sick. He soon found that they were the victims of the Asiatic cholera, and once ordered the vessel to the Lower Bay, about 20 miles from New-York. Three deaths occurred in the course of the evening. The passengers who had escaped contagion were of course anxious to leave the vessel, but their demands could not be satisfied. Dr. Swinburne called on Mr. Curtiss, the President of the Quarantine Commission, shortly after he left the ship, and arrangements were made to meet the emergency. The doctor pronounced the disease cholera, and immediate efforts were made to check its progress. The hospital ship Florence Nightingale, with a large quantity of medical supplies, sailed at 7 o'clock yesterday morning from Red Hook Point, with Drs. Swinburne, H. Bissel and Harcome on board. The Illinois, which has been placed at the disposal of the Quarantine Commission by the Government, went down last evening. Such of the passengers as have not been attacked will be placed on board her; the other passengers are to be removed to the hospital-ship, and the Virginia will then be fumigated. The Empire City has also been sent down; and in consequence of the preparations which have been made, the disease will probably be confined to the Lower Quarantine and effectually checked.

REPORT OF DR. SWINBURNE.

Dr. Swinburne makes the following statement:

"The steamer Virginia arrived at the Lower Quarantine about 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening. She was at once boarded and examined by Dr. Burdett, who, after making the usual medical examination, found 28 of the passengers in the steerage lying sick of cholera. The doctor immediately made a communication of the fact to me, and I went on board, and found the sick suffering from Asiatic cholera. They had all the positive symptoms of the disease; the faces were all a dusky color; their eyes were sunken, and they had the purgings incident to the disease. Their hands and body were shrunk, and they had also all the other symptoms. The surgeon's assistant had been stricken with it, and his place had to be supplied. I immediately ordered Dr. Bissel to have the Virginia sent down to the Lower Bay, and not to permit the passengers to land under any circumstances. In addition to those who were lying sick, I found ten or twelve others who were laboring under the disease in its incipient form. The passengers who had escaped the disease were full of apprehension lest their continuance on board might be the means of their taking it, and they were anxious to leave the ship. I found that three persons had died while the vessel was coming to the Lower Bay. After making the requisite examination, I left the steamer, and made the necessary arrangements to have the sick attended, and the disease limited to the vessel on which it broke out."

STATEMENT OF MR. HURST.

Mr. Hurst, the Agent of the National Steamship Company states that the steamer left Liverpool on Wednesday, the 4th of April. Four days after the disease broke out on the Virginia. It was confined to the German passengers in the steerage. There were 100 cases of cholera during the voyage, in 41 of which the patients became convalescent. Thirty-eight deaths had occurred, and the bodies were buried at sea. When the vessel arrived at Quarantine 21 were found suffering from the cholera.

A large quantity of fresh provisions has been sent down to the ship, and every precaution taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

PRECAUTIONARY.

Dr. Swinburne, the Health Officer, requests all pilots bringing in ships with sickness on board to leave their vessels in the Lower Bay until they shall have been boarded by the Health Officer.

THE FUTURE.

Though the cholera is almost at our doors, knocking for admittance, it may not be yet too late to prevent the entrance of such an unwelcome visitor. Cleanliness, regular diet, a disuse of stimulants, and an avoidance of excess of all descriptions, and the use of plenty of the Croton fluid, will do much toward averting the disease. Though we have almost shaken hands, very unwillingly indeed, with the monster, we trust he will not make a call until at least a more cordial invitation is extended him.

THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH.

Special Meeting Yesterday Afternoon—The Cholera in Quarantine—The Case of the Virginia—Committee Appointed to Report Upon the Condition of the Passengers—The England on the Way to this Port from Halifax—The New Excise Board—The Bedford Brewery Case.

A special meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, President Jackson S. Schultz in the Chair, and all the members present, save Commissioners Manierre and Parker.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

THE CHOLERA IN QUARANTINE.

Mr. SCHULTZ stated that the meeting had been called to consider the facts concerning the Cholera, which had arrived here on Wednesday with the Virginia.

Dr. STONE stated that he seen Dr. Swinburne, who said there had been 37 deaths; that six persons were found dead on board the ship, and that there were many new cases.

These facts had also been telegraphed to the Board of Health by Dr. Swinburne, so that there was little doubt in regard to their correctness.

Mr. ACTON inquired whether some inquiry should not be made into the manner by which the Virginia passed the Lower Quarantine.

Mr. SWINBURNE here came in and after taking his seat said that he had ordered the Virginia to the Lower Quarantine on Wednesday night, and if she had not gone down it was the fault of the pilot.

Mr. SCHULTZ said he had received a letter from citizens of Staten Island complaining that she was lying at Upper Quarantine Landing at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

Mr. S. also stated that a telegram had been received from Halifax stating that the England was on the way to this city from that port.

Dr. SWINBURNE said that he boarded the Virginia at 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening, and found a number of cases of cholera, some of which were in the state of collapse. There have been no deaths since Wednesday that he was aware of, and he did not know that there had been any new cases. No cabin passengers had been attacked.

On motion of Commissioner BOSWORTH, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Sanitary Superintendent and Dr. Elisha Harris, in connection with the Health Officer of this port, be requested to make an immediate and thorough examination of the steamer Virginia, which has recently arrived at this port from Liverpool, and her condition, and the persons on board the said vessel who are sick, and report fully and particularly the facts to this Board, at its meeting to-morrow, and also to report what action shall be taken by this Board in the premises.

PRINTING FOR THE REGISTER OF RECORDS.

Dr. STONE presented copies of circulars addressed to clergymen and medical practitioners, together with the forms (recommended by Dr. Harris, Register of Records) of certificates of marriages, births and deaths. The circulars set forth the duties of physicians and clergymen under the new Health law, and request returns to the Register conforming with the kind of certificates adopted by the Board of Health.

The question of printing these circulars and certificates came before the Board, and after considerable discussion in regard to the manner in which it should be done, the following resolution was adopted, on motion of Dr. Stone:

Resolved, That the President and Mr. Bergen have the necessary number of blank forms needed by Dr. Harris printed, and also make inquiry whether any plan could be arranged by which forms used in the Board of Health and the Excise Department could be more economically printed.

THE NEW BOARD OF HEALTH.

Commissioner BOSWORTH suggested the propriety of meeting half an hour earlier this afternoon for the purpose of organizing the Board of Excise. The law, he said, was defective, from the fact that it did not state how many should form a quorum, and that it would therefore be necessary that all the members should be present. He criticised the law in some other particulars, and furthermore stated that no previous Excise law named what number of the Board should form a quorum.

Col. BLISS stated that he had been to the Excise Commissioners, who met him in the best spirit and gave him all the information they could, together with copies of all their blanks. They said they had not been able to enforce the old law, but that the new one was good, and they thought it could be enforced.

After some further informal conversation the Board adjourned to meet this afternoon.

THE RAGS IN GOVERNEUR SLIP.

The examination of witnesses in the case of 200 tuns of rags belonging to James A. & George W. Clark, occupying a portion of Governeur slip, took place yesterday afternoon. Nothing of importance, however, was said by the witnesses on either side. In general terms, they are exceedingly offensive, and one man who worked in the room above that in which they are stored has been made sick by the odor they emit. It is said that rags when baled while wet, ferment, and upon being opened, look as if they had been burnt to ashes. The fiber is entirely destroyed and they are rendered worthless. The sanitary inspectors say that a continual steam arises from the pile complained of, and that they are detrimental to the public health because of this fact. The matter, we presume, will be finally decided to-day.

THE BEDFORD BREWERY, BROOKLYN.

The case of the Bedford Brewery was examined before Seth C. Hawley, Chief Clerk of the Metropolitan Police force, yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, by order of the Board of Health. A number of witnesses were examined, but the following is the more important testimony:

Mr. J. G. Cooley—I have lived within a quarter of a mile of the Bedford brewery nearly three years; the waste-water runs through the gutter in front of my dwelling; it is very offensive, and in Summer we are compelled to keep our windows closed to exclude the stench from this exceedingly filthy stream; there has been no attempt to build a sewer in the street on which the brewery stands; last year the matter came before the Grand Jury, but when Mr. Malcolm agreed to dig a cess-pool and prevent the water from flowing into the street, the proceedings were discontinued; if this nuisance is to remain I shall be compelled to sell my property, and to escape it I shall sacrifice it at one third its value.

Mr. James Crombie—I own six or seven houses in the neighborhood of the brewery, and my tenants have threatened to leave them if the nuisance is not abated; many persons go far out of their way to escape the deadly effluvia from the foul water that is permitted to flow into the street from the brewery; Mr. Malcolm dug a cess-pool a year ago, but it filled up and overflowed into the street.

Mr. Theodore Grennais—In Winter the sediment fills the street from curb to curb a foot deep, while in Summer the odor from the brewery and the water that flows from it is exceeding nauseous and resembles the stench of a pig-sty; the cess-pool does not abate the nuisance; a sewer has been built, half-a-mile from the brewery, while that one contracted for does not come within four blocks of it.

Mr. Wm. Lynes said he would as soon have a pig-sty under his nostrils as the water that escapes from the brewery, notwithstanding the fact that he was examined for the defense.

Mr. Charles L. Franklin testified that the sediment from the brewery fills the sewer into which it flows, and prevents the free passage of water; a cess-pool was made last year, but the water from the first brewery after it was completed undermined its walls, and they fell, burying one man; the cess pool does not answer the purpose for which it was intended.

Mr. Malcolm, owner of the brewery, said he was aware of the offensiveness of the water that flows from the brewery—a number of persons having complained to him of it; the brewery cost him $75,000 a year ago, and to close his business now would ruin him pecuniarily; they had promised to have the sewer completed by the 15th of June, and had begun it at his instigation; he is now digging a cess-pool 20 feet deep by 12 feet in diameter; the water was taken up by the soil from the cess-pool he built last Summer. In reply to some questions by Col. Bliss, Attorney for the Board of Health, he said: "I spent about $12,000 last year trying to make my place inoffensive; I continued my business throughout last Summer; proceedings were instituted against me in the courts, and a fine of $100 was imposed; but the proceedings were discontinued upon my promise to make a cess-pool. I shall have the new one completed by the 1st of May, and I would be satisfied with an order from the Board of Health, after that time, which would allow me to continue my business, only on the condition that I permit no water to run into the street."

The testimony here closed; but Mr. Malcolm's attorney will perhaps address the Board this afternoon, in behalf of his client. The case has been before the Board of Health for some weeks, but is now in a fair way to be finally decided.

THE CAR-DRIVERS' STRIKE.

Travel Regularly Resumed on Nearly All the Roads—The Trouble Entirely at an End—Meeting of the Second-Avenue Drivers—Accidents on the Fourth-Avenue—The Conclusion.

We think it entirely safe to announce to our readers this morning that the car-drivers' strike is at an end. Some new circumstances, however, may arise before noon that will give the affair an entirely new face, and the calm of yesterday may only be the precursor of the storm of to-day. Nevertheless, the signs were so favorable last evening at the depots of all the lines, and the indications generally so good, that we feel justified in making the announcement. The nine-days inconvenience the public has been compelled to endure has culminated, and it is generally believed that travel on all the roads will hereafter be uninterrupted.

THE SECOND-AVENUE.

A few of the facts upon which this statement is based may be worthy of attention. The most important is perhaps the following preamble and resolution, which were unanimously adopted at a meeting of the drivers on the Second-ave. Railroad, held yesterday:

Whereas, The drivers on the Second-ave. Railroad did not join in the strike on the other roads, but remained true to their duty until driven from the cars on Friday last by the mob and

Whereas, We regret the trouble and inconvenience which has been caused to the Company by our being compelled to leave our posts; therefore be it

Resolved, That we proceed to the officers of the Company and ask permission to resume our places at the old rates of pay, pledging ourselves to do all in our power to promote the interests of the road.

John Reardon,	Thomas Hays,
James Mahoney,	Thomas Duffy,
John A. Brown,	E. Walsh,
John Sneddy,	Garret Roach,
Timothy Norton,	Wm. Noonan.
Denis Marvin,	Charles Heary,
Dennis G. Campbell,	James Smith,
Richard Beddous,	John Jennings,
Cornelius Malone,	John Hogan.
Bernard Finnigan,	John McCabe,
Peter Arnold,	Michael McGowan,
Patrick Reilly,	Wm. Tracy,
Francis Keating,	Bernard Regan,
Thomas Birmingham,	James Broderick,
Daniel Haley,	A. Northrop,
John Murphy,	Stephen Pugsley,
Dennis Daly,	Christopher Farrell,
Calin Woods,	James Woods,
John R. Nelson,	James Smith,
Anthony Rupple,	James Holton,
J. Newman,	Charles Smith,

and 37 others.

JOHN NEWMAN, Sec'y. JOHN MURPHY, Chairman.

THE INDICATIONS ON THE OTHER LINES.

That there are many who would not join in the regret expressed above, and very few who will admit that they have been engaged in acts of violence, we have no doubt; but the mass of those who struck are now willing to go to work at the old rates and a large number have been reemployed. Thus, on the Third-ave., 140 cars were running yesterday with about 30 of the old drivers filling the places they abandoned nearly ten days ago. On the Bleecker-st. and Fulton Ferry line the full complement of 33 cars was running yesterday, and this morning, we learn, the old drivers will take the reins at the old rates. The Seventh-ave. and University-place lines make a similar report, and the Directors of these railroads regard the trouble as entirely over. On the Eighth-ave., 50 cars were running yesterday to Vesey-st. and 16 to Canal-st., with a number of the old drivers again at work. The situation on the Sixth-ave. line is the same. On these two lines all who wish to return may do so at the rates formerly paid. From these statements it will be seen that fully one-third of the discontented drivers have returned to the places they vacated, and a general disposition is manifested by those unemployed to resume their former situations.

THE FOURTH-AVENUE.

The trouble on this line still continues. We understand that Mr. Vanderbilt, President of the road, utterly refuses to employ any one engaged in the strike. An entirely new set of men have been hired, and as they are generally unused to the business, a variety of accidents have resulted through their lack of skill. It is reported that a child was killed yesterday on this road, and a horse also suffered the same fate. Because of these accidents, which occurred during the day, the cars ceased running at nightfall. Whether the President will adhere to his determination, now that the old drivers seem willing again to return to their duties, remains to be seen; but if so, we earnestly wish him better success in his new selections. The regularity upon the other roads, and the fact that the strikers have abandoned almost entirely the position they at first assumed, will doubtless have the effect, so that we may expect, without fear of disappointment, that travel will be resumed regularly during the day on this route.

CONCLUSION.

It will be remembered that on some of the routes the drivers retained their positions until driven from them by the direct action of the strikers. On these lines the old drivers, we presume, will be retained without any exception. The Forty-second-st. and Grand-st. line, however, occupies a position similar to that of the Fourth-ave. Company. They have perhaps some cause to feel aggrieved, but we venture to suggest that they will not regret following the example of those companies which retain as many of their former drivers as possible. Where pledges of constant employment have been made to new drivers, of course they cannot be broken; and the few who are thrown out of employment because of this fact, will doubtless soon find new and perhaps more agreeable situations. We sincerely hope there may be no further trouble, and that the amicable relations that heretofore existed may again arise to remain forever undisturbed by any memory of the past or foreboding of the future.

FROM