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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, AUG. 13, 1866.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

Chas. E. Fortier sells splendid household furniture, such as bedsteads, armoire, chairs, tables, sideboards, etc., at No. 844 Carondelet street, between Port and St. Ferdinand streets.

We reproduce from our Sunday edition an abstract of the testimony given before the Grand Jury in relation to the Convention. Considering that several of the witnesses who testify explicitly to the commencement of the riot by the armed crowd collected in its behalf were attachés or appointees of Gov. Wells, the evidence can leave no doubt that not only was the Convention movement the primary cause of the sanguinary collision, but that the men engaged in it are responsible for the immediate acts which brought it on.

PETROLEUM STOVES.—We call the attention of families to the testimonials advertised by the Petroleum Stove Company 106 Camp street.

MILITARY.—By command of General Baird, Brevet Colonel M. A. Reno, is relieved from duty as headquarters of the Freedmen's Bureau, Louisiana, and ordered to Washington, with a view to rejoining his regiment; and Brevet Major A. G. Studer having been mustered out of service, is succeeded as General Superintendent of Education of the Bureau by Lieut. Frank H. Chase.

MORE NEW COTTON.—The steamer Nina Simmes, Capt. Greathouse, which arrived last evening from Bayou Sara, brought down one bale of cotton of the new crop from the plantation of Aburger & Ferguson, back of Port Hudson, consigned to S. Whited & Co., of this city. Also, eight sacks new cotton in seed, from P. Laret's plantation, Iberville parish, consigned to C. R. Worthington

CHOLERA.

That section of the Medical Faculty which asserts the infallibility of quarantine as a preventive agency is likely to be somewhat discomfited by the appearance of cholera without any certainly known mode of introduction. Are we to suppose that it passed the quarantine lines when the sentinels were asleep? Or is it to be regarded as not among those evils which come from without, such as "foreign levy," but rather as among those which are engendered and nurtured within, such as "malice domestic, treason?" Certainly we heard no dinning of guns or other alarm from the outposts and picket stations of quarantine, to warn us that the pestilential enemy was about to attack in force, or that he had actually carried the intrenchments and established an entrance and occupation. However it be, we can not escape the alternative of inferring either that quarantine affords no reliable protection against nomadic pestilences such as cholera is commonly reputed to be, or that this disease is susceptible of spontaneous local generation and reproduction against the conditions of which defenses which are purely exterior can be of no avail. Which ever conclusion may be adopted, it will bear forcible testimony to the policy of giving strict, timely, vigilant and persevering attention to what are commonly called predisposing causes of epidemic diseases. It would be safe, it would be a wholesome rule of abundant prudence, to assume that there is no practical distinction between predisposing causes and inducing causes. Practically, the whole question of preventing or extinguishing epidemics turns upon the prevention or extinction of local conditions essential to their development and continuance. If these conditions prove insuperable then we may as well fall back on the philosophy of fatalism, and leave the prevalent disease, whether cholera or yellow fever, to run its course with whatever mitigations we may be able to apply. And that such conditions are not yet wholly under human control, is the opinion of a medical writer of ability and experience, Dr. A. P. Merrill, of New York, formerly of Natchez, Miss., who says in an article in the current number of the *American Journal of Medical Sciences*:

There may benefit in liming, fumigating, ventilating, scrubbing, whitewashing, painting, and a general cleaning and renovating of the premises, but in a large majority of cases it is evident that these measures fail to afford protection to those exposed to the epidemic ravages, and the disease runs its usual course, as if nothing had been done to arrest its progress. Whatever may have been their efficacy as preventives, of which we can well judge, it has never been known that an epidemic was arrested in its course by any such preventive measures. When a fatal epidemic once invades a domicile, there can be no hope of removing it by any means yet discovered, and the same is true, also of cities and larger districts of country. While the disease does not appear, there may be hope of escaping it; but when it invades a community, large or small, it will certainly continue to prevail for the usual period of its visitations, in spite of all efforts to subdue it. Not only so, but the particular domicile, city, or larger area of its prevalence will thereafter be subject to return of these while it continues afflict mankind. Hence the occurrence of epidemic cases in all such localities, and hence, too, the common fact of the first appearance of subsequent visitations of the same epidemic disease just where it originally occurred, showing either that predisposing causes are more rife there than elsewhere, or that the exciting cause has never been wholly removed.

We are not unaware that the presence of cholera is attributed to the arrival from New York harbor of soldiers who are supposed to have borne the infection about them. If this explanation is accepted as conclusive, it must also be taken as one more sad proof, added to a long train of similar evidence, that the difficulty of maintaining an adequate quarantine is such that it can never be prudent to confide fully in that means of defense against pestilence.

While taking a practical view of epidemic causes, conditions, and preventives, we think it would serve a good purpose to rid the public imagination of the idea that cholera is essentially Asiatic; that it sets out, a vast, invisible, insatiable monster, on periodical journeys, and that once having entered a city or province his icy, sepulchral, deadly breath envelops and penetrates all. The cholera is at this moment quite as American as it is Asiatic. There would seem to be about as much reason for calling the sun and moon Asiatic, as for giving this geographical name to cholera. The disease is somewhere in its origin and its progress. But who shall say whether it comes to us or we go to it, or whether its seeds are wafted to us from inscrutable sources or may not always be present among us to germinate whenever the needed soil and season are given? It would doubtless be a wholesome plan to dismiss all theories that are calculated to perplex the faculties, to excite the imagination and disturb the nerves, and to treat cholera as only a malignant type of a species of disorder to which the human body is always liable and to which it is more liable in certain cases than in others, and against which the best defense is to preserve an equable mind, free alike from tumults of fear or of desperate rashness, and to avoid all habits tending to enfeeble and vitiate the physical organs and functions. And here we may appropriately quote the words of the medical writer mentioned above. He says:

The physiologists tell us that vegetable and animal food, in due proportions, is best suited to the nourishment of the body and to the preservation of health. Common experience confirms this, and teaches, also, that the proper beverages are those only which nature has provided without the assistance of art, namely, water and milk. Whatever is used more than these is unnecessary, productive of more or less evil, and may be classed among the vicious habits of life. The habitual use of opium, tobacco, and other narcotics, including all alcoholic beverages, has an undoubted tendency to cause derangement of nervous function, operating as a predisposing cause of all epidemic diseases. Long indulgence in such vicious habits prepares the system, like certain hereditary taints, for the operation of morbific causes, and of certain remedial agents, the precise character and extent of which can only be ascertained by observation and experiment, creating, in fact, an artificial idiosyncrasy, which, while such habits are continued, can neither be controlled nor cured.

DAILY TEMPERATURE REPORT.—The indications of the mercury in the thermometer yesterday were as follows:

At 6 o'clock A.M.,	84	degrees,	Fahrenheit.
" 12 " M.,	91	"	"
" 3 " P.M.,	93	"	"
" 6 " P.M.,	88	"	"

THE DEATH OF AN ITALIAN PATRIOT.—The brief announcement by the cable of the death of the Italian patriot Farini, has by some been interpreted to mean Mazzini. There is, however, an Italian patriotic writer named Carlo Luigi Farini, who was born at Rusel, in the Papal States, on 22d October, 1822, and studied medicine at Bologna. He was at an early age an ardent liberal politician, and was several times banished from the Papal States, while at other times he held office under the Papal Government. He appears to have belonged to the faction which opposed Mazzini, and upon the advent of the latter to power, removed to Tuscany, and afterwards to Sardinia. Here he published a newspaper, and soon became a Cabinet officer and member of Parliament, and was conspicuous for his advocacy of liberal constitutional principles. His chief literary work was a history of the Roman States from 1815 to 1850, which was translated into the English language and published in London in 1852, under the auspices of Mr. Gladstone. He has also written a continuation of Botta's History of Italy, and many valuable political and medical works. The circumstances of his death, if he is really the person whose death is announced by the cable, have not yet transpired.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 13, 1866. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,882.

Testimony Taken Before the Grand Jury in Relation to the Late Riot.

We lay before our readers this morning the material portion of the testimony adduced by the Grand Jury. Owing to its extreme length we were compelled to omit a considerable portion of it:

N. C. Seethen sworn—Am private Secretary to Gov. J. M. Wells—was in the Governor's office, (lower floor side next Canal street) at Mechanics' Institute on the morning of July 30, 1866, noticed crowds of colored persons collecting in front of the Institute. About 11 o'clock Judge R. K. Howell came into the office accepted by me. I called his attention to the crowd of colored persons collected outside; told him I thought it was disgraceful and deceptable to his own Convention to have such a crowd; I did not see how it was possible for him to deliberate, overrun as they were by such a crowd of people occupying the room; he replied, "what were they doing there, or what brought them there," or words to that effect; I answered that I supposed they had assembled there in pursuance to the advice given by the speakers, on Friday night, at the mass meeting; he said they were not there with his approbation; that he had not been present at that meeting, and did not approve of it; I furthermore stated that it was due to him and other respectable members of the Convention to make some effort to induce the crowd to disperse; he said he would go out and endeavor to do so; he then left the room, and I saw nothing more of him until he returned to the office, about 11½, or before 12 o'clock. I heard a commotion in the crowd without; on going to the window, I observed the crowd running towards Canal street—looking that direction, saw a melée or fight at the intersection of Canal and Dryades, about the middle of the street. I observed a parcel of blacks with a United States flag and two drums. They came in front of the Institute, the crowd of colored persons that had gone from the front of the Institute returning with them, they halted in front of the building and were hailed with loud cheers by their comrades who occupied the street in front of the Institute. Apparent quiet then ensued for a quarter or half hour, some person looking out of the window of my office, said "some person is making a speech." I joined those at the window and saw a negro standing on a curbstone on side of the banquette next to the building with his face to the crowd in the street, addressing them. I could not hear what he said. Some one in my office nearer the window than myself, remarked, this is a "seditious one," he is giving the good advice; he tells them to go home. I went to my desk and was shortly aroused by hearing a commotion outside; went again to the window, saw a man, reported to be a policeman, have hold of a person by the coat collar, who looked to me to be a white man. Shortly after I heard a pistol shot, and saw the crowd run in all directions; I closed the window and left the room; I did not see the person shot; I did not see the pistol; I did not see the person who had hold of the person who fired the pistol; I did not see the person who had fired the pistol; I did not see the person who had hold of the person who had