The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 22, 1866.

THE NEW SITUATION IN EUROPE.

In spite of the statement that the French Government has retracted its demand upon Prussia for territorial compensation, and that the Emperor Louis Napoleon has distinctly disavowed the idea of annexing the territory of Belgium, we are still compelled to regard the aspect of affairs on the Continent of Europe as unassuring, dark, and portentous.

The old arrangement of 1815 which followed the downfall of Napoleon the first, to whatever objections it may have been otherwise amenable, had at least this virtue, that it adjourned indefinitely the struggle of various powers and nationalities for the controlling position in Europe. Its system of equilibrium was somewhat procrustean; but if it cramped national aspirations or imposed uncongenial associations, it gave to Europe, nevertheless, a half-century of immunity from a general war, a half-century of peace never long interrupted even in a circumscribed area of hostilities.

But gradually the adjustment established by the Vienna treaties has been shattered by a succession of brief but violent shocks, or worn away by the slower attrition of events, until nothing of it remains which any Power affected by it feels obliged to respect a moment longer than convenience may dictate. It was natural that France should play a leading part in every form of opposition to those treaties, in diplomacy, in public discussion, in war, for they grew out of her disaster and existed as monuments of her humiliation. It was natural that the Emperor Louis Napoleon should manifest, in word and act, a deep abhorrence for those treaties, as he has done, for they proscribed his name and his dynasty, and the policy and aspirations with which they were associated. Accordingly, France let no opportunity pass for making a breach in the Vienna arrangement, and the Emperor Louis Napoleon became the recognized genius of organized opposition to it.

Thus far, however, France, though so leading and powerful in disrupting that arrangement, has benefitted less than any other Power interested by the disruption. And, indeed, some of her statesmen, M. Thiers, for example, profess to see in actual results or probable contingencies of such disruption greater evils and greater dangers than would have attended the maintenance of the old situation. In that situation Italy was distributed among a number of sovereigns; Germany was elaborately disunited; and, while affairs continued thus, it is argued, France had nothing to apprehend on either hand. But with Italy unified and Germany in process of unification, it is added, France is threatened with more formidable neighbors than she ever had on both her north-ern and southern flanks. And it is to the Emperor Louis Napoleon that those who take this reason point as the chief agent in originating or instigating the movements and events which have terminated in the existing situation.

By the war of 1859, they say, he crippled Austria and paved the way, first to the national consolidation of Italy, and, second, to the combination of Italy and Prussia against Austria as a common enemy. It is thus that they would make him responsible before the French people for the opportunity of Prussia so audaciously seized and so expertly and triumphantly employed by Count Bismark. It is he, they affirm, who had armed that bold and wily Minister with the theory which he is now applying to consolidate Northern Germany into a Prussian Empire, and on which he is preparing to bring the States of Southern Germany, Bavaria, Wirtemberg and Baden, under the same sway. They ask where is the compensation in French behalf for all this. They ask of what worth to France was his startling speech at Auxerre declaring defeat-ion of the treaties of 1815, if France is to be a loser, not a gainer, by the abrogation of those treaties, brought about through his agency or inspiration. They ask of what significance was the declaration in his letter to the Minister of State that France must be indemnified for any change of relative territorial status resulting from the war, if when Prussia is in the act of establishing such a change he looks on, not withstanding all that was said about "attentive neutrality" along with "perfect liberty of action," and virtually announces that there is no help for it.

There is enough in this criticism on the part of the French opposition to the Imperial foreign policy, to indicate that the Emperor's position is one which either bodes ill for peace or for himself. Unless the character of the French people is profoundly changed, they will not accept continued peace at his hands, however they may love it, if associated with the idea of diminished power and prestige, either in a relative or absolute sense, or one which effects the commission of grave blunders by their ruler. The Emperor, doubtless, divines that visible and indisputable proofs of success are the main foundation of a new Empire like his own. He knows equally well, it is to be supposed, that the French bear anything in sovereignty sooner than weakness, timidity, dullness and want of tact. They have shown themselves to be like a spirited horse which goes well, obeys with a powerful, resolute and skillful rider, to which will throw off and trample to death one who has had the ambition to mount, but not the resolution and the skill to ride fast and guide safely. To rulers whose course has obscured the national glory or wounded the national pride, their crown has been pitiless and withering. It is not conceivable that Napoleon would rest satisfied with antagonism which, from whatever reason, should threaten to draw upon him the distrust and displeasure of the body of the French people. Hence, if the existing situation contains such a menace, it can not be doubted that the Emperor, should he despair of changing it to the advantage of France and himself by any other mode, would draw the sword and throw it in the scale whose equilibrium has been disturbed by the victorious majority of Prussia.

Proclamation of the President Relative to the Mexican Blockade.

WASHINGTON, August 17.—The following has been issued by the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, A war is existing in the Republic of Mexico, aggravated by foreign military intervention, and whereas the United States, in accordance with their settled habits and policy, are a neutral power in regard to the war which thus afflicts the Republic of Mexico, and whereas it has become known that one of the belligerents in the said war, namely the Prince Maximilian, who asserts himself to be Emperor in Mexico, has issued a decree in regard to the port of Matamoros and other Mexican ports which are in the occupation and possession of another of the said belligerents, namely, the United States of Mexico, which decree is in the following words:

The port of Matamoros and all those of the north-ern frontier which have been withdrawn from the obedience of the Government, are closed to free and exempt trading during such time as the laws of the Empire shall not therein be reinstated.

Art. 2. Merchandise proceeding from said ports, on arriving at any other where the excise of the Empire is collected, shall pay the duties on importation, introduction and consumption, and on satisfactory proof of contravention shall be irremissibly confiscated. Our Minister of Treasury is charged with the literal execution of this decree. Given at Mexico, this 9th day of July, 1866.

And whereas, The decree thus recited be declaring a belligerent blockade unsupported by competent military or naval force, is in violation of the neutral rights of the United States, as defined by the laws of nations, as well as of the treaties existing between the United States of America and the aforesaid United States of Mexico.

Now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare, that the aforesaid decree is held and will be held by the United States to be altogether null and void as against the Government and citizens of the United States, and that any attempt which shall be made to enforce the same against the government or citizens of the United States will be disallowed.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington the 17th day of August, in the year of our Lord, 1866, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-first.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

WEATHER, HEALTH AND CROPS IN INDIANOLA.—The weather for the past four weeks has been the worst we have ever experienced, scarcely a day has passed but the mercury at mid-day has reached ninety-two to ninety-five degrees, Farenheit.

Cholera has made its appearance in the vicinity of St. Gabriel's and Pecan Pleasant. There have been twelve or fifteen cases of this disease during the past week, of which a large proportion have proven fatal.

What little crops we have in this Parish looks tolerably well, though the cane is sadly in need of rain. Cotton picking has commenced with fair prospects of yield, were it not for the caterpillars, which we are assured by planting friends have made their appearance in many of the cotton fields in all portions of our Parish.

We are fearful that the late cotton will be caught; two or three weeks will determine the fate of our Cotton Planters.—*Iberville South*, 18th

If the saying is a vessel went young chickens, let them pa[illegible] eggs in the hatch-way.

[Associated Press Dispatches—Last Evening.]

Cholera in Cincinnati—Secretary Stanton—Military Preparations in Canada—From Southwest Pass—Gold and Cotton in New York.

Vicksburg, August 20.—Passed up: M. S. Mepham at 3 A. M., and Lady Gay at 11 A. M. Passed down: Henry Ames at 7 P. M.

Southwest Pass, August 21.—Bark Brunswick, Sylvester, master, from Havana, with 2547 boxes of sugar, consigned to J. B. Murison & Co., and schooner Mischief, went up in tow at 6 A. M.

The ship South America and bark America are still inside. There was a high tide at 5 o'clock this A. M.

Weather clear and warm. Wind west, light.

Quarantine, August 21.—Remaining in quarantine, steamer Mexico, schooner Morris, and brig Sir Robert Peel. Schooner Village Gem left at midnight in tow.

Cincinnati, August 21.—There were sixty-one deaths from cholera yesterday.

Washington, August 21.—The rumors are revived of Secretary Stanton' removal. There is probably a strong pressure against him.

The Missouri Convention delegates urge the appointment of Gen. Frank Blair, but probably the successor will be Gen. Schofield.

Ottawa, C. W., August 21.—Military preparations are making. Some apprehension is felt. Eleven hundred men are now on the Welland canal at Thorold, two battalions being volunteers, and half a battalion and half a battery of regulars; also troops of the volunteer cavalry.

Fire arms and munitions of war are to come, admitted into Canada free of duty until the 15th of next month, in accordance with an order in the council of the 16th inst., to enable private parties to get breech-loading arms.

New York, August 21—P. M.—Gold 147⅞. Sterling Exchange 108¾. Cotton ruling quiet at 31 to 36c.

Arrived, steamer Grenada, from Charleston.

Stolen Property Found at Church.

We find the following extract of a letter from New York in the *Episcopal Methodist*:

Most of the fashionable churches in this city are being closed during the warm weather. While the preacher and flock are shaken the city dust from their feet and gone "rustical ing," seeking refreshment in a short vacation. Speaking of fashionable churches reminds me of an incident that occurred lately in one of the fashionable Episcopal churches here.

A Southern lady, on a visit to this city, went to worship in one of the up town churches. Soon after, an elegantly dressed New York lady, of high social standing, entered the same pew and remained during the service; after which the Southern lady called her aside into the vestry room, and in the presence of the rector, with whom she was well acquainted, thus addressed her: "Madam, I do not wish to offend you, but that shawl you are wearing belongs to me. (The shawl was a superb one.) The New Yorker protested, and declared that there must be some mistake. "It," says the Southern lady, "you will examine a certain corner, you will see my initials worked in it, and the rector knows my name well." The corner was found as well as the initials. The Southern lady then remarked, "That ring you have upon your finger is also mine and if you will take the trouble to examine, you will find on it the same initials engraved in the ring. Similar movements as above described took place, and with similar results.

Turning to her again, the Southern lady said "Madam, that bracelet you have on is mine also, and by pressing a spring on the inside it will unclasp and show my name." The New York lady did so requested, and there was the lady's portrait. She promptly returned the ring and bracelet, as she was convinced, beyond the power to controvert to that they were the property of this Southern lady, and remarked as she did, "They are yours, and you are welcome to it, but as I wore the shawl to church, I must keep the privilege of wearing it home again." The Southern lady acceded, and they exchanged cards. The shawl came back in due time, but the New York lady had probably obtained the articles in such a manner as to render it too unpleasant to challenge. Now, as a matter of fact, and if Southern ladies want to know where their articles of missing jewelry and wardrobe for future are let them attend some fashionable up-town New York church, and if the men want to know what has become of all their fine horses, let them spend an evening in Central Park.

New York and the Atlantic Cable.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says, on the 17th:

The business community realized, for the first time, to day, the great fact that we are in an entirely new commercial connection with Europe. The morning papers had telegrams announcing the fact, it is true, but it was needed the despatches dated in London, at noon, to-day, to bring it home to the people on Change with an impression that the cable news of yesterday per Hibernia did not inspire. It is established beyond now, that the cable is a great institution, and that the Associated Press is a guinea a word article profit.

And just here, I may as well state that the talk in newspaper circles is, that one of the very first measures of this institution, as soon as it is done and established, to be a permanent thing, must be an advance in the price, not only of newspapers, but of newspaper advertising. As the cable despatches will be nothing to newspaper circulation, the public in the country will be educated, and the public, therefore, must expect to pay the bill, otherwise one half of the news papers how no existence may as well give up the ghost.

Mind, I don't say that this is what is going to be done—not certainly. I only say that it is the talk in newspaper circles, and that the talk, in all prob ability, will, in the course of a few days, crystalize in the shape of a general convention of the leading newspaper proprietors in all this part of the country, to discuss the situation and to see what is to be done.

The French Demand and the Prussian Reply.

Paris, August 21, P. M.—The Emperor Napoleon received the Prussian Ambassador to-day at an audience at the Tuileries. The Minister delivered to his Majesty the reply of the King of Prussia to the French demands, enumerating an extension of the frontier of the Empire to the Rhine. The paper declares that the demand is inadmissible, and that Prussia will not accede to it.

Napoleon replied that he had made the demand in order to satisfy public opinion in France on the subject of the Rhine frontier, but further. He deemed it a just demand, but at the same time acknowledged the fairness of the argument used by the German Cabinet. In the event of refusal he said he would not consider special present between France and Prussia should not be disturbed in any case, and hoped Prussia would not oversteps the bound.

Will Peace Endure Long?

A London letter of the 31st ult. says:

But it is not so certain that the peace will be of long duration. Austria has been humbled, but she has an extensive population and an army which is now said to be rapidly regaining its confidence and spirit. Prussia is considered safe against all the assaults of Prussia. The idea of peace, it is said, is unpopular in the army. The Commander-in-Chief, the Archduke Albrecht, especially, having been victorious over the Italians in the North, very naturally thinks that with the superiority of numbers, which it is believed he has, he can be victorious over the Prussians in the North. But peace is a present necessity for the Emperor. He may desire to take a breathing spell; and it is not at all improbable that a spark of Radicalism before the first favorable opportunity that might be afforded him to try his strength in the field once more against his formidable rival, and thus endeavor to re-establish the fallen fortunes of the House of Hapsburg. But it he does not consider himself able to compete with Prussia now, a more favorable opportunity may present itself. From being the leader of the affairs of Germany, Austria is excluded from further participation in those affairs whatever. It would seem that "the age of the effete Germany is past, and that a new age is come under the victorious leadership of Prussia. It would seem, indeed, Austria's influence in Germany is lost for ever. Without the active interference of the neutral Powers, she can scarcely hope to secure at any future time the friendship of Prussia; and neither England, France nor Russia has any disposition to meddle in continental quarrels so long as their rights and interests are not encroached upon. These words of foreboding and wise which Francis Joseph published to "his peoples, in announcing his appeal to the Emperor Napoleon, may prove to be an imperial declaration of the dissolving influence of the House of Hapsburg, which for six centuries has reigned so proudly in the heart of Central Europe.

THE ARMY WORM IN ALABAMA.—We regret to learn that the army worm is creating great destruction among the cotton fields in this county. Planters inform us that the crop will be materially shortened by the worms. A gentleman from the country stated to us yesterday that he fully expected to make three hundred bales, but, since the appearance of the army worm on his plantation, he would be satisfied with one hundred. He also stated that not only in the planter, but to the entire country.—*Montgomery Mail*, 17th.

MEAD AS SILK COTTON.—Mr E. B. Olivier has sent us a specimen of his Monterey silk cotton raised this season. The staple is long and silky, much finer than ordinary cotton, and equal to much of the sea island cotton that is raised in this country. If it is as prolific as common cotton it ought to be very profitable to the cultivator, for the staple is certainly much more valuable than any other except sea island. Specimens may be seen at P. Pecot's.—*Semmes, Jr's Pharmic Banner*, 18th.

LIFE OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.—Messrs. Appleton, of New York, has just issued a work in one volume, 12mo., entitled "Life and Times of Andrew Johnson, written from a National stand point by a National man." The author says in his preface that "his object is to inform the public in regard to the character, morally, intellectually, and politically, of the man who now holds the highest executive position in the Government. His purpose is to calm and compose any anxiety or apprehension, in either section, as to the difficulties which beset the future, by affording an assurance that in Mr. Johnson we have a man for President whose whole public life has been uniformly and consistent in sustaining and upholding the great principles of Constitutional liberty, based, as they are, on the rights of the people."

Steamship Marmion.

The steamship Marmion, from New York, is in sight to the eastward.

Weather fine. Wind southwest—light.

Quarantine, August 21.—Went up in tow at 4 this P. M., bark Brunswick, brig Sir Robert Peel, and schooners Morris and Paquete de Tampico.

The steamship Mexico will leave to-morrow for the city. The steamer Northern Light from Aspinwall, brings $3,160,000 in gold.

The steamship Bremen, from Southampton, has arrived.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Board of Health.—The regular weekly meeting was held last evening, Dr. Smith in the Chair, and four members present.

The Secretary stated that the maximum cases of cholera were 44, and within the last few days it had fluctuated as low as 14. The Committee on Health reported that they had carefully examined the reports of the four health officers. They reported a decided improvement in the health of the city, and stated the force allowed the Street Commissioner was inadequate to the discharge of the multitudinous duties devolving on them. The report was accepted.

A communication from Dr. Puissant, of Algiers, relative to obtaining a position under the Board of Health in that locality, was read and referred to the Police Jury of Algiers, recommending Dr. Puissant to their favorable consideration.

A communication from Dr A. J. Semmes, reporting a case of cholera coming under his observation was referred to the Health office of the First District.

The report of the Health officer of Second District was read, he reports a marked improvement in the hygiene of that district. The distilleries referred to in last report have been successfully abused—have requested the cooperation of the Lieutenant of Police of this district in executing my duties. A number of cases of cholera occurring under his observation were referred to.

The report of the Health officer of the Third District was received, reporting a number of cases of cholera on Eighteen street. The filth of that street was freely commented on in the report.

The report of the Health officer of the Fourth District was read. The improper drainage and the accumulation of filth in the streets and gutters was referred to; also the unhealthy condition of the privies.

After a few pertinent remarks by Dr Austin, the Board adjourned.

Mortality Report—For the 24 hours ending yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, there were 38 interments reported to the Board of Health. Included in this number we find 28 under the head of cholera, being an increase of 11 over the previous day's report. Of the cholera cases, there were 13 whites and 15 blacks.

The Board of Health are not furnished, and never have been with the number of deaths or interments occurring at the Marine Hospital or Freedmen's Bureau. When these reports are furnished with those already furnished, we believe that the mortality will be greatly in favor of the blacks.

Burglary Frustrated.—The store of Gen. J. M. Lovell, on Bienville street, was entered by burglars early yesterday morning, but the burglars only succeeded in stealing a large amount of money, was found in the premises, and the capture was made by the property and the arrest of the accomplice. Gen Scott, upon his arrival at the store, was informed of the attempted robbery, and called attention given to his property that he had just penned a note to the Chief of Police thanking Sergt. McManus for his prompt and efficient service which saved him from a loss of a thousand dollars. This is not the first time that Sergt McManus has given proof of his worth and efficiency as an officer.

The Assault on Tom Beasley, Colored.—It will be remembered that some time last April a man named Christie Seekerma entered the Second District Recorder's Court and, without apparent provocation, stabbed Recorder Guesnard severely in the abdomen.

Seekerma has been in custody ever since, awaiting trial upon an indictment found against him by the Grand Jury. The case was called for trial in the criminal court, in June last, but the District Attorney having been informed that the accused was insane, a medical commission was appointed to examine into the faculties of the accused and report the result of their examination to the Court. The commission, after examination, reported that the accused is a German by birth, aged 36 years, and has been living in America for the last ten years; that he has been a drunkard by occasion, but is not habitually addicted to drunkenness; that he has been engaged in many avocations, and has been employed in the capacity in this city and in the South; that he is and latterly was employed in the medical department of the Confederate army; that he was Magruder as a quartermaster's clerk; that he claims to be an inventor of an important improvement in fire arms and that he was robbed of his invention and papers in the South by some parties, among whom were Jeff Davis and Arthur Gastinel, that the accused when ever interrogated has persisted in making this statement; that the commission is of the opinion that when arrested committed this act he was, and is still, labouring under mental aberration. How he will be disposed of by Dr. Hayon, was encurred in by Drs Chopin and Delcryq.

On motion of the District Attorney Seekerma was ordered to Dr. Jacob Roth to be transferred to the Lunatic Asylum.

Daring Robbery.—Early yesterday morning a young man of respectable exterior entered the exchange office of M. A. Michael on Common, and handing the latter a dollar in Confederate notes, and requested a watch he had left there a few days before be returned him; while the attention of the clerk was directed to the wants of the individual in question, another party, an accomplice, entered and after securing a considerable amount of valuable jewelry, made off in company with the first. Both left by the outside. The rascals were followed down Common to Claiborne street, when they were lost to view.

Inquest.—Ross Adams, 34 years old, died at No. 40 Bienville street of chronic diarrhœa.

Adelaide Devies, 26 years old, died at No. 112 Love street of cholera.

A colored infant found dead at Mitchaling Vendor's grocery.

Riot in Gravier Street.—Some 12 colored men were arraigned, charged with being vagrants and sent for ninety days to the Work house.

Wm Taylor and Eliza Williams, both colored, charged with being drunk and disturbing the peace, were fined $10 or twenty days in the Parish Prison.

Affray.—Thomas Cox and David Lewis, colored, charged with shooting and wounding Frank Hoskins, colored, was held in $400 bail for his appearance before the First District Court.

Lewis Jones, colored, charged with shooting and disturbing a colored man at Pass Manchac—case continued.

Pat Brannan, charged by John Hooley with shooting his brother—case continued.

J. M. Butler, charged with shooting and disturbing the peace of Wm. Peter Collen on Robin street—case continued.

Wm Lewis, charged by M. Summers with assault and battery, was fined $20, which he paid, and was released.

Recorder Youngblood's Court—Justice Mc Allister and Martin Gallagher, charged with having in their possession two stolen horses, the property of Mr. Lonsdale, were sent before the First District Court on bonds of $400 each.

Speech of Gov. Perry, of South Carolina, in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, August 21.—This evening another meeting took place at the National Guards Hall, the second at which addresses were delivered. The principal speaker was Governor Perry, late provisional Governor of South Carolina, and a member of the session of the National Convention, and to be addressed by the leading delegates in attendance.

Gov. Perry, of South Carolina, was introduced, and said he had come from South Carolina in the spirit of General Grant, who had said that there was no North and South, but the people of the North and South to intermingle with each other, that prejudices would be swept away and the great republic would be united as one great people a power among the nations of the earth. Though he had come from South Carolina, he would say that he had always been a Union man. He had been in the doctrine of Washington's Farewell Address, that our nation should ever remain one in government, spirit and love.

Governor Perry accepted in good faith the results of the late contest. She had contended for the principles of secession—a right in which he never believed himself—and had almost stood alone among his neighbors, the friend and advocate of the old Union. The State of South Carolina had honestly believed in secession, but believed it was fully accepted the situation and as he had told President Johnson last summer, when appointed Provisional Governor, South Carolina was loyal to-day as Massachusetts. She has sworn obedience to our government, and however warm-blooded her people may be, they are honest and honorable in all their dealings. They are more true to United States as the people of Pennsylvania. Her people have now thrown down their arms, and accepted the situation, and he believed the State to its allegiance. South Carolina was the first State to accept the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, and has decreed that it shall never be tolerated in the State. That was some evidence that her people were loyal.

South Carolina may have done wrong and sinned heavily, but not the slightest of her people far enough to implicate several eminent members of the government, and among them Lacunza, and Mr Minister of Hayne.

The whole party were tried, and as the evidence admitted of no denial, they were sent at once to Yucatan where they will have ample time to ponder upon the instability of human affairs and the folly of conspiracies generally. Carrera, of Guatemala, or Dr. Francia, of Paraguay, or any of the savage, unrelenting Spanish-American dictators would have ordered their instant execution; but the humanity of the Emperor, as usual, overcame consideration of severity if not of justice, and banishment was substituted for death. The Emperor has for some time been gradually ridding himself of his Mexican advisers, and replacing them with the more trusty and loyal European friends; and this affair will finally terminate Mexican counsels in his ministry. Of course, the conspiracy will be the prominent topic for a few days, and then cease to be talked about; but, meantime, the enemies of the empire will doubtless make use of it, as indicating deep-seated machinations against the government, and the consequent speedy collapse of the empire. The fact is, however, that the more his opponents make use of it and among themselves, the stronger Maximilian will become. Orgaza, Juarez, Santa Anna, Escobedo, Alvarez, and three or four others, are aiming to be the supreme republican leaders, and are consequently extremely jealous of each other. None of them can be expected to make any material headway while thus at variance, and in the meantime all the forces which the concentration of power brings to a single representative of a nation, attaches to the Emperor, whose government is decidedly strengthened by the prompt disposal of these conspirators.

A French paper says, "the celebrated Francis Marty, former owner of the Tacon Theatre, recently died here, aged eighty-nine. He has left seventy children, and to each of them a fortune of $70,000.

REPORT OF THE GRAND JURY

Relative to the Water Works and Slaughter Houses Above the City—Letter from the Superintendent of the Water Works Department.

NEW ORLEANS, August 21, 1866.

To the Hon. Judge of the First District Court, Parish of Orleans:

Sir—In consideration of the prevalence of cholera and other diseases in our midst, we the Grand Jury of the parish, have deemed it properto submit this special report in relation to a communication, of which the following is a correct copy:

"COMMERCIAL BANK, WATER WORKS DEP'T.,
August 16, 1866.

"To the Hon. Grand Jury of the Parish of Orleans:

"*Gentlemen*—The Water Works Department of the Commercial Bank having been called upon by your Honorable Foreman, for information with reference to the impurity of the water taken from the river, and supplied by pipes to the city, caused by throwing offal, refuse from slaughter houses, etc., into the river above the works of the Company, at the foot of Richard street, I have respectfully to state that the suction pipes of the river occasionally become clogged by such matter being drawn into them, requiring constant attention to keep their orifices clear.

"At the present moment two large vessels lie at the wharves immediately above and in front of the suction pipes, and act as fenders to guide the floating offal, etc., out into the current. When they have been loaded and gone the collection of their matter will naturally increase as in an eddy.

"How many slaughter houses exist above the works I cannot say, but there entire removal to the lower part of the city would be a public benefit.

"A petition, signed by more than five hundred of our most prominent citizens for such removal of slaughter houses, was addressed to the council last spring, and reported favorably by resolutions of the Committee on Police and Health of the Lower Board, June 12th, 1866, but failed to become a law. On the contrary, the city passed on the 31st July, 1866, an ordinance No. 733, N. S.) authorizing the erection of slaughter houses in the Fourth District, and still under the health ordinance, (Sec. 29, approved August 24, 1866, they are expressly forbidden. As this last law does not contain a repealing clause, the former may be carried out.

"The employes of the company are not invested with any special police power, and it must in large measure rely upon the activity of the officers intrusted with such functions.

"Every diligence is exercised now to keep the suction pipes free from all effete matter, and after the water is pumped into the reservoirs, a laborer is engaged, throughout the day, in skimming the scum which forms upon the surface.

"Respectfully, your obedient servant

WM. J. MC CULLOCH, Superintendent.

Many persons of the city (especially the poorer classes), amongst whom most of the deaths by cholera lately have taken place use the hydrant water for drinking and other purposes.

We believe that the water must be impure and unhealthy, and liable, if not to create disease, at least to increase that which may exist.

We therefore respectfully call the authorities should take this matter into immediate consideration, and that, besides passing the requisite ordinances, they should petition the legislature to pass an act to that effect. We believe that such a law would be constitutional, and we would pass an act that there should not be allowed to exist any slaughter houses, or similar nuisances within the city, within a specified number of miles.

We consider such an act of the legislature necessary, because, should the city authorities cause the removal of the slaughter houses from the upper portions of the city, they could be re-established shortly above the city limits, and would be equally as much a nuisance.

We request that a copy of the report be forwarded at once to the city authorities, and at the same time we desire to remind them of our report of Aug. 7, 1866, on this court.

Respectfully,
FRANCIS RAWLE, Foreman.

President Johnson and His Predecessor.

[From the New York Tribune.]

The opponents of the President in their efforts to injure him, habitually accompany attacks upon his person with regretful allusions to the departed Lincoln, who is represented as having entertained a position exactly the opposite of that which Mr. Johnson now occupies. The personal comparison was appointed to-day by Mr. Cullom in Indiana, and Mr. Postmaster Gen. eral Dennison in Ohio. Some resorted to this Low Meddling device immediately after the assassination. The same for the past three days, and to-day it appears in Europe. Those who prepare such matter for the consumption of the ignorant, forget that among the arrivals from Europe, Atlantic and Pacific, which are included in the regular statements, appear the names of many hundreds of the very speeches they are quoting. We have heard of a number of persons who have purchased files of the Tribune to ascertain what Mr. Lincoln's Radical views were, and to discover what Mr. Johnson's were. The result must be a surprise to all. Mr. Lincoln may not have had all of Mr. Johnson's views, and he may not have held the same purposes, reached upon the same means and in his lifetime encountered the same species of hostility. In his measure, the policy of the living President is the policy of the lamented dead. The principles to which Johnson unflinchingly adheres are the principles to which Lincoln was pledged, and the principles which Lincoln unequivocally committed. Every measure that has been adopted by the President we now have it as part of the legacy he inherited on his accession to power. For all that is known to the public to the contrary, the private plans and opinions of him to whom the Radicals now render a hypocritical homage.

Mr. Lincoln is dead. He was murdered upon the Radicals whose very breath of the success of Mr. Lincoln's name. Their dislike to his memory, as expressed by Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, is well enough. Had Mr. Lincoln lived and the men and measures of his Administration been left to the people, he would have been overwhelmingly condemned