The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 7, 1866.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

G. [Leamont] sells boots, shoes and brogans, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at G. W. Dauber's store, No. 52 Canal street, (up stairs.)

G. de Feriet sells household and office furniture, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at his auction store No. 42 Royal street.

Forstall & Spear sell twenty-four sacks corn, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the Levee, at the foot of Canal street.

G. de Feriet, Auctioneers, sells this day, at 10 o'clock A. M., at his auction room, No. 42 Royal, a lot of counting-house and household furniture, and a large quantity of cotton seed soap, liquid and army blacking; also, a magnificent set of French Chinaware. The public is invited to attend the sale.

FRENCH LESSONS.—A French lady, who has received a first education in Paris and can prove her capacity by the exhibition of regular diplomas, desires to give French lessons to a limited number of pupils. See her advertisement in another column.

A general invitation is given to attend, to-day, between 3 and 6 o'clock P. M., at the Planters' Cotton Press, yard No. 2, corner of Richard and Annunciation streets, to witness the working of a plantation cotton press which will put a 400 pound bale into the space of sixteen cubic feet, saving bagging, rope, recompressing, and a thousand losses on the way to market. Only twenty are for sale, the manufacturer being unable to supply any further demand.

THE LOUISIANA STATE SEMINARY.—The Louisiana State Seminary of Learning and Military Institute, founded and supported by the State, and situated near Alexandria, is just entering on its sixth session, dating from the first Monday in September last, and ending on the 30th of June, 1867. Elsewhere will be found an interesting statement, by Superintendent D. F. Boyd, comprising its Board of able Professors, its curriculum, its expenses, and whatever is prerequisite for parents and guardians or students to know. We are glad to observe increasing signs of the fair prospects of this home institution, and of its abundant worthiness of the liberal aid of the State and of general appreciation and patronage.

BOTH EDGES OF GEN. SHERIDAN'S TESTIMONY.

Radical argument and denunciation depend for force on certain axioms as a lever on its fulcrum. One of these axioms is the convenient assumption that whoever opposes Radical principles and policy is a traitor, another is, that whatever is asserted to the detriment in any way of the Radical cause is false and essentially incredible, a third is, that a statement favorable to the same cause must of necessity be true, and true in so bounden and sacred a sense that the man who hesitates to believe it is worse than an infidel. The latter two axioms have been employed without stint in the use which Radical journalists have made of Gen. Sheridan's dispatches regarding the riot in this city. They have triumphantly paraded those features of the dispatches which reflected censoriously on the civil authorities who suppressed the revolutionary conventionists who were endeavoring to subvert both the State and the City Governments, while they have coolly ignored as of no import whatever the testimony which Gen. Sheridan has deliberately and unqualifiedly given with reference to the nature of the Convention project and the character of the leading men engaged in it. According to this testimony, the project was unauthorized and illegal, and its originators and supporters were revolutionary men, and dangerous men, and Gen. Sheridan, had he been present on the day of the attempted organization and usurpation, would have prevented or dispersed the pestilent assemblage at Mechanics Institute. In all this, the Radical journals say in effect if not in words, Gen. Sheridan speaks falsely. His word against the revolutionary cabal they set down as utterly unworthy of respect and credit, but every syllable which he utters against the men and the methods by which the notorious attempt at usurpation was defeated they hold to be so faithful to truth as to deserve a sort of sacramental reaffirmation by all devout believers of the Radical persuasion. The reversed faces of Janus were a possible conception. But the picture which Radical commentary on the New Orleans riot presents of Gen. Sheridan is an impossible combination of unqualified veracity and unmitigate duendacity.

It happens that the portion of Gen. Sheridan's testimony so unceremoniously rejected by the Radical journals is precisely that which went to the bottom of the whole affair, and it has struck us as somewhat strange that in the bands of reliable writers for the Conservative press in the North it has not appeared in the strong light in which they are unquestionably capable of presenting it. When Gen Sheridan states that he regarded the Convention as an illegal body whose assembling had been prevented, he would have prevented, and that the chief spirits connected with the scheme were revolutionary men and pernicious agitators, he says that which, if true, is decisive of the vital and paramount question which was a month ago precipitated upon the State and the City for practical consideration. Here were a set of reckless, bad men, bent on revolution and usurpation, the most fruitful of anarchy was impending, if these men were not in some way checked and baffled.

There was no doubt, according to Gen Sheridan's testimony, as to the propriety and duty of suppressing the pretended Convention should it meet and assert its authority over the civil administrations of the State and the City. But here arose the incidental question as to *how* to defend the existing Constitution and the lawful institutions organized under it against the usurperous plot which was hastening to fatal development. And it is on this question alone that Gen. Sheridan takes issue with the civil authorities. In point of principle, in point of fundamental fact, he and they are in full accord. They differ only as to incidents and measures that supervened to the criminal attempt of the Conventionists. Gen. Sheridan thinks that the method in which they resisted usurpation was unnecessarily harsh and wantonly sanguinary, and that many of the agents employed in making this resistance were bad and dangerous men. But he does not show that, in the peculiar circumstances of the emergency—especially as those "revolutionary men" of whom he speaks looked to the military commander on the spot as a sympathizer and protector—there could have been a perfectly bloodless defense of law and order and the existing State and municipal institutions; nor does he pretend to assert that the men whom he characterises as above were, when participating in this defense, engaged in a work which was in itself bad and dangerous.

When burglars enter a house, circumstances must determine whether it is better for the inmates to expel them, to capture them, or to kill them; it may chance to burglars in such a case to be seized and inhumanly beaten or killed without necessity. But burglary would be none the less a crime, and the right of defense of house and effects against burglars would be in no whit impaired.

The pith of Gen Sheridan's testimony is, then, an emphatic condemnation of the Radical spirit of licentious agitation and revolutionary plotting, and a general justification of the resistance of our municipalities to the usurping scheme of the Conventionists. It is a proof of the unlimited audacity of the Radical journals that they attempt to appropriate the testimony of Gen Sheridan as a trenchant Radical wsap on when its sharpest edge is necessarily against their own party.

A PERSECUTED PEOPLE.—The Jews are suffering severe trials in the Jerusalem Principalities, and all the power of the authorities (many suffice to save their lives from the infuriated populace. A letter from Bucharest, referring to this subject, says that the whole Jewish community have been kept in a state of alarm by the threats of a general massacre. On the 30th of June their barely finished beautiful temple, which cost about 120,000 ducats, was destroyed, the walls and roof alone standing. All the interior furniture of a small synagogue was also destroyed, and the scrolls of the law trampled under foot and torn. But for the interference of the National Guards matters would have proceeded to greater extremities. One result of this was to cause a large number of Jews to leave the city, and seek a more hospitable place. At Jassey, too, the Jews suffer severely. A correspondent writing from that town, says: "During the last few weeks cholera has again been raging here, and has attained an intensity truly awful; one hundred and fifty cases, most of which terminated fatally, occurring daily in a population of scarce sixty thousand. The town is getting quite empty, since all who can contrive to leave it are doing so. The proportion of mortality among the Jews, as compared with that among Christians, has on some days been as ten to one. It is proposed to compel the Jews to encamp outside of the town. The clergy of the different confessions being no longer able to perform the funeral rites, the dead are being cast promiscuously into large pits dug in fields adjoining the town. Only last week the Jews were for a couple of days kept in constant fear of being fallen upon by the populace and plundered, if not murdered; and but for the vigorous measures taken by the Government, some attempt would in all probability have been made to carry their designs into execution."

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

FROM MEXICO VIA BRAZOS SANTIAGO.

Decree of Juarez Appointing a Governor for Tamaulipas—Certain Disputes the Governorship with Canales.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT ON THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.

FURTHER BY THE CABLE.

Prussian Troops Ordered to the Rhine—Peace Negotiations with Saxony—Reduction of the Prussian Army.

CORNER STONE OF THE DOUGLAS MONUMENT LAID.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S ADDRESS.

The Philadelphia Radical Convention Split on the Negro Suffrage Question.

EX-GOVERNOR HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON ON THE RESULTS OF THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

COMMERCIAL AND OTHER NEWS.

Augusta, Sept. 6.—Ex-Governor Herschel V. Johnson, in a letter to the *Chronicle*, says of the Philadelphia Convention: It inaugurated a good feeling between both sections and was signalized by a record of enthusiasm unparalleled. It was a meeting of the North and South, not on the battle field, but on a field of reconciliation, and the representatives from each section have returned home testifying to the spirit and temper of each other and the great work of restoration. The address and resolutions are sound upon the vital issues of the crisis, and every consideration of interest and patriotism calls on us to aid in the work of restoration, as the only hope of the country is in the success of the Conservative party. Speaking of President Johnson, he says he has exhibited courage worthy of Jackson, and a determination to restore the Southern States to their rightful representation which challenges and support confirmation.

Philadelphia, Sept. 5.—The address and resolutions of the Convention endorse the present Congress and oppose the restoration of the Southern States on the conditions proposed by President Johnson as too lenient, and declare the amendments to the Constitution the only legal and constitutional plan for their restoration to the rebellious States to the Union.

In the evening session, Hamilton protested against the mode by which the border States had been excluded from the Southern Union, and submitted the minority report of the committee favoring negro suffrage should be presented to-morrow.

Philadelphia, Sept. 6.—The Convention has virtually split on the negro suffrage question. The border States' delegation, after adopting the address and resolutions this morning, declined to adjourn *sine die*, but this was strongly opposed by the Southern men, and finally it was agreed that the minority should make their report to-morrow in favor of negro suffrage, and that it be taken as a part of the regular proceedings of the Convention. It is probable the border States will take no part in the Convention.

Washington, Sept. 6.—Major Gen. John E. Wool has been written to by a leading that he will attend the Soldiers' Convention at Cleveland, and aid the cause in behalf of which it is called. The General says: "We have fallen into evil times, with indications of another civil war. Should it take place, it would be more terrible than the one from which we have just emerged, for it would rend the country into fragments never to be again united, except under a military dictator."

Chicago, Sept. 6.—The great event to-day was the laying of the corner-stone of the monument in memory of Stephen A. Douglas. The President and party this morning were escorted to Fair View, the residence of Douglas's father, about three miles from Chicago. The procession was imposing. It included the Masonic fraternity, together with a force of police, the chief marshal and aids preceded by President of the United States and Gen. Dix, the orator of the day.

Then came Mayor Rice, Seward, Cabinet and other distinguished guests, U. S. army officers, Grant, Gen. Rawlins, Meade's staff, Steadman, Rousseau, Custar, and other prominent officers, U. S. navy officers, Admiral Farragut, Admiral Boyd, Lieut. McKinley, the committee of the Douglas Monument Association, members of the Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M. of Illinois, citizens, Committee of Arrangements, the Common Council of Chicago, the Mayors and Councils of sister States, 23d and 27th regiments of Illinois Volunteers, Hibernian Benevolent Society, United Sons of Erin, Union National Society of Indiana, Father Mathews's Temperance Society, Traders' Union of Chicago, Bohemians Schwaben Society, Sleswigan Herdenbund, Protestant Wesleyan Societies, Local Turners Society, Singers Society, Sharp Shooters' Union, Singing Association, German Turnverein Hall Association, and citizens generally. Arrived on the ground, the procession formed in the vicinity of the base of the mountain. The crave was beautifully decorated in honor of the cemetery was on the borders of Lake Michigan, within ten feet of the water. Stands completely surrounded the tomb. The audience were massed in solid mass.

The entire spectacle formed an amphitheatre, of which the inclined seats formed the sides, the open lake the back ground. The entry of the President and party was the first of the impressive points of the proceedings. A band of music preceded the cortege. The battalion of Kings, Templars, attended. The representatives of the Masonic fraternity followed. The latter ascended a stand erected immediately around the base of the monument, where they were prepared to perform the appointed rites. At this point, and just before the appearance of the President, a vast crowd broke the ropes placed around the reserved grounds, and rushed in nearly all parts of the field. Order was fully restored by the exertions of the Templars and the Ellsworth Zouaves. A light shower also fell, but finished soon enough to avoid any marring scene.

The President and party, with their heads uncovered, entered the ground. Among the distinguished personages were Seward and Randall walked together. Grant accompanied Rousseau. The first in the course of proceedings was a brief but appropriate address by Mayor Rice.

The Masonic Grand Master of Illinois, J. R. Goram, appeared in front of the stand, and delivered a short touching and eloquent address in which he paid a glowing tribute to the memory of the illustrious deceased, both as a friend and as a mason. He referred to the fact that the stone will be placed in a monument visible to the voyager of this inland sea. The Grand Chaplain then invoked the divine blessing on the ceremony, when the ceremony of laying the corner-stone took place. According to the masonic ritual, after blessing it with bread, wine and oil, the stone was lowered into its place, while musical guns were fired, and the band played a dirge.

The Grand Master congratulated those present on the fact that there was present no less a personage than the President of the United States, with the distinguished heads of Departments who be heard, and believed, was a member of the Masonic fraternity. This remark was applauded by the clapping of hands. A prayer was then delivered by the Rev. Milburn, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, when Gen. Dix addressed the assemblage. The orator was repeatedly interrupted by applause, and when he concluded the President was called for. He appeared in form of the platform and delivered he following address:

FELLOW CITIZENS—I have travelled over a thousand miles after having been invited to attend the ceremony of the laying of the corner stone of the monument to be erected. I will say to my friends, personally and politically, that in accepting the invitation to be present on this occasion it was for the purpose of bearing testimony of my high respect for a man who perished in the public service, and whom I respected and loved. [Cheers]. I have no eulogy to pronounce; that has not been done better than I could do it, and it will be handed down to all who take possession of all who take an interest in the history and character of the distinguished individual who is now no more.

Long may the Douglas wreath which this Nation wreathes for those who serve their country in lofty positions, or they may be graced with laurels prepared for those who defend the country in hour of peril, and their name may be engraved on the imperishable record of national glory. This column is reared in memory of the worthy legislator and the representative man, and his reward will be the inscription of his name high on the cenotaph erected by a grateful Nation, to commemorate the services of one who lived and toiled for the people and the Union of the States. [Immense applause.] Fellow citizens, I believe in my heart that if we could communicate with the dead I could inform you know what was transpiring on earth, were it possible for Stephen A. Douglas to be disturbed from his slumber, he would rise from his tomb, shake off the habiliments of the tomb, and proclaim the Constitution and the Union, they must be preserved. He was applauded on returning.

Governor Randall then came forward, in response to repeated calls. He said, like the President, I am not here to make a speech less than on any other occasion. Could I consent to speak without saying something in a fallen State is greater than he who founds a State. [Great applause.] Therefore, I think that Stephen A. Douglas, with Abraham Lincoln, will live in the memory and homage of mankind equally with the Washingtons and Hamiltons of the revolutionary age.

For myself I could not ask a higher commendation in the favor of mankind in future ages than this, that when they shall mark and read the trials of this our beloved country, under the administrations of Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson, that they may find that with Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas I was in trug association, and with Grant and Farragut, and with all the heroes, and with all the great statesmen who have given to the American republic a new base of life, a life I now feel is able to defy faction and sedition and powerful enemies, either now or hereafter for evermore. [Tremendous cheers greeted the utterance of these sentiments.]

Gen. Grant was next introduced, and received tremendous greetings, as he has in all places through which we have passed.

Admiral Farragut was, as usual, warmly greeted.

The other distinguished excursionists were introduced and applauded.

The ceremonies closed as the rain began to fall.

The excursionists, with the exception of the President, visited the Opera House to night, by invitation of Mr. Crosby, and were escorted thither by the Committee of Reception.

The treatment by the proprietor of the Sherman House and by the City Council of Arrangements is the general theme of praise.

The party will leave to morrow morning for Springfield, Illinois.

St. Louis, Sept. 6.—There is no change in the markets.

The cholera deaths yesterday amounted to 81. Pesthouse Physicians will first be elected by the St. Louis Committee at Alton, twenty-five miles above. Capt. J. B. Eustis, Chairman of the Committee, will welcome him in behalf of the citizens. The patient will then be brought by river. Thirty-six steamers are provided for representing all the States on the river. On their reception a salute of 36 guns will be made by Mayor Thomas, and the party will be escorted to the Lindel Hotel. The affair will terminate with a banquet at the Southern Hotel. In the evening there will be a grand civic and military display.

LATER.

Boston, Thursday evening, Sept. 6.—It is said the King of Saxony will be deposed in exact he refuses to accept Count Bismarck's terms, and that he will be succeeded on the throne by a member of the Coburg branch of the family.

Paris, Thursday evening, Sept. 6.—A rumor prevails that the Emperor Napoleon intends to issue a manifesto announcing his views on the status of Europe.

Liverpool, Thursday evening, Sept. 6.—The ship Miser, from Hong Kong to New York, has put back to the former port, damaged.

The breadstuffs market is dull.

The provision market is dull. Lard is quite active.

London, Thursday evening, Sept. 6.—Consols closed at 89¾ for money. The closing quotations of American securities were, U. S. 5-20's 73¾.

Southampton, Sept. 6.—The steamship Bremen, from New York, August 25th, arrived this morning and sailed for Bremen.

Queenstown, Thursday Sept. 6.—The steamship Denmark, from New York, August 25th, arrived this morning and sailed again for Liverpool.

Chicago, Sept. 5.—The corner-stone of the Douglas monument was laid to-day. Tens of thousands of persons were present. Gen Dix's address took a master piece of eloquence.

Topeka, Kansas, Sept. 6.—Gen. Cloud, commander of the State militia under Gov. Crawford, officially announces that the Indians are committing depredations on the Arkansas, Walnut and White and Rock rivers. The whole neighborhood have been driven off. A number of men have been killed. Women are ravaged and others are savagely tortured. Information has been given that the wild tribes of the plains intend depredating on the settlements this fall and winter. Nor whole of southwestern Kansas is exposed to the fury of the Indians, the State militia being inadequate to protect them.

New York, Sept. 6, 1 P. M.—Cotton rules steady at 33 to 34c.

Lyman Trumbull is the permanent Chairman of the Republican Convention at Syracuse. Fenton is the nominee for Governor.

Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 6.—A shocking accident has occurred on the Central road, here. The express train ran off the track, and five persons were killed and many were wounded.

New York, Sept. 6.—A Berlin special says Prussian troops have been ordered to the Rhine. The Prussian Government is treating for the purchase of the iron clad Dunderberg.

A Vienna special says Count de Mettertich, the Austrian Ambassador, has been recalled from Paris.

Berlin, Sept. 5.—Peace negotiations are progressing between Prussia and Saxony. Orders have been given for the reduction of the Prussian army.

Liverpool, Thursday, Sept. 6.—The steamship Moravian, which sailed to-day for Quebec, took over three hundred British regulars for service in Canada.

London, Thursday, Sept. 6.—In the Admiralty Court, to-day, an appeal was made by the owners of the Confederate Florida for release of the seven Confederate blockade running steamers seized at Liverpool some weeks ago. The Judge decided that the United States Minister Mr. Adams, or the United States Consul at Liverpool, be ordered to file a written authority for their prosecution.

Paris, Thursday, Sept. 6.—Various diplomatic changes are expected immediately.

Florence, Thursday, Sept. 6.—The cholera is making sad ravages in Italy.

San Francisco, Sept. 6.—The election for county officers, yesterday, resulted in favor of the Union ticket.

Holbrook, the Democratic candidate to Congress in Idaho, is elected by 1000 majority.

London, Thursday noon, Sept. 6.—The Bank of England to-day reduced the rate of discount to per cent.

Consols are better. The figures at noon to-day is 89¾ for money. The current quotations for American securities are: U. S. 5-20's 73 to 73¼.

Liverpool, Thursday, Sept. 6.—Prices have ruled steady. The sales were 10,000 bales. Middling Orleans are quoted at 13d.

Washington, Sept. 6.—By telegraph to Brazos St. Iago.—President Juarez has issued a decree from Monterey. He does not recognize either Gen. Carvajal or Canales as Governor of Tamaulipas and has appointed Gen. Tapia as military commander and civil Governor of that State. Tapia left Monterey on the 31st ultimo with 1,000 men, a convoy of merchandize and specie.

Escobedo is in command at Monterey.

Canales holds the Government of Tamaulipas.

Cortina has issued a proclamation from Camargo, dated August 24th, announcing himself Governor. He warns the merchants of Matamoros that all merchandize &c., leaving that city under authority of Canales will be subject to eventualities.

The weather is cloudy with prospects of rain J. H. Burton, *alias* Jas Martin, was arrested to-day for passing a $200 worthless check on B. Crosby for the tuition of a young lady. He had on his person a letter from Baltimore, addressed to Hardin, a number of newspaper clippings, detailing the recruiting forces in New York, Staunton, Va., Augusta, Ga., and other places, which forgeries were committed by Hardin. He was committed to jail.

[Associated Press Dispatches—Last Evening.]

The Presidential Trip—Continued Ovations and Speeches—Arrival at Chicago—Tremendous Crowd—Enthusiastic Reception —The Cholera at Mobile—From Southwest Pass.

Detroit, Sept. 5.—The Presidential party was met here by a committee from Chicago. They leave at 8 A. M. for that city.

Ypsilanti, Sept. 5.—The President here made a lively speech to some thousands of persons, and was presented with bouquets.

Ann Arbor, Sept. 5.—The President, Grant and Farragut were the recipients of enthusiastic receptions at Albion. Here the President welcomed in a short speech, the speaker saying the people depended on him to continue the course he had commenced in order to preserve them in the blessings of the preservation of their liberties. The President replied, his ambition having been gratified in holding office, from Alderman to President, and the remainder of his life would be devoted to the protection of the Constitution and Union.

Michigan City, Sept. 5.—A large number of persons were assembled, among them the firemen with torches. This is Speaker Colfax's district. The President replied to an address of welcome saying several years ago he spoke in this vicinity in behalf of those who were pledged to the Union; but now they maintain that the Union is divided—that the Government should be sustained at the point of the bayonet, and that taxation and representation should not go together. "If you once give up the Constitution you have no guarantee for freedom." While his life lasted he would devote all his energies in behalf of the Union.—"By your efforts," he said, "prosperity has been restored to the country, and now let me appeal to you to keep your engines in order to save the Constitution from destruction."

A deputation of a hundred citizens here came on board to escort the President and party to that city.

Arrived at Chicago at 10:30 o'clock. We have now reached the main point of our destination. Here we were met by a tremendously large concourse of people, so that it was with difficulty the excursionists could get through the crowd to the carriages. The Tremont Hotel was illuminated with the Chinese lanterns and other devices. At the Sherman House there was another exhibition in front of that establishment. All along the route thousands of persons blocked the way and the greatest possible excitement prevailed, men running to and fro and jostling one another about to keep up with the carriage. The scene before the Sherman House was wild beyond description—content hunted and calls for the President and Gen. Grant.

The Suez Canal—Its Approaching Completion.

[From the London Star, Aug. 18.]

M. Ferdinand de Lesseps has promised the shareholders of the Maritime Canal of Suez, that in twelve months from this date he will be able to name the very day on which the canal will be opened for the passage of the largest ships. In spite of all the opposition of Lord Palmerston, in the name of the British Government, and the engineering opinion of Mr. Stephenson, we shall then be able to rail direct to our Indian possessions without rounding the Cape, and without any disadvantageous drawback. It is not very creditable to us that during more than eleven years the scheme for connecting the Mediterranean with the Red Sea has been persistently opposed by all the influence our government could command. Ostensibly the arguments against it were based upon its alleged impracticability, and the ruin which an unsuccessful effort to make it would entail. But there is no doubt the opposition originated in a rague and foolish idea that our influence in Egypt would pass before that of the enterprising French, if they were permitted to carry out this project, and in an unreasonable fear that, in the event of our quarreling with France, she would have an advantage in the Indian possessions, and could defeat us from using the same facilities.

Happily these idle misgivings have died away, and from February to the present year M. de Lesseps dates the withdrawal of English opposition. Against the objections of Lord Palmerston, the progress was glad to observe that "the illustrious Mr. Gladstone asserted in his place in Parliament that the opposition of the English government to the Suez canal would do greater injury to England than ten Indian revolts;" and with the adverse opinion of the late Mr. Stephenson we may contrast the well known views of Mr. Hawkshaw, that the opening of the canal was purely a question of means, there being no engineering difficulties. Looking upon the scheme by the light of our present knowledge, we must all regret that so vast an enterprise has been retarded by the opposition of England, and rejoice that M. de Lesseps and the Pasha of Egypt have happily extricated the opposition of her majesty's government. By way of heaping coals of fire upon our heads they say, "We shall soon throw open the free navigation of our maritime canal to the navigation of Great Britain: this will be the best reply to the prejudices which have too long existed against us on the other side of the channel."

In this great enterprise the French have once more shown their extraordinary control over the forces of nature, and their habits of life, and have, moreover, exhibited the business faculty in a degree rarely shown in other than Englishmen. They are now working at the daily 19,000 men, of whom 8000 are Europeans, and the remainder Arabs, Egyptians or Syrians. The crews of the dredging machines are often composed of Frenchmen, Italians, Greeks, Germans, Egyptians and Maltese; and we are assured that they are in no way inferior to the Englishmen we have seen at home. The Orientals even exhibit a zeal and ardor which almost equal the activity of Frenchmen. The grand difficulty of the undertaking has been the participation in the "glory" of the work, which the first Napoleon, above all men, set at a high value. The 19,000 laborers are not simply laborers working on the details of a complicated mechanical plan, but an "army of workmen engaged in a campaign which eagerly watched by all the world; and there is observable in the vast multitude of men a zeal more resembling that of a soldier devoted to his cause than the interest which a journeyman stone cutter, engineer or smith takes in his every day employment. The health, discipline, the feeding, and sanitary welfare of the work men are seemingly very complete.

There is free trade in provisions, and 1,000 tinder-keepers are employed in the line of works hotels, canteens, warehouses, and shops, where almost everything can be obtained. The medical, hospital and police services are under the control of the company. At great expense a fresher supply has been obtained, which yields 2,000 cubic metres per day. The Pasha's contribution to the enterprise and the arrangement was therefore of the highest importance. By these means cholera and other maladies have been warded off. From the information which M. de Lesseps and his colleagues bring for the comfort and health of the workmen we might learn a lesson in India, China, and the colonies, where we have populations which are regularly occupied during certain seasons of the year, and which are yet without proper lines in sanitary water.

But beyond these things the mechanical contrivances which have been invented and are now used for the several different kinds of work, are well considered. Conspicuous among them are the dredging machines. To cut a channel through a certain piece of land, the plan adopted has been to dig by hand until the water was reached, and then to put in the float a dredging barge, when the water has been let in and the machine set in motion. Instead of emptying the barge on the other barge, to be carried out to the sea and there discharged, each dredge has affixed to it a long spout, the upper end of which begins on the barge itself as long as it remains, where it receives the earth raised by the buckets.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

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

At 6 o'clock A. M.,	79	degrees,	Fahrenheit.
" 12 " M.,	87	"	"
" 3 " P. M.,	89	"	"
" 6 " P. M.,	87	"	"

Committee of Council.—The Committee of Finance and Streets and Landings met in joint session last evening.

A report from the Controller informing Council that the estimated expense for cleaning and repairing the unpaved streets of the Second, Sixth and Tenth Wards was read and adopted.

The petition from Mr J. A. Bladfer, asking permission to erect a steam engine on his premises on Bienville street for running a malt mill, was referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

A petition from Paul Gisclon, Esq., requesting permission to erect a steam engine on Royal street for the manufacture of chocolate, was referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

A petition from John Lange, asking permission to erect a steam engine for the purpose of ginning cotton, was referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

A petition from 4 Bernard, asking relief from the city owing to the City Surveyor having deprived him of 2½ feet front and depth of his property, was referred to the City Surveyor.

A petition from G. T. Beauregard, asking for certain changes in the Jackson Street Railroad, of which he is the lessee, was referred to the City Surveyor.

A resolution, to construct wooden sidewalks from Gentilly Road, on Grand Route St. John, to the side, to Esplanade, on Morgan street, from Esplanade to Lafayette street, from Morgan to Galvez, and thence to Johnson street, was adopted.

A resolution, authorizing the City Surveyor to build two bridges, one at the intersection of Miminville and St Ayide streets, and one at the intersection of Spain and St. Ayide streets, was adopted.

The Committees then adjourned.

Inquests.—The following inquests were held yesterday:

Dan. Kennedy, colored, aged 45 years, died at the corner of Roger and Prudhomme streets, of cholera.

Mary Magdalene, colored, aged 65 years, died at No. 53 Marigny street, of cholera.

Theresa Baker, aged 66 years, died at No. 299 Mandeville street, of cholera.

Clara Simmes, colored, aged 32 years, died at the "Battle Ground" plantation, of cholera.

Washington, colored, aged 70 years, died at No. 88 St. Philip street, of cholera.

Sam. McCarter, colored, aged 26 years, died at 199 Willow street, of cholera.

Mortuary Report.—For the twenty four hours ending 6 o'clock this morning there were 49 deaths in all reported to the Board of Health—being 23 whites, 24 blacks and 2 not stated. Included in the total are reported 28 deaths from cholera—being 6 whites, 14 blacks and 1 not stated. This is an increase of seven over the cholera mortality of the previous day's report. One death from yellow fever appears in the report.

Killed.—A white man, name unknown, was run over by one of the city cars, corner of Tchoupitoulas and Robertson, about 7½ o'clock last evening, and killed. His body was brought to Pecanier Station.

Released.—Mr. James Coffey having furnished the required amount of bail, $3000, was released yesterday. His case will be heard on the 15th instant.

Attempt at Suicide.—Yesterday morning, about 5½ o'clock, a man named Lyman Morey, who was conspicuous for his beard and whiskers, attempted that occasion, was arrested at the Milneburg Lake and as a suspicious character. While in the custody of the officers he attempted to commit suicide by drawing a pistol and endeavoring to shoot himself in the head. The officer perceived the movement in time to cause the ball to enter his hand instead of his head. At a later period, when he was on Observer, he drew a razor from his pocket and succeeded in cutting a large gash in his neck before the officers were apprised of his intention. He was conveyed to the Charity Hospital, and there confined in a dangerous condition at a late hour last evening.

Recorder Ahern's Court.—Mr. John Pemberton, President of the Merchants' Insurance Company, appeared to answer the complaint of Dr. Harris, the health officer of the district, for a violation of the health ordinance, in allowing the ordure and other excremential matter of the building occupied by the company to be emptied into the gutters on St. Charles street at night. Mr. Pemberton had no personal knowledge of the matter, he said, and would not be the complaint was well founded, but he was ignorant of the law having been violated, and the power of the building was to blame in the case. Mr Pemberton added that the porter would be instructed to discontinue the offensive practice; and in view of all the facts of the case, the Recorder put the fine imposed upon the Company at the low figure of $50.

Mrs. Julia Lavelle, residing at the corner of Notre Dame and Marazire streets, was brought into Court to be examined on a charge preferred by John Roach, of an assault and battery, with intent to kill his mother, Mrs. Margaret Roach. The affidavit sets forth that Mrs. Lavelle, on the 4th instant, at her house, unprovokedly assaulted Mrs. Roach, striking her with a bucket and severely wounding her on the head; and that Mrs. Roach, from the effects of the wound, is threatened with tetanus. The physician attending Mrs Roach, Dr J. A. McEvoy, having certified that she was unable to leave her bed, the examination was indefinitely postponed, and the accused was committed to jail.

Recorder Letten's Court.—Geo. Korn, charged with insulting and abusing his mother, was released on bail.

C. M. Johnson, charged with ill-treating his wife, was committed to the Parish Prison.

John Donaghue, *alias* Wright, and John O'Brien, two sailors, charged with signing articles of shipment and receiving an advance, which they failed to comply with, were sent to the United States Court to try Indian questions, and coolest debar us from using the same facilities.

Happily these idle misgivings have died away, and from February to the present year M. de Lesseps dates the withdrawal of English opposition. Against the objections of Lord Palmerston, the progress was glad to observe that "the illustrious Mr. Gladstone asserted in his place in Parliament that the opposition of the English government to the Suez canal would do greater injury to England than ten Indian revolts;" and with the adverse opinion of the late Mr. Stephenson we may contrast the well known views of Mr. Hawkshaw, that the opening of the canal was purely a question of means, there being no engineering difficulties. Looking upon the scheme by the light of our present knowledge, we must all regret that so vast an enterprise has been retarded by the opposition of England, and rejoice that M. de Lesseps and the Pasha of Egypt have happily extricated the opposition of her majesty's government. By way of heaping coals of fire upon our heads they say, "We shall soon throw open the free navigation of our maritime canal to the navigation of Great Britain: this will be the best reply to the prejudices which have too long existed against us on the other side of the channel."

In this great enterprise the French have once more shown their extraordinary control over the forces of nature, and their habits of life, and have, moreover, exhibited the business faculty in a degree rarely shown in other than Englishmen. They are now working at the daily 19,000 men, of whom 8000 are Europeans, and the remainder Arabs, Egyptians or Syrians. The crews of the dredging machines are often composed of Frenchmen, Italians, Greeks, Germans, Egyptians and Maltese; and we are assured that they are in no way inferior to the Englishmen we have seen at home. The Orientals even exhibit a zeal and ardor which almost equal the activity of Frenchmen. The grand difficulty of the undertaking has been the participation in the "glory" of the work, which the first Napoleon, above all men, set at a high value. The 19,000 laborers are not simply laborers working on the details of a complicated mechanical plan, but an "army of workmen engaged in a campaign which is eagerly watched by all the world; and there is observable in the vast multitude of men a zeal more resembling that of a soldier devoted to his cause than the interest which a journeyman stone cutter, engineer or smith takes in his every day employment. The health, discipline, the feeding, and sanitary welfare of the work men are seemingly very complete.

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