

## By Telegraph.

New York, 8.

Spanish official dispatches report that thousands of insurgents in Catalonia have taken advantage of the amnesty and surrendered. The bands in Arragon, reduced to 400, are moving towards the frontier, pursued by the royal troops.

The Abyssian expedition consists of two regiments of the line, eight regiments of native Punjab infantry, six regiments of Indian cavalry, with mountain guns, and two battalions of royal artillery. The Viceroy of Egypt has been requested to furnish five thousand camels for transportation.

Louisville, Ky., 8.

Gov. Helm died at his residence at half-past 12 to-day.

Washington, 8.

The following pardon proclamation was issued this afternoon, by the President of the United States of America:

## A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, in the month of July, A.D. 1861, the two houses of Congress, with extraordinary unanimity and solemnity, declared that the war then existing was not waged on the part of the Government in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and preserve the union, with all the dignity and equality of the rights of the several States unimpaired, and that, so soon as these objects should be accomplished, the war ought to cease;

And whereas, the President of the United States, on the 8th day of Dec., 1863, and the 26th of March, 1864, did, with the object of suppressing the then existing rebellion, of inducing all persons to return to their loyalty and of restoring the authority of the United States, issue a proclamation offering amnesty and pardon to all persons who had, directly or indirectly, participated in the then existing rebellion, except such as in those proclamations were specified and reserved.

And whereas, the President of the United States did, on the 29th day of May, A.D. 1865, issue a further proclamation, with the same objects before mentioned, and to the end that the authority of the Government of the United States might be restored, that peace, order and freedom might be established, and the President did by said last mentioned proclamation, proclaim and declare that he thereby granted to all persons who had directly or indirectly, participated in the then existing rebellion, except as therein excepted, amnesty and pardon, with restoration of all rights and property, except to slaves, except in certain cases where legal proceedings have been instituted, but upon condition that such persons shall take and subscribe an oath therein prescribed, which oath should be registered for permanent preservation;

And whereas, in and by said last-mentioned proclamation of the 29th of May, 1865, fourteen extensive classes of persons, therein specially described, were altogether excepted and excluded from the benefits thereof;

And whereas, the President of the United States did, on the 21st day of April, 1866, issue a proclamation, declaring that the insurrection was at an end, and was thenceforth to be so regarded;

And whereas, there now exists no organized armed resistance of misguided citizens or others to the authorities of the United States in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida and Texas, and the laws can be sustained and enforced therein by proper civil authority, State or Federal, and the people of said States are well and loyally disposed, and have conformed and, if permitted to do, will conform in legislation to the condition of affairs growing out of the amendment to the Constitution prohibiting slavery within the limits of the jurisdiction of the United States;

And whereas, there no longer exists any reasonable danger to be apprehended within the States which were involved in the late rebellion, or any unlawful resistance by the people of said States to the constitutional law of the United States;

And whereas, as large standing armies, military occupation, martial law, military tribunals and the suspension of the privilege of *habeas corpus* and the right to trial by jury are in time of peace dangerous to public liberty, incompatible with the individual rights of citizens, contrary to the genius and spirit of our free institutions and exhaustive of the national resources, and ought not therefore to be sanctioned or allowed, except in case of actual necessity, for repelling invasion, or suppressing insurrection or rebellion;

And whereas, a retaliatory or vindictive policy is attended by unnecessary disqualification, pains, penalties, confiscations and disfranchisement, and now and always could only tend to hinder reconciliation among the people and national restoration, while it must embarrass, obstruct and repress the popular energies and the national industry and enterprise;

And whereas, for these reasons it is now deemed essential to the public welfare and to the more perfect restoration of constitutional law and order, that said last mentioned proclamation, issued on the 29th May, 1865, should be modified, and that the full beneficial pardon considered thereby should be opened and further extended to a large number of persons who, by its aforesaid exceptions, have been hitherto excluded from Executive clemency;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the full pardon described in said proclamation of the 29th of May, 1865, shall henceforth be opened and extended to all persons who, directly or indirectly, participated in the late rebellion, with the restoration of all privileges, immunities and rights of property, except as to property in regard to slaves, and except in cases leading to proceedings under the law of the United States, but upon this condition, nevertheless, that every such person, who shall seek to avail himself of this pardon, shall take and subscribe the following oath and shall cause the same to be

registered for permanent preservation, in the same manner and with the same effect with the oath prescribed in said proclamation of May 29, 1865, viz:—

I do solemnly swear or affirm, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth support, protect and defend the Constitution and the union of the States thereunder, and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the late rebellion, with reference to the emancipation of slaves, so help me God.

The following persons and no others are excluded from the benefits of this proclamation and the said proclamation of the 29th of May, 1865, namely:

First, the chief, or pretended chief, and the executive officers, including President, Vice-President and all the heads of Departments of the pretended Confederate or rebel Government and all who were agents thereof to foreign states and countries, and all who had, or pretended to hold, in the service of the pretended Confederate Government, military rank or title above the grade of brigadier-general and naval rank or title above that of captain, and all who were or pretended to be governors of States, while maintaining, abetting or submitting to and acquiescing in the rebellion;

Second, all persons who in any way treated, otherwise than as lawful prisoners of war, persons who in any capacity were employed or engaged in the military service of the United States;

Third, all persons who, at the time they may seek to obtain the benefits of this proclamation, are actually in civil, military or naval confinement, or are held to bail before or after conviction, and all persons who were engaged, directly or indirectly, in the assassination of the late President of the United States, or in any plot or conspiracy in any manner connected therewith.

In testimony whereof, I have signed these presents with my hand, and have caused the seal of the U. S. to be thereunto affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, on the 7th day of September, 1867.

(Signed)

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,  
Sec. of State.

New York, 9.

The *World's* Virginia City, M. T., special says, Cavanaugh, Democrat, was elected delegate to Congress, by an overwhelming majority.

Richmond, 9.

Official figures of the registration in Virginia show 151,556 whites, and 101,490 blacks.

Key West, 7.

The fever is raging at Fort Jefferson, Dry Tortugas. There is a dispute whether it is the yellow or break bone fever.

The shore end of the Gulf cable from Key West to Punta Rosa is laid. Communication between the U. S. and Cuba is perfect.

New York, 9.

Five deaths from cholera are reported within a few days, three in one family.

Boston, 9.

The question of annexing Roxbury to Boston was carried by four to one. There was a light vote.

Washington, 10.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs received a dispatch from the Superintendent of Indian Affairs at Omaha to-day, stating that a messenger arrived from Spotted Tail's camp, with the news that the Sioux and Cheyennes wanted to make peace.

New York, 10.

The *Tribune's* Constantinople special says, the Russian ambassador in this city has presented to the Porte another note from his Government, demanding the cession of Crete to Greece, and the full equality of Christians and Mahomedans in all the provinces of Turkey. The demand was declared the ultimatum of Russia. An answer was asked for in ten days. War is regarded as almost inevitable.

Cleveland.

Wade spoke here to-day. He thought the country in as great peril as when Sumter was fired. Rebellion is as ripe as at any time during the war.

Washington.

The Cuba telegraph is open to the people to-day.

Marseilles, 11.

Dispatches mention that cholera is raging fearfully at Malta.

New Orleans.

In the common council last night, in the selection of assistant recorders, one white and three negroes were chosen. Several other negroes were chosen for other municipal offices.

Springfield, Mass.

The great international four-oared boat race between the Ward brothers, of Newberg, and a St. John's, N. F. crew, came off to-day. There was an immense crowd. The Wards won, beating their opponents by one minute and forty-eight seconds.

Crestline.

A fire to-day burned 13 buildings, including one hotel; loss heavy; insurance light.

Chicago.

Western dispatches say, the Indians are suspicious of the good faith of the Commissioners and won't come into council at Fort Laramie. They will

send runners to listen to the propositions to be made, and if satisfied that the Commissioners are acting in good faith, the chiefs will come in and hold council at the full moon in November.

Louisville, 12.

Lt.-Gov. Stevens was to-day inaugurated Governor of Kentucky, vice John L. Helm deceased.

Baltimore, 12.

The fever is raging fearfully at Pensacola. The Mayor appealed to neighboring cities for aid in physicians, nurses and money, and it was nobly responded to.

Portland, Maine, 12.

Chamberlain is elected by 10 or 12,000 majority. The Republican loss is 16,000 since last year.

St. Louis, 13.

The American pomological convention adjourned after a highly interesting session, and will reassemble two years hence in Philadelphia. The display of standard fruits consisted of 680 dishes of grapes, 800 dishes of apples, 745 dishes of pears and 212 of peaches. The quantity and quality excelled the most sanguine expectations of the society.

Key West, 14.

The yellow fever is raging here and at the Tortugas; the only operator here is sick, and there is only one officer able of doing duty at Tortugas.

Memphis, 14.

Reports from Mississippi, Arkansas and Tennessee state that the worm is seriously damaging the cotton.

London, 14.

The annual race of clipper ships, with cargoes of new tea from China, was won by the *Taeping*, which arrived to-day; sixteen vessels started.

New York, 14.

The committee of physicians, appointed to devise means for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers, have resolved to ask the co-operation of the Chamber of Commerce; in their address to the public they say it is desirable that all medical associations consider the subject of charitable relief, and take prompt measures thereon.

The *Post* says the large insurance and brokerage agency of Hobson and Co., of Boston, with branches in New York and Chicago, have suspended; their liabilities are \$200,000. Many insurance companies, for whom they acted as agents, are sufferers.

## Miscellaneous.

[Foreign Correspondence of the Boston Post.]

## PARIS UNDER PARIS.

AN UNDERGROUND CITY—THE SEWERS OF PARIS AND THE DWELLERS THEREIN.

Paris, August 6, 1867.

Among the numerous attractions of Paris during the present year are many which are not generally exposed to public view, at least not with the profuse liberality and freedom that the Government are now displaying. All the palaces and museums, the churches and monuments have been shown with not the least restriction and that without the requirement of the slightest fee. It seems to have been the design of the Emperor that every edifice and institution of France in the least degree of public interest should be perfectly accessible. The catacombs have been closed to all visitors for a long period, but this summer they have been opened to every person who cared to ask for a ticket, and one day in each week they have been lighted up throughout their whole extent, while guides who are not allowed to receive any pay give descriptions of their most interesting features and provide for the safety of every one. The sewers of Paris have also been exhibited once a week and have proved a most interesting attraction. At first thoughts they would hardly suggest anything to the mind of any one but "a foul and pestilent congregation" of muddy impurity, vile smells and the rottenness and garbage of a great city, but upon those who have seen them the impressions left are quite different from this. The whole system of Parisian drainage is on so grand and elaborate a scale, so perfect in its working and so admirable a specimen of engineering, that one passes at once from incipient disgust to the height of admiration. It forms another excellent illustration of the wonderful changes that have been going on in Paris of late years, and which have been quite as important below ground, where they are unseen, as

above where they strike the eye at every turn. Not merely has the Government devoted its attention to the erection of great and beautiful buildings and monuments, but its policy has been to make Paris the cleanest and the most healthy of all modern cities. For this reason the greatest attention has been paid to the sewerage, and at this time so thoroughly have the original plans been carried out that in no other town in the world can anything be found to equal them. Baron Haussmann's efforts to widen the streets, to open new and handsome boulevards lined with trees, and afford the people more breathing-spaces in the shape of parks and squares, have always been accompanied by an equal development below ground. Beneath the pavement of these new avenues runs a sewer which is not only sufficient to carry off all refuse, but so large and airy that no miasma can lurk there and thus preserve and ripen the germs of cholera or other pestilential diseases. The result of all these improvements will probably be to make Paris the healthiest city in the world.

The width of the streets and the peculiar manner in which they are graded renders a liberal arrangement of the sewers quite necessary, apart from other considerations. Many of these are covered with macadam and the widest always are, though along each side of most of them runs a broad band of pavement in small oblong blocks. After every rain the surface is at once swept with brooms and machines. This process, though it at once makes the ways neat and passable and comfortable for pedestrians, of course causes the accumulation of a vast deal of mud and debris which can be disposed of only through the drains. If these were not of great size they would soon be clogged up and become perfectly useless; but, as it is, they are so vast and accessible that they can at once be cleaned out. The quantity, however, is not so great or so rapid in its collection as it would otherwise be from two causes. In the first place, the violent showers that often fall in the great basin in which Paris lies send immense torrents through the various outlets, and at times the quantity of water is so great as to nearly half fill even the largest of them, and as the city is not by any means level, but on the contrary nearly as irregular in its general surface as Boston, the force of these currents is very great and drives a vast amount of refuse into the Seine. Then again for three hours every day the hydrants are opened and a plentiful supply of water from hundreds of pipes pours into every drain. Thus the accumulation is kept down as long as possible, and when it becomes too great in spite of the water rushing through it, it is removed by men with shovels and brooms, who gather it up in cars running on rails along the sewers. These men, to the number of several hundred, live in these subterranean tunnels, and in their high jack-boots and dirty garments are hardly the most refined or intellectual specimens of humanity to be found in Paris; and yet they are superior to the mudlarks of the Thames and the rest of that foul fraternity of mongrels whom Dickens so graphically portrays in "Our Mutual Friend." In spite of their obscure, dingy, underground existence, I found on inquiry that they enjoy quite as good health as others more agreeably situated, who labor for an honest living. They told me they had as much sunlight as they needed or cared for, and when they desired more could go *en haut*. I presume they have become used to the deprivation, like miners and other men of similar pursuits, who never miss the sun because they have never been in the habit of living in his society. Apart from the darkness, however, which would certainly be objectionable to most people, the sewers can hardly be called unwholesome, for they are very neat, and excellently ventilated, and the air is not in the least tainted. They are, certainly, much better adapted for a healthy residence than those lodgings of the poorer classes in London and Liverpool which I have visited. These are really, from garret to cellar, mere aggregations of human filth and wretchedness, want and disease, where death lurks in every corner and only delays to strike till he can prostrate his victims by scores and hundreds at once. Here, crime, woe and ignorance crouch in rags and penury, and squalid forms, in diseased heaps, seem the sewerage of humanity drained into one loathsome mass.

One of the great sewers of Paris runs