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Cream Tartar,	Copperas,
Indigo,	Cuttle Fish Bone,
Isinglass,	Specie,
Licorice,	Julep,
Licorice Root,	Lunar Caustic,
Madder,	Mace,
Manna,	Magnesia,
Musk,	Morphine,
Nutmegs,	Opium,
Quicksilver,	Quinine,
Rotten Stone,	Rochelle Salts,
Sulphur,	Pumice Stone,
Tansy,	Syringes,
Epsom Salts,	Turpentine,
Varnish,	White Lead in Oil,
Ether, Nitric PFF,	Emery Flour,
Ether, Sulphuric,	Emery, 1, 2 and 3,
Gamboge,	Extracts, solid and fluid,
Glauber Salts,	Flax Seed,
Gum Arabic,	Flax Seed, ground,
Gum Benzoin,	Ginger,
Gum Shellac,	Gum Assafoetida,
Gum Myrrh,	Gum Camphor,
Glycerine,	Gum Tragacanth,
Hops,	Glue,
Oil Bergamot,	Herbs, fresh,
Oil, Cod Liver, white,	Oil Anise,
Oil, Cod Liver, dark,	Oil, Cinnamon,
Oil, Olive, pints and quarts,	Oil, Croton,
Oil, Sassafras,	Oil, Lemon,
Pepper, black,	Oil, Peppermint,
Potash, Chlorate,	Oil, Wintergreen,
Putty,	Pepper, Cayenne,
Saltpetre,	Potassa, Iodide,
Senna,	Rhubarb,
Soap, Castile,	Saleratus,
Sponge,	Snuff, in jars and bottles,
Alum,	Soda, Bicarbonate,
Soda, Sal,	White Wax,

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NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

THE CRESCENT IS PUBLISHED DAILY (Sundays Excepted) AND WEEKLY, BY J. O. NIXON, No. 94 CAMP STREET. TERMS—DAILY, $16; WEEKLY, $5 PER YEAR.

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The New Orleans Crescent

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New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

—OF—

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1, 1866.

Local Intelligence.

State of the City and Results of the Conflict

The bloody conflict of Monday has been succeeded by a quietude scarcely to be expected after such a storm of popular passion. With the exception of a few attempts or designs to break the peace, described in the dispatches which we subjoin, from the subordinate officers of the police to the chief, there has been no disturbance of public tranquility. The hundreds of negroes who paraded the streets on Monday, armed with bludgeons, ostentatiously exhibited, are no longer seen defiantly provoking public indignation, and the people, both white and black, are settling down to a peaceful condition.

The police receive merited encomiums on all hands; from the people for their steady, cool and unflinching courage, and from the prisoners they took for the chivalrous manner in which they shielded them from popular indignation, at the hazard of their own lives.

The city is still under martial law. Mr. Monroe has declined to act as mayor under the dictation of military authority. The Board of Assistant Aldermen, which was to have met last evening to consider the matter of impeaching Recorder Vennard, will not meet until civil authority is re-established. The recorders and the police continue to perform their functions, under the supervision and direction of the military governor of the city.

It is impossible yet to arrive at the exact number of the casualties of the riot on Monday. Twenty-two deaths, black and white, are all we can sum up. There were many more wounded, and death may be the consequence in many of these cases. A large number of wounded negroes were taken to the Marine Hospital, and are well cared for there.

Dr. Dostie was still living yesterday. He was visited during the day by Colonel DeWitt Clinton, A. A. G., and Recorder Ahern, for the purpose of obtaining his dying declaration. Judge Heistand, now acting as United States commissioner in the place of Mr. Shannon, was also present, and prepared a voluminous document as the declaration of the doctor. Colonel Clinton and Recorder Ahern refused to attest the document, Doctor Dostie denying the truthfulness of statements it contained, and protesting that he had no idea of dying.

Mr. John Henderson, Jr., when we last heard from him, was regarded as in a dying condition.

Mr. Michael Hahn was suffering from injuries he received, but those injuries were not considered serious.

The wound of Mr. Shaw was slight.

Judge Howell, who was reported to be wounded, was seen on the streets driving his buggy yesterday.

Governor Wells, for whose fate his family had some apprehensions, got out of the State House the moment he perceived danger was approaching, and escaped all harm.

From various sources we gathered, yesterday, the following intelligence:

On Common street, on Monday evening, an infuriated negro assailed an elderly Irish woman. She wrenched his club from him, and held him at bay until a white man came to her assistance and prostrated him.

The negroes were talking of holding a meeting in their church on St. Paul street last evening, to concert measures for taking vengeance on the white people. The more discreet of the colored population were advising against the meeting, and we believe it was not held.

A driver on one of the Canal street cars was shot at on Monday afternoon by a negro, and he was shot, in return, by a special officer on the railroad line.

A negro named James Carr, who was behaving violently on St. Paul street, broke from an officer who attempted to arrest him, and cut two men with a bowie knife, who sought to prevent his escape.

One negro in the State House behaved very resolutely. Mr. Burns with other citizens and the police had effected a lodgment, at the entrance of the chamber of the House of Representatives. They broke in the door. This negro stood in the passage and with a club felled every man who approached, until he was shot down.

Dauncy, the person who made the affidavit charging Judge Abell with treason, and who was in the chamber, with the conventionists, when the riot occurred, and was arrested, was in the mayor's office making a disclosure of a negro plot to murder all the white people in the Third District, when the order was received placing the city under martial law and superceding the civil authorities.

This ended the examination of Dauncy, when it was incomplete. The revelations he was making were of a startling nature. In estimating their value, however, the character of the man should be considered, and the motives influencing him.

Among the hundreds of negroes assembled in and before the State House when the so-called convention was in session on Monday, were many colored women, who, before the riot commenced, were inciting the men to violence. Their speeches were freely sprinkled with expletives more rigorous than polite, and would not, in most instances, bear repetition. One remark, however, which excited a general waiving of clubs, seemed to provoke a remarkable enthusiasm.

The speaker was well dressed. Standing on the doresteps of a house on the west side of Dryades street, she asked, "Aint I as good as any d—d white b—h, and aint you men as good as any white rascal? Them white Yankee soldiers is just as bad as rebels. Do what Doctor Dostie told you—pitch in colored men and help your friends."

Mr. A. P. Field, who, assisted and protected by a "rebel," succeeded in escaping from the hall uninjured, has, it is reported, come to the resolution to abandon politics entirely, and will hereafter confine himself to the practice of the law.

Mr. Burke, late chief of police, who was in the hall, countenancing and assisting the members of the convention, and who, it was reported, was severely wounded, got off without injury.

The following dispatches to the chief of police, from his subordinate officers, received on Monday night and yesterday, are taken from the records of the central station:

Lieut Manning reports, in reply to an inquiry from the chief, as to the Second District yesterday:

One white man, Dr. A. P. Dostie, wounded, and two dead. Thirteen wounded negro men were brought to this station. The names of the dead I was unable to learn. The following is a list of the wounded: Michael Bienaime, Samuel Jones, Geo. Gray, Frank Smith, Edmund Francois, Jno. Gibson, Daniel Coleman, Joseph Brooks, Anderson Brown, Thomas Jones, John Conway, James Reilly and Louis Campbell. Two policemen of my command were wounded: W. Theard, No. 226, had the first joint of the little finger of the left hand taken off, and shot through the same hand; G. H. Leaf, No. 222, shot in left leg above the ankle; Thomas Burnett, No. 207, was unstruck.

Lieutenant Sheehan, of the Fourth District, reports:

No dead or wounded brought to this station. None of the officers injured.

Lieutenant Sheehan also sent the following dispatch at half-past four yesterday afternoon:

There is a house on corner of Benton and Jackson streets occupied by a colored man named Oliver, where there is a lot of guns and ammunition, and from information received they intended to use them to-night. What steps shall I take in the matter?

On Monday night Lieut. Jacobs telegraphed from the Third District:

A lot of negroes living in a house on Victory street, between Roghien and Poet streets, shot at several citizens passing on the street. They were arrested and brought to this station. One negro, name unknown, was shot through the body during the affray. A pistol was found in his possession.

At 1 P. M. yesterday, Lieut. Manning, in the Second District, sent the subjoined dispatch:

I have received information that arms were brought during last night into a house on Derbigny street, between Maine and Phillippe streets, known as a resort for idle negroes. There is no one here to make affidavit. What steps shall I take?

Lieut. Manning in this case was directed to procure a search warrant. We have not heard the result.

At ten minutes after one, yesterday, Lieut. Jacobs telegraphed:

Acting Corporal Brooks reports that four negroes, armed with revolvers, formed themselves in a line on Claiborne street, about 12 o'clock, and prevented all white persons from passing. The Second District police force reached there before Brooks got there with his squad. No arrest was made.

At ten minutes after 4 o'clock, yesterday, the annexed dispatch was received from the Third District:

Julius Cesar and Alfred Johnson, colored, have been arrested here as dangerous and suspicious characters. Cesar had a loaded rifle. Johnson had a double-barreled shot-gun, loaded, two powder horns containing powder, and two knapsacks containing wadding and buckshot.

The subjoined dispatch was sent at 7 o'clock on Monday night:

Sergeant Adams reports that a squad of the eighty first colored infantry broke open a store on the corner of Poeyfarre and Annunciation streets and carried off three revolvers and a shot gun. On their way up they fired into a grocery and shot a man in the neck on the corner of St. Thomas and Erato streets.

SULLIVAN, Operator.

Lieut. Jacobs telegraphed from the Third District, at a quarter after 5 yesterday afternoon, that a negro named Charles Johnson died at 1 o'clock in the morning, from wounds received in a fracas on Victory street, between 11 and 12 o'clock on Monday night. A negro, name unknown, was brought to the station, supposed to be mortally injured by jumping off a train of the Pontchartrain railroad, while at full speed. He was endeavoring to escape from Officer Lucy, whom he had assaulted with a razor. Lieut. Jacobs in this dispatch reports Officer Brooks wounded in the hand, but not dangerously, by a swordcane in the hands of a negro at the Mechanics' Institute.

Lieut. Jacobs also reports officers Lambias and Ross wounded at the same place, the former shot in the right leg and the latter in the right arm. Neither are dangerously wounded, but for the present are disabled.

Officer Hennessey who was conspicuous for courage and coolness on Monday, and who was severely wounded by blows from a club on the head, was so much improved yesterday that he was able to bear removal to his residence. We regret to say, however, that this excellent officer is still in a precarious state.

Upon martial law being proclaimed on Monday night, the chief of police instructed the lieutenants to limit the labors of their respective forces to patrol duty. We learn, however, that the military authorities have taken no steps which can possibly jeopard the peace of the city or hazard the security of citizens. With the exception that the civil authorities are ordered to subordinate themselves to the military—a condition of affairs which it is to be hoped will be of brief duration—we see no evidence of martial law except the pacing of negro sentinels in the vicinity of the executive chamber on Dryades street.

Board of Health.

A regular meeting of this board was held last evening. Present—Dr. Smith, in the chair; Dr. Foster, Dr. Choppin, Dr. Austin, Mr. Creevy, Mr. McCourd and Mr. Pennington.

The minutes of the previous meeting of the board were read and confirmed.

Dr. Austin announced that the health ordinance had been passed, with some amendments, by both boards of the city council, but had not yet been received from that body. He moved that the board go into the election of health officers under the ordinance this evening, a meeting to be summoned for the purpose. The motion was agreed to.

The president laid before the board a telegram from Dr. Legare, quarantine physician at Rigolettes station, announcing that the schooner Jennie Rogers had violated the quarantine laws by running past the station and refusing to stop when required. The president stated that on addressing the captain and owner of the schooner upon the subject, an explanation had been given, regret expressed for it, and a statement made that the desire was to comply with the quarantine laws and regulations, promise given to pay the fees due on the return of the schooner, and to make this explanation to Dr. Legare. On motion, the explanation was accepted.

On motion of Dr. Austin, seconded by Mr. Pennington, it was resolved that a committee of three should be appointed to draw up regulations defining the duties of the health officers. The president deferred the nomination of the committee.

The bond of the owners and captains of the steamers Sarah and Lucretia, to pay quarantine dues, and report any case of sickness on board at the Rigolettes Quarantine Station, was accepted.

On the recommendation of Dr. McKelvey, and on motion of Mr. Pennington, a reward of five dollars each was ordered to be paid to two boys who recovered the body of Mr. McGarty, the late steward of the Mississippi River Quarantine Station.

The board did some further business in secret session.

Then the board adjourned.

The Public Schools.

We understand that the mayor has officially convened the newly elected board of directors of the public schools, to assemble in the chamber of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, to-day, for the purpose of organization. The members elect are requested to attend.

PICKWICK CLUB.—Pickwickians are referred to the notice of Secretary Bingham in another column, calling a meeting of the club this evening at 7½ o'clock, when business of importance will be brought forward. Every member now in town is invited to be present.

FOR NEW YORK.—The fine steam-ship Raleigh, Captain Walker, sails for New York next Saturday at 3 o'clock in the evening, from her wharf (star Line Company's wharf) opposite Jackson Square. The Raleigh is a new and first-class side wheel ship, with superior accommodations for passengers, and plenty of capacity for freights. Passage in the first cabin with every convenience and comfort, can be secured for sixty dollars. For all particulars, inquire of James Connoly & Co., agents, 85 Poydras street. Parties going North, and wishing to make a delightful sea voyage, would do well to examine the fine accommodations offered by the Raleigh.

It is with pleasure we refer to the card of Geo. McDuffie Burke, (formerly of Jno. M. Burke & Bro.) Robert Clark, (late Clark & Sears) and F. O. Trepagnier, (formerly of Putnam & Co.) who have this day formed a copartnership under the style and firm of Burke, Clark & Trepagnier, for the purpose of conducting a general merchandise and brokerage business. These gentlemen are all well and favorably known in this city, and from the reputation of their business capacities we feel confident they will give satisfaction to any one negotiating business through them.

Canadians propose to erect a monument in honor of the volunteers who fell at Limestone Ridge during the Fenian invasion.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Regulation for Prepayment of Taxes Rescinded.

LATER BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

NO DETAILS OF THE PEACE PRELIMINARIES

FOUR WEEKS' ARMISTICE---LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Atlantic Cable Charges for Telegraphing.

President Johnson Directs Inauguration of the Civil Authorities in Texas.

The Cholera Epidemic in New York.

General Grant Refuses Troops to the Freedmen's Bureau in Maryland.

OBJECTS TO UNNECESSARY MILITARY INTERFERENCE ANYWHERE.

Return of General Sheridan and Staff.

HOME MARKETS—RIVER NEWS.

INTERESTING GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Etc., Etc. Etc.,

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

ASTY BAY, July 30—Midnight.—By the arrival of a vessel from Port au Basque to-night, further dispatches from Europe have been received. Several messages to private parties from England are among those brought from Heart's Content by this arrival. Arrangements have been made which will insure the more rapid and frequent transmission of dispatches from Port au Basque henceforth until the Gulf cable is laid.

LONDON, July 28—P. M.—The latest reports from the seat of war state that peace preliminaries between the contending parties were progressing, but no details have been received.

NEW YORK, July 28.—[Query—July 31?]—Private dispatches quote middling Orleans in Liverpool at 14½d., on the 28th, with a firm market.

The grade of cotton quoted in this afternoon's market report was not stated in the dispatch but as middling Uplands is uniformly given when the price of one description alone is reported, that is probably the description referred to.

The Herald has the following over the cable:

LONDON, July 28.—An armistice of four weeks from yesterday, has been signed by Prussia, Austria, Bavaria and other German States. The propositions embrace lasting peace over the whole continent of Europe.

The Tribune's special, dated Friday night says: In the House of Commons, Lord Stanley said the cabinet were anxious to remove any irritation growing out of cases connected with the war between the North and South, if the American cabinet present claims to the English government. The government intended to issue a royal commission inquiring into the neutrality law.

[This paragraph as received is unintelligible. We have endeavored to interpret it.—ED. CRESCENT.]

ASTY BAY, July 30.—The reply of the President of the United States to the Queen of England was received here at four on Monday afternoon and will be forwarded to the queen probably about two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, Greenwich time.

NEW YORK, July 31.—It is stated that the cholera is assuming an epidemic form in this city, but not to an alarming extent. At a meeting of the Board of Health to be held this evening extraordinary measures will be proposed for improving the sanitary condition of the city. In consequence of the neglect of physicians to report cholera cases, orders have been issued insisting upon their so doing. The number of deaths in the city for the past week was 771, being a decrease of 592 from the previous week. Sixteen persons died of cholera at the workhouse on Blackwell's Island from the 27th to the 29th of July. A comparative table of three years of the cholera epidemic shows a smaller number of deaths yesterday than on the same day in 1849 and 1854. At the Battery Barracks Hospital matters appeared rather favorable. An injunction will be applied for to compel its removal.

In Brooklyn the number of deaths for the past week was 394. The cholera has not increased, but no decrease was observable. There were 42 deaths from cholera during the past week.

The Atlantic cable and the news which was flashed over it exerted a controlling influence in business circles yesterday, especially in the grain trade. Prices were generally unsettled by the fall of gold, and currency values were lower. Cotton was more active and firmer.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The provisional charges for the transmission of messages through the Atlantic cable from any telegraph station in America to any telegraph station in Great Britain, for twenty words or less, including the address of sender and receiver, twenty pounds in gold; for every additional word, not exceeding five letters, twenty shillings sterling, per word.

From any telegraph station in America to any telegraph station in Europe, for twenty words or less, including address of sender and receiver, twenty-one pounds sterling in gold; for every additional word not exceeding five letters, twenty-one shillings in gold per word.

From any telegraph station in America to any telegraph station in Africa, Asia or India, for twenty words or less, including address of sender and receiver, not exceeding in all one hundred letters, twenty-five pounds sterling, in gold; for every additional word not exceeding five letters, twenty-five shillings per word.

The letters in all words after the first twenty will be counted and divided by five, each five or fractional remainder will be charged as a word.

Messages in cipher will be charged double the foregoing rates. All figures intended for transmission must be written in full length, and will be charged as words.

Messages destined for places beyond the telegraphic system will be forwarded by mail.

The above tariff of charges has been received from the secretary of the company at Heart's Content, and will be observed until further orders.

(Signed) MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Consulting Engineer.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The restrictive regulations adopted by the internal revenue office, October 9, 1865, for the removal under bond, without the prepayment of taxes on taxable products or manufactures within the limits of the late insurrectionary States, have been rescinded by the secretary of the treasury, so that manufacturers and producers in those States will be allowed to ship their goods under bond without the prepayment of taxes.

HOUSTON, TEXAS, July 31.—A dispatch from Austin says that J. H. Bell, secretary of Texas, has been notified by the President that the legislature would be permitted to assemble without hindrance on the 6th of August. Also that Throckmorton would be inaugurated soon after, without interference, as governor; and that the President has notified that orders would be given for the transfer of the State government to the elected authorities.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—A report was made to the freedmen's bureau, a short time ago, by its agent at Annapolis, Md., of interference with the operations at that place by white citizens. Gen. Howard presented the report to Gen. Auger, commanding this military department, and asked for a company of white troops to assist the agent in the discharge of his official duties. Auger referred the matter to Grant, with whom Howard had a personal interview. Grant declined to furnish the troops on the ground that Maryland was not one of the late insurrectionary States in which the army is required to support the bureau, and moreover he was opposed to the interference of the military wherever it could be avoided, such interference only tending to increase the evils it attempts to allay, and excites the people to increased bitterness.

SOUTHWEST PASS, July 31.—The American steamship Alliance three days and a half from Vera Cruz, consigned to Perkins & Hersey, crossed the bar at 12 o'clock to-day. She left Vera Cruz on the evening of the 27th inst. Left in port schooner Mai. Hardenberg master, to sail on the 29th for New Orleans; schooner Oriental, Otterson, master, schooner Island Belle, Stockton, master, schooner Paquete de Tampico, all for New Orleans; French bark St. Denis and schooner Ben. Willis sailed for New Orleans on the morning of the 27th inst. There was no yellow fever at Vera Cruz. The Alliance brought the following passengers:

J. B. Lowe, F. E. Adams, W. G. Williamson, L. C. Wise, J. Postell, A. Campbell, P. Munson, N. Newton, George Flournoy, W. Flournoy, Virginia Flournoy, Oceana Flournoy, Eugenia Flournoy, Marguerite Flournoy, Marcus Flournoy, J. J. Ogles, A. Coston, A. Despide, Raymond Chamond, N. H. Wilson, A. H. Levit, M. Fitzwinter, Frank Meak, D. Bouga, M. Maneston, J. Terry.

The following are the consignees: Perkins & Hersey, Frederick Keintz, Fred. Camerden, Avendano Brothers, Alfred Dacosta, P. Page, Mariano Orosko and V. Perillot.

SOUTHWEST PASS, July 31.—The steamship Raleigh, from New York, passed up at 11:30 A. M. The United States revenue cutter Hugh McCulloch, from Brazos Santiago, with Gen. Sheridan and staff on board, passed up at 4 P. M.

The lighthouse steamer Jasmin arrived down at 6 P. M., and is at anchor abreast of the lighthouse here.

The steamboat Any One, which started to sea this morning has returned. She found the weather too heavy to proceed.

The bark reported this morning is still outside the bar. Two tugs tried to bring her in, but the tide was too low.

There is very little rise in the tides now. Wind Southwest, light. Nothing in sight.

QUARANTINE, July 31, 8 P. M.—The steamship Raleigh passed up at 3:30.

The steamship Alliance, from Vera Cruz, arrived this evening, and is in quarantine.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Gold closed at 149. Coupons of '62, 108¾; ditto of '65, 105¼; treasuries 104¼@104½.

Cotton unchanged—sales 1500 bales; receipts for the week at all ports 5000 bales; exports for the week to Great Britain 5900 bales. Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet. Beef lower—new plain mess 16@20c. Mess pork $31 56. Lard quiet. Sugar firm. Coffee firm—sales 1600 bags of Rio at 13½c. in gold. Naval stores steady—rosin $2 75@$8 00.

The steamer China has arrived at Boston. Her mails leave New York to-morrow morning for the South.

NEW YORK, July 31, P. M.—Wool quiet and rather low.

Arrived, steamer Sedgwick from Galveston.

U. S. 6's of '67, 112½; coupons of '81, 108¾; do. of '65, 105¾; 10-40's, 98¼; treasuries, 104@104¼; Virginia 6's, 65; Carolina new bonds, 63.

LOUISVILLE, July 31.—Sales 155 hogsheads tobacco at full prices. Flour, superfine, $6 75. Prime white wheat $2 40. Mixed corn 73c. Mess pork $32. Bacon shoulders 16½c; clear sides 21½c. Prime lard 20½c. Whisky $2 25.

CINCINNATI, July 31.—Flour and wheat unchanged. Corn dull at 62c. Oats 37@44c. Whisky unchanged. Provisions active; sales 1000 barrels mess pork at $32; 800,000 lbs. bulk meats at 16@17½c. Bacon sides 19½c.; shoulders 16½c. Lard dull. Gold 148.

VICKSBURG, July 31.—Passed up: M. S. Mepham at 9 A. M., and Armadillo at 8 P. M., and down: W. H. Osborne at 12 M., and Fashion at 7 P. M. River stationary.

[From Yesterday's Papers.]

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The following is the message of the Queen and the response of the President over the cable:

OSBORNE, July 28, 1866.

To the President of the United States, Washington:

The Queen congratulates the President on the successful completion of an undertaking which she hopes may prove as an additional bond between the United States and England.

The following is the President's reply:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, July 30, 11:30 A. M.

Her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland:

The President of the United States announces with profound gratification the reception of Her Majesty's dispatch, and cordially reciprocates the hope that the cable which now unites the eastern and western hemispheres may serve to strengthen and to perpetuate peace and unity between the government of England and the Republic of the United States. ANDREW JOHNSON.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Arrived steamer Sheridan, from New Orleans.

Fourteen cases and four deaths by cholera in this city; three deaths on Blackwell's Island, and fourteen cases and eight deaths in Brooklyn are reported this morning.

SAVANNAH, GA., July 30.—Later accounts from Tybee report the cholera sub-siding. Three sporadic cases of yellow fever are reported in this city.

BURKE, CLARK & TREPAGNIER.—We call attention to the card of the above named firm, who have established themselves as merchandise brokers at No. 28 Bank Place, and will devote their attention particularly to the sale of provisions, bagging, rope, coffee, sugar, salt, liquors, etc. Mr. Burke was formerly of the house of John M. Burke & Bro., Mr. Clark was late of Clark & Sears, and Mr. Trepagnier was formerly of Putnam & Co. This is a strong combination, and one that deserves the confidence and patronage of the public.

A. Weidman owns an interest in the German Democrat, of Pittsburg, of which one Mr. Kuhn is editor. The proprietor was surprised to read, a few days ago, an article in his own paper in which he was denounced as a pettifogging lawyer, unworthy of confidence or notice. He proceeded to cowhide Kuhn, and the matter goes to the courts.

The Confederate Dead Interred Around Richmond.

At a recent conference between a committee of ladies from the Hollywood Memorial Association and committees from the Howitzer Memorial Confederation and the Young Men's Executive Committee, held for the purpose of considering the best measures to be taken in relation to the suggested disinterment and removal of the bodies of Confederate soldiers buried around Richmond, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted as expressing the opinions of the meeting:

WHEREAS, A large number of Confederate soldiers, many of whom are from States south of Virginia, lie buried on the battle-fields and camping grounds near the city of Richmond; and whereas it is the duty of the Southern people to see that their graves be not obliterated or their identity lost; and whereas the Hollywood Memorial Association of Richmond are most anxious to have the remains of all such Confederate soldiers disinterred and re-buried in the cemetery of Hollywood by the side of their fallen comrades; and whereas the said association have not the power, under their constitution, to apply any portion of their funds except such as may be specially contributed to that purpose; be it therefore

Resolved, That an appeal be made to the people of the South to make special donations to the Hollywood Memorial Association for the purpose of securing the removal to Hollywood Cemetery such of the soldiers from their respective States as are buried around this city, the association pledging themselves to apply such funds to that purpose alone, and the young men and memorial associations of Richmond pledging themselves to give to the work all the time and facilities at their disposal, so to make the absolutely necessary expenses of exhumation and re-interment as light as practicable.

Resolved, That the Hollywood Memorial Association will take charge of the graves of all Confederate soldiers who may be thus interred in Hollywood Cemetery, and will give to their decoration and preservation the same zealous care and attention which are bestowed upon those already in that cemetery.

Resolved, That in the meanwhile the noble ladies of Virginia be requested to take special charge of such Confederate soldiers' graves as they may find in their respective neighborhoods, and that they be asked, by the love and honor that they owe to our fallen soldiers, to see that these graves continue to be marked, and that they are so protected as to be free from all danger of desecration or disrespect; and that they also be requested to forward to the secretary of the Hollywood Memorial Association a list of all such graves that they may be able to discover.

Resolved, That the farmers and other citizens living around the city be requested by the respect and admiration which they owe to those gallant men who fell while fighting for them and for their children, to take charge of all the graves of Confederate soldiers that may be found upon their land; and that, whenever such graves may be found upon the roadside or in places where there is danger that their sanctity will be violated, they, as a pious duty, cause the remains therein contained to be exhumed and removed to some portion of their land where they will remain in safety until they and all others can be removed to this city.

Resolved, That the Hollywood Memorial Association feel assured that the people of Virginia will fulfill their requests, and that they feel confident that the people of the South will find it in their hearts to contribute from even their scanty means a small sum to insure the removal of their fallen soldiers to Hollywood Cemetery—a duty which the people of Virginia would cheerfully perform for every State if she had but the means, and power at her command.

Resolved, That the city papers and newspapers throughout the South be requested to publish the foregoing preamble and resolutions.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

ST. CHARES HOTEL.—J W Miles, L G Miles, Bolivar Co, Miss; W H Bayless, Texas; R W Schaffe and wife; C Jones; S W Sawyer; E J Willard and wife, Jonesboro, Ills; J Cole, Galveston; T D Wilson and wife, U S N, N Y; A B Cooper; N E Scott, J A Wright, Cincinnati; Hon Ed Sparrow, Lake Providence; G M Billyer, Natchez; C J Powers, U S A; D D Wiley, U S Vols, W L Hartling, San Antonio; Mrs R B Searing, city; B M Pond; F D Clark and wife, Ohio; P R Thompson, St Mary, La; G E Church, R J; R Bleakley; R H Allen and wife; Mrs Walker and Son; J Williams and wife.

CITY HOTEL.—W Nelson, Texas; J C Scott, Texas; J Mahoney, La; S Thompson, coast; C B Wynne, J Spcake; O J Speake, Miss Speake, Tex; R Harrington, J H Evans, Miss; B Haber, Texas; C R Watts, Ky; J Ely, N Y; Mr Goode, Thibodaux; A Lerdner, J R Stevens, A T Falls, Miss; G D Hamilton, A D Hawkins, La; F G Watson, Ark; M B Forrensem, Texas; E Staffinhager, Galveston; L Vandegrift, river; Judge J E Martin, G H Epton, Texas; S Reynolds, Bastrop, Texas; W Gardner, Austin, Texas; W P Lane, Texas; W Croner, S Yandorf, S Hollingsworth, coast; C W Humphreys, Cincinnati; J M Goodman and family; W K Little, San Antonio; W M Smith, St Mary, La; J J Coffey, Lafayette, La.

ST. JAMES HOTEL.—Capt J P Wallace and wife, Dr. Jno Williams and wife, Miss; A G Cage, Terrebonne; A Barnum, La; J B Kindred, Mexico; H L Meeker, Vera Cruz; A J Gillespie; W H Easterling, W D Carmichael, Miss; R Cade, La; B L Mann; J S Goode, La; J Jewell; H R Marks, Texas; W McGrosty, San Antonio; A H Bostent; J J Salter and wife, Montgomery; R G Taylor; Capt B M White; J H Henshaw; A Bevin, Plaquemine; J Reid, Bayou Sara; Mrs J A Steele, T R Clarke, Vicksburg.

General Henry A. Wise declared, in the course of an address delivered at Norfolk a few days ago, that it is no spirit of insubordination or rebellion to lawful authority which forbid his taking the oath, but that the oath itself is false in its terms, in that it is a tacit admission that there has been a rebellion; that he and others were rebels, and therefore traitors; that there is an existing rebellion, and that he has been false to the Constitution of the United States and the union of the States themselves, whereas for nearly half a century he had, by word and deed, in peace and war, battled for the Constitution and the Union, and before the war began had been one who had desired to fight the fight in the Union. Those oaths were not necessary, could not accomplish any good result, and did but promote perjury, hypocrisy, and a general demoralization. As being the condition precedent of even making an application for a pardon, it was an absurdity and a crime. A man must swear, not before he is pardoned, but before he can even ask to be pardoned. In the kingdom of grace, said he, who ever heard of such a monstrosity. For himself he asked no pardon, for the reason that he had committed no offense for which to be pardoned.

The asking of pardon admitted guilt, and for himself he was conscious of no guilt. He had obeyed those who had the right to command. The very article of the Constitution of the United States which was invoked to warrant the making of war upon Virginia and the other Southern States, gave those States the authority to do all that might be requisite to defend themselves against invasion and insurrection. Virginia called him to the field of blood, and duty demanded that he should obey that call. And it was too late now to talk about there being no cause, when Virginia had been invaded in her every county, and every square foot of territory, and had been blasted, burned, destroyed; her churches defiled, even the graves of her dead worthies polluted, her houses burned, her labor stolen away.

And yet, now that for peace her sons had surrendered at Appomattox and Greensboro, and had taken the amnesty afforded them, they are told that, although they could not leave the Union, nevertheless they are not in the Union, and shall not come into the Union until they consent to submit to terms of degradation, then which death would be a blessed boon. Aye, the grave of George Washington is to-day out of the Union we are told. Those sacred relics of Mount Vernon are not in the Union, but Virginia, once the "mother of States and statesmen," dismembered and dismantled, is to be held in vassalage and condition of territorial dependence.

The terms of the amnesty oath were still further criticised, especially that clause referring to the laws passed and proclamations issued during the war. The speaker avowed that, with the result of war in the extirpation of slavery he had no quarrel. It was a cause of devout thanks to God that he had been released from the presence and pressure of negrodom; but while he thus rejoiced at the result, and while he would not alter that result if he could, never would he concede the rightfulness of the means employed to effect that end.

[Nashville Banner.

A LOST "CHILD OF THE REGIMENT"—*A Sad Case.*—The Raleigh Standard says:

When Sherman's army stopped at Smithfield, in this State, about fifteen months since, there was found with it a little girl, five or six years of age, of bright countenance and pleasant ways, evidently well bred thus far, who, the sold