THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
DUPUY & LIMET, PUBLISHERS.
Office, No. 73 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE

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Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion, $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square. City, or Editorial Page Transient Advertisements, each insertion, $1 50 per square.
Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new, each insertion.
First, or Editorial Page, Monthly Advertisements, each square, $30 net per month.
Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above named transient rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall such discount exceed 33 per cent.
All Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged double rates per line, each insertion.
All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published six times.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Squares:	1 month	2 mos.	3 mos.	6 mos.	12 mos.
One	$12	$20	$30	$50	$75
Two	20	30	40	80	125
Three	30	40	50	110	175
Four	35	50	60	140	225
Five	40	60	80	160	275
Six	50	80	120	200	325
Seven	60	100	140	230	375
Eight	65	115	150	260	425
Nine	70	125	165	290	450
Ten	75	130	180	320	500
Twelve	80	145	195	350	540
Twelve	85	160	210	380	580
Thirteen	90	165	225	410	620
Fourteen	95	175	240	430	660
Fifteen	100	185	260	450	700
Sixteen	105	195	280	470	750	1200

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 29, 1867.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

By S. GUINAULT, at No. 82 Burgundy street, Household Furniture.

Editorial and News Miscellany.

Thanks to Mr. C. G. D. Holle, news dealer and stationer, 61 Exchange Alley, for Frank Leslie's Lady's Magazine for September, and late Harper's and Leslie's Weeklies and other illustrated periodicals.

General Beauregard was at Niagara Falls Sunday, the 18th instant.

The New York *Herald* says: The removal of Sheridan will perhaps elevate him. It almost places a President-elect beyond his reach.

Telegrams commenced passing the 18th inst. between Havana and Key West, Florida.

Seventeen deaths of yellow fever in Galveston the 21st instant, and same number the next day.

A telegram has been received in Paris by the government from M. Dano, the French Minister in Mexico, dated July 20th in which he announces that unless any unforeseen event happened he should be in a position to start for France in a few days.

It is not as glorious to come here and die of yellow fever as it is to fall on the field of battle in defence of one's country, and it may be no easy thing to effect a change in the command of this Department at present.

Mrs Lander (nee Jean Marie Davenport) is said to be the original of the infant phenomenon Crummels, in Dickens's "Nicholas Nickleby." She played as a child in England, was so clever that the author went to see her, carried away her photograph in his memory, and drew his character from it at leisure.

The *Picayune* thinks it the duty of the small minority of whitemen who are permitted to vote in Louisiana to cast their ballots for black men of unquestionable African descent. Under the circumstances we entirely agree with that opinion.—*Mobile Advertiser.*

General Cyrus Hamlin, of this city, son of ex Vice President Hamlin, died yesterday of yellow fever.

Massachusetts liquor is pronounced—"pisen."

It is rumored that Messrs. Ogden, Bermudez and Pilié, late City Attorney, Assistant City Attorney and Surveyor, have taken steps to institute a suit against twenty members of the readjusted City Council, for damages for a libel in declaring them incompetent for the positions which they recently held.

A SIX LEGACY.—The Monroe *Intelligencer*, of the 21st, has the following: "John Valentine, who was employed in Mr. Garretson's tobacco room, in this place, as bar tender, has heard of the death of an uncle, who died in Ireland lately and left John sole legatee to a handsome estate valued at $1,300,000 in United States Treasury notes. John left immediately for across the waters to take charge of the property.

The steamship Mississippi, Capt. Ryder, sailed last evening for New York direct, with a full freight and the following named passengers: C Blanchard, Margaret Simons, G Pasquale, Thos Thompson, F Smith, A Hayes, Elias Beauchamp, G Patten, G Gardner, N Norrison, W H Hick, E A Van Syke, H Simonton, Frederick Jones, A S Warner, Chas J Mumerson, O A Bennett and four children, Mrs Mrs Carter, Jas Duplantier, Jas H King, John Degannaden, Robert Cole and wife, Mary Edwards, Hughrivy G S Wicks, Victor La Croix, J J Collins, and thirty in the steerage.

Death of Pierce Butler.

A few days ago this gentleman died at one of his estates in Georgia. The deceased was, we believe, a native of Philadelphia, where he was born during the early part of the present century. His family being wealthy, he was enabled to obtain a liberal education, which he afterwards placed to excellent use. He graduated with honors, and, after studying the profession of the law was admitted to the bar of Philadelphia, and soon became one of its ablest and most distinguished members. In 1834 Mr. Butler was married to Miss Fanny Kemble, the well known actress and authoress, who had lived in the United States from England about two years previous, and who retired definitely from the stage after this event. The marriage life was short and unhappy. The tastes and temperaments of Mr. and Mrs. Butler differed so widely that in 1849 the lady applied for a divorce. Mr. Butler resisted the application, but finally a divorce from bed and board was granted. Much was said at the time of the causes of this domestic felicity, the friends of Mr Butler asserting that the desire to be rid of her husband was the result of undue influence on the part of friends over the mind of Mrs. Butler. So that as it may, however, a bill of separation was granted, subsequent to which she took up her residence with the Sedgwick family, at Lenox, Massachusetts, at the same time resuming her maiden name of Kemble. In his social life Mr. Butler was distinguished for his courtesy and refinement. Being a gentleman of large erudition and most agreeable and fine ant conversationalist, he gathered around him a large number of warm personal friends, many of whom differed greatly with him on political questions.—*New York Herald.*

New Cure of Yellow Fever.

At this time the following mode of treatment of yellow fever, recently adopted by Dr. Alex Fiddes, a distinguished physician of Jamaica, possesses peculiar interest:

Calomel, quinine and all other medicines are set aside as being not only useless, but positively injurious, the only medicine recommended is a full dose of castor oil at the beginning of the disease. The remedy of Dr. Fiddes consists in the internal administration of sulphurous acid, combined with the external application of iced sheets around the body when the skin is hot and dry, or with an occasional vapor bath when the skin is dry without being very hot. The sulphurous acid is not given in its pure form, but combined with an alkaline base, such as the bisulphite of soda, the sulphite of magnesia or potash, or of ammonia, of which the former preparation is probably the best, being tasteless and not likely to offend the stomach. The dose is twenty grains every two or three hours in a glass of water.

The use of sulphurous acid and the application of the wet sheets or vapor bath are indicated as much by the dictates of theory as by the lessons of experience. The first is a sentinel against the fermentation of the blood; the two latter are potent agencies for withdrawing poisonous matter from the body without exhausting the vital powers.

Since Prof. Poli, of Milan, instituted his elaborate series of experiments to test the efficacy of sulphurous acid in arresting fermentation in the blood of animals, and since Dr. De Ricci, of Dublin, and Prof. Burgraeve, of Ghent, repeated the same experiments, the powers of this medicine has been well known to the medical profession. But Dr Fiddes is entitled to the credit of having introduced it as a remedy for yellow fever and several other diseases of the symotic family. There seems to be no doubt in the efficacy of this new treatment.—*Picayune.*

GERMAN PAPERS REPUDIATING NEGRO SUFFRAGE.—Quite a large number of the German papers, recently established in Philadelphia, the interests of the Radical party, have repudiated the negro suffrage and disunionism of that faction. In Boston, Carl Meisner, editor of the most ultra German Radical paper in the North—the *Pioneer*—gives notice that he will no longer act with the party of Sumner, Stevens & Co. The Cincinnati *Volksblatt*, an influential Radical paper, says that the German Republicans must form an alliance with the Democrats in order to defeat the measures which is gradually taking hold of their party.

The German Radical papers in Iowa make similar declarations. Even Carl Schurz in the St. Louis *Westliche Post*, urges the German Radicals to vote for Democratic candidates for Congressional and municipal offices. This list might be greatly extended but the foregoing is sufficient to show that but few of our German fellow citizens can say longer be made the dupes of the Radical Congress who would use them for their own selfish purposes, and when it is their mind to persecute them because they refuse to place themselves on a level with and below the negro.—*Cleveland (Ohio) Plain dealer.*

From Europe.

London, August 23—Evening—It is rumored to-day that the formal treaty concluded at the conference recently held at Salzburg, between the Emper Napoleon and Francis Joseph, for the formation of a South German confederation, has proved a signal failure. The government of Bavaria, it is reported, has replied to the proposals of their sovereigns, and positively refuses to join the Bund.

Paris, August 23.—His Imperial Majesty, on returning from Salzburg, departed for Biarritz.

St Petersburg, August 23.—It is reported that the Czar, who is now in the Crimea, is quite ill.

Admiral Farragut and the officers of his fleet received a grand ovation at Cronstadt from the Emperor Alexander, the Grand Duke Constantine, Admiral-General of the Russian navy, and other dignitaries was present. The utmost good feeling and enthusiasm was manifested.

Madrid, August 23.—A state of siege had been declared in all the provinces, in consequence of anticipated insurrectionary movements.

OFFICIAL PRINTING.—What is meant by "official advertisements?"

Do the advertisements of business in the Chancery and Probate Courts come under that head? We are inclined to think not. Such advertisements are called for by the parties having the cases in Court, and they certainly have the right to designate the paper to which they will be given. Neither the Judge of Probate nor the Register in Chancery have any money under command right to take charge of the matter. Parties having business in either Court would do well to advertise in the paper of their choice.—*Mobile Tribune.*

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OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 29, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,220

GENERAL GRANT.

A man may be reticent and exclusive for a long time and win a kind of cheap-Jack fame thereby; but when put in a position of public trust he will be soon forced to declare his sentiments, or to say that he has none in particular to stand in his way. The Cabinet is one of those places which force their occupants to hold and to express decided opinions. The polite question of the French customs official, "What have you to declare, gentlemen?" might be appropriately asked when the Ministers cross the threshold of the secret chamber in which the Cabinet holds its sittings. True, a Minister may not give public expression to his political or politic opinions; but in case he does not his note expresses them for him, and it is taken for granted that he sides with the President in his general ideas and policy. If he does not do this the circumstances of his position very soon bring about a collision, as in the case of Stanton, and one or both of the disputants must appeal to the country. And in this way the man of studied silence may be forced before the people, who thus learn the political or other views before hidden from them.

Within a few weeks we have had two different examples of this—one where a loquacious, ambitious man seeks popular notoriety by opposing the President, and by appealing to the passions of the dominant party against him; the other, where a reticent man has differed from the President upon a matter of policy or expediency, and has expressed his views firmly upon the point in question. In the one case we were in no doubt as to the entire political faith of the Minister taking an appeal to the public; in the other we only learn the general political ideas of the man and how he differs from the President upon certain matters connected with his own department. Stanton's difference seemed to turn the man wrong side out before us, and we not only see the peculiar politics of the man, but we are shown some very bad traits of personal character. Gen. Grant's difference has not betrayed so much, be we have gained a slight insight into the real feelings of the man. Yet, in the letters that have been made public, we see nothing to justify the New York *Herald* in dropping him for the Presidency, or for turning him over to the Radical party. Something further is required to make us certain that Grant is a thorough Radical. We have always presumed that he was a Republican, but at the same time put him down on the side of law and order and of magnanimity. He may still be this and favor some of the Radical measures; for it must be remembered that, after the first step has been taken, on any line of policy, other steps in the same line are necessary, or a retreat must be ordered. Having decided that the Southern people took up the gauntlet in carrying out the work of Reconstruction, certain measures are necessary to prevent them from gaining an influence at the polls. When this policy is once adopted a regular succession of laws are necessary, some of which may be very oppressive, to sustain the policy. General Grant has been one of those who did not believe that the Southern people could be trusted with political influence until after Reconstruction, and hence he has favored as much of the Radical legislation as applied to this policy, but at the same time being desirous of making the laws as light as possible consistent with the circumstances. Fair play demands us to acknowledge that a man may be a Radical to this extent and still be strongly opposed to the wild lawlessness of the party. And it is not improbable that he believed when he accepted the position of Secretary of War, that all necessary laws were made; that the President would not oppose them to any great extent; that he would faithfully carry out the laws in force; and that he should differ from him only on minor and unimportant points. And so far as the present correspondence goes there is nothing to show us that this is impossible. Grant may be as great and as strong a Radical as Stanton, but we have no reason to think him so as yet, and it does not say much for the stability of the newspapers that turn him over to the extreme Radicals simply on the facts brought to light in the recent difference with the President.

We have rather lost faith in the declarations of politicians and office seekers, and can readily be indorsed to believe that Grant is not a proper person to occupy a position where he is a tub thrown to the Radical whale—albeit to catch the Conservatives and doubtfuls of that party. At the same time it must be remembered that this difference comes from a difference of opinion with respect to the removal of General Sheridan from the command of the Fifth Military District. Sheridan was one of his old officers, and one who did a great deal to make the reputation that he now enjoys. This fact must be borne in mind along with that which opens to our view the feelings of friendship that there should be between these men. Whatever we may think about Sheridan's claim to the military celebrity that he enjoys, we think (as of Grant) and taking the military notoriety of the two men, we believe that Sheridan has a stronger title to that he has won than has Grant to his. There are those who fought against the two men who do not hesitate to say that the latter has some idea of this, and that he had good reasons for sustaining Sheridan on personal grounds against any political ideas whatever. But, however this may be, we have here presented two very good reasons why Grant should have taken the stand he did with regard to the removal of Gen. Sheridan, and in taking this stand we do not see that he stands committed to the extreme Radicals like Stanton. It may be—and we do not pretend to deny that he is an extremist—but we have seen nothing thus far to show it. His position, as we have remarked, will soon force him to take a decided political stand, either for or against President Johnson, but in opposing the removal of Gen. Sheridan we do not see that he has yet taken it.

The Ohio River Bridge.

MAIN FEATURES OF THE BRIDGE.

As the public manifest a great and growing interest in the completion and success of this much needed connecting link between the Southern bordering on the Ohio, a brief general description of some of its leading features will be of general interest. For information here given we are indebted to Mr. J. W. Vaughan, the obliging and efficient engineer in charge of the work.

The located line follows the prolongation of Fourteenth street from Portland avenue to High street, at which point it commences curving to the right, until it reaches the south bank of the Louisville and Portland Canal; thence in a straight line perpendicular to the direction of the current across the foot of Corn Island to a point about 1000 feet below Smith & Sayre's mill on the Indiana shore. The angle of the bridge crossing with the line of Fourteenth street will be on the river front on the Indiana shore. Direct connection is made with the Jefferson railroad and its New Albany branch.

The connection between the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the bridge site has already been made by a substantial track through Maple and Fourteenth street. This track for the present will be used for construction purposes, principally in bringing rock through the city from the quarries at Bardstown Junction.

The contractors for the masonry are Messrs Nash, Flannery & Co., whose large and extended experience in works of this character insures a satisfactory completion of this portion of the work. Three gentlemen have at present twenty-five men hard at work in the quarries at Utica and Bardstown Junction, and are pushing their work in an energetic manner.

The superstructure will be Fink's patent trop suspension truss, constructed with a view of adaptation to carriage and foot passage, as well as for railroad use. It will be so arranged for the crossing of street cars. The vertical arrangement it will be partly "deck," or under-grade, and partly "through," or over-grade. The through portion will consist of two spans of one hundred and sixty feet each, arranged respectively as high spans over the middle and Indiana channels. The lowest projecting point of these spans will not be less than 90 feet above low water, according to the act of Congress regulating the same. Now, inasmuch as the bed of the middle channel is fast low water, and that of the Indiana channel, and as the most unfavorable case must be considered, the elevation is in reality 90 feet above low water in the main boating channel.

Taking the greatest known rise at 44 feet, we are still 52 feet above high water. The Cincinnati gauge is 105 feet above low water, with an extreme rise of 62½ feet at this point, leaving 40½ feet clearance, against 52 feet here, or a balance of 11½ feet in favor of the bridge here. We dwell upon this point of height more particularly as objections have been raised to the bridge on account of navigation interests. To attain this elevation there is, on the Louisville side, a grade of 90 feet per mile, and on the Indiana side a grade of 75 feet per mile. The deck portion between of spans varying from 90 to 241 feet. The bridge is to be constructed with but one swinging span for draw, which is over the Louisville and Portland canal.

The total length of superstructure will be 3220 feet, and of approaches 2500 feet, making the total length of bridge from the points at which ascent is commenced 5720 feet. The total length of the connection between the Jeffersonville Railroad and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, including bridge, will be about three and a half miles.

The above superstructure will rest upon 22 piers and 2 abutments, and when completed will be unequaled in entirely iron bridge in America, with the exception of the Victoria bridge at Montreal, which exceeds it in length by 700 feet, the longest single span of that bridge is 330 feet, while the longest span of this bridge is 360 feet, exceeding any stretch yet constructed on this continent, excepting, of course, the two suspension bridges, which are considered as belonging to a different class.—*Louisville Courier.*

The Rev. Rowland Hill once said, on observing that many men enter his chapel to avoid the rain that was falling, "Many persons are to be blamed for making their religion a cloak, but I do not think there much better who make it an umbrella."

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Order from General Grant.

Gen. Grant's Letter of Yesterday Withdrawn.

Removals for Disloyalty in Texas.

Brownlow in Possession of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad.

Letter from Gen. Wade Hampton.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Washington, Aug. 28.—The following was issued to day:

In pursuance of the order of the President of the United States, Brevet Major Gen. Canby will, on receipt of this order, turn over his present command to the officer next in rank to himself and proceed to Charleston, S. C., to relieve Major Gen. Sickles of the command of the Second Military District.

Major Gen. Sickles, on being relieved, will repair to the city of New York and report by letter to the Adjutant General.

By command of Gen. GRANT.
E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

The order regarding the Fifth District had not been promulgated up to 3 o'clock to-day.

Revenue receipts to-day $658,000.

Grant had a prolonged interview with the President this morning, during which matters were adjusted, and Grant's letter of yesterday was withdrawn. Subsequently, the order relieving Sickles was promulgated, and there are assurances that the order affecting the Fifth District will be promulgated to-morrow.

It is the Memphis and Ohio, instead of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, of which Brownlow has taken possession.

New York, August 28.—Gold active and fluctuating. Closed 142. Three to four paid for carrying. Steamers firmer. Sixes quiet and nominal. Investments steady. Stocks closed strong, but dull.

New York, Aug. 28.—Cotton easier, sales 900 bales; middling uplands 27c; New Orleans 27c. Wheat firmer. Corn firmer, mixed West sem $109 to $1 11. Pork firm. Lard heavy, 12¾ to 13. Whisky quiet. Groceries unchanged.

Richmond, August 28.—To-day, before the United States Commissioner, the counsel of a party, charged with evading the revenue law, plead want of jurisdiction, on the ground that the revenue law of 1866 provided for the same number of inspectors in a State as that State has representatives in Congress, and as Virginia has no representatives, there can be no legal inspectors in her limits. The Commissioner took time to consider.

Gen Schofield is quite ill with fever near Hampton.

Augusta, August 28.—Gen. Wade Hampton having been solicited by a number of prominent citizens, for his views as to the duty of the people of South Carolina, under the proposed reorganization under the military bill, replies in a long letter, arguing the injustice and unconstitutionality of the Reconstruction acts. While he declaims for restoration he prefers military rule to the proffered terms. He refers to the rejection of the Sullivan delegation, and says if the people accept the situation they have no guarantee that the State will be readmitted, unless Radicals are elected who will not represent the views of their constituents. He denies the right of Congress to interfere with suffrage in the States. He counsels justice to the blacks, and is in favor of impartial suffrage. He advises the people to register and vote against a convention.

Augusta, August 28.—Cotton market dull and irregular. Sales 50 bales, middlings 24c. Still raining.

Savannah, August 28.—Cotton dull and nominal; middlings 25c. Receipts 145 bales.

Baltimore, Aug. 28.—Flour dull and nominally unchanged. Cotton dull, middling uplands 27c. Flour—all grades declined 50c. Corn declined 1c, white $1 07. Oats steady, prime and choice 70 to 72c. Sugar firmer. Provisions firmer. Whisky nominally unchanged.

Galveston, August 28.—Deaths on the 27th, twenty one. Gen Loren Kent, Collector of the Port, died last night.

A heavy southeast storm has been prevailing since yesterday afternoon, accompanied by a deluge of rain.

Galena, August 28.—Gen Griffin yesterday announced the death of Col. Wm. S. Abert, his Adjutant General, paying a highly complimentary tribute to his memory.

J. W. Watson was among the deaths Sunday.

The following removals for disloyalty have been ordered: J. S. Crosby, Commissioner of the Land Office; W. L. Robards, Controller; M. H. Bryan, Treasurer, Wm. Walton, Attorney General. In the place of the above, Joseph Spencer, M. C. Hamilton, John T. Allen and William Alexander have been appointed.

Mobile, August 28.—Cotton—No sales. Low middling nominally, 25 to 26c.

Cincinnati, August 28.—Cotton declined two. Sales 75 bales. Middlings 25c. Receipts 291 bales.

Registered to day 70, of whom 26 whites and 44 colored.

Louisville, August 28.—Sales of 202 hds tobacco; prices firmer; lugs $3 50 to $5 75, leaving 148 hds to be sold; leaf brights four to fancy $11. Wheat $2 05 to $2 15. Corn 90 to 95c, delivered. Oats in bulk 58 to 60c. Sugar 15 to 16c. Rye $1 40. Coffee 24½ to 25c. Bacon—middling 24 to 25. Meas pork $23 75. Bacon shoulders 12½c; clear sides 16½c. Lard 12½c; Raw whisky, in bond 30c.

Louisville, August 28.—River stationary, three feet six inches in the canal.

The Governor H. W. Allen, a new boat, for the New Orleans and Red River trade, was successfully launched this evening.

Cincinnati, August 28.—Flour dull. Wheat firmer. No. 1 red $2 10 to $2 12. Corn scarce and higher, 57 to 58c. Oats dull, 50c. Cotton dull and nominal, middlings 26c. Whisky firmer, 31c in bond. Pork dull, $23 25 to $23 50. Bulk meats firm and quiet; shoulders 11½c, sides 13½ to 13¾c. Bacon firm and active; shoulders 12½c; clear sides 16c. Lard 12¾c.

St. Louis, August 28.—Tobacco active and firm, but unchanged. Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat firmer, fall to 5c higher. Corn flat, prime white $1 08; choice yellow $1 10 to $1 12½. Oats dull, 58 to 60c. Provisions firm, unchanged; clear sides 16½c. Whisky firm.

Toledo, August 28.—Up. Olive Branch, at 2 P. M. River falling.

London, Aug. 28, Evening.—Consols 94¾. Bonds 73⅝.

Liverpool, Aug. 28, Evening.—Cotton dull and heavy, sales 8000 bales, middling uplands 10¾d, Orleans 10¾d.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Quarantine, Aug 28.—Remaining in quarantine, bark Milton, Crabtree, Havana, sugar to Chaffraix & Agar; schooner Mercedes, Alfaro, Campeachy and Sisal, sugar and logwood to Sandes & Co.; discharged 712 hides; American schooner Independence, Parsons, Vera Cruz, in ballast to master; schooner T. J. Frazier, steamship Tartar, Wilson, Matanzas.

Arrived yesterday evening: steamship Crescent, Hawthorn, Indianola, cattle.

Went up at midnight: steamship Harlan.

Southwest Pass, Aug. 28.—Arrived: British ship Endymion, Wellhaus, Liverpool 56 days, general cargo to master. Reports having experienced fresh equity; weather, with heavy rains since entering the Gulf. Went to sea: steamship St. Louis.

Nashville, August 27.—Gen. Cooper has stopped disbursement of the State Guard, giving as a reason, outlawry and disloyalty in the State.

Dr. D. B. Cliff was commissioned by Brownlow as receiver of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad.

The Cairo strike on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad is ended, and the road has resumed operations.

Montgomery, Ala., August 28.—Registration returns have been received in full from all the counties in Alabama. Total registered, 160,925—whites, 72,747; blacks, 88,248. Only ten colored candidates announced in the State so far.

Sixty-six bales of new cotton have been received in Montgomery up to date.

The corn is safe and crop large.

The cotton has been greatly damaged in the last few weeks by worms and lack of rain.

Washington, August 28.—It is stated that Grant has written President Johnson that Congress treated disparity in the five military districts in the General of the United States Army.

Grant is travelling to rest is another and, therefore, signal delay ordering the expulsion of the Executive order relieving Sickles and Sheridan.

Browning is quite sick this morning.

The Secretary of the Treasury has leased the Boston Novel Rooms for a Sub-Treasury.

London, August 28.—Sir Wm. Napier commands the expedition from India for the rescue of the Abyssinian prisoners.

The Great Eastern is chartered to lay the cable in May between Brest and New York.

Paris, August 28.—Professor Parsons is dead.

Denmark has renewed her demand on Prussia regarding Schleswig.

Napoleon in a speech at Arras, said, "have faith in the future."

London, August 28.—Later advices confirm the reports of the successes of the insurrectionists in Arragon. The Spanish commander was killed.

London, August 28, Noon.—Consols 94¾; bonds 73⅝.

Liverpool, August 28, Noon.—Cotton irregular; sales 8000 bales; middling uplands 10¾d; middling Orleans about 10¾d. Other markets unchanged.

New York, August 28.—Flour 10c. lower. Wheat a shade firmer. Corn unchanged, with a shade better. Pork heavy at $23 50. Lards and whisky dull.

Cotton quiet, middling uplands 27½c; Stocks heavy; Gold strong and advancing, owing to the intelligence at Washington—now quoted at 142½.

Sterling unsettled, nothing doing owing to the great excitement. Five tirendns of 1862 coupons 119¾.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Died by Mortality.—As officially reported daily in the various cemeteries of New Orleans to Dr. Dirmeyer, Secretary of the Board of Health:

Dates.	Asiatic Cholera.	Yellow Fever.	Other Diseases.	Total.
Aug. 12	0	2	26	28
13	1	5	27	33
14	1	5	31	37
15	1	2	24	27
16	1	1	33	35
17	3	5	20	28
18	2	6	31	39
19	0	12	22	34
20	2	11	19	32
21	0	10	13	23
22	0	4	23	27
23	1	7	19	27
24	1	19	29	49
25	1	14	17	32
26	1	15	22	38
27	0	14	22	36
28	0	15	17	32

The fifteen deaths of yellow fever, above reported, occurred during the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, and are stated as follows:

John Looney, 25 years old, a native of Italy, at the corner of Chartres and Hospital streets.

B. F. Price, 40 years old, 233 Julia street.

Joe. Haran, 4 years old, a native of New Orleans.

Joseph Lisatt, 45 years of age, a native of Switzerland, Hotel Dieu.

John B. Largilite, 24 years old, a native of Pennsylvania, in Algiers.

Joanna Jermine, 11 years old, a native of Sicily, corner of Royal and Union streets.

Constant P. Orhant, 26 years old, a native of France, on Conde, between Ursulines and Hospital streets.

Jacob Blanc, 56 years old, a native of Bavaria, 271 Tchoupitoulas street.

Gustave Belt, 30 years of age, a native of Prussia, Charity Hospital.

Miguel Mayal, 27 years old, a native of Italy, Charity Hospital.

John H. Schoulze, 26 years old, a native of Germany, Charity Hospital.

Carl Santer, 28 years old, a native of Germany, Charity Hospital.

Frank Tiel, 22 years old, a native of Germany, Charity Hospital.

Michael Hartnett, 18 years old, a native of Ireland, in Algiers.

Geo. Rodgers, 26 years old, a native of New York, Charity Hospital.

The Police Board.—Meeting last evening, Mr Shelly presiding, and a quorum present. The cases were generally of little importance.

Officer Flagg, one of the new appointees, was charged with attempting to rob a negro President this morning, during which matters were adjusted, and Grant's letter of yesterday was withdrawn. Subsequently, the order relieving Sickles was promulgated, and there are assurances that the order affecting the Fifth District will be promulgated to-morrow.

It is the Memphis and Ohio, instead of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, of which Brownlow has taken possession.

New York, August 28.—Gold active and fluctuating. Closed 142. Three to four paid for carrying. Steamers firmer. Sixes quiet and nominal. Investments steady. Stocks closed strong, but dull.

New York, Aug. 28.—Cotton easier, sales 900 bales; middling uplands 27c; New Orleans 27c. Wheat firmer. Corn firmer, mixed West sem $109 to $1 11. Pork firm. Lard heavy, 12¾ to 13. Whisky quiet. Groceries unchanged.

Richmond, August 28.—To-day, before the United States Commissioner, the counsel of a party, charged with evading the revenue law, plead want of jurisdiction, on the ground that the revenue law of 1866 provided for the same number of inspectors in a State as that State has representatives in Congress, and as Virginia has no representatives, there can be no legal inspectors in her limits. The Commissioner took time to consider.

Gen Schofield is quite ill with fever near Hampton.

Augusta, August 28.—Gen. Wade Hampton having been solicited by a number of prominent citizens, for his views as to the duty of the people of South Carolina, under the proposed reorganization under the military bill, replies in a long letter, arguing the injustice and unconstitutionality of the Reconstruction acts. While he declaims for restoration he prefers military rule to the proffered terms. He refers to the rejection of the Sullivan delegation, and says if the people accept the situation they have no guarantee that the State will be readmitted, unless Radicals are elected who will not represent the views of their constituents. He denies the right of Congress to interfere with suffrage in the States. He counsels justice to the blacks, and is in favor of impartial suffrage. He advises the people to register and vote against a convention.

Augusta, August 28.—Cotton market dull and irregular. Sales 50 bales, middlings 24c. Still raining.

Savannah, August 28.—Cotton dull and nominal; middlings 25c. Receipts 145 bales.

Baltimore, Aug. 28.—Flour dull and nominally unchanged. Cotton dull, middling uplands 27c. Flour—all grades declined 50c. Corn declined 1c, white $1 07. Oats steady, prime and choice 70 to 72c. Sugar firmer. Provisions firmer. Whisky nominally unchanged.

Galveston, August 28.—Deaths on the 27th, twenty one. Gen Loren Kent, Collector of the Port, died last night.

A heavy southeast storm has been prevailing since yesterday afternoon, accompanied by a deluge of rain.

Galena, August 28.—Gen Griffin yesterday announced the death of Col. Wm. S. Abert, his Adjutant General, paying a highly complimentary tribute to his memory.

J. W. Watson was among the deaths Sunday.

The following removals for disloyalty have been ordered: J. S. Crosby, Commissioner of the Land Office; W. L. Robards, Controller; M. H. Bryan, Treasurer, Wm. Walton, Attorney General. In the place of the above, Joseph Spencer, M. C. Hamilton, John T. Allen and William Alexander have been appointed.

Mobile, August 28.—Cotton—No sales. Low middling nominally, 25 to 26c.

Cincinnati, August 28.—Cotton declined two. Sales 75 bales. Middlings 25c. Receipts 291 bales.

Registered to day 70, of whom 26 whites and 44 colored.

Louisville, August 28.—Sales of 202 hds tobacco; prices firmer; lugs $3 50 to $5 75, leaving 148 hds to be sold; leaf brights four to fancy $11. Wheat $2 05 to $2 15. Corn 90 to 95c, delivered. Oats in bulk 58 to 60c. Sugar 15 to 16c. Rye $1 40. Coffee 24½ to 25c. Bacon—middling 24 to 25. Meas pork $23 75. Bacon shoulders 12½c; clear sides 16½c. Lard 12¾c; Raw whisky, in bond 30c.

Louisville, August 28.—River stationary, three feet six inches in the canal.

The Governor H. W. Allen, a new boat, for the New Orleans and Red River trade, was successfully launched this evening.

Cincinnati, August 28.—Flour dull. Wheat firmer. No. 1 red $2 10 to $2 12. Corn scarce and higher, 57 to 58c. Oats dull, 50c. Cotton dull and nominal, middlings 26c. Whisky firmer, 31c in bond. Pork dull, $23 25 to $23 50. Bulk meats firm and quiet; shoulders 11½c, sides 13½ to 13¾c. Bacon firm and active; shoulders 12½c; clear sides 16c. Lard 12¾c.

St. Louis, August 28.—Tobacco active and firm, but unchanged. Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat firmer, fall to 5c higher. Corn flat, prime white $1 08; choice yellow $1 10 to $1 12½. Oats dull, 58 to 60c. Provisions firm, unchanged; clear sides 16½c. Whisky firm.

Toledo, August 28.—Up. Olive Branch, at 2 P. M. River falling.

London, Aug. 28, Evening.—Consols 94¾. Bonds 73⅝.

Liverpool, Aug. 28, Evening.—C