MEDICAL.

SCHENCK'S SEA-WEED TONIC,

—AND—

MANDRAKE PILLS.

The Sea-Weed Tonic is a Stimulant,

AND NONE OTHER IS REQUIRED WHEN IT IS USED.

IT IS PURE AND PLEASANT.

NO BAD EFFECTS LIKE WHEN USING BOURBON WHISKY,

WHICH DISORDERS THE STOMACH, CORRODES THE LIVER, LOCKS UP ALL THE SECRETIONS, THICKENS THE BLOOD INTO WHICH, SHORTLY AFTER IT, AND THE PATIENT DIES SUDDENLY.

THE SEA-WEED TONIC PRODUCES

LASTING RESULTS,

THOROUGHLY INVIGORATING THE STOMACH AND DIGESTIVE SYSTEM, AND ENABLING IT TO ELIMINATE AND MAKE INTO HEALTHY BLOOD THE FOOD WHICH MAY BE USED FOR THAT PURPOSE.

IT IS SO WONDERFUL IN ITS EFFECTS

—THAT—

A Wine Glass Full will Digest a Hearty Meal,

AND A LITTLE OF IT TAKES BEFORE BREAKFAST

WILL GIVE A

TONE TO THE STOMACH

WHICH FEW MEDICINES POSSESS THE POWER OF DOING.

The MANDRAKE PILLS may be taken with entire safety by all ages and conditions, producing all the good results that can be expected from Calomel or any other Mercurial Medicines, and without any of their mortal or injurious results. They carry out the system the foulest and ancient matter, loosened and dissolved by my SEA-WEED TONIC.

Dr. Samuel Gilbert's Preparations.

DR. SAMUEL GILBERT, so celebrated as having had, for the last twenty-five years, in the treatment of

CHRONIC DISEASES,

the most innovative Medical Practice in the South, has at last consented to allow several of his most esteemed remedies to be prepared and sold as proprietary medicines. This resolution has been engendered by the repeated solicitations of those who have experienced the benefit of his remarkable professional skill, and by the impossibility of giving special attention to each of the written applications made to him for prescription by those whose pecuniary circumstances, or business habits preclude the possibility of applying in person to him.

The Public

May rest assured that the manufacturers spare neither pains nor expense in the preparation of these remedies. They are made of the very best medicines known, in a highly concentrated form, upon strictly scientific principles.

Dr. Samuel Gilbert's General Alterative

Acts directly upon the Glands and Mucous Membranes—stimulating them to additional activity in their natural functions of eliminating from the Circulating Fluids the usual Effete (and in disease, Morbid) Matters, and expelling them through the Skin, Kidneys, Liver, and Alimentary Canal from the System. It is, therefore, adapted for the relief of Chronic Diseases affecting these organs, and of the mucous membrane, lining them, such as

ERUPTIONS, TETTER, ULCERS, SCROFULA, JAUNDICE, GOITRE,

CHRONIC INFLAMMATION OF BLADDER AND UTERUS, ETC.

It is particularly useful in

SUPPRESSED MENSURATION,

HEREDITARY TAINTS, SYPHILIS

And maladies arising from long continued use of Calomel, Blue Mass, Corrosive Sublimate, Fowler's Solution, Donovan's Solution, and other preparations of Mercury and Arsenic.

Dr. Samuel Gilbert's Tetter Ointment

Is a most excellent preparation for the cure of that class of maladies usually termed

DISEASES OF THE SKIN,

and which are popularly know as

CHRONIC ERUPTIONS, TETTER, PIMPLES, BLISTERS, SCABS, SCALD-HEAD, MILK-CRUST, RINGWORM, ETC., ETC.

It will also kill ITCH and other parasites which prey upon the Skin. It softens and detaches the excrementitious matters deposited upon the skin; heals the Cracks, Blisters and Pimples, and renders the cutaneous surface smooth and pliable. It has been used by Dr. GILBERT, with most satisfactory result, for many years. It is offered for sale, in this style, from the firm conviction that it must necessarily meet with the hearty approbation of those who make use of it.

Full directions for the method of using these remedies, a plain and accurate description of a number of the different varieties of Skin Diseases and many valuable suggestions in regard to their cure, will be found printed on circular accompanying each package. These suggestions are the fruit of most ample experience acquired by Dr. Samuel Gilbert during his extraordinary professional career in the treatment of this class of diseases in the cities of Memphis, New Orleans and New York; and will, it is expected, enable most unprofessional persons to treat their own cases with more greater success than that which usually falls to the lot of ordinary physicians.

Dr. Larookah's Sarsaparilla Compound,

For the Speedy and Permanent Cure of

(Liver Complaint, Scrofula, or Kings' Evil, Dyspepsia, Dropsy Neuralgia, Epilepsy, Erysipelas, St. Anthony's Fire, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Ulcers and Sores, Rheumatism, Pain in the Stomach, Side and Bowels, General Debility, Uterine Ulceration, Syphilis

—And—

MERCURIAL DISEASE,

And all Complaints arising from or resulting in

IMPURE BLOOD.

It is double the strength of any other Sarsaparilla Compound in the market, and is incorsed by the Medical Faculty as the

BEST AND CHEAPEST BLOOD PURIFIER EXTANT.

Read the following commendation from Dr. Abbott, of Boston, widely known as one of the most successful practitioners in the country:

BOSTON, Dec. 6, 1863.

DR. E. R. KNIGHTS, MELROSE, MASSACHUSETTS—Dear Sir—I have used Dr. Larookah's Sarsaparilla Compound in my practice for several years, and after a careful observation of its effects, I do not hesitate to say that it is, in my opinion, the SUREST, SAFEST and CHEAPEST REMEDY for SCROFULOUS and SYPHILITIC DISEASES that has ever been made available to the medical profession.

Fraternally yours, S. Y. ABBOTT, M. D.

Price, $1 00 per Bottle.

—Prepared by—

DR. E. R. KNIGHTS, CHEMIST, MELROSE, MASS.

DR. LAROOKAH'S

India Vegetable Pulmonic Syrup,

Cures Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Pain in the Side, Night Sweats, Hoarseness, to which Public Speakers and Singers are liable, Consumption in its early stages and all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

Indorsed by the highest medical authority, clergymen of every denomination, authors, editors, professors in our various colleges and by many of our most eminent public men.

Containing no opium, it is adapted to every age, and may be used without fear of the dangerous results which follow the use of many of the Cough Preparations of which opium and dose are the base.

Writer from Hon. G. W. Gooch, Member of Congress from Massachusetts:

DR. E. R. KNIGHTS—Dear Sir—I have used Dr. Larookah's Syrup in my family for six years, and have found it an excellent remedy for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat and all Consumptive Complaints, etc. I have recommended it to several friends, who have received great benefit from its use.

GIVE IT A TRIAL.

Price 50 cents and $1 per Bottle.

DR. E. R. KNIGHTS, Proprietor, Melrose, Massachusetts

DEMAS, BARNES & CO., New York.

NES, WARD & CO., 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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Between Natchez and Poydras, New Orleans.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

—OF—

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27, 1866.

Local Intelligence.

The Firemen.

Mechanics' Fire Company No. 6, accompanied by the members of Hook and Ladder Company No. 3, paid the CRESCENT establishment the compliment of a serenade last evening. They had been to the lake on a pleasure excursion, in which we regret our engagements did not allow us to participate. The air played by the band at the office of the CRESCENT, "Auld Lang Syne," we regarded as suggestive, and, we confess it touched some tender sensibilities. Through the gentlemen who visited the office, Mr. Francis Scullen, the gallant foreman of No. 6, and that exempt Captain Michael O'Connor, who, having quitted his proper avocation of fighting, has taken the trouble to show the people that a pugnacious man in Virginia may make an excellent justice of the peace in Louisiana, we beg to return the thanks of the CRESCENT to as brave a body of men as have ever been arrayed.

Mortuary Statistics.

Since our last publication, the deaths have been as follows:

During the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning, the total of interments reported to the Board of Health was 39, viz: 25 whites, 13 blacks and 1 not classified. Of this total 16 were cholera cases—11 whites and 5 blacks.

For the twenty-four hours terminating at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, the reports to the board showed an aggregate of 37 interments—19 whites, 17 blacks and 1 not described. Of this total 17 were reported as cholera cases—8 whites, 8 blacks and 1 not classified.

On Friday morning we made a summary of the deaths during the previous week from cholera, which showed an average of twenty-seven and a fraction a day. It will be perceived that since then there has been a decrease of such magnitude as to warrant a hope that we have seen the worst of the visitation.

Since the first appearance of cholera, in the Charity Hospital, on the 1st inst., to Saturday evening last, the entire number of deaths from that disease in the institution was 116. The cholera mortality there shows a decrease during the past week also. There has been but a single case of yellow fever in the establishment during that period resulting fatally.

A Midsummer Night's Entertainment.

In spite of the summer solstice, our city is not altogether devoid of amusement. If gaiety does not rise on tiptoe, or with the thermometer, our young folks still contrive to while away some pleasant hours. The absentees at the watering places are not having all the fun. For their benefit let us indulge in a line or two of description of a polite assembly which we attended Saturday night:

It was given at one of those old plantation chateaux some four miles from the city, and whose magnificent foliage and scenery every one must have admired who has visited that part of town. A moonlight ride, (that is, it would have been moonlight if the night had not been cloudy,) with a lovely companion or so, prepared us for a scene that was well worth the seeing. Not to speak of the river calmly flowing in front, and the lights of the city gleaming in the distance, there was before us an illuminated garden, with transparencies and parti-colored lights. The walks were filled with gaily dressed couples taking a breathing spell from the last dance. The notes of the music were warning them to get ready for the next. It was one of these delightful assemblies which extended to every part of the hospitable mansion.

Arriving at a rather late hour we reversed the natural order of things and commenced with the supper-room, and tasted of sufficient edibles, punch, and still more undisguised fluids, to give us a poetical turn. Then we descended to where the dancing was going on, and amused ourselves looking through the open windows with a half-dozen similar old fogies, who had their go some twenty years ago. Rheumatism had done its worst, but had not altogether dimmed our sense of beauty, and in our philosophical moods perhaps we appreciated the same more than any one else present. Some of those snowy creatures in skirts of tulle and with head-dresses *a la* Goddess of Liberty, were certainly very pretty. We never grew tired of watching them as they danced from one room into the other, and through the doorways and passages. There was one couple who was said to have danced all around the upper verandah which inclosed the house, and at least half way down a pair of steps; but we did not see it, and won't be positive of that fact—still so less that the feat was interrupted by a backward fall. But we saw enough to make us recall with pleasure the time we had spent, and our only regret is that we cannot find ourselves in such amiable company again—not to-night, but, say to-morrow.

The drive home in the car was enlivened by some flashes of merriment, but the road from the barracks soon began to appear long, and sleep told upon more than one damask cheek. When we, with one or two other friends, parted company with the driver at the Clay statue, his cargo was reduced to two martial figures, but as they were stretched at full length upon the cushions but little space remained unoccupied. Seeing his hesitation and that he was about returning to the barracks (it was the last car, mind you,) one of the party who was a wag, begged him not to disturb them, but to carry them back with him to the depot. As the fare was paid he did as was requested, and we presume that daybreak probably found them in the neighborhood from whence they started.

Various Items.

The chief of police has detailed an officer to assist the health officer in each district appointed by the Board of Health.

At one o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a house at the corner of St. Claude street and Bayou Road. It was immediately extinguished by the police without giving an alarm.

An intoxicated Mexican woman yesterday threw herself in front of one of the street cars, on Elysian Fields street, at the corner of Greatman street, and seized the mule drawing the car. She was prostrated, but, almost by a miracle, escaped being run over by the car, and was taken home by some friends.

Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, Mrs. Pitcher, while standing on her gallery, on Washington street, between Constance and Laurel streets, was hit, in the forehead, by a ball from a pistol. The wound fortunately was so slight, that we are gratified to learn the lady suffers very little. The pistol was fired by a lad named McGriffney, who was practicing in a vacant lot in front of the residence of Mrs. Pitcher. The lad was not arrested, by request of Mrs. Pitcher, who became aware of the fact that she was not shot intentionally.

Flashing in their pearly sheen,
From the glorious coraline,
See those teeth untarnished!
White alike, the back and front,
Yes, by the fragrant sozodont.
May beauty's mouth be garnished!

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

SIGNING OF THE TREATY OF PEACE CONFIRMED.

AMERICAN NAVAL OFFICERS AT MOSCOW.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA JUBILANT AND CONFIDENT.

Movements of the Empress Carlotta.

Details of News by the Cable to the 26th.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—Special dispatches confirm the fact, as previously announced in the associated dispatches, of the signing of a treaty of peace at Prague on Thursday.

A Moscow dispatch, of the 24th, mentions the arrival there of the American naval officers, who were treated with distinguished consideration.

A Dresden dispatch, of the 24th, says the Moniteur has ordered the Saxon ministry to co-operate with the Prussian authorities.

The Frankfort Assembly has voted a loan of twelve million florins.

The bank rate has been reduced to four per cent.

MAYENCE, Aug. 24.—The seige was raised yesterday. The Prussian troops leave Sunday.

MADRID, Aug. 24.—The export duties are suspended for six months from every port in Cuba.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The King of Prussia has received the address of the deputies, and professed great joy. He said if another conflict arose with the deputies, he would act as before, though another conflict was impossible.

The Empress of Mexico is at Turin.

FASTNET POINT, Aug. 25.—The Nova Scotian, from Liverpool the 16th, via Londonderry the 17th, passed to-day. Her news is almost entirely anticipated by the Atlantic cable.

The Liverpool cotton brokers' circular reports the sales for the week at 85,000 bales, of which 32,500 bales were taken by speculators and 24,000 bales by exporters. The market was active and firmer, with an advance of ⅛d. The authorized quotations are: Fair Orleans, 16¾; middling Orleans, 14¾d; fair Mobile, 15¾d; middling Mobile, 14d; fair uplands, 15¼d; middling uplands, 13¾d. Stock in port comprised 882,000 bales, of which 542,000 bales were American.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TRIP.

RECEPTION, HONORS, PROPOSED.

REPORTED IMPERIALIST VICTORY IN MEXICO.

CHOLERA AT MOBILE.

MISCELLANEOUS—MARKETS—RIVER NEWS

Etc., Etc., Etc.

PHILADELPHIA, August 25.—Preparations are being made for the reception of the President on Tuesday. Maj. Gen. Meade yesterday issued an order to the military commanders in this department, directing them to pay appropriate military honors to the President. Brevet Brig. Gen. Vodges will be the commanding officer in New York City and harbor, and Brevet Brig. Gen. G. A. DeRussey the commanding officer in Philadelphia. The first city troops will act as escort to the President, a duty they have performed on every occasion of Presidential visits to this city since 1776. A meeting of merchants is called for to-morrow, to take measures for the Presidential reception. It will be held at the exchange, the Board of Trade, it is alleged, having refused the use of the rooms for the purpose. It is believed that the city authorities will take no part in the reception, no meeting of the council having yet been called.

NEW YORK, August 26.—Arrived, steamer Monterey, from New Orleans.

CINCINNATI, August 26.—The deaths from cholera yesterday only amounted to thirteen.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 25.—The Imperial consul's official dispatch from Unes, Sonora, to the 6th, states that Morales, after his defeat at Hermosillo, was pursued by the Imperialists under Gandard and overtaken at a place called Pertigito. A severe engagement ensued, resulting in the complete rout of the Liberals, who took refuge within the American lines, leaving their baggage and ammunition in the hands of the Imperialists. Pesquira was being vigorously pursed. American filibusters under Vega left La Paz, August 5, to reinforce the defeated Juarists who received in exchange for 15,000 stolen animals means of prosecuting hostilities. All was quiet in Sinaloa. The story of Lossadose's defeat is pronounced false.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—The steamers America and Aleppo have both arrived. News anticipated.

MONTREAL, Aug. 25.—Three transports, laden with ammunition and seige guns, are soon expected here from England.

MOBILE, August 26.—The Board of Health reports four cases of cholera, among negroes, for the past week originating here, all of which proved fatal.

VICKSBURG, August 26.—No boats passed today. River falling.

SOUTHWEST PASS, August 26.—Steamship Geo. Cromwell passed up at 8 A. M. A tug arrived down with a ship, a bark, a brig and two schooners. Steamship Mississippi, from New York, arrived at the bar at 2 P. M., and is awaiting high tide. Steamship Geo. Washington went to sea at 5 P. M. Nothing in sight.

Weather unsettled and looks very stormy. Wind SW—light. Tide low.

[From Yesterday's Papers.]

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 25.—Breadstuffs dull and prices without change of notice. Western mixed corn 26s. 9d. The provision markets unchanged, excepting lard, which is advancing.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday evening, Aug. 25.—The cotton market rules steady and quotations are unaltered; sales 8000 bales, middling uplands closing at 13¾d.

The breadstuffs market is dull, owing to the favorable weather and the prospects for the crops. The prices of foreign cereals have a declining tendency. Provisions are unaltered.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, Aug. 25.—The money market is firm, consols closed at 88¾ and U. S. 5-20's 70¾.

VIENNA, Saturday, Aug. 25.—It is officially announced that the Emperor Francis Joseph has granted a new constitution and ministry to Hungary.

PARIS, Saturday, Aug. 25.—Before the treaty of peace was signed by Prussia, Austria, Italy and Bavaria, Austria unreservedly ceded Venetia to Italy.

The Empress Carlotta will not return to Mexico, and it is conceded the empire in that country is approaching its end.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The Republican denounces Secretary Stanton and charges on him partial responsibility for the New Orleans riot. It says he withheld from the President Baird's dispatch of July 28th, prior to the riot, asking for immediate instructions how to act, and noticed the fact that Stanton did not even answer the dispatch. The President never saw the dispatch until Wednesday last.

The committee appointed by the Labor Convention of Baltimore, waited on the President to-day. Mr. Hinchcliffe, the spokesman, disclaimed the connection with any party in a political sense, or that the movement was for political power. He argued that eight hours' labor per day should be legalized, that the public lands should be distributed so as to be reached by laborers instead of capitalists, and that the working men be protected against convict labor. He asked the President's assistance to accomplish these measures for the working men.

In reply, the President said he was opposed to the present system of convict labor, on account of its unjust discriminations and degrading influences. He desired to see labor elevated, and such always had been his position. His history showed he was against the monopoly of the public lands. He was for shortening the hours of labor to the least number consistent with the interests of all, and the laboring men could rely upon his influence when it could be given in their behalf. They had his sympathy and best feelings in their cause, and he hoped they would accomplish their objects.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—Alfred Darfier has been appointed collector of internal revenue for the second district of Louisiana.

The news from Venezuela is to the 24th of July. Gen. Avana, president of Arragne, had been deposed by the action of the revolutionists, and Gen. Roga has been installed in his place.

In Truxillo a similar revolution had occurred, but was quelled after considerable bloodshed and house burning. Gen. Cavallo was made president, and Gen. Vasquez, the former president, was imprisoned.

The Canadians have recovered from their scare for the present, but believe another Fenian invasion will take place next month. It is rumored that Col. Roberts has preferred charges against Sweeney for misappropriation of the Fenian funds formerly in his possession. The latter issued an order yesterday which looks like a preparation for war. He orders the reorganization of the military of each circle for that purpose. He calls for the appointment of several competent military men.

MEMPHIS, August 25.—An immense mass meeting was held in Court Square to-night to ratify the proceedings of the Philadelphia convention. Gen. Forrest presided, and addressed the meeting, saying he wanted no more fighting, and when he laid down his arms he bore no malice against any Northern man. He said political demagogues could not be trusted, and those who wanted to stay at home were the ones to send to the Legislature and Congress; and he was willing to trust everything to those he had met upon the field, but those who shifted duty and were conscripted in Washington could no more be trusted than those who did the same thing in the South.

He was followed by Hon. Gustavus Henry in a lengthy and eloquent address.

Resolutions were adopted accepting the address of the Philadelphia convention, and indorsing the President.

The meeting was one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever held here.

AUGUSTA, GA., Aug. 25.—The prospects of the cotton crop in all parts of the State are gloomy. In southwestern Georgia, where the yield was formerly one bale to two acres, the average crop this year is estimated at one bale to ten acres. Accounts from Florida represent the crops seriously injured by drought, followed by heavy rains. One-half of what is known as the middle crop, it is thought, will be lost.

The house of Mahard & Tooker, No. 10 Chartres street, advertise in this morning's CRESCENT, that they have just opened a first rate assortment of fall and winter clothing of the latest fashion.

The gentlemen composing this firm have passed their lives in the clothing business, and to unimpeachable integrity, add rare skill and judgment in their selections. There is no clothing house in New Orleans where cheaper, better or made elegant articles of dress can be obtained. We advise our readers to call at No. 10 Chartres street.

From Europe.

THE REPORTED GUY FAWKES PLOT—THE ATLANTIC CABLE TO INCREASE ITS TARIFF—THE QUEEN'S SPEECH PROROGUING PARLIAMENT—REPORTED SERIOUS ILLNESS OF NAPOLEON—RUSSIA AND GERMANY—A THREAT FROM THE NORTHERN BEAR.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—French papers contain China dispatches to June 29th, stating that the rebels had been dispersed, their encampments burned, and their leader killed.

Napoleon has paid the wife of Maximilian a visit. The abdication of Maximilian is considered as very probable, in Paris, at no distant day.

The account of a Guy Fawke's plot to plow up the Houses of Parliament, reported by the cable, was greatly exaggerated. A paper containing nine pounds of powder and a slow match was picked up by the policeman on duty. Its object is not apparent.

The London News announces that the patronage of the Atlantic cable had became so great that the directors had in contemplation the establishment of a new scale of prices, first, second and third class messages, according to priority; the latter to be at the same rates as now charged.

The following are the principal passages of interest in the Queen's speech on the prorogation of Parliament:

"Her majesty has great satisfaction in congratulating the country and the world at large on the successful accomplishment of the great design of connecting Europe and America by the means of an electric telegraph. It is hardly possible to anticipate the full extent of the benefits which may be conferred on the human race by this signal triumph of scientific enterprise and her majesty has pleasure in expressing her deep sense of what is due to the private energy, which, in spite of repeated failure and discouragement, has at length, for the second time, succeeded in establishing direct communication between the two continents.

Her majesty trusts that no impediments may occur to interrupt the success of this great undertaking, calculated, as it undoubtedly is, to cement yet closer ties which bind her majesty's North American colonies to their mother country; to promote unrestricted intercourse and friendly feeling, which it is most desirable should subsist between her majesty's dominions and the great republic of the United States.

A wide-spread conspiracy having for its object the subversion of her majesty's authority in Ireland, the confiscation of property, and the establishment of a republic having its seat in Ireland, but deriving its principal support from naturalized citizens of a foreign and friendly State, compelled her majesty, at the commencement of the present session, to assent to a measure recommended by her representative in Ireland, for the temporary suspension in that part of her majesty's dominions, of the *habeas corpus* act. That measure, firmly but temperately acted on, had the effect of suppressing any outward manifestations of treasonable intentions, and of causing the withdrawal from Ireland of the greater portion of those foreign elements, by whom the conspiracy was mainly fostered. The leaders, however, of this movement, were not deterred from prosecuting their criminal designs beyond the limits of her Yejesty's dominions. They even attempted, from the territory of the United States, an inroad upon the peaceful subjects of her majesty in her North American provinces. That attempted inroad only served to manifest, in the strongest manner, the loyalty and devotion of her majesty's subjects in these provinces, who, without respect to creed or origin, united in the defense of their sovereign and their country.

It served also, to show the good faith and scrupulous attention to international rights displayed by the government of the United States, whose active interference, by checking any invasion of a friendly State, materially contributed to protect her majesty's dominions against a predatory inroad."

Napoleon has returned unexpectedly from Vichy, and rumors of his serious illness had caused a sensation in financial circles.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Not by the Atlantic Cable!

From New Orleans, Savannah and Memphis, via Chicago.

Plot to Assassinate Gen. Sheridan!—The Shell Made for the Occasion!

His Fearfully Narrow Escape!—Particulars Kept Profoundly Secret!

Horrible Attempt at Revenge by Mrs. Davis!—Her Plot to Infect New York with Yellow Fever!

Mayor Monroe Turned Out at the Point of the Bayonet!—Terrible Riot Between the Races at Baton Rouge!

"Wi' mair o' horrible and awfu'
Which e'en to name wad be unlawfu'."

We are sure our readers will be deeply grateful to us for the promptness with which we lay before them the subjoined intelligence. We have spared no necessary pains or unavoidable expense to procure it; and of its reliability they will doubtless need no further assurance, than that through the influence of the glory of Chicago radicalism—the Republican of that city, and others of that ilk—the most enterprising, energetic, inventive, imaginative, adventurous, searching, scrutinizing, inquisitive, discriminative, scrupulous, honorable, veracious, sober men in the world, have been sent to all parts of the South to furnish similar news. It is impossible to say more than this in its favor—to prove its high claims to implicit credit, that is. Should our readers unhappily desire more, we have to confess that we can only regret our inability to afford it to them. To the best of our compass, we give them all—we can no more—at least till some more comes along. In the meantime we implore them to accept, in the best possible faith they can, the subjoined extracts from telegrams to the Chicago Republican, of the 23d:

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 22.—Mayor Monroe called upon the military authorities last night, and imperiously demanded to know when the soldiers were to be removed from the city, and the police allowed to resume their functions. The only reply designed the mayor was his being shown to the door by a sergeant and two soldiers at the point of a bayonet.

There were only three cholera deaths yesterday.

A plot to assassinate General Sheridan was discovered by the military night before last. No arrests have yet been made, and the particulars have not been made public. We only know that the design was to accomplish his death by the explosion of a shell made for the occasion.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 22.—A slight disturbance took place between two negroes and a half a dozen white rowdies who attack them. One of the latter was killed.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 22.—It is rumored that Mrs. Jeff. Davis is instrumental in the plot to infect New York with yellow fever, and that the plan was concocted for revenging her husband's sufferings from protracted confinement.

Letter from John Mitchell.

"MAP OF EUROPE FOR 1866"—FATE OF THE GREAT POWERS—BATTLE OF LISSA—ALL THE FACTS IN DOUBT—TELEGRAPH AGAIN—FETE OF 15TH AUGUST—FRENCH RAILROAD STATISTICS—PROPORTION OF KILLED AND WOUNDED IN THE YEAR.

[Correspondence of the New York News.]

PARIS, August 4, 1866.

There is dwelling in Paris a gentleman of the name of Levacher Durcle, whose habit is to give himself the innocent amusement of constructing imaginary maps of Europe. Whenever there is a war on this continent, or the prospect of one, M. Durcle is sure to publish and to have exposed in the booksellers' windows a complete map, painted in glaring colors, setting forth the extent of territory and precise frontier of the several sovereign states as he sees them in his mind's eye, after the wars, revolutions and new treaties shall have secured to each that which justly belongs to it. His "Europe of 1866" is just published, and excites, as usual, a good deal of attention.

Now, this performance would not be worth mentioning, but that it is one of the signs and tokens of the movement in men's minds, which is gradually but constantly tending to correct the grevious injustice so widely inflicted upon this quarter of the world by the settlement of 1815. It is also one of the signs of the precise direction which that movement is inevitably destined to take—namely, the direction of recognizing the rights of nationalities as the true basis of the future public law of Europe. The mapmaker may be wrong in some of his details; some of his boundaries may be liable to correction; but I venture to affirm that if the vote of the hundred or eighty millions or so who now people the continent were taken by universal suffrage, they would greatly prefer the award of M. Durcle to that of Metternich and Castlereagh.

Let us see how his programme stands at present. First, he gives to Italy the complete frontier of the high Alps around to the high Isonzo, which would include the Trentin, or the valley of the Adige. He suppresses the little fragment which is left of the States of the Church, which is tinted of the same color as the rest of Italy; reduces Florence to a provincial town by printing its name in small italics, and designates Rome, in Roman capitals, as the metropolis of the kingdom.

Germany becomes one and indivisible, with Berlin for its capital. Prussia and Austria have both disappeared, at least under those names; and "Germany" has swallowed up not only the northern confederation, but the States of the south also, including the archduchies of Austria (whose inhabitants are German,) so that Vienna, like Florence, becomes a secondary town, with its name printed in small italics, like the name of Kessingen and other small villages. Germany is also presented with the whole of Denmark and all its isles, with the northern part of Holland and the eastern part of Switzerland. Some of these awards of our autocratic arbiter may be questionable, for though the eastern Swiss are certainly German, and the Hollanders may, with a little violence, be supposed also to belong to the Teutonic race, yet there seems no justice or expediency in separating the Scandinavians of Denmark from the other Scandinavians, and incorporating them, whether they like it or no, with the German empire.

What remains of the present Austria, that is to say, Hungary, Ilyria, Croatia, Styria, etc., are united with Servia and a slice of Northwestern Turkey, to form the "Slave States." Their capital is Pesth.

Turkey vanishes entirely from the European system, and the Ottomans carry their crescent and horse tails back again beyond the Bosphorus, into the depths of Asia. We will not drop a tear for the Turks; they have never really settled in Europe, but only been encamped there. They will find room enough in the East, and the Greeks, who have groaned under them for so many ages, will find their room better than their company. Turkey in Europe, then, (except the portion assigned to the Slavonic Power,) is incorporated with the present little kingdom of Greece, and becomes "The Greek State;" capital, Constantinople.

Poland is gloriously reconstituted, and looms even larger on the map than ever she did, even under John Sobieski. She takes back from Prussia the country of Posen, from Austria Galicia, and from Russia, not only what is now called Poland, with the vast region of Lithunia, but also a large out of the ancient Russia, bounded by the Dwina and the Dnieper, down to the Black Sea, thus giving to Poland the fine port of Odessa to the south, as well as a sea front on the Baltic to the north. I see nothing unfair in this, for Poland has so long suffered oppression at the hands of the Muscovite, that she has some right to compensations. But it is possible that Russia may not see the matter in that light, especially as in the new arrangement Russia is expected to give up a great deal and gets nothing at all. Poland, however, looks splendid on this map, stretching from the Dnieper to the Oder, and from the Black Sea to the Baltic, a complete barrier against "the ambition of Russia." I wish it may answer.

Russia is, on the whole, maltreated by Monsieur Durcle, who not only confiscates so much of her land to the profit of Poland, but takes from her also the whole of Finland and Dapponia from the shores of the White Sea, which vast countries, together with Sweden and Norway, go to form the Scandinavian state. Some ethnologists will cavil at the arrangement; they will say that the Finns are not Scandinavians, and the Danes are; but our map-maker is, in his own way, as absolute as the Holy Alliance.

France is treated handsomely enough. She gets her Rhine frontier complete all round to Rotterdam, thus devouring all Belgium and one-third of Holland. She is also presented with more than the half of Switzerland, where the people are French, and also the Channel Islands. In the Mediterranean she rests as she was, holding Corsica, but not taking Sardinia.

Spain and Portugal are painted of one uniform color. Monsieur thinks he may as well incorporate the whole peninsula in one great kingdom, being apparently in the matter of Spanish politics, of the "Iberian party." It is needless to say that Gibraltar is not tinted of the English color.

As for England, our cosmographer may be said simply to let her alone; yet, though the map does not dismember the British Isles, it takes account of the diverse races which inhabit them, so far as to color Ireland and Scotland somewhat differently from England proper.

The latter country is painted of the color of gold, that metal being supposed to be the great inspiration and aspiration of the inhabitants; but the author of the map explains that inasmuch as Ireland and Scotland are not altogether so devoted to the precious metal, or so successful in acquiring it, he thinks it right to give to those countries a tinge of rose color.

Such is the map of Europe for 1866, which may be seen to-day flaring in the Palais Royal. It is a trifling affair; yet such things awaken ideas, and give a turn and a color to them. Here is, at any rate, one gentleman's protest against the treaties of 1815. Let every one else take a blank sheet of paper, and construct an Europe according to his ideas; perhaps the revenge results would be found not very materially different from this.

SIGHTS IN HOLLAND.—A Rotterdam correspondent of the Boston Traveler writes:

Imagine a city where every other street is a dirty canal filled with barges, where half the front doors open into brooks, and the other half directly into the streets, which are paved with brick. Imagine everything, from street door signs to tree trunks, perfectly white and clean, with the exception of the water with which they are washed. Imagine everything looking as if they had just been sent home from a laundry, nobody dirty or slovenly, and all the peasants hobbling in huge wooden shoes of a hundred pounds burden (to use a nautical phrase) with soles two inches thick. Imagine several hundred small hand-carts, laden with fruit and vegetables, pulled by dogs who trot under the axletree while the seller holds he affair up by the handles in the rear.

The horses are very few in number, and very queer-looking beasts they are. In fact, they don't resemble horses at all, and are so thin and miserable in their aspect that I don't wonder at the peasants preferring the dogs in their places. All freight and heavy goods are transported by water, and, consequently, there are but few wagons. Those few are heavy and awkward, and are fastened to the horses by ropes. The streets are lined with shade trees, and many of the houses have beautiful gardens, with rivulets instead of flower beds, and shaded islands in the place of summer-houses.

Dutch beds, stables, barnyards, in fact, everything that I have seen in Dutchland, is clean and fresh. In cow houses, the animals' tails are tied up to a hook in the ceiling, that they may not get soiled by contact with the floor; and when they go out to pasture in the spring they have a cloth tied around them as little boys have bibs, to keep them nice and clean. Bugs and spiders stand no possible chance of existence in Holland. Every week the whole energy of the inhabitants is devoted to scrubbing and cleaning, and, indeed, the city retains a damp appearance all the week from the effects of the terrible drenching which it gets on Sunday.

When a person is sick, an announcement to that effect is put up outside the door, and changed like a bulletin, as the disease progresses or is checked.

If walking about this morning, I saw several men walking very rapidly, with enormous three-cornered hats on, short black coats covered with ribbons, small clothes and black socks. They carried in their hands black edged paper, covered with writing. The hideous hired mourners of England are ugly enough, but these outdo them. They were all hat and ribbons, and I have just found out that they were the death announcers, and that it is their cheerful business in life to continually call upon the friends of any one deceased, and usher in the mournful tidings, with an invitation to the funeral.

The Radicals and the Offices.

[From the Baltimore Gazette.]

If President Johnson desires to earn the everlasting gratitude of the radicals, we have the authority of the New York Tribune, for saying that he could not do it more effectually than by turning every one of them out of office. It is impossible to conceive of such a thing as a radical besieging the department clamoring for a place in this or that bureau; a mission to Honolulu or Sierra Leone; a fat collectorship; a mail or treasury agency, or any one of the hundred thousand comfortable snugglers where there are pickings to be had "no questions asked." The crowds that have filled the hotels and boarding houses at Washington