New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

OF

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1866.

The Voyage.

BY ALFRED TENNYSON.

We left behind the painted buoy
That tossed at the harbor mouth;
And madly danced our hearts with joy,
As fast we floated to the South.
How fresh was every sight and sound
On open sea or winding shore!
We knew the merry world was round,
And we might sail forever more.

Warm broke the breeze against the brow,
Dry sang the tackle, sang the sail;
The lady's head upon the prow
Caught the shrill salt and sheer'd the gale.
The broad seas swell'd to meet the keel,
And swept behind; so swift the run,
We felt the good ship shake and reel,
We seem'd to sail into the sun.

How oft we saw the sun retire,
And born the threshold of the night,
Fall from his ocean lane of fire,
And sleep beneath his pillared light!
How oft the purple-skirted robe
Of twilight slowly downward drawn,
As through the slumber of the globe
Again we dashed into the dawn!

New stars all night above the brim
Of waters lightened into view;
They climbed as quickly, for the rim
Changed every moment as we flew.
Far ran the naked moon across
The houseless ocean's heaving field,
Or flying, shone the silver boss
Of her own halo's dusky shield.

The peaky islet shifted shapes,
High towns on hills were dimly seen,
We passed long lines of northern capes
With dewy northern meadows green:
We came to waves, and deep
Across the boundless east we drove,
Where these long swells of breakers sweep
The nutmeg rocks and isles of clove.

By peaks that flamed, or, all in shade,
Gloom'd the low coast and quivering brine
With ashy rains that, spreading, made
Fantastic plume or sable pine,
By sands and streaming flats, and floods
Of mighty mouth, we scudded fast,
And hills and scarlet mingled woods
Glow'd for a moment as we pass'd.

Oh, hundred shores of happy climes,
How swiftly stream'd ye by the bark!
At times the whole sea burned, at times
With wakes of fire we tore the dark;
At times a craven craft would shoot
From beaveens hid in fairy bowers,
With naked limbs and flowers and fruit,
But we nor paused for fruits nor flowers.

For one fair vision ever fled
Down the waste waters day and night,
And still we follow'd where she led,
In hope to gain upon her flight.
Her face was evermore unseen,
And fix'd upon the far sea line;
But each man murmur'd, "O, my queen,
I follow till I make thee mine."

And now we lost her, now she gleam'd
Like fancy made of golden air,
Now nearer to the prow she seem'd,
Like virtue firm, like knowledge fair,
Now high on waves that idly burst,
Like heavenly hope she crown'd the sea,
And now, the bloodless point reversed,
She bore the blade of liberty.

And only one among us—him
We pleased not—he was seldom pleased;
He saw not far; his eyes were dim;
But ours he swore were all diseased.
"A ship of fools," he shrieked in spite,
"A ship of fools," he sneer'd and wept;
And overboard one stormy night
He cast his body, and on we swept.

And never sail of ours we fair'd,
Nor anchor dropp'd at eve or morn;
We lov'd the glories of the world,
But laws of nature were our scorn;
For blasts would rise and rave and cease,
But whence were those that drove the sail
Across the whirlwind's heart of peace,
And to and through the counter gale.

Again to colder climes we came,
For still we followed where she led;
Now mate is blind and captain lame,
And half the crew are sick or dead.
But blind or lame, or sick or sound,
We follow that which flies before;
We know the pleasant world is round,
And we may sail forevermore.

The Trial of Mr. Davis.

[From the Richmond Examiner of the 8th.]

We are happy in being able to give an authentic statement in reference to the trial of Mr. Davis before the United States Court that was to have convened here yesterday. Our people are deeply interested in everything that concerns Mr. Davis, and the consequence is that a thousand unfounded and silly rumors have been started by certain busy-bodies who affect to know everything. None of them possess but a slight infusion of truth, but what we now have to offer is derived from the best source, and is undoubtedly correct in every particular.

The present condition of the case of Mr. Davis is this: It was announced that the court to try him would open its session at Richmond yesterday. A certain portion of his counsel arrived here on Sunday at 4 p. m., ready to proceed with his trial at once; Mr. Chauncey Depew and ex-Governor Pratt, of Maryland, did not come through to Richmond, but remained at Washington to insure such action there as might be appropriate in the event of a trial not being had here. There is every reason to believe that no action affecting Mr. Davis will be had here. If so, there are good grounds for believing that he will either be admitted to bail or paroled. He is prepared to furnish bail in the amount of half a million of dollars. It is most probable, however, that he will be paroled, and that he will never be tried. As there has been some misunderstanding about the names of his counsel, we will state that the seniors are Messrs. O'Connor, William B. Reed, of Philadelphia; G. W. Brown, of Baltimore; ex-Governor Pratt, of Maryland; and James T. Brady, of New York. The junior counsel are Messrs. George Shea, Chas. Gross of Philadelphia, Thos. H. Edsall, and Edwin A. Van Sickle.

THE BLAIR MEETING IN MISSOURI.—From an eye-witness of the meeting and disturbance at Warrensburg, last Friday, we learn the following particulars of the affair:

Shortly after Blair commenced his speech, an old man named Stevens, who had taken a position on the platform near him, interrupted him with the exclamation that a statement he had just made was a "d——d lie." The disturber was taken from the platform and forced to retire, without, however, being injured. As the speaker proceeded, a son of old man Stevens, his evidently armed and meditating mischief, made way through the crowd and took a position just before General Blair, and a few feet from him. While here he interrupted the speaker with a remark, which General Blair did not understand, but a citizen who stood beside Stevens requested him not to disturb the meeting. Stevens responded to the reasonable advice by drawing a revolver and striking a citizen on the head with it, inflicting a deep and ugly gash. The citizen, nothing daunted, leaped upon him like a tiger, snatched his pistol from his hand and commenced beating him in turn. A slight melee ensued for a moment, at the end of which young Stevens was borne away with a knife sticking in his breast. It is not known who stabbed him, but the wound was a mortal one, and the man died shortly afterwards. Old man Stevens, who interfered in the affair, was also beaten and came out with several bruises on his head, none of which were dangerous.

No other disturbance took place, and General Blair concluded his speech without interruption.

The family of Stevens is in desperate one, and this is a third son who has met a bloody and violent death.—St. Louis Dispatch.

WHIRLWIND IN ALABAMA.—Passengers on the Mobile and Girard train, yesterday morning, tell us that a whirlwind, attended by a violent rain storm, commenced somewhere below Union Springs on Monday afternoon, striking the railroad at "No. 5," continued up beyond Hurtville, and crossed the river sixteen miles below Columbus. Its track was about a quarter of a mile in width. The damage done to forests and fences was immense. On Mr. Fantaine's plantation, near "No. 5," the gin house was blown down and seven cabins uncovered. Great damage was done to Col. Shingler's place, near Hurtville, and many other plantations are injured. Little harm was done at Union Springs. When the wind dipped, everything ahead was blown down, and an open track left behind. The grounds were flooded. The down train on Monday afternoon, met the storm at Hurtville. The air above was filled with branches of trees, the atmosphere darkened and torrents of rain fell. No damage was done to the railroad. Negro cabins were uncovered about a mile east of Columbus on Monday morning.—[Sunday Times.

Later From the Rio Grande.

We yesterday received the Matamoros Ranchero of the 2d inst. We subjoin the summary which it gives of the latest intelligence. It is not very definite or significant; but, as the Ranchero says of it, "beyond this we know nothing, nor does any one else," we feel bound to give all that is known:

"A few days since, Escobedo, Trevino and Naranjo, with their various commands, were together at Mier, but on the 25th ult. they scattered. Now, it appears that Escobedo is at Linares, whilst Trevino and Naranjo are said to be at Serralvo. To give a more correct standing of their position, they are in the country between Monterey and the upper Rio Grande. It is believed they have at last been hedged in between the river and the Sierra Madre, and that the mountains are free from the robbing rule.

No military movements of importance have taken place on this border since the departure of the Crescent, and not an engagement of any sort has taken place. The enemy is evidently making movements with a view to keeping out of harm's way. Upon this ground only can we account for the appearance of the Liberal chieftains on the upper Rio Grande. They flee when in danger, and approach the towns when not menaced.

Canales is in the vicinity of his old range, though he has fallen back from the river for purely prudential reasons.

Gen. Donay is still at Salillo, whilst Jeaningros and Quiroga are at Monterey. Having seen with our eyes, yesterday evening, we feel safe in saying that the noblest Roman of them all, Gen. Thos. Mejia, is in the Heroic City.

In the latest of a series of articles which the Ranchero is publishing, under the heading of "Plain Talk," we find some statements of a rather stronger character. We copy the most direct and boldest of those, under the impression that our readers will find some food for reflection in them. The writer evidently aims at no little effect, whatever he may be able to produce. He says:

Do the Mexican people know that they are being sold every hour? Do know this they have only to turn their eyes upon Washington and New York. There are the traitors to Mexico, gambling this country off to its enemies. League by league they are pledging your lands, drop by drop they are spilling your blood for a few paltry dollars. Without your consent, the mines in Tamaulipas and San Louis Potosi have been bonded in Broadway, New York; and more than likely bonds enough have been issued to sweep the landed interests of these States when the federal armies shall come here to enforce payment. The States of Tamaulipas and San Louis Potosi may be regarded as sold—every family in these States dispossessed of its inheritance—if the empire should fall.

Meantime, Juarez is bartering with the Federal government over the sale of half the Empire. Without the consent of any part of this people, a bargain and sale, if it have not already been completed, soon will be, of the Mexican and California Gulf States. This is 'what the sixty-million congressional loan means.' It means the sale of this country to the Federals, and it means nothing less. Not a day, not an hour passes that the Mexican people are not being weighed in the balance and sold by those traitors at Washington and New York to the lowest bidder. Who are those traitors? We need not to mention them. They are already known, and time will blacken them in the hearts of the Mexican people.

We say to the people of Mexico, the two alternatives are presented; and if you have made choice between them, now is the time, now is the time to demonstrate it to the world. Now is the time for work. A choice amounts to nothing unless you give evidence of power to enforce it. There is no middle ground now for Mexico. There are but two alternatives. It is the empire or it's perdition!

The Ranchero has another article, in which the doings of certain fanatical agents of the persecuting spirit of the day are using public offices which they hold in Nueces county, Texas, for the basest objects of malignance. It then concludes:

Is the war over, or is it beginning? Will the people of Nueces county be able to stand such an outrage? Would not the stones of Rome rise and mutiny against the pious torture prepared for a once free people? As we said, the work is commencing, and a right pretty muss it is going to be before it is finished up.

The European War Crisis.

The London Morning Post of the 22d publishes the following telegram, dated Paris, Monday night, May 21: "It is definitely arranged that the representatives of France, England and Russia, on the one side, and Austria, Prussia and Italy on the other, will assemble at the foreign ministry in Paris, under the presidency of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, for formally opening the conference convened for the purpose of solving, pacifically, the questions pending between Austria and Prussia, concerning the Elbe Duchies and the reform of the Germanic Confederation, and between Austria and Italy, relative to the Venetian question."

A telegram in the Post also says: "It is reported that Lord Cowley, the British ambassador at Paris, will shortly proceed to Vienna."

The London Morning Herald of the 22d says: "Neither Congress nor Conference can settle the question, for the determination of which a million and a half of men will soon be under arms. It may adjourn the war—that is the utmost it can do, unless, indeed, one or other of the combatants become exhausted under the burden of its preparations."

The Morning Star considers that something is gained if the continental powers have consented to look before they leap; perhaps, however, when they have looked, they may think the leap unavoidable.

The London Times of the 22d says: "An intimation from the Emperor of the French that he is in earnest opposed to war, and will take a definite and intelligible course immediately against the first aggressor, on its breaking out, would have more effect than the deliberation of any European Congress. We have no doubt that he possessed the power, had he chosen to use it, to prevent this storm; but it may be a question whether it has not now acquired dimensions which even his skill is unable to subdue."

The official Dresden Journal of the 21st says the proposed Congress at Paris has been agreed to by all the powers, and the first meeting will take place on Friday next, the 25th. According to some authorities Austria evinced a disinclination to join the conference, and it was asserted that should she persist she would by represented *pro tem.* by England and Russia.

A later dispatch to the Dresden Journal says: The statement that all the powers had assented to the Congress appears to be premature.

A Vienna dispatch of the 22d says: The official invitations to a Congress at Paris were dispatched to-day simultaneously by England, France, and Russia to Austria, Prussia and Italy.

The announcement of the official Dresden Journal yesterday, that all the powers had agreed to the proposed Congress, is pronounced premature, although Austria, if she has not already given her adhesion, will certainly do so.

It is stated that Mr. Layard, the English under secretary for foreign affairs, had an interview with the Emperor Napoleon on the 21st inst.

The Paris Constitutionnel of the 23d publishes an article headed, The peaceful policy of the Empire, in which it states that the French government has taken the initiative for a collective step on the part of France, England and Russia. The Constitutionnel adds: "Diplomatic communications are being carried on between the three courts to settle the form which this step shall take and the moment when the attempt shall be made."

Notwithstanding the movements for a conference, there is no indication of any relaxation in the military preparations of the several powers, and the almost universal feeling was that a pacific solution was nearly hopeless.

A royal decree had been promulgated at Berlin, according to which, in the event of war, merchant ships belonging to an enemy will not be liable to capture on the high seas by Prussian war vessel. The measure is only to apply so far as it meets with reciprocity from the enemies.

A semi-official statement had been published at Vienna, correcting some assertions relative to the projected fortifications of Vienna.

According to this statement, it is proposed to construct military defenses on the line of the Danube which will eventually form an entrenched camp, serving as a point of concentration for the army. The Austrian commandant at Venice had issued notification warning the inhabitants against attempting to induce young men in Venice to enlist in the Italian volunteer corps, and also against inciting soldiers to desert into foreign military service. These offenses will be dealt with by martial law. It is continually asserted that Austria refused to discuss any proposition for the cession of Venetia to Italy.

A Berlin telegram says: "It has been decided that until the 14th June an army corps shall be concentrated at each of the following places: Weimar, Erfurt, Frankfort, and between Baiese and Gilitz. Generals Schenck, Herwarth, Mutrics and Motike will receive commands in the Prussian army. In order to prove that Prussia accepts the Congress, the departure of the prince royal and Prince Frederick Charles for the army has been postponed."

The formation of the Italian volunteers into regiments has been fixed to commence on the 21st of June.

According to a Vienna dispatch, the following are the most salient points of the treaty of alliance between Prussia and Italy: In event of either of those powers being attacked by Austria, the other would consider such aggression as a *casus belli*, and they would jointly operate against the Austrians, neither being at liberty to make peace without the consent of the other. Should Prussia, on the other hand, be provoked by Austria to a declaration of war, Italy would take part in the conflict as the ally of Prussia. The two contracting powers bind themselves to form no alliance with any other power unless by mutual consent. It is further alleged that the treaty is to continue in force till the end of the present year.

The London Times warns Italy of the fearful risks of rushing headlong into war. "A defeat," says the Times, "in the present state of Italian feeling and Italian finance, would probably cause the dissolution of the Italian Kingdom. The Peninsula has set all on the issue of war, and must abide the result."

The Prussian government had prohibited, across certain specified frontiers, the exportation of corn, hay or straw until the first of October next.

Austrian generals were making arrangements in Hesse Cassel and in Hanover for the passage of Austrian troops through those territories.

Prince Alexander of Hesse Darmstadt had been appointed generalissimo of all the Austrian forces on the non-Austrian territory. His command includes the Kalek brigades.

Two hundred members of the Congress of German Deputies, had held a meeting at Frankfort and passed resolutions condemning a war. A great popular meeting had also been held at Frankfort for the same object.

A Florence telegram says: Last week 20,000 men were enrolled in the Garibaldi Volunteers. It is believed that the number of battalions will be raised from twenty to forty. The Florence journals declare it to be inadmissable that a European guarantee should be given for the maintenance of the temporal power of the Pope. They also deny that any such project is on foot.

The emigration from Venetia continues to be very great.

A Vienna dispatch of the 22d says: The effective strength of the Austrian army, now under arms, is between 600,000 and 700,000 men. In case of need, 300,000 more men can be raised in a very short time. The motion to be proposed at the federal Diet by the representatives of the Middle States, and which was acceded to at the Bamberg conference of the 19th May, is regarded in official circles here as favorable to Austria. The government has published an announcement inviting medical men to enter the Austrian naval service. The vise of passports has again been introduced upon the frontier of the district of Cracow. Field Marshal Von Beredek will, it is stated, shortly start with the general staff of the army of the north, for Olmutz. Prince Paul Esterhazy, formerly Austrian ambassador in London, has died at Ratisbon. Preparations are being made at Ancona for the reception of a fleet of forty ships of war.

The Mexican volunteers, who were disembarked at Trieste, committed various excesses in the town, and were obliged to be sent off by train under military escort.

"Austria has informed the Italian Government that by way of reciprocity, she will adopt the principle expressed in the Italian naval code, guaranteeing inviolability of merchant property at sea, even between belligerent powers.

"It is stated that the government has ordered the mobilization of ten additional battalions of the national guard."

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament was not in session owing to the Whitsun holidays.

The cattle plague had made its appearance in another part of Ireland—the county of Waterford.

The second mate of the steamer Royal Standard was stabbed dead by one of the sailors named Alpass, during an altercation on board while lying in the Mersey, outward bound to New York.

FRANCE.

The reconciliation between the Emperor and Prince Napoleon is pronounced complete.

A modification of the French cabinet was again spoken of. Among other changes it was thought probable that M. Durny, minister of public instruction, would be replaced by M. St. Beuve.

SPAIN.

Senor Martinez, minister of finance, had tendered his resignation, but afterwards consented to remain at his post.

The allusions in the British Parliament to the bombardment of Valparaiso are said to have produced a great sensation in Madrid.

HOLLAND.

All the ministers had tendered their resignations to the king.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

Prince Charles of Hohenzollern had arrived in Wallachia, and was meeting with a triumphant reception.

It is stated that in view of the ratification, by the Chamber of Bucharest, of the Prince's election as Hospodar, Turkey had resolved, with the sanction of the Paris Convention, upon the military occupation of the Principalities, and had called out 30,000 men of the reserve, and was sending troops to the line of the Danube.

A Chicago special to the St. Louis Democrat of the 5th, describes the Fenian excitement there as being on the increase: "Few Chicago Fenians have as yet left the city for Canada, but they are holding meetings almost hourly, and making loud boasts of what they will do. There are also hundreds of strange faces among them. Fenians from Mississippi river towns are quartered here, uncertain where to go, in consequence of the late fiasco at Niagara river. Five hundred came in a body from St. Louis, and are stopping at the headquarters of the Chicago brotherhood, on Wells street. The railroad companies refuse to take them to Canada, and they are trying to charter propellers."

OFFICIAL.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

OF THE STATE.

WHEREAS, Official proof has been furnished me that one GEORGE F. BASS, charged with highway robbery and intent to murder, in the parish of Jefferson, and confined in the parish jail in said parish, did escape from prison on the night of the 4th instant;

Now, therefore, I have thought proper to issue this my proclamation, calling upon the good people of this State to give their aid and assistance in arresting and bringing to justice the said GEORGE F. BASS, and further offering, in the name and by authority of the State, a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for his apprehension and conviction.

The aforesaid GEORGE F. BASS is described as about twenty-two years old, five feet nine or ten inches high, short hair, light eyes, talks fast, has a reckless manner of speaking and acting, and is of genteel appearance.

Given under my hand and seal of the State, at the city of New Orleans, this ninth day of June, A. D. 1866, and of the independence of the United States the ninetieth.

J. MADISON WELLS,
Governor of Louisiana.

By the Governor:
J. H. HARDY,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, New Orleans, May 17, 1866.

In conformity to the provisions of an act of the General Assembly, entitled

An act to authorize the Governor to issue the Bonds of the State for the amount of one Million of Dollars and to provide for the payment of the same, to defray the expenses of building levees, in accordance with the contracts made by him and the levee commissioners appointed for that purpose,

Proposals are invited and will be received for thirty days, expiring June 18th, 1866, for the purchase of One Million of Dollars of Bonds of the State, as authorized as aforesaid. The said Bonds bear an interest of eight per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, have twenty years to run, and are secured by pledge of all the proceeds of the sale of the public or swamp lands belonging to the State.

Bids will be received in sums of One Thousand Dollars and upwards, to be addressed to the Governor of the State, to be opened by him and the Board of Levee Commissioners, and to be indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Levee Bonds."

Only State notes, National Bank notes and legal tender received in payment of Bonds.

The right is specially reserved of rejecting all bids not satisfactory to the Governor and Board of Levee Commissioners.

J. MADISON WELLS,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

S. BERR.....S. BERR
No. 30 CAMP STREET, UNDER THE CITY HOTEL.
Jewelry, Watches, Silver and Plated Ware.
—SOLE AGENT FOR—
SEMMONS' BRAZILIAN PEBBLES.
Fine Gold Watches, in Hunting Cases, diamond mounted and engraved, best makers; rich Sets, Bracelets, Pins and Earrings in Diamond, Amethyst, Coral, Onyx and Etruscan Gold, 18 karat Gold Guard and Vest Chains, latest patterns; Sleeve Buttons and Studs of every variety and best workmanship, Gents' Scarf and Masonic Pins, various designs; Silver and Plated Sets, Table and Tea Forks and Spoons, Cups, Goblets, Napkin Rings, Castors, etc.; Pocket and Table Cutlery, best makers and superior quality.
Clocks,
Office and Mantle, in Bronze, Marble and Wood.
Spectacles,
Gold, Silver, Steel and Shell mounted.
The particular attention of those needing "helps to read" is respectfully solicited to Semmons' Brazilian Pebbles, the best and only glasses that should be used. New Pebbles reset in old frames. Particular attention paid to repairing Watches and Jewelry, the best workmen being employed.
Remember, 30 CAMP STREET, under the City Hotel.

EDUCATIONAL.

SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
MRS. J. L. BRAND, having lessed for a number of years an elegantly situated and spacious residence, begs leave to announce that she intends to reopen her school for the ensuing autumn.
Circulars will be issued later; meanwhile parents desirous of placing their daughters under her charge will please address her through the office of the Crescent.

LAVENDER'S COLLEGE,
CORNER OF RAMPART AND CUSTOMHOUSE STREETS.
MR. C. LAVENDER, gratefully acknowledging the patronage with which he has hitherto been favored, respectfully announces that, in order to accommodate a few more pupils, he has taken the large, well arranged and well ventilated building on the northwest corner of

Rampart and Bienville Streets.

He will remove into it as soon as the few repairs requisite have been completed; and, in the meantime, is prepared to enter into arrangements for both Boarders and Day Scholars.

MRS. G. H. CALDWELL WILL REOPEN HER Academy at 486 Camp street, for the Summer Term, commencing June 1st and closing October 1st. Winter Session from November 1st to May 15.
TERMS—Senior Classes, in the French, English and Spanish, branches of study, $8 00 per month; Juniors, French and English Classes, $6 00 per month.
References—Rev. Dr. Leacock, New Orleans; Hon. Judge Simon, New Orleans; Hon. Traylmond Landry, do.; Judge Rice, Charleston, S. C.; Dr. Samuel H. Dickson, Charleston, S. C.; Prof. T. L. Caldwell, Transylvania University.

NAZARETH FEMALE ACADEMY
NEAR BARDSTOWN, KENTUCKY.
Our friends and patrons are informed that Mr. John W. Hardin is our duly authorized agent at New Orleans, and will receive and receipt for any sums which may be due this institution.
MOTHER COLUMBA, Superioress.
J. W. HARDIN, Agent,
Corner Camp and Nuches streets, N. O.

DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE—
CORNER CAMP AND COMMON STS.,
—IN THE—
Spacious and Elegant "Story Building."
Now in session under eight able Professors. It will founded in 1832, and is chartered by the State. Reformer students may be found as Principals or Book-keepers in a large portion of the old houses of this city, and over the Southern States. Ladies or Gentlemen can attend the COMMERCIAL COURSE, or Book-keeping, Penmanship, Mathematics, English, French or Spanish. A business education that enables one to earn $2000 or $3000 annually, is the best fortune parents can give their sons. We have ample arrangements for 200 students. Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call.
RUFUS DOLBEAR, President.

THE BUHLER FEMALE SEMINARY
BATON ROUGE,
Occupies a Large and Commodious Mansion, with Ample and Secluded Grounds.
Thorough instruction in ENGLISH, LATIN and MODERN LANGUAGES, MUSIC, EMBROIDERY, DRAWING, Etc., together with cheerful domestic management, moral and polite culture, are offered and assured.
TERMS—$40 per month; $300 in advance; Music and Ornamentals extra.
Pupils furnish toilette articles and bed clothing.
Address REV. J. E. C. DORENIS, D. D., Principal.

ALBERT LYON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS
CHATAWA, PIKE CO., MISS
New Orleans and Jackson Railroad.
Circulars may be obtained on application to ROBERT PITKIN, Esq., 29 and 15 Camp street, New Orleans.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

MURPHY'S HOTEL.
86 AND 100 ST. CHARLES STREET,
New Orleans.
The undersigned having purchased from Mr. Richard Murphy, the late proprietor, the above well known and popular establishment, are now prepared for the reception of transient or resident guests.
Extensive alterations and improvements have been made, and every department thoroughly renovated, no expense having been spared to increase the accommodation of the house, and to afford additional conveniences and comforts to the patrons.
A fine TEN-PIN ALLEY is in conjunction with the Hotel, and none can be found superior in the city.
The present Proprietors take leave to inform the public that no want of attention on their part shall ever be found, and that the MURPHY'S HOTEL shall yet retain its prestige under their management.
McKENNA & McCLOSKEY, Proprietors.

MADISON HOUSE,
MADISONVILLE, LOUISIANA.
The undersigned has opened this House as a Boarding House, and is ready to receive families for the season, and also transient boarders on reasonable terms. Our house is pleasantly situated on the river, and we have good fishing and bathing, and every thing to make our guests comfortable. Our House is opposite the Steamboat Landing.
MRS. A. STEINWACHS.

THE WELCOME.
BAR ROOM AND RESTAURANT,
(Formerly the Lynch House,)
Nos. 111 and 113 Poydras Street,
WM. O'MEAGHER, Proprietor.
Choicest Wines, Liquors, Cigars and delicacies of the season. Well ventilated apartments for gentlemen. Desirable house for entertainment. Terms moderate.

MOREAU'S RESTAURANT.
No. 128 CANAL STREET, BETWEEN ST. CHARLES AND CARONDELET.
The Proprietors respectfully inform their old friends and the epicurean world, that the above Restaurant is open for their accommodation, at the same old place; and that they intend to leave nothing undone to secure a continuance of that reputation which it has so many years enjoyed, viz.: that of being one of the very first Restaurants in America.
All the delicacies of the season, with the choicest Wines and Liquors, always on hand.
The Proprietors, thankful for past favors, solicit a continuance of the same.
RHODES & MOULIN.

LOUISIANA HOTEL,
213 TCHOUPITOULAS STREET,
Opposite St. Mary's Market, within one square of the Texas Steamship Landing,
NEW ORLEANS.
$2 Terms—$2 per day.
J. CONDON, Proprietor.

SOUTHERN HOTEL—ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.
SOUTHERN HOTEL,
On Walnut street, between Fourth and Fifth,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
The undersigned, Proprietors of this ELEGANT HOTEL, would be glad to see their friends and the public, and will do everything in their power to render their stay at the house agreeable.
LAVEILLE, WARNER & CO., Proprietors.
$2 Mobile Advertiser and Register copy six months and send bill to this office.

BROOKS HOUSE.
THE PROPRIETOR of this well known and popular establishment, finding his present location too small for the calls upon him for accommodation, will, on the 1st of November next, remove to
Nos. 227, 229 and 231 Canal Street,
Corner of Basin Street,
where he hopes to be able to furnish a house to all his friends. He needs hardly state that his table is now, as ever, unsurpassed, and that every comfort will be enjoyed by patrons of his house.
HOURS OF MEALS:
Breakfast, from 7 to 9; Dinner from 2 to 4; Supper, 6 to 8.

WASHINGTON EXCHANGE,
NO. 19 ST. CHARLES STREET, NEW ORLEANS,
Between Common and Canal Streets,
B. M. Stella, Proprietor.

PIANOS--SEWING MACHINES.

F. C. LIGHTE & CO.,
[Late Lighte, Newton & Bradburys,]
Manufacturers of First Class Piano-Fortes,
Highest Premium at the American World's Fair and Exhibition of the industry of all nations.
This well-known establishment is now confined by F. C. LIGHTE and LOUIS ERNST, at the old stand, 421 Broome street, between Crosby and Elm, New York City.

A. E. BLACKMAR—
MUSIC PUBLISHER, PIANO MANUFACTURER, AND
IMPORTER OF
Musical Merchandise,
167 CANAL STREET, (NEAR DAUPHINE,)
New Orleans.
Wholesale Depot of the Blackmar Upright Pianos; R. Nunn's (Late Nunn & Clark's); Guild & Co.'s; Wm. Knabe & Co.'s, and other first class Pianos; Prince & Co. Organs and Melodeons, all of which are sold to Dealers and Schools at factory wholesale rates.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.
SINGER'S
Celebrated Sewing Machines,
The most reliable and best Sewing Machine offered to the public. For fifteen years it has sustained the reputation of being the only machine, capable of sewing all kinds of material, and for durability and excellence cannot be surpassed.
Southern Agency, No. 7 Camp street.
THOS. F. BROWNE, Agent.

NEW PIANO STORE—RAMISKE & ZORN (Pf Reinike, A. U. Zorn)
Have opened a NEW PIANO STORE at No. 82 CAMP STREET, three doors below Perdido street.
We have effected such arrangements with the manufacturers in the North and Europe, as will enable us to sell PIANOS CHEAPER than any other similar establishment in this city. All Pianos sold by us under a full guarantee.
PIANO STOOLS, COVERS and MATERIAL now constantly on hand. PIANOS TUNED and REPAIRED at the shortest notice and in a workmanlike manner.

MEDICAL.

CHOLERA DISARMED!
The Chief Causes of Pestilence Destroyed.
DR. E. COURTAREL'S DISINFECTING FLUIDS. Science by letters patent to the United States of America. Prepared solely by the New York Disinfecting Company, at their Laboratory, Nos. 298, 300 and 302 Henry street, New York, Office, 42 Cedar street.
This Company organized on a permanent basis with Dr. Courtarel, the celebrated French Chemist, in charge of the Laboratory, is prepared to furnish the Disinfecting Fluids for sick rooms, nurseries, urinals, water closets, privies, cesspools, sewers, gutters, ships, railroads, hospitals, offices, and public institutions of all kinds, slaughter-houses, stall and tenanting establishments, all kinds of manures, immediately increasing the value of the latter to every farmer, and wherever poisonous and offensive gases exist. These agents are deodorizers, antiseptics, antimiasmatics and disinfectants, in the scientific meaning of the words. They remove noxious gases and odors by chemical principles, leaving in their places healthful air; they are destroyers, and not merely absorbents of poisonous gases—not injurious to metals in which they are used. The attention of medical and scientific men is directed to these disinfectants. Testimonials are tendered in favor of this great discovery, which, with hundreds of others, can be seen at the Company's office.
DELAVAN HOUSE, ALBANY, March 30, 1866.
To the President of the New York Disinfecting Company:
Dear Sir—It is all it is represented to be. We have made many trials of disinfectants, but now consider that we have found an article which surpasses all others as a remedy against all bad odors.
T. SORESBI & CO.
NEW YORK, April 9, 1866.
To the President of the New York Disinfecting Company:
Dear Sir—We recognize it without exception to be the best we have ever seen. Its effect upon every matter is complete and instantaneous.
C. A. STETSON, Astor House.
N. B.—These Disinfectants are used by the scavengers, under the direction of the Sanitary Police of the Metropolitan Health Department, New York.
HOWELL & THOMPSON,
42 Cedar street, New York.
General and Sole Agents for the United States and the Canadas, to whom all orders should be addressed.
For sale by all Druggists and General Dealers in the United States and Canadas.

SUCCESSFUL MEDICAL TREATMENT,
DR. HOWE'S DISPENSARY,
MEDICAL BATHS AND ATMOSPHERIC BLOOD REGULATOR,
No. 12 Baronne Street, near Canal,
New Orleans,
For the treatment of all forms of Medical and Surgical Diseases, including those incurable by usual methods of treatment.
Dispensary.
He prepares remedies for Ague, Fevers, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Biliousness, Weakness, Rheumatism, Female Obstructions, Irregularities, etc.—Strictly efficacious and reliable.
Medical Baths.
Warm, dry air, vapor, spirit, fume, sulphur, shower, etc., are used by him, when necessary, with great success, in the worst forms of Cutaneous, Rheumatic and Syphilitic Diseases.
Atmospheric Blood Regulator.
An eclectic principle of treating disease, by which atmospheric pressure is removed, and an approach to a vacuum is induced around the human body, or any of its organs, limbs or parts, by which the circulation is centered and regulated, and local congestion instantly removed. Its use enlarges and invigorates weak, shrunken, or paralytic limbs, by inducing vigorous circulation of blood through the part, and has proved a specific remedy for Impotency, Spermatorrhea, Seminal Derangement, Catarrh of the Bladder, Incontinence of Urine, without failure in a single case.
Fistula, Fissure, Piles,
Removed and cured radically, by means of Ligature and injections, without using the knife or loss of blood. Important cases referred to.
Young Men, and others of Either Sex,
Can obtain speedy cures for the worst forms of the diseases of
INDISCRETION OR MISFORTUNE,
without ruining the system by suppressing the disease only as usual—for most of the many who call on us for relief, have been made worse by improper treatment. We guarantee thorough cures, whether in the form of mucus, eruptions, blotches, humors, discharges, swollen glands, enlarged or painful bones, etc., of recent or long standing.
How Effect So Much?
BY EXPERIENCE, EXTRA MEANS AND VARIED RESOURCES.
Office hours, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.
Dr. H. is an Allopathic and Eclectic Medical Graduate, late Army Surgeon three years, and Staff Medical Director, and many years practitioner in this vicinity.
Address, with stamp, Box 2202, New Orleans.
Consultation free. Treatment cash, but reasonable.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA—
Is a concentrated extract of the choice root, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effectual antidote for diseases. Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. Such a remedy is surely wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove, as this has, of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found in the following complaints:
Scrofula, Scrofulous Swellings and Sores, Skin Diseases, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Eruptions, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, etc.
Syphilis or Venereal Disease is expelled from the system by the prolonged use of this Sarsaparilla, and the patient is left in comparative health.
Female Diseases are caused by Scrofula in the blood, and are often soon cured by this Extract of Sarsaparilla.
Do not discard this invaluable medicine because you have been imposed upon by something pretending to be Sarsaparilla while it was not. When you have used Ayer's—then, and not till then, will you know the virtues of Sarsaparilla. For minute particulars of the disease it cures, we refer you to Ayer's American Almanac, which the agent below named will furnish gratis to all who call for it.
Ayer's Cathartic Pills, for the cure of Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Heartburn arising from Disordered Stomach, Pain or Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, and for a Dinner Pill.
They are sugar coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best Aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.
Prepared by J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by E. J. HARY & CO., New Orleans, Wholesale Agents.

DR. J. WHITE'S INSTITUTE—
127 CARONDELET STREET.
In rear of the City Hall.
The first aim of human beings is happiness, and happiness implies health of body and mind.
Dr. White's experience and success for thirty-one years, in an extensive practice in large cities, have brought to him for treatment a vast amount of every form of disease, both acute and chronic.
His remedies restore the stomach, liver and blood, and all secretions and excretions of the entire system to unhealthy to a healthy condition. Instead of injuring any part of the system or the constitution, they renovate and repair the injuries and wastes of the active organism; wish truly a sound mind in a sound body.
The Institute is established for the cure of all acute and chronic diseases, viz: Rheumatics, Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Laryngitis, Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Heart, Liver, Spine, Stomach, Bowels; Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, King's Evil, White Swellings; all Sores, Ulcers, Abscess, Cancers, Piles, Fistula, Syphilis and Gonorrhea in all their stages. Mercurial and hereditary taint, all radical impurities of the Blood, Jaundice, Diseases of the Eyes, Brain, Goitre, (Big Neck) Diseases of the Kidneys, Gravel, Diabetis, Dropsical Diseases, all Female Ailments, Weakness, Wasting and Nervous Affections; Sick, Nervous and Sick Headache, Depression of Spirits, Hypocondria, Hysterics, Fits or Spasms. We