New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
—OF—
THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

THE DAILY CRESCENT

Is published every morning—Sundays excepted. Yearly subscription, in advance, $10; Half yearly, $6; Quarterly, $4; Single copies, 10 cents.

Rates of Advertising:

Squares.	1 month	2 months.	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.
One.....	$ 12 net	$ 22 net.	$ 30 net.	$ 50 net.	$ 75 net.
Two.....	22 "	38 "	50 "	80 "	125 "
Three.....	30 "	53 "	70 "	110 "	175 "
Four.....	38 "	67 "	90 "	140 "	225 "
Five.....	45 "	80 "	105 "	170 "	275 "
Six.....	54 "	93 "	125 "	200 "	325 "
Seven.....	60 "	106 "	135 "	230 "	375 "
Eight.....	65 "	120 "	150 "	260 "	420 "
Nine.....	70 "	125 "	165 "	290 "	460 "
Ten.....	75 "	135 "	180 "	320 "	500 "
Eleven.....	80 "	145 "	195 "	350 "	540 "
Twelve.....	85 "	155 "	210 "	380 "	580 "
Thirteen.....	90 "	165 "	220 "	410 "	620 "
Fourteen.....	95 "	175 "	230 "	430 "	660 "
Fifteen.....	100 "	185 "	240 "	450 "	700 "
Twenty.....	125 "	230 "	300 "	560 "	900 "

Monthly advertisements, inserted every other day, to be charged two-thirds the above rates.

First and Fourth page monthly advertisements, each square, $20 per month.

Transient advertisements, having the run of the paper, first insertion, $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents a square.

First and Fourth page transient advertisements, each insertion, $1 50 per square.

Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.

Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discounts from above named transient rates as may be agreed upon; provided, that in no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.

All business notices of advertisements to be charged 20 cents nonpareil line, each insertion.

All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

A square is the space occupied by ten lines solid space.

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT

Is published every Saturday morning. Subscription, $5 per annum, in advance; half-yearly and quarterly, same rates; single copies, 10 cents.

Rates of Advertising:

Squares.	1 month	2 months.	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.
One.....	$ 8 net.	$ 9 net.	$ 12 net.	$ 20 net.	$ 30 net.
Two.....	12 "	22 "	27 "	42 "	60 "
Three.....	16 "	23 "	35 "	44 "	70 "
Four.....	18 "	27 "	45 "	56 "	90 "
Five.....	20 "	30 "	50 "	65 "	110 "
Six.....	30 "	36 "	75 "	130 "	200 "
Seven.....	35 "	45 "	100 "	170 "	250 "
Eight.....	40 "	120 "	150 "	200 "	300 "

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 18, 1866.

The Crops.

The Natchez Courier of the 14th says:

Citizens of this county, and especially from localities contiguous to the city, inform us that the cotton worm is proving very destructive, and not in the cotton is threatened as an effect of the recent rainy spell.

PROGNOSTICS OFFER COTTON WORM.—On Wednesday morning last, our young friend Jimmy Leake, brought in from the plantation of Mr. James P. Bowman, a stalk of cotton which had on it about thirty of the veritable cotton worms. He informs us that Mr. Bowman's crop is nearly all covered with them. The general complaint comes from every direction that this mischievous vermin has appeared in many places thought to be safe, and are destroying the crops with great rapidity. Great despondency is felt by our planting friends as they stand over their plants and see them destroyed by these mischievous insects.

We learn that the cotton worm has visited the plantation of Mr. Joseph Bernard, near Baton Rouge, making a clean deal of his whole unmatured crop. They were also appearing in force on the plantation of our esteemed friend Jos. G. Charrotte, who has a fine stand of cotton. (Bayou Sara Ledger.

The Clinton Democrat, of the 8th, says that cotton picking has been actively progressing, subject to the drawback of the showery weather, and still bears of the "rot." If the present rains continue, it must largely increase. The falling off in the crop of that parish, in consequence, will be quite large. A loss to the planting community at this particular time, which will to many be quite serious, is earnestly hoped that the injury may not be as serious as it is anticipated.

THE CROPS.—Again a prospect of fair weather. After the late wet spell the planter surveys his fields and judges of his prospects—not very encouraging—the worm, so much dreaded, has done comparatively little injury contrasted with that caused by the heavy rains. He sees nothing but a certainty of a reduced crop. We have made inquiries of planters residing in every section of the parish, and collating the information thus gained, the crop of this parish may be fairly stated as follows:

The largest amount of cotton raised in any one year was 20,000 bales. Had everything proved favorable, only one half, and in the opinion of some, one third of this would have been the full extent of the crop. On the high lands it is admitted that the crop is made in August. This past month was exceedingly hot and dry up to the 25th, which set in heavy rains, which caused the cotton to shed, and producing rust. The hole, as well as the army worm, made their appearance. True, the latter had not done much damage, but now they are spreading very fast and doing great injury. These causes combined will reduce the crop one half at least in this parish—and where a yearly previous to the war 25,000 to 30,000 bales were produced, from five to seven thousand will be the extent. This is not wild speculation on our part. Our estimate is made up from the statements of old experienced planters, men of known probity and integrity.

Stopping writing the above, we learn that in the southwestern portion of the parish, almost the entire crop has been destroyed. Great injury had been done by the continued rains, and now the worm has completed the destruction. Several planters have hired their force to the railroad managers, retaining only enough to gather the trash off from their fields. (Pelican Democrat.

The West Baton Rouge Sugar Planter says that, owing to the untold damage done by the heavy rains and the worm, not one in ten of the planters in that parish that have planted cotton will pay expenses, while by far the greater number will sink money.

The raising of cotton on the lowlands of Louisiana would appear to be injudicious.

The editor of the Henderson (Texas) Times has been presented with a sample of growing cotton from a neighboring plantation, which, he says, is unequalled by anything of the kind he has seen for years. The field from which it was taken was planted on the 3d of May. It will make a certain yield of 1200 pounds to the acre.

YANKEES RAISING COTTON.—We all know the Yankees boast that they can beat the Southerners making cotton. And getting work out of the negroes. They say they understand the negro better than we do, and can manage them a great deal better than we can. Hundreds of them have come South and gone to growing cotton who never saw a cotton stalk and could not distinguish one from chicken or hole. Some of them probably had thought that cotton that grew on an animal like wool on a sheep. But the following extract from a letter written in Arkansas shows very well how the Yankees get along raising cotton:

"Last year I came near forgetting. A certain gentleman from the cold climate planted a fine cotton farm of some five hundred acres, and was going to show the Arkansas swampers how to grow cotton. He furnished the place with big Illinois prairie plows, weighing about one hundred and fifty pounds each, or so heavy that they have to be rolled around at the "head-rows" on wheels. Well how think you he will turn out? Simply this: If there is a favorable season from this on until December, and no frost, he may make from fifty to sixty bales, with expenses that must sum up twenty-five thousand dollars by Christmas. His brother was here in the spring, and figured up, that "with free labor" cotton could be raised for five cents per pound. When next he makes up his figures I think he will find that he has raised cotton to the tune of one dollar and five cents per pound, if not more.—[Navasota (Texas) Ranger.

THE CROPS.—We have conversed with intelligent planters from some of the most populous counties of middle Texas, and have also seen letters from the like sources, from which we gather that the late rains have very seriously injured the prospect of the present crop of cotton. The devastation of the worm would have been no serious injury, as the devouring of the leaves would and did only cause the bolls to open so much sooner; but, unfortunately, just as the bolls were opening and ready for picking, the recent rains washed a great portion of the cotton into the dirt. It is to be hoped that the weather in this country, like here, has moderated, as the longer the rains continue the greater will be the injury. We notice from our exchanges that the rains have been general throughout the middle and eastern portion of the State, whilst in the west we hear of complaints made of exceeding dry weather. The Galveston News publishes an account of a large quantity of rain having fallen for two weeks prior to first ult., and reports the Trinity river again over its banks. How much this will injure the crops along the river remains to be seen. (Galveston Bulletin.

PARIS AND CONTINENTAL.

Correspondence of the New Orleans Crescent.

PARIS, August 31, 1866.

The journals are filled up with the treaties of peace between Prussia and Austria, Wurtemburg and Bavaria; but as you will receive the texts by the ordinary channel, I make no comment upon them. I must, however, say that these peace treaties smell of powder, and they have given rise to a great deal of discussion at Paris, to know whether we will or not have, or, at least, ask for the Rhenish frontiers.

Mons. Emile de Girardin, who wishes to reassure those people who see a war between France and Austria looming up on the horizon, does no less than claim the spontaneous

DISARMING OF FRANCE;

But I think that such a step is quite out of the intentions of the Tuileries cabinet. On the contrary, the pet idea of the war minister seems to be the wholesale manufacture of the

CHASSEPOT RIFLE,

The greatest rival of the needle-gun, and it is affirmed that in two months time the whole army will be supplied with this wonderful instrument of war. Notwithstanding, if France is destined to play the counterscheck with Prussia, it is not in the destructive merits of the needle-gun that she will find her most powerful proof; It is in the spirit of Germany herself—of Germany that is growing more and more hostile every day to William I—that France will find a staunch supporter, "she enters the lists against Prussia.

WILLIAM I. IS UNPOPULAR

All over Germany. In Hanover, Hesse, Nassau, Saxony, Frankfort, Schleswig Holstein, the new order of things that he has brought about is protested against warmly.

MONSTER MEETINGS.

In the English style, are held, for the purpose of making demonstrations, and addresses are drawn up, signed by the most respectable citizens, showing a great spirit of resistance. Of course it is not in M. Bismarck's nature to give up the ground he has won. There is no fear of that, and it should surprise no one if in a few months' time, the whole German continent were in a state of ebullition.

THE ITALIAN AMNESTY

Just signed by Victor Emmanuel, has given Mazzini an opportunity of openly entering the country, from which he has been so long excluded. He has put himself up for the elections, and will no doubt have a majority, but his prestige will soon decline, for as long as he is not persecuted and has nobody to snarl at him, he is like a fish out of water.

VENETIA

is going to be handed over by the Austrian authorities to a French commissioner, who will make it over to Victor Emmanuel from the emperor find thus, it appears, the universal suffrage scheme is abandoned. Let us hope that everything will be settled peaceably, at least in that quarter, for on other sides there is much agitation under the current, and general peace seems to be retreating from the view.

THE BRITONS ARE STILL A-POOT.

And do not seem likely to tranquilize themselves until their end is obtained. The last address that they sent the sultan is a document remarkable for its promises and energy, and you can see in it the expressions of men who know clearly what they have to do, and the chances of success that they are likely to meet.

A few days ago the Marshal Regnault St. Jean d'Angely was charged by the emperor to present the eagles to the new regiments of cuirassiers and rifles of the guard at Fontainbleau. On this occasion he delivered a very stirring speech, in which he mentioned their ancient glories, reminded them of the deeds of their regiment in the battles of Maringo, Austerlitz, Jena, Friedland, Wagram and Moskwa, and exhorted them always to know how to fall like their ancestors for the defense of their country. The speech has been commented on by the press as being far from pacific; but as far as that goes, there is not much in it, beyond the ordinary high flown terms that generally accompany a presentation of colors.

DEATH OF ROGER DE BEAUVAIS.

This remarkable man, the friend of many, has just been followed to the tomb after a long and painful illness. He was a man of letters in every acceptation of the word, and a man of fashion, of the most exquisite and magnificent order.

He has written romances, dramas, poems, newspaper articles, and, like Goldsmith, he has touched nothing that he has not adorned. Amongst his novels may be mentioned the *Easter de Chamy*, the *Hotel Pimodan* and the *Chevalier de St. Georges*—but the mere titles of his works would fill a page. He always lived in a very grand style, and at one time was the Beau Brummel of Paris; but of late years he fell into neglect, and his name was almost forgotten in the brilliant circles where he used to preside so brilliantly. In 1840 he married a Mlle Doze, of the *Theatre Francais*, but the union was not very happy, and after several dissensions, which were made public, it was dissolved. He died at the age of 57, and was followed to the grave by the elite of the Parisian literary world.

THE FINANCIAL FRANKS

Continue, and England is not exempt from them. If we can believe the report of the flight of one of the queen's councillors, after having committed forgeries to the amount of £20,000 sterling. Besides this, another scandalous affair is an

ECCLESIASTICAL BANKRUPTCY,

Which was wanting to complete the list of frauds that we have had to record lately. These are the simple details of the affair: The Abbe Clergeau, canon of Seno, founded some years ago a fund which he had the piety to call "The Fund of Good Deeds," and he invited his brothers of the surplice to deposit their monies with him, under promise of receiving the normal interest on them, and a good swinging premium from time to time. No less than 1800 gulls took the bait and invested their funds. One fine morning the pious abbe goes on a voyage and does not make haste to return, and it is then discovered that he has done so many "good deeds" with his funds, that the balance sheet of his accounts shows five millions of liabilities, against twenty-two francs assets! How satisfied the investors must feel at the result of their speculations!

THE GREAT EXHIBITION

Is now a permanent source of occupation to all. We are attentively watching the progress being made at the Champ de Mars. Mons. Dentu has definitively bought the right of publishing the catalogue of the exhibition for the sum of 500,000 francs. Mons. Ber, who made an exhibition of the Pompeian House belonging to Prince Napoleon, has bought the right of setting up *kiosques* in the Champ de Mars, where public journals will be sold.

Several buildings are being erected in the grounds surrounding the exhibition. Amongst others, there is a small chapel, which will contain specimens of ecclesiastical vestments and ornaments used in Romish worship. Beautifully carved altars, screens, confessionals, harmoniums and stained glass windows will be exhibited to the public.

To the exhibition of 1867 will be added a *circle* or club, where subscribers will be able to read the papers of all countries in the world, and where breakfasts, lunches, and dinners will be served at very moderate prices. The *circle* building is on a very extensive scale, the hall being longer than that of the *bourse*. This club will be a comfortable resting place during the fatigue attendant on a visit to the exhibition.

THE VICEROY OF EGYPT AND THE EXHIBITION.

The Epoque informs us that the viceroy of Egypt intends sending several statues of the shepherd kings to the world's fair, among which there is an immense statue in cedar wood, of the greatest antiquity, which will be of the utmost interest to those interested in archeological researches.

INTRODUCTION OF AMERICAN RAILWAY CARS IN FRANCE.

The opening of the Dombes railway, in the south of France, took place on Saturday last. The convenience and elegance of the new carriages were much admired by those invited by the directors to make an experimental trip on the new line. These carriages are built after the fashion of those used on the lines in the United States.

THE CENSUS OF PARIS.

The census of the population of the French capital has just been terminated. It has not yet been published, but, according to accounts, it amounts to 1,700,000 inhabitants.

FACTS AND SCRAPS.

It is reported that the Count de Chambord has determined to quit Venice now that it has become Italian, and to sell the property which he has in that city, to wit: the house in which he himself resides, the villa of the Duchess de Berry and that of his sister the Duchess of Parma. The count states that he cannot consent to reside any longer in a city which has now become the property of a government which has caused the exile of the Duke of Parma and the King of Naples. Count of Chambord will be universally regretted at Venice, where he was much respected for his great kindness of heart and general amiability.

The Emperor of Morocco, as a token of gratitude to the medical art, to which he owes his recovery from a severe illness, has ordered a French medical man to organize four large hospitals in the towns of Tetuan, Tafil, Tangiers and Fez.

It is asserted that a tradesman of Paris has the intention of opening several "*Boullon*," for the sale of soup, etc., made from horse flesh.

A *portefaix* called Smith and a woman called Brown, by trade a huckster, both natives of London, love each other tenderly and desire to be united in marriage, but there is one obstacle to their being so, for the fact is that one or other of the parties is always in prison; when one comes out of the house of correction, the other goes in. In a very short space of time, Smith has been imprisoned nineteen times and Mlle. Brown fourteen. The 19th of last month, however, for a wonder, both were free at the same time, and everything was prepared for the wedding. Unluckily, when Smith, on the wedding day, was going to the house of his fair bride to conduct her to church, he could not resist the temptation of stealing a pair of boots which were hung at a shop door. Caught in the act, poor Smith, instead of going to church, went to prison, and thus a marriage which has been contemplated for five years, has been again obliged to be put off.

A prison van arrived a few days ago at Toulon, containing twelve young girls from 18 to 22 years of age, all healthy and good looking. These young girls, who will shortly be joined by sixty others, have been sent from the house of correction at Clermont, in the department of the Oise, in order to be placed on board the Ceres, which is about to sail for Cayenne.

It being the desire of the French government to colonize that country, these young women are destined to be married to those prisoners in the penal settlement who have been distinguished for their good conduct. Each couple will have a grant of land and money advanced to them in order to purchase the articles necessary for farming purposes.

Amongst the crowd of persons who, a few days ago, were amusing themselves at the Jardin des Plantes by watching the gambols of the monkeys, of which the zoological society has so splendid a collection, was an elderly gentleman who wore a long beard. This gentleman, whilst watching the playful animals, approached unconsciously too close to the cage, when one of the mischievous monkeys seized him by the beard, and drawing his face close to the bars, commenced to *cause* him in the most disagreeable manner. All efforts on the part of the elderly gentleman to disengage himself from the monkey's grasp were in vain, and it was not until five or six of the spectators had come his aid that M. X. was rescued from the animal's grasp, and this not without his beard being considerably damaged in the struggle.

The Indianapolis Riot.

RADICAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE AFFAIR—LIST OF PROMINENT RADICALS AMONG THE RIOTERS—THE NARROW ESCAPE OF GEN. GRANT FROM BEING SHOT—OPINION OF THE GENERAL THAT THERE WAS A DELIBERATE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE PRESIDENT—BRUTALITY OF RADICAL OFFICIALS TOWARDS A WOUNDED DEMOCRAT.

From the Indianapolis Herald, Sept. 12.

We have the following statement from a gentleman who was evidently mistaken for a radical by the person making the relation to him, which shows, very plainly, who was responsible for the riot and bloodshed on Monday night—not only that, but that the purpose for which the "Grand Army of the Republic" was organized was to "rule and fight" as commanded by their leaders.

He said "that they were going to give the Presidential party hell when they arrived in that city; that the grand army had a special meeting on Saturday night, and elected officers for the occasion; that, though Gov. Morton would not be here, he had telegraphed from Philadelphia, said that they were going to break up the procession; take General Grant, Secretary Seward and Admiral Farragut from them, and then drive the reminder of the Presidential party from the city."

This fellow expressed a determination of going "if it rained pitchforks," and we presume, the latter members belong of the radical party, that the only reason the programme was not carried out was, that they discovered themselves too weak for success.

Gen. Grant said that the first shot fired came from a second story window on the opposite side of the street; that the ball struck one of the Chinese uniforms suspended from the window of the President's room, and entering the room, passed within three feet of his own head. He expressed the opinion that it was a deliberate attempt to assassinate Mr. Johnson.

Both Gen. Grant and Admiral Farragut were so completely disgusted as soon as the party, the admiral wanted to know what in nation people there were in Indianapolis, and the general said that, though disturbed, it was the first time they had been insulted since they started from Washington.

If the statement of the soldier of the "Grand Army of the Republic" does not fully satisfy the public mind that the radicals were not only responsible for the blood that was shed, the fact that the following persons, prominent in party, were there, hooting, howling and urging on the mob of both white men and negroes, would be sufficient evidence:

Hans Connor, postmaster; John Converse, city marshal; John C. S. Harrison, banker, No. 15 East Washington street; Jacob T. Wright, county auditor; W. W. Hollowell, prosecutor criminal court; Jonathan S. Harvey, late state treasurer; W. P. Fishback; O. M. Wilson, late secretary of the state senate; Andrew Brouse; George W. Parker, radical candidate for sheriff; Charles Glazier, member of the city council; Jim Douglass and Sam. Douglass, of the Journal; Wm. H. Holloway, private secretary of "our noble governor"; David M. Taylor, clerk in the bank of the State; Dr. Abbett; A. J. Danforth, grocer; David Brouse; Tom Williamson; Geo. Yandes; Eben W. Kimball, U. S. commissioner; Geo. H. Chapman, judge of the criminal court; Cyrus J. Dobbins; Long, an undertaker; Watson, of Hasselman & Watson; Harvey Rickard, wholesale merchant on Meridian street; Wm. Wilson of Roll, Kimball & Aikman; Scott Butler, son of Ovid Butler; Wirt, claim agent; Marott, merchant, Washington street; and many others not named. Over the store of Gelsendorff was collected quite a knot of persons who aided in the distribution of Gelsendorff's sentiments above, and for a time in the room, and was urging his partisans to go down and help their friends in the street.

During the reception a radical gave a boy five dollars to throw a stone at the President, giving him the stone with the money. It was thrown, but did not reach the point at which it was aimed.

The first shot fired was by Noah Holmes, a colman.

The fighting in the street commenced when Mr. Trueksess, who had charge of a ward delegation, was endeavoring to get his men between the Bates House and a lot of radicals, to enable them to better protect the presidential party. While attempting this, his hat was knocked off by a son of Sheriff Robinson, and as he was stooping to pick it up, a radical fired at him, the ball striking him near the right eye and ranging down his face. He drew his revolver and fired one shot, when he was immediately arrested, though what became of the man who first fired at him is not known. Policemen Universall and Boscher made the arrest, and when asked to allow him an opportunity of seeing his family physician, and have his wound dressed, refused it. He was thrust into jail and allowed a wet rag to go on his face, and when his wife and daughter came to see him, yesterday morning, and tender him the assistance it was but natural they should desire to offer, they were told by some one, whose name we hope to learn, that he was a "dirty, d—d, stinking, sneaking murderer," and that they could not see him. Mr. Trueksess was admitted to bail in $2500, last evening, and is now with his family, and in a dangerous condition.

The curvature of the earth amounts to seven inches per mile. A man six feet high cannot be seen from a distance of ten miles.

Our army statistics show that men of foreign birth are much shorter than those of American nativity. Maine furnished the tallest man.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 7,801. CHAR. A. GAYARRE, JR., vs MICHAEL HUGHES AND ARTHUR BLAGGER.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of seizure and sale, to me directed by the Honorable the Fourth District Court of New Orleans, in the case entitled above, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Custom House streets, in the Second District of this city, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of September, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, viz:

A SQUARE OF GROUND, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the suburb Daverat, and designated as number twenty-two as per original plan on said subdivision, deposited in the office of Caddie Pollock, late a notary public in this city, bounded by Pecnhanna, Union, Pelopidas and Livingston streets, and measuring 320 feet front on each of Pecnhanna and Union streets, 302 feet 11 inches on each of Pelopidas and Livingston streets.

Being the same property which the defendants acquired by purchase from Jean Lionnet, per act passed before Joseph Cavillier, notary public in this city, on the 22d day of July, 1863.

Seized in the above suit.

$25 THOUS.—Cash on the spot.

HARRY T. HAYS,
Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

MEDICAL.

FRENCH MEDICINES IN VOGUE—

BY GRIMAULT & CO.,

Chemists to H. I. H. Prince Napoleon
45 RUE RICHELIEU, PARIS.

No More Cod Liver Oil.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF IODIZED HORSE RADISH

This syrup is employed with the greatest success, in place of Cod Liver Oil, to which it is infinitely superior. It cures diseases of the chest, scrofula, lymphatic disorders, green sickness, muscular atony and loss of appetite. It regenerates the constitution by purifying the blood, and is, in a word, the most powerful depurative known. It never fatigues the stomach and bowels, and is administered with the greatest efficacy to young children subject to humors or obstruction of the gland. At last, it is very efficacious in the diseases of the skin.

No More Consumption.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPHOSPHATE OF LIME

This new medicine is a sovereign remedy in phthisis and other diseases of the lungs, promptly removes all the most serious symptoms. The cough is relieved, the night sweats cease, and the patient rapidly recovers his health.

No More Poverty of the Blood and Pale Complexion.

DRS. TERAS' PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

This new ferruginous medicine contains the elements of the blood and bones, and yet is a liquid much less disagreeable to take than all bitterly offered to the public, is liquid, odorless and tasteless. It speedily cures chlorosis, pains in the stomach, difficult digestion, dyspepsia, nervousness and anemia.

The majority of the Academies of Medicine of Paris recommend the Phosphate of Iron to ladies of delicate constitution suffering from anemia, and all other persons fatigued from over anxiety, nervous emotions, overwork, general debility and languor of blood.

This the only preparation which never causes constipation and can be taken by the most delicate stomachs.

Nervous Headaches and Neuralgias

Instantaneously cured by

GRIMAULT'S BRAZILIAN GUARANA.

A vegetable substance, used from time immemorial in Brazil and entirely inoffensive.

Better Than Copaiba.

MAULT'S CAPSULES AND LIQUID EXTRACT OF MATICO VEGETALIS.

Where all other preparations have failed, these preparation will always effect a cure. These insure rapid and extraordinary gains, and prevent any chronic diseases of private diseases. They are used in the hospitals of Paris, for the reduction of the blood, and are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and copaiba and cubebs. The injection used in recent and capsules in more chronic cases.

General depot in Paris at GRIMAULT & CO'S
Chemists to H. I. H. Prince Napoleon
45 rue Richelieu.

Sold in New Orleans by DUCONGE, DELOCHE, GUILLOT.

And every good chemist.

THE GREAT EFFICACIOUSNESS OF Messrs. Grimault & Co.'s Iodized Syrup of Horse Radish.—The Iodized Syrup of Horse Radish of Messrs. Grimault & Co., Chemists to H. I. H. Prince Napoleon, at Paris, is always par excellence an antidote to Cod Liver Oil, as the best treatment to follow in Lymphatic and Scrofulous affections, as well as in various Cutaneous diseases. The public will therefore read with great interest the analysis of this medicine, by Professor Kletzinski, extracted from the Chemist's Journal, of Vienna, as well as the letter addressed to Messrs. Grimault & Co., by his Excellency the French Ambassador at Vienna, confirming the high reputation of this learned Doctor. It is as follows:

"Grimault's Iodized Syrup of Horse Radish is not in a free elementary and chemic state, but in the state of iodic derivated, and of organic combination similar to the iodine contained in Cod Liver Oil.

(Signed) VINCENT KLETZINSKI,
Chemical Analyzer to the Law Courts at Vienna, Hospital
I. and R. de Wieden,
Professor of Chemistry.

FRENCH EMBASSY IN VIENNA,
Vienna, August 23, 1865.

Messrs. Grimault & Co., Chemists at Paris:

In reply to the letter you addressed to his Excellency the Ambassador, I have the honor to inform you that Professor Kletzinski is a man of high standing at Vienna, and is personally much thought of, and passes for one of the best Chemists in Germany.

Commit and Attache to the Embassy.

General Depot in Paris, at GRIMAULT & CO.'S, 45 rue Richelieu. In New Orleans, PIERRET.

DUCONGE, DELOCHE & GUILLOT,

And at every good Chemist's.

AYER'S PILLS..... AYER'S PILLS.

Are you sick, feeble and complaining? Are you out of order with your digestion deranged and your feelings miserable? Do these symptoms arise from the presence of impurities in the blood? If so, disease is creeping upon you, and should be arrested by a speedy use of the best remedy. Take Ayer's pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the contaminations which fetid humors create. A few doses will prove to you how much disease is banished from the body, they are pleasant and easy of taste, and safe to take by the same means. Now who knows the virtues of these Pills will neglect to employ them when, at the first approach of any disease, such as Sick Headache, Foul Stomach, Dyspepsia, Bilious complaints, Indigestion, Derangement of the Liver, Costiveness, Constipation, Heartburn, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Worms, and Suppression, when taken in large doses.

They are small coated, so that the most sensitive can take them, easily, and they are strictly the best purgative medicine yet discovered.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For thoroughly and certain cure of Intermittent Fever, Chills and Fever, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Fever and Ague, Headache or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fever, indeed for the whole of diseases originating in bilious or malarious causes, combined with the malarious poison, yielding to the potent influence of this remedy, and its wonderful curative powers are unknown to any other medicine in use. Nothing another can do in any other way, it will do, and you will indorse these assertions. Prepared by J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by

E. J. HART & CO.,
Wholesale Agents, New Orleans.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S

SYRUP OF FERRUGINOUS PERUVIAN BARK,

Chemists to H. R. H. Prince Napoleon, 45 rue Richelieu, Paris.

This preparation has the great advantage of combining two most powerful tonics known in the medical world. Of perfect limpidity, and agreeable taste, this Syrup is taken with pleasure and suits the most delicate stomachs.

It is par excellence the "FERRUGINOUS TONIC which should be administered to ladies of delicate constitution, to young persons backward in attaining the age of puberty, and to all persons of a weak constitution; it is purely chemically prepared in the treatment of Chlorosis, Anemia, Pale Complexion, Leucorrhœa, Hysteria, Whites, Menorrhea, Debility, Want of Appetite, Poverty of Blood, etc.

Agents in New York, Mr. BROKER, 120 Grand street. New Orleans at Stores, DUCONGE, DELOCHE and the principal Chemists.

DR. RUBIN DU BUISSON'S DIGESTIVE Lozenges and Powders of the Alkaline Lactates.—The Alkaline Lactates exercise the most beneficial influence over the functions of digestion, either by their peculiar action on the fluids in the stomach, or by affording to the butter through they combine also with the acids in the gastric juice, a compound of Lactic Acid, which all English Physicians and other Physiologists admit to be of essential principle of digestion. For the information of those who may be without medical advice, it may be also here that the symptoms of dyspepsia are: Headache, pain in the forehead, hemicrania, giddiness, gastralgia, nausea, vomiting, which the stomach and bowels, loss of appetite, constipation, etc. All these are disappeared under the action of the Alkaline Lactates, which may be always had in lozenges or powders.

General depots Paris, at GRIMAULT & CO.'S, Chemists to H. I. H. Prince Napoleon, 45 rue Richelieu.

In New Orleans, at DUCONGE'S, DELOCHE'S, GUILLOT'S and at every other good Chemists.

THERAPEUTIC VALUE OF GRIMAULT & CO.'S (Chemists in Paris)

Ferruginous Syrup of Peruvian Bark.

In solving a problem, hitherto declared unsolvable by all savants, i. e. the COMBINING OF IRON WITH BARK, the Ferruginous Syrup of Peruvian Bark, Messrs. GRIMAULT & CO., Chemists to H. I. H. Prince Napoleon, at Paris, have discovered a medicine of unexceptional merit, and the most highly competent persons are agree in recognizing its great medical value.

The following important document has been received from Germany, a country recognized to possess the first chemists in the world. Translation Professor Kletzinski, Chemical Analyzer to the Law Courts, at Vienna, after showing proofs as to the value of the Syrup of Bark, (Medical Gazette of Vienna, Oct. 11, 1865.)

"Mr. GRIMAULT has succeeded in the happiest manner in combining relative qualities of different parts of his PURE AND EXCELLENT MEDICINES; the more so as the iron thus dissolved, in addition to its agreeable flavor, is much more rapidly absorbed than any other ferruginous medicine. Mr. GRIMAULT'S FERRUGINOUS SYRUP is therefore one of the best pharmaceutical preparations—a truly scientifical ferruginous medicine, which has solved the therapeutic problem long sought after, of giving iron and bark in a simplicated agreeable form, free from odors, and satisfactory to all parties.

(Signed) VINCENT KLETZINSKI,
Chemical Analyzer to the Law Courts, Hospital Chemist
I. & R. DUWIEDEN,
Professors of Chemistry.'

Let us now see in what terms the French Ambassador at Vienna replies to Messrs. Grimault & Co., as regards the high estimation in which Mr. Kletzinski is held:

"FRENCH EMBASSY AT VIENNA,
Vienna, August 23, 1865.

"GENTLEMEN—In reply to the letter you addressed to his Excellency, the Ambassador, I have the honor to inform you that Professor Kletzinski is a man of high standing at Vienna, and is personally much thought of and passes for one of the best chemists in Germany.

PIERRET,
Consul and attache to the Embassy.

General Depot in Paris, GRIMAULT & CO.'S, 45 rue Richelieu.

In New Orleans, DUCONGE, DELOCHE & GUILLOT'S.

And at every good Chemist's.

MEDICAL COLLEGES.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT:

A. H. CENAS, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
JAMES JONES, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, etc.
WARREN STONE, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
G. A. MOTT, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica.
THOMAS HUNT, M. D., Professor of Physiology.
T. G. RICHARDSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
J. W. MALLET, PH. D., Professor of Chemistry.
SAM'L M. BRAISS, M. D., Professor of Medicine.
J. E. CHAILLE, M. D. } Demonstrators of Anatomy.
W. C. NICHOLS, M. D. }

The Annual Course of Lectures in this Department will begin November 12, 1865, and end March 31, 1867. A Preliminary Course will be given in the Charity Hospital, commencing October 15th without charge to students. The Anatomical Rooms will be open October 15th.

The clinical advantages of the Institution are unsurpassed. The Professors are Physicians and Surgeons of the Charity Hospital, and the students accompany them in their daily visits.

FEES—Tickets of all the Professors, $140; Matriculation, $5; Practical Anatomy, $10; Diploma, $30. Payment required in advance.

T. G. RICHARDSON, M. D., Dean.

New Orleans, August 15, 1866.

NEW ORLEANS SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

SESSION OF 1866-67.

D. WARREN BRICKELL, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women, etc.
HOWARD SMITH, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica.
I. E. CRAWCOUR, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine.
HENRY P. CAMPBELL, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
ALFRED C. HOLT, M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine.
A. E. PETICOLAS, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
J. D. BRUNS, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Path'logy.
FRANK HAWTHORN, M. D., Professor of Medical Chemistry, Toxicology and Legal Medicine.
WM. S. MITCHELL, M. D., Adjunct Professor of Anatomy and Special Lecturer on Opthalmic Surgery and Diseases of the Eye.
JOS. HOLT, M. D., Assistant to the Chair of Obstetrics.
A. W. PERRY, M. D., and FREDERICK LOEBER, M. D., Demonstrators of Anatomy.
L. M. COHEN, M. D., Assistant to the Chair of Chemistry.

The Eleventh Annual Course of Lectures in this Institution will begin November 12, 1866, and will end March 16, 1867.

A Preliminary Course will be given in the Charity Hospital commencing October 15th, without charge to students. The Anatomical Rooms will be open October 15th.

The Clinical Advantages of this Institution are unsurpassed. The Professors are Physicians and Surgeons of the Charity Hospital, and their pupils accompany them in their daily visits.

FEES:

Tickets of all the Professors.....	$ 140
Matriculation.....	5
Practical Anatomy.....	10
Diploma.....	30

Payment required in advance.

D. WARREN BRICKELL, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—
UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE.

Thirtieth Annual Session.

The Kentucky School of Medicine and the Medical Department of the University of Louisville having united, the regular annual session will commence on the first Monday in October and continue four months.

FACULTY.

THEODORE S. BELL, M. D., Emeritus Professor of the Science and Practice of Medicine and of Public Hygiene.
LEWIS ROGERS, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence.
ALSELLYN POWELL, M. D., Professor of Obstetric Medicine.
D. M. BULLITT, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine.
E. W. BAYLESS, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.
C. W. WRIGHT, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.
JAMES M. HOLLOWAY, M. D., Professor of Physiology.
L. P. FRAZEE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
J. M. BOSTWICK, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
A. D. COOKE, M. D., Professor of the Surgical Diseases of the Genito Urinary Organs and Rectum.
L. A. IRELAND, M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine.
J. W. BENSON, M. D., Professor of Clinical Surgery and Dean of the Faculty.

From the foregoing announcement, it will be perceived that the late Faculty of the Kentucky School of Medicine have accepted Professorships in the Medical Department of the University of Louisville, and that the two medical schools of this