New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
—OF—
THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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THE DAILY CRESCENT
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One column	80 "	120 "	175 "	250 "	375 "
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Ten	95 "	140 "	190 "	320 "	500 "
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Four	15 "	30 "	35 "	56 "	90 "
Five	18 "	35 "	45 "	70 "	110 "
Six	20 "	40 "	50 "	80 "	120 "
One column	40 "	70 "	100 "	150 "	250 "
Thirty-six	70 "	130 "	180 "	300 "	500 "

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 26, 1866.

KENTUCKY CORRESPONDENCE.

THE KNOXVILLE RAILROAD—THE BATTLE-FIELD AT PERRYVILLE—APPEARANCE OF THE COUNTRY—THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ASYLUM—THE TOWN AND ITS CHANGES—THE ABUNDANT CROPS.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.)
HARRODSBURG, MERCER COUNTY, KY., September 20, 1866.

I left Louisville, and by the advice of General J. F. Boyd, the accomplished agent of the several railroad lines centering at Louisville, seconded by that of Harry Blackstone, the urbane and obliging conductor on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, I took the Lebanon train. This route coincides with that to Memphis for the distance of thirty miles, where it diverges to the eastward. This is called the Louisville and Knoxville railroad, the latter city being its proposed terminus. It is now completed only to the Crab Orchard Springs, a distance of eighty-five miles from the junction with the Nashville road and of one hundred and fifteen miles from Louisville. The road is new, and well made. It penetrates central Kentucky, and opens up to market a rich grain and stock country. When extended a few miles further, the mountains, rich in coal, iron and lumber, will be reached, and when finished to Knoxville, a large and continuous current of trade and travel will reward its projectors and owners.

All along the road the eyes of the weary traveler are greeted by the rich complexions, the well rounded forms, the simple attire, and the frank, hearty, natural manners of the Kentucky women who enter the cars at various stations. Near Lebanon, on a railroad platform, I saw the very reverend Catholic bishop of Kentucky, surrounded by forty or fifty ladies in black uniform, bearing each a rosary pendant from her belt. By these somber tokens, no less than by the holy, happy calmness of their intelligent faces, I knew them to be devotees, but of what order I could not learn. From the neat and minute embroidery in scarlet silk on each one's robe, near the left shoulder, I presumed they belonged to the rich and rapidly extending order of Sisters of the Sacred Heart, consisting of ladies who devote their lives to the religious and scholastic training of girls. The order was founded by a French lady of high rank, great wealth, extensive learning and devoted piety, whose death was but recently mourned by all the sisterhood throughout both continents. It occurs to me now that they were dressed in deep black in token of respect for the memory and sorrow for the death of their noble patroness and spiritual mother.

I landed at Mitchellsburg, about thirteen miles south of Harrodsburg, and eighty-five miles from Louisville. I passed up the valley of the little stream that flows through Perryville along by the fields where the great battle was fought, now waving with luxuriant corn and sprinkled with innumerable stacks of small grain and hay. Before I leave this vicinity I intend to visit that classic ground made sacred by the patriot blood of Southern braves. I reached Harrodsburg, but little fatigued, and was greeted with a real Kentucky welcome by my old friends.

Thirteen years have elapsed since my last visit to this quiet town, yet I note but few changes. Some of the features of its unpretending beauty have been marred by fires. Bare crumbling walls disfigure the site of one house where I once spent a few weeks, enjoying the hospitality of a very refined and worthy family, and where I met the poet child Alice, then singing away her tenth summer amidst playmates, birds, books and flowers. She even then gave unmistakable promise of a brilliant future. Her beauty was extraordinary, her taste faultless, her imagination creative and prolific in beautiful conceptions, her memory vigorous. She read appreciatively all standard poets, sometimes with a combined sweetness and pathos unsurpassed by histrionic art. I have never known one so young show such intuitive taste or manifest such passionate love of the beautiful in literature, art and nature. She read, talked and dreamed poetry and romance. Her melodious voice trembled when she read to me the more beautiful passages of her favorite poems. She often called attention to some pictures-que features of landscape, some rare flower, some rich combination of prismatic hues in the clouds, some leaf bordered with dew-drops, some lace-like shadow of vine leaves upon the pavement or garden walk, some modest blossom telling up through weeds to sun-light, some golden mailed insect, some wind-rocked chrysalis, some diamond spotted butterfly, some fleeting cloud-shadow or some rarely plumed bird. She had learned, thus young, how full all nature is of what is beautiful, and could describe, in a poet's words, what she saw with an artist's eye.

I saw her but once afterwards, but I am told that she fulfilled, abundantly, all the promise of her childhood. She became a thorough scholar, and developed most excellent qualities of mind and heart. She joined to other virtues devout and consistent piety. Just as womanhood began to dawn upon her, in her sixteenth year, while the center and zenith of wide and widening circles of admiration and love, this queen-like daughter of genius died, or, as she said, "went to her home." But though she is gone, a "sweet influence" seems to pervade every foot of the lawn, every old oak, every garden weed-tangled walk, every brown stone of the terrace wall, and even the gray ruins of that dwelling which once echoed the melody of her laughter and songs. And, although we know, in the words of the inscription selected by herself for her own tomb-stone, "It is well with her," and that her home now is among the daughters of Light, one cannot remember her death without painful emotion.

The fine and spacious United States Military Asylum buildings were also destroyed. These were built and decorated by Dr. Graham for the guests who once frequented his mineral springs by thousands, for this was once the most fashionable and popular watering place west of the Alleghanies. Though weeds are growing over the mingled heaps of ashes and masonry, the shrubbery planted by the tasteful proprietor flourishes in as great luxuriance as ever, lacking only the fine fruits that once graced the table, and the multitude of flowers with which the great gardens were filled. The grounds measure more than 200 acres, of which about twenty-five acres are thickly planted with all manner of forest trees, and inclosed within a stone wall. Another wall around the balance is also in process of construction. The whole still belongs to the United States government, but is now applied to no use. It would be a most excellent site for a branch military academy.

Within the inner inclosure were buried the remains of about forty Confederate soldiers who died in the Harrodsburg hospital, from wounds received at the battle of Perryville. Their graves are now overgrown with weeds, but may be easily identified. Many others repose in a cemetery on the other side of town.

Crops in this region are abundant, and reports from other sections of the State give promise of a heavy yield. Experienced farmers express their belief that more corn will be harvested in Kentucky this year than ever before. It is cheering to stand on one of these hills and look over waving corn-fields stretching out for miles, interspersed with meadows, blue-grass pastures, groves of oak, walnut and hickory, grain fields and farm houses. To one coming from the alluvial dead level of lower Louisiana, these swelling hills and grassy valleys are peculiarly refreshing.

The change of air and temperature have produced a voracious appetite. The atmosphere is so exhilarating that I feel quite as vigorous as I did sixty years ago. All my fond hopes of reducing my weight to the respectable size of 200 pounds are blighted, and I find I am increasing in weight with alarming rapidity. I have tried some gallons of the waters of various mineral springs which abound hereabouts, but in vain. One only resource is left, and I must begin the use of a liquid prepared from maize, peculiar to this section, and said to possess some remarkable properties.

HALEWISA.

Art Items.

A popular photograph in England just now, is one from a spirited picture by Captain Anderson, representing the Great Eastern paying out the telegraph cable.

The finishing touch is being given to Powell's life-size equestrian portrait of General George B. McClellan.

Lady sculptors are in great demand now. Queen Victoria has lately given a commission to Miss Durant for a monument to the late King of the Belgians, which is to be erected in St. George's Chapel.

Regis Gignoux has now upon his easel a new picture of Alpine scenery—the snow-clad Jungfrau in the distance, a blue and tranquil lake stretching away to the foot of the mountains, and a foreground of rugged rocks and pines.

The inferiority of many of the late illustrations in Punch has for some time past been a subject of remark. They are characterized by some of the London critics as feeble and slovenly attempts to carry out a new-fangled idea about wood cuts.

A statue of the late Prince Albert has lately been inaugurated at Sydney, New South Wales. The statue, which was modelled by Mr. Theed, is of bronze, and ten feet high. It stands at the entrance to Hyde Park, one of the finest sites in the city.

The clay model for the marble statue of Richard Cobden, to be placed at the entrance to Camden Town, has been completed by Messrs. Willis Brothers, sculptors. It is spoken of as being an excellent likeness, and the figure is marked with dignity and natural ease of attitude.

Baron Marochetti's monumental Strathfieldsaye, in memory of the late Duke of Wellington, is now completed. It consists of a lofty column resting on a plinth, and surmounted by a statue of the great warrior and statesman; the whole measuring upwards of eighty feet in height.

We have heard it stated that W. Bradford, whose departure upon an artistic voyage to the coast of Labrador was announced some time since, is still within the bounds of civilization, something having occurred to prevent the expedition with which he was bound from setting out.

A monument, by Foley, has lately been erected in Kensall Green Cemetery to the memory of the late famous painter, James Ward, R. A. It is a tablet, with a niche containing an also-relievo figure, representing the muse of painting, and is said to be very classical and chaste in design.

Mr. W. H. Carpenter, whose name was long familiar in English art circles, died lately at the age of 75 years. He had written much, and ably, upon art; and had been for more than twenty years in charge of the collection of prints and drawings in the British Museum, a post in which he is succeeded by Mr. Reid.

The fancy which some animal painters have for humanizing their subjects does not find favor with some of the English critics. One writer pitches into Landseer for thus degrading his art, and says that the taxidermists who stuff monkeys and frogs, and group them into family parties, are far before the painters in this branch of art.

Mr. George Richmond, whose election to the Royal Academy, in place of the new president, Sir Francis Grant, was lately announced, is chiefly famous as a portrait painter. For a good many years he practiced mostly in crayons and water colors, his portraits in both of which materials were in great request; but of late years he has painted exclusively in oil.

The French painter Courbet, about which so much has been written lately pro and con., is said to have recourse to many "dodges" for the maintenance of a certain reputation in art acquired by him. When he has a few pictures of which he cannot dispose, he issues thousands of flaring posters announcing to the startled *bourgeois* that the great Courbet is in the field. When some of the regular expositions of pictures are open, he sometimes hires a place close by one of them, where he arranges some of his worst pictures as a sort of "side show," hangs out a sign, and announces that visitors will be admitted at half the price charged for the big show. Humbug flourishes in France as here, and Courbet pockets his admission money, sells his pictures, and laughs at the simpletons who buy them.

At the late sitting of the French academy of medicine Dr. Guibout read a paper on sewing machines and their injurious effects on the health of needlewomen. He stated that one day he had two consultations on the matter, the patients being unknown to each other, and belonged to different establishments. One of them declared that before she went there she was plump and rosy, but that now, after working at the machine for seven or eight months, her health had been declining. She added that many of her companions were in the same state. The other patient was a strong woman, of a full habit, who complained that she was obliged to quit her establishment, because she felt her health beginning to give way. She stated that such was the effect of the sewing machine on the women employed there that there was a constant change of hands, healthy women coming in and sick and debilitated ones leaving. It appeared from the discussion which followed that the machine was not injurious to men, or to females that were not constantly at work at it.

THE POLICY OF DISTRUST.—The want of trust which the radicals feel in their countrymen is one of the most offensive features of their present attitude. They say in effect that the popular instinct is towards disunion, and that those who rose as one man to uphold the honor of their country, and stood by her through the dark four years of the war are not to be believed in now, and that the republic is not safe in their hands. If this were true, it would be grievous indeed; being false, it can only be branded as a willful insult to the whole country.—[New York Times.

Foreign Items.

THE ENGLISH REFORM LEAGUE.—The following is the official announcement of the objects of the Reform League in England:

"First—To procure the extension of the elective franchise to every resident and registered adult male person of sound mind and unconvicted of crime.

"Second—To obtain for the voter the protection of the ballot.

"To carry out the above objects it was unanimously resolved, at a general meeting of the council: 'That a fund of ten thousand pounds be raised forthwith, the said sum to be called the Lecture and Special Purposes Fund, and to be subject to the control of the executive council of the reform league. That the various branches of the league be requested to raise subscriptions to the above fund, forwarding the gross amounts monthly to the treasurer. That the secretary be instructed to forward various copies of this resolution to the various branches of the league, and to the leading reformers throughout the United Kingdom without delay.'"

The wife of a merchant was walking a few days since in the Rue du Faubourg Saint Antoine, Paris, when a young girl about thirteen, threw herself on her neck, exclaiming, "Oh! my dear aunt!" The lady released herself from the embrace, telling the child that she was mistaken. "Ah!" said the girl, in a sorrowful tone, looking attentively at the lady, "I see I have made a mistake," and she went away as if to hide her confusion. Not long after the lady missed her purse, and all at once the idea struck her that the child might have taken it. She accordingly returned, and after a long search discovered the child, in a wine shop, with her father and mother. They were all arrested, and the purse was found on the mother.

Formerly Jews were altogether excluded from the interior of Russia. The emperor has greatly modified the restrictions, in order to facilitate Jewish immigration. The consequence is a considerable influx of Jews into the government of Kieff, most of whom devote themselves to agriculture. The Gazette of the Provinces states that 355 Jewish farmers have settled on the Crown domains, consisting of 2723 males and 2629 females, all of whom carry on agriculture. Moreover, 41 Jewish families in the same year bought farms of their own. These families consist of 762 males and 764 females.

M. Fortuiset, one of the French lion hunters, who rivals Gerard, has invented an explosive bullet. One of them, of the diameter known in France as No. 16, blew up a strong wooden box divided into three compartments, reducing it to small splinters. The second, No. 8, penetrated through a target made of strong boards joined together side by side by means of heavy nails, and forming in the aggregate the thickness of the bulwarks of a frigate. This target was pierced, and at the same time blown to fragments. The third shot was aimed at a loaf of bread, which was blown to atoms.

This paragraph from the London Spectator says much in small compass: "From reports which have come to us concerning Spain, it appears that the interest taken in cattle breeding is confined to preparing bulls for the arena. This is putting 'circuses' first with a vengeance. The sheep have depreciated in wool, and nothing appears to thrive so well as the goats—always features in a Spanish landscape or story. The coal mines are badly worked—though the yield is fair."

On an average a dozen newsboys are arrested every week in London. On their persons are usually found specimens of such literature as "The Boy Burglar," "The Boy Pirate," "The Boy Highwayman," etc. One day in August, five boy burglars, between ten and thirteen, led by a captain of the mature age of eight, with crowbars, chisels and jimmies, were charged at Bow street with scientifically opening a curd-and-whey stall, and absorbing its contents.

A new phase of photographic usefulness was seen at the recent Brewster session at South Shields, England. The lawyers supplemented their own descriptive ability and endeavored to convey to the bench a better idea of the appearance of the houses whose claims they were advocating by producing photographic views of the premises and neighborhood.

Miss Rye, the English agent for female emigration, has just sent out to Melbourne one thousand young women, the majority of whom are English, a considerable number Irish, and a few Scotch. They are all girls qualified by physical health and moral character to take positions as servants of various ranks.

The Birmingham meeting of the British Association in 1865 led to the formation of a local industries committee, for the purpose of compiling a series of reports on the products of the Midland hardware district. These reports are now published in a substantial volume.

Last month the walls of a part of London were adorned with a placard stating that the Walworth Amateur Horticultural Society would hold its annual show in a few days "under the patronage of the late Viscount Palmerston and the late Sir Joseph Paxton."

A suit now pending in the Chancery Court in England has gone to an enormous length. The bill extends over some hundreds of folios; the interrogatories reach about the 1600th folio, and as to the answer, it contains 2600 folios.

Mr. Spurgeon has just notified a member of his flock, that he discourages as much as possible the practice of returning thanks to God after childbirth by any of his congregation, since in most cases it is merely an absurd superstitious practice.

A PEACEFUL PLACE.—Brixham, a seafaring town in South Devon, England, with a population of seven thousand, is without a resident attorney. The people are on the best of terms with each other.

As a proof of the great emptiness of Paris, it is mentioned that a merchant who has a capital of about a million of francs invested, took in only five pounds in three days of August.

The number of known suicides in England in 1864 was 1340. In the seven years 1858-64, it has averaged sixty-six in every million of population.

The music-halls of London have beaten the theaters, and offer large prices for operas and prizes for singers.

THE EVACUATION OF ROME.—Two battalions of the corps of occupation in Rome are about to return to France. They will be replaced by the Roman Legion, under the command of Colonel d'Argy, who are to leave Antibes immediately for Civita Vecchia. The convention of September 15th is, therefore, on the point of being carried out. A body of troops in the pay of the Pontifical government will henceforth have to defend it, and France will be freed from her responsibility—a result which we look forward to with impatience, and which we shall sincerely rejoice at. The French government has already done too much to sustain that temporal power of which the people are weary, and the decrepitude and finanity of which are made more and more apparent by the reconstruction of Italy.—[Paris Siecle, Aug. 31.

NEW SYSTEM OF COINAGE.—The Philadelphia Telegraph says: "A new system of small coinage is now under consideration by the government, and will in all probability be adopted. The proposed new cent is to be made of nickel, the same as at present, but the center of the coin has a raised star, the nucleus of which is represented by a hole through the coin. The two-cent pieces have two perforated stars, and the three cent coins three. Thus, by holding either denomination to the light, or by simply touching them so as to feel the holes, the value of a piece of money is unmistakably known. The half-dimes and dimes are a larger coin of better metal, but are to be distinguished by one and two perforated stars.

A little boy, about six years of age, was using his slate and pencil on Sunday, when his father, who was a minister, entered and said: "My son, I prefer that you should not use your slate on the Lord's day." "I am drawing meeting houses, father," was the prompt reply.

VERY WELL PUT.—Some one writes both gracefully and forcibly:

I would be glad to see more parents understand that when they spend money judiciously to improve and adorn the house and the ground around it, they are in effect paying their children a premium to stay at home, as much as possible to enjoy it; but that when they spend money unnecessarily in fine clothing and jewelry for their children, they are paying them a premium to spend their time away from home—that is, in those places where they can attract the most attention and make the most display.

The largest masses of gold ever found were—first, that found at Ballarat, Australia, in 1859, which weighed 224 lbs.; second, that found in Calaveras county, California, in 1854, which weighed 136 lbs.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

——Cancer! Cancer!! Cancer!!!—Cured in a few hours without pain—Asthma by an Antidote that never fails—Rheumatism by the Electric Magnetic Process—Consumption by a new system, without medicine. All other Chronic Diseases by special treatment, at the Magnetic Infirmary, 422 West Fifth street. The most distinguished Magnetic Doctress and Clairvoyant of the age in attendance. Unexceptionable references given. Send for Circular to

PROF. HARVEY,
Lock-box 983, Cincinnati, Ohio.

——Marriage and Celibacy, an Essay of Warnings and Instruction for Young Men. Also, diseases and abuses which prostrate the vital powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia.

——Gallighan's Pills for Chills and Fever—The testimonials attached to the advertisement of these Pills are from gentlemen known throughout the whole country. Their veracity cannot be questioned, and places the merits of the medicine at once beyond doubt and recommends it to popular favor. See the advertisement.

——A New and Great Epoch in Medicine.—Dr. Maggiel is the founder of a new Medical System. The quantitarians, whose vast internal doses enfeeble the stomach and paralyze the bowels, must give precedence to the men who restore health and appetite with from one to two of his extraordinary Pills, and cross the most virulent sores with a box or so of his wonderful and all-healing Salve. These two great specifics of the Doctors are fast superseding all the stereotyped nostrums of the day. Extraordinary cures by Maggiel's Pills and Salve have opened the eyes of the public to the inefficiency of the so called remedies of others, and upon which people have so long blindly depended. Maggiel's Pills are of the class that are swallowed by the dozen, and of which every box full taken creates an absolute necessity for another. One or two of Maggiel's Pills suffice to place the bowels in perfect order, tone the stomach, create an appetite, and render the spirits light and buoyant. There is no griping, and no reaction in the form of constipation. If the liver is affected, its functions are restored; and if the nervous system is feeble, it is invigorated. This last quality makes the Pills invaluable to females. Ulcerous and eruptive diseases are literally extinguished by the disinfectant power of Maggiel's Salve. In fact, it is here announced that Maggiel's Bilious, Dispeptic and Diarrhea Pills cure where all others fail. While for Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Cuts, and all abrasions of the skin, Maggiel's Salve is infallible. Sold by J. Maggiel, 11 Pine street, New York, and all Druggists, at 25 cents per box.

BARNES, WARD & CO.,
Agents, New Orleans.

——Mrs. Winslow's Mystic Pills are prepared only for a legitimate purpose, and are the only safe and effective medicine for females extant.

Do not trifle with your health, and use cheap and dangerous medicines which druggists have bought, and will recommend, being ignorant of their properties.

They are a certain cure for all those painful and dangerous disorders to which the female constitution is subject. They moderate all excess, and remove all obstructions; they invigorate the debilitated and delicate, and, by regulating and strengthening the system, the hue of health is restored to the cheeks, weakness of the spine and limbs relieved, and all the indications of nervous debility removed. Married, single, wife or mother should be without them.

Try them—use according to direction, and be convinced that they are the Lady's Friend.

Ask for MRS. WINSLOW'S MYSTIC PILLS. Take none other. Price $2 per box, or three boxes for $5.

For sale by all druggists.

J. GONEGAL,
Wholesale Agent for the South,
29 St. Charles street, N. O.

——The Queen! The Queen!—The Queen OF HAIR RESTORERS!—Mrs. Winslow's Queen Hair Restorer is queen not only in name, but in virtues.

It is the best Hair Restorer ever offered to the public.

An infallible restorer and preserver of the hair if faithfully applied.

It is no hair dye.

It acts directly upon the roots of the hair, changing gray hair to its original life color; arresting premature decay and falling out of the hair; eradicating scurf and dandruff, and curing all humors of the scalp.

It will change dry and wiry hair to soft and luxuriant tresses.

It imparts a delightful fragrance to the hair.

In short, if you wish to restore your hair, as in youth, and retain it through life, use MRS. WINSLOW'S QUEEN HAIR RESTORER. Price $1 per bottle.

Sold by all druggists.

J. GONEGAL, General Agent,
29 St. Charles street, N. O.

——Surely, Steadily, Successfully, Smoland-er's Extract of Buchu is curing every case of Kidney Disease, Rheumatism, Gravel, Urinary Disorders, Weakness and Pains in the Back, Females Complaints and Troubles arising from Excesses of any kind.

Come ye afflicted! Try Smolanders'—Take no other Buchu! Sold by all apothecaries. Price, $1. D. Barnes & Co., New York and Barnes, Ward & Co., New Orleans, Southern agents. Burleigh & Rogers, Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass., general agents.

——Colgate's Honey Soap—This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

SCHOOLS--YOUNG LADIES.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES of the Hebrew Faith at 175 and 177 West Thirty-ninth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, New York.

To the Israelites of Louisiana:

Mrs. HENRY SIMONS having been requested by many of her Southern and Western friends (whose children have been educated at the Institute) to make known her School, announces to them that she receives pupils from the ages of seven to sixteen. The pupils can acquire the English, French, German and Hebrew Languages thoroughly. Music and Singing taught by able professors. Sewing and Embroidery made an especial instruction. Dancing and Gymnastic exercises taught during the winter season. The pupils attending the Institute will find it a home in every respect, and every care will be taken with their moral and religious training.

Pupils can enter the Institute at any time.

For Circulars, apply as above.

MOUNT AUBURN
YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE,

This School is just concluded its Tenth Year. Its history has been one of prosperity and growth from the commencement. The last two years the daily average attendance has been more than two hundred, and many have been refused admittance for want of accommodation.

A New Building

is now under contract, to be ready for occupancy at the opening of the Fall Session in September, and it is hoped that hereafter all can be received as pupils who apply.

The Library, Apparatus and Cabinet

Are receiving yearly, valuable additions; and the purpose is kept steadily in view, to furnish every facility for a thorough course of instruction.

The Faculty consists of four male and eleven female teachers; all experienced instructors in their several departments.

The School is fully graded from the Preparatory department, through the entire course of Academic and Classical studies.

For Particulars and catalogues, address

J. H. WHITE
25 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.

ST. CHARLES INSTITUTE—
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
104 Bourbon Street,
Opposite the Opera House.

Mme. Mace begs to announce that her Institute will open for the session of 1866-7, on MONDAY, September 3d, 1866, when she hopes to see the prompt return of her pupils so indispensable to their respite to the full advantages of the lectures and instructions designed for them.

The advantages afforded by the Institute for the acquisition of a proficient acquaintance with both the French and English Languages are well known, and Mme. Mace has neglected nothing that can secure, as heretofore, the most accomplished Preceptors in the various branches of Knowledge.

Prospectuses may be procured at the Institute, 104 Bourbon street, opposite the Opera House.

THE BUBLER 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; $20 in advance; Music and Ornamentals extra.

Pupils furnish toilette articles and bed clothing.

Address Rev. J. E. C. DUREMUS, D. D., Principal.

SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Mrs. J. L. BRAND, having leased for a number of years an slightly situated and spacious residence, begs leave to announce her intention of receiving her classes next 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.

CRACKERS--BISCUITS.

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