New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
—OF—
THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE, No. 96 CAMP STREET.

THE DAILY CRESCENT

Is published every morning—Sundays excepted. Yearly subscription, in advance, $16; Half yearly, $8; Quarterly, $4; Single copies, 10 cents.

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Squares.	1 month	2 months	3 months	6 months	12 months
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Fifteen	40 "	75 "	100 "	180 "	300 "
Twenty	50 "	100 "	130 "	200 "	350 "

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 28, 1866.

PARIS AND CONTINENTAL.

Special Correspondence of the Crescent.

PARIS, Sept. 7, 1866.

SUDDEN ECLIPSE OF MONS. DROUYN DE L'HUYS.

The telegraph will no doubt have brought you the news of the sudden resignation of our minister for foreign affairs. According to the reports most circulated, the retiring minister has latterly been at variance with his *colleagues*, and notably with Messrs. Fould (minister of finance) Rouher and Lavalette on the subject of the policy to be followed as respects the cabinet of Berlin. Hence arose an antagonism, which did not leave him complete liberty of action in the direction of his department, and he therefore thought it right to put an end to such a state of things, by requesting the emperor to relieve him from his functions. His application was acceded to in the most flattering terms. It would, however, be supposed from these changes, that the observations presented by France at Berlin, are to be absolutely abandoned; but on the contrary, more is said about them than ever, and there is even a question of renewing them on the occasion of the definitive conclusion of peace between Austria and Prussia, but without in any way insisting, and in leaving the risk of the refusal to weigh on the Berlin cabinet. In other terms, the policy which has prevailed for the moment at Paris is not one of abdication, but of adjournment and temporization.

The change has in general produced a good impression, both in the commercial and diplomatic world, as Mons. Drouyn de l'Huys was suspected of entertaining toward Prussia sentiments which might have been able to compromise, even to the extent of war, the relations with that country.

He will, however, be regretted at the Austrian legation, his personal sympathies having always led him to serve the interest of that empire when they were compatible with those of France. There have been many versions as to the cause of the retirement of Mons. Drouyn de l'Huys, but I can assert with certitude that the reasons I have given you are the true ones.

WHY THE EMPEROR HAS CHOSEN MONS. DE MOUSTIER.

It has been a matter of general surprise that the emperor should have sent so far off for somebody to replace his minister of foreign affairs, and that he should not have placed Mons. Benedetti, who has done him such good service in Germany, in the vacant place. His imperial majesty cannot, however, find a better man to put in the stead of Mons. Benedetti at Berlin; and as Mons. de Moustier (at present at Constantinople) is well acquainted with the Eastern question, and, moreover, likely to agree with Mons. de la Valette, he has decided upon taking him as a very fit man as minister of foreign affairs.

THE EMPRESS CHARLOTTE AT MORAMAR.

We learn that the empress of Mexico is now comfortably installed in her Castello de Moramar, on the borders of the Adriatic. On her way thither she fell in with a company of Garabaldini, not far from the Lake of Como. Her majesty had a long tete-a-tete with two of the commanding officers, and it is reported that she made offers to them to accept service in the Mexican army. It has been a matter of surprise that the empress should have so studiously avoided visiting her native place, Brussels, and that no interview should have taken place between her and her brother King Leopold I.

The reports are various as to her not so doing, but I verily believe one is as devoid of truth as the other.

VENETIA AND THE VENETIANS.

The emperor of the French has sent his aid-de-camp General Le Boeuf to Florence, where he will formally place Venetia and the Quadrilateral into the hands of it *re galantuomo*. The Venetians are, however, to choose between the former and a republic, but Italian, and more especially, Venetian papers, are unanimous in stating that it is the wish of the Venetians to form a part of the new Italian kingdom.

LETTER OF THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH TO VICTOR EMMANUEL.

The formality of the cession of Venetia to the king of Italy was preceded by a letter from Napoleon III to that monarch, containing expressions of great friendship, and congratulating the Italians upon his having been able to carry out his plan of freeing the peninsula from the Alps to the Adriatic.

A KICK AT HERR VON BISMARCK.

The spoliation policy of the Prussian premier, in annexing the kingdoms of Hanover and the free city of Frankfort on the Maine, has raised a cry of indignation in all Europe, and more especially in France. There is no doubt but that the *pro formo* right of suffrage granted to the Venetians is a thrust at Bismarck, who has made the minor German States enter into his "band" of confederation *nolens volens*.

MONSIEUR DE PERSIGNY TRUMPETER TO THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

At a council held at Montressou, Monsieur de Persigny, the bosom friend of the emperor, who has shared his good and evil days, pronounced an address which much surprised those present. He spoke in high and laudatory terms of the policy of Herr Von Bismarck, telling his audience that he was a model premier, and so forth. The speech of the noble duke has been much criticized by the French and English press.

THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH AND THE PRINCE IMPERIAL AT BIARRITZ.

Her majesty and son are the objects of attraction at this favorite watering place. They drove out in an open carriage on Sunday last, the empress holding the reins. The imperial party drove through the town in the direction of Biarritz, the streets being crowded with visitors and inhabitants, who loudly applauded the empress and prince. The young heir to the French throne, on his return from his drive, received, as in former years, a number of children of his own age, at the bottom of the lawn of the villa, where a party of "prisoner's base" was at once organised, H. I. M. displaying great activity. A military band, at the same time, played on the strand adjoining, which was crowded by members of the *beau monde*.

It is reported from Brescia that Recioite, the youngest son of Garibaldi, two days since, was out riding on an Arab horse given to his father by Victor Emmanuel. The animal ran away and dashed against some iron railings, after having thrown his rider. Recioite was picked up insensible, and his state inspires some uneasiness.

The pope has just sent some medals in gold and silver, bearing his effigy, to the sisters of charity, who have been in attendance on the cholera patients at Amiens.

OUR FRIENDS THE PRUSSIANS.

A considerable disturbance took place some days ago at Wiesbaden, (Nassau.) Some of the inhabitants, and especially the women, attacked the Prussian soldiers, and the police were some time before they could re-establish order. The Nassau soldiers did not interfere otherwise. The affair would have been serious, but they contented themselves with being spectators of the *meêlée*, in which some unfortunate Prussians were corrected, as the representatives of Her Von Bismarck, by several local viragoes, the soldiers of Nassau observing in a calm, sad tone, "What have we to do with it, since we are now Prussians, and since there are no means of preventing our being so."

We hear no more of cholera, which seems to be wearing itself out in France.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

Special Correspondence of the New Orleans Crescent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22, 1866.

We are "favored" every few days with some "splendid specimens" of oratory, as well as every day with most malignant and scurrilous articles in the radical press, from "persons who know," concerning the danger attending the residence of Unionists in the South, especially in New Orleans, and it is gratifying to read the expositions of the truth and kind feeling exhibited in the columns of the CRESCENT toward all who choose to take up "quarters" in your section of the country. If this country is ever to be reconstructed on a firm, social and political basis, it must be done in some other way than by heaping such base slanders on the character of the Southern people. It is sincerely hoped by all here who love Union and constitutional rights, that the bold stand taken by the New Orleans CRESCENT in defense of the Southern people against the intentional and despicably mean attacks of the radicals upon their hospitality and sincere motives, may be persevered in without relaxation. Your articles are written in such a courteous and straightforward, yet firm and decided, manner, that they put to shame such false statements as are made by those men and newspapers who, falling by the use of good language or statements of what they call "facts," to impress people with their sincerity, resort to falsehoods and perversions to accomplish their ends. The CRESCENT is looked upon here as the paper of the South, and I feel gratified to be able to state to you the very high opinions passed upon your course as a journal, and your paper is anxiously looked for, especially when statements are made here relating to affairs in the South as the true and reliable exponent of the condition and feeling of the Southern people.

The great Ristori has made her debut in America. Long before the opening every seat in the house, as well as the "standee seats," were disposed of. The curtain rose upon a full house and an appreciative audience, and the reception at the first appearance of this greatest of tragedienses upon the American stage, must have been certainly gratifying to her.

Wallack's opened last Tuesday evening for the fall and winter season, with a play called the "Fast Family." Most all the members of the company of last year are again before us, and this being the finest stock company in the city, it seems natural and sociable to spend an evening where so many old favorites are upon the stage. The appreciation of this was shown this year in the reception of the respective members of the company, and especially was this the case when Mrs. Jennings made her entrée. Notwithstanding her short career in the dramatic profession—having, as I understand, made her debut upon the stage at this theater three years ago—her superior talent and fascinating appearance have won for her what she received on the opening night, the warmest and most enthusiastic reception of any member of the company. Miss Henriques has returned from Europe and resumes her place at this theater, as does also John Gilbert, the veteran George Holland, Mrs. Vernon, Mary Grannon, Charles Fisher, Robinson, J. W. Wallack, and a host of others. The opening of Wallack's is the particular event in theatricals here, and I therefore speak thus minutely of it.

Niblo's is jammed, crammed full every night, every seat for six days in advance is taken, and if a person does not come square up to the standard of an ambitious push-head American, it is hard work to get a seat. Of course the ballet is the attraction, and a finer troupe never appeared before the public—graceful and beautiful, while they are at the same time fine performers. The "Black Crook" is on for all winter, and there will probably be at all times a small surplus of the masculine gender in the audience. It is beautiful, and no mistake.

The fall opening day has "been and gone," and it being a moist day, not so many ladies were "abroad" as usual on these occasions; but there was a very good sprinkling of all sorts and sizes, stopping, and looking, and inquiring, and complaining, and, after all, that was all. What we ordinarily call "women's small talk" was the order of the day. The fashions are various and really "too numerous to mention!" but to sum it all up, ladies can wear what men do, and they will not be much out of fashion.

I paid a visit to the well known establishment of Russ & Co., in this city, not long since, to see what *few men have ever seen*, and that is a Bourbon cocktail. We have always heard of Russ's St. Domingo Bitters, but very few people supposed that they had such an extensive establishment for the manufacture of nearly every kind of mixed liquors. They occupy seven floors; on the top floor they have kettles for making their own syrups, they buying the finest crush sugar by the hundred barrels for that purpose; then there are large tanks, in which all the different mixtures are made, and from which there are pipes leading to casks on the floor below, where the liquors are kept, and allowed to settle, and then bottled. This firm import all their liquors, and all domestic liquors they purchase direct, so that every ingredient they use is secured to them at first cost, enabling them to sell at a very much cheaper rate than a smaller concern which is obliged to buy small quantities, through second hands. Any kind of liquors, such as Bourbon, gin and brandy cocktails, wine punches, and plain liquors, are furnished by this establishment, and it is certainly a convenience to any party who go yachting, fishing, or anything of that kind, to carry with them their cocktails all mixed, instead of being troubled with the different ingredients and the mixing. This business is increasing so very rapidly that they are obliged to occupy other buildings for storage of liquors, bottles, etc., while they keep on hand constantly a very large stock of these mixed drinks, and plain liquors, and no inferior quality either—but just as good as any one can get at the best bar in this city. They deserve success, and certainly the thanks of every one who likes a "morning call," for giving to the public such a "labor-saving machine" as a cocktail in bottles.

EYES AND EARS.

Wilkes Booth and his Dead Body.

(From the Cincinnati Union.)

The Louisville Courier has the following:

Wilkes Booth, whose body Secretary Stanton took so much pains to dispose of, so that no man should ever know the spot where it was buried, is reported to be in Europe. The story is, that the man who "Boston Corbett" so heroically shot, and whose body Stanton refused to exhibit to any one that ever saw Booth, was a poor wretch hired by the assassins to personate Booth, in order to facilitate the escape of the latter. Whether there be or be not any truth in this story, it will never cease to be a suspicious circumstance connected with the fate of Wilkes Booth, that Stanton refused to deliver the body that was brought up from Virginia to his friends, or even to let them look upon it.

Dating a couple of months from the time that Booth, the assassin of President Lincoln, was shot and killed by Boston Corbett, in the attempt to capture him, sensation stories like the above have been of frequent occurrence. Of course there is not a shadow of truth in the tale of Booth being still alive. The body was fully recognized as being that of Booth, and although tales were told about it being secretly taken out to sea and sunk, and others about it being buried at midnight, in an obscure place, by two men employed by the government, and who were sworn to secrecy, yet facts, known to but few, and carefully kept from the newspaper press, show that the body was given over to the relatives of Booth, and that it was buried either in New England or in Canada.

The facts, as we had them at the time, on authority not to be doubted, are as follows:

A few days before the body of Booth so mysteriously disappeared, our informant, a resident of New York, and favorably known as a dramatic writer, was called upon after bank hours to cash the draft of an undertaker, a near neighbor, who stated that he had received an order from the Booth family to repair to Washington with a coffin, and there to receive the body of John Wilkes Booth, which would be surrendered to him on their order, and to convey it North for burial. The undertaker said he would return, and pass through New York, on route with the body, on a Thursday evening, or on Friday morning of the same week.

This morning, after the undertaker left Washington, the report came by telegraph that the body had mysteriously disappeared—that it had been secretly buried—one report said in an old field, another in the penitentiary yard, and another that it had been taken to sea and sunk.

The undertaker did not return to his family until some days had elapsed. He came from the North, but declined to give any information relative to the place where Booth, under assumed name, had been buried. Should it get out, he said, the grave would be violated and the body removed, and the family were naturally anxious that this should not be.

These facts, coming to us from the source they did, are more than sufficient to convince us, not only of the death of John Wilkes Booth, but that his body, with a pledge of secrecy freely given and fully kept, was given over to his family for burial, and that, except the relatives of Booth and the undertaker, no living being knows where the last remains of John Wilkes Booth are interred. No slab marks the last resting place of the assassin. The man who dug the grave knew not for whom it was intended, and in the burial permit was inserted a false name. In his unknown grave the assassin will lie until the graves give up its secreted dead, and all are called to judgment.

THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS!—Nineteen councils-general have already voted addresses to the emperor for her heroic conduct at Amiens. The following is the address which passed, with one accord, in the Drome: "Madame—We are happy to lay at your majesty's feet the homage which is due to the charity of the woman and the courage of the sovereign. You have brought to the throne all the graces of your sex, and your mind has shown itself worthy of the Napoleons. The first emperor of that name visited the pesthouse of Jaffa; you have visited the cholera patients of Amiens, as you had already done those of Paris. Such deeds are never effaced from the memory of the populations. France owes to your charity its respect and love; it owes to your courage all its admiration."

Her majesty the empress and the prince imperial left the palace of St. Cloud on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock for Biarritz. The emperor handed the empress and prince imperial into the magnificent carriage which has been manufactured expressly for imperial use by the Orleans company. The emperor shook hands with the two ladies in waiting, (Duchess de Malakoff and Madame Fleury,) and took leave of the officers of the household appointed to accompany the illustrious travelers. The signal was given by the emperor at eight minutes past nine, and the train started by the Bataignolles Chemin de fer station for Tours, where several directors of the railway were in attendance. The chamberlain on duty invited these gentlemen to attend her majesty, and they accordingly entered the saloon carriage. The train left at a quarter to ten for Bordeaux, and reached Biarritz early on Sunday morning, only stopping for a few moments at Tours, Angoulême, Libourne, Bordeaux, Dax and Bayonne. The Gaceta, of Madrid, states that the Queen of Spain, who with her children is enjoying sea baths at her chateau of Zarauz, on the coast of Biscay, proposes to go to San Sebastian to meet the emperor and empress. The Countess of Retogliano, her Spanish majesty's mother, has been giving a series of brilliant soirees in Madrid to the elite in rank, worth and genius of the Spanish capital.

(Paris Times, 8th.

DECLINE AND FALL OF POPULAR SONGS.—A writer in All the Year Round says: The decline and fall of popular songs has been sudden and rapid. Less than twenty years ago we were still singing, "My Pretty Jane," "The Maids of Merry England," and "Phillis is My Only Joy." We rarely hear songs of this character sung now, and there are no new songs of the same class to take their place. The successor of "My Pretty Jane" was the "Rat-catcher's Daughter;" of "Phillis," "Naughty Jemima Brown." "My Pretty Jane" was a foolish, sickly thing, to be-sure, but if we did press her to meet us—meet us in the willow glen when the bloom is on the rye, (for no particular reason, at that floral season, except that she was "shy,") she did not outrage our feelings by taking too much to drink and cutting away with the chap that rives an "ugly donkey cart." Phillis was a very different young woman from Jemima Brown. She was faithless" as the winds and seas," not as a pair of sixteen shilling trowsers, made not to sit down in. The pretty, pleasing, though foolish, sentimental ballad has almost disappeared; and, instead of celebrating woman's loveliness and grace, we sing of her ugliness and disgrace, with "Now, then, all together," and she stabbed herself with the carving-knife, and a right fol de riddle lol de ray. Murder and suicide have become exceedingly comic in these days. The carving-knife and the water-butt are the modern dagger and bowl, and their mortal effects are invariably celebrated in a chorus of jubilation.

The Phare de la Loire states that there are now in Cherbourg roads the flags of three admirals flying—that of the French Vice-Admiral de la Roncière le Noury, in the armor-plated Magenta; that of the American Vice-Admiral Goldsborough, in the plated frigate Colorado; and of the Russian Vice-Admiral Poniloff, in the frigate Oslinba. The American fleet, from Cronstadt, is likewise shortly expected in the same harbor. As companions to the Colorado there are at Cherbourg two other American vessels, the corvette Canandaigua and the dispatch boat Frolic, as well as the Russian corvette Vitiaz. On board the Oslinba is one of the sons of the Russian emperor—the young Prince Alexis-Alexandrowitch. A later edition of the Phare mentions the departure of the two Russian ships for the Baltic.

The great question of cutting a maritime canal from Paris to the sea is again entertained. A company, with a capital of two hundred and fifty millions, is spoken of. The plans, and their mode of operation, are said to have been long since determined.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—On Sunday morning, about 10 o'clock, a most horrible accident happened to a Scotchman at the Galena elevator. The man was named John Wren, and was an employe of the Galena division of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad company. He was engaged in the operation of switching a train, when his foot became entangled in a rope. The sudden starting of the train drew the poor man under the wheels of the cars. Both of his legs were severed from his body, but, strange to say, he had survived the accident up to the hour of 10 o'clock last night. He was removed to his home, and is now under surgical treatment. Up to the last accounts he was doing as well as could possibly be hoped for, but was suffering great pain.—[Chicago Times.

ROW.—Last night the town darkies and negro soldiers had a little sip at Bill Taylor's colored saloon, which resulted in some broken heads and mashed countenances. This saloon is in the first ward, near the asylum. The fight is described as having been very pretty and well contested for a few minutes, but some light artillery, in the shape of billiard cues, settled the victory on the banner of the town darkies, who were in turn routed by the police.—[B. B. Advocate.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

——Cancer! Cancer!! Cancer!!!—Cured in a few hours without pain—Asthma by an Absolute 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, 122 West Fifth street. The most distinguished Magnetic Doctress and Clairvoyant of the age in attendance. Unexceptionable references given. Send for Circular to

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——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.

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——A New and Great Epoch in Medicine.—Dr. Maggiel is the founder of a new Medical System. The quasitarians, whose vast internal doses enfeeble the stomach and paralyze the bowels, must give precedence to the man who restores health and appetite with from one to two of his extraordinary Pills, and cures 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 supreding 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 not 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. Sores heal up fast, and no resistance in the form of constipation. If the bowels are affected, its functions are restored; and if the nervous system is feeble, it is invigorated. This last quality makes the Medicines very desirable for the wants of delicate females. Ulcerous and erysipelas diseases are literally extinguished by the disinfectant power of Maggiel's Salve. In fact, it is here announced that Maggiel's Billous, Dyspepsia and Diarrhea Pills cure where all others fail. While for Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Cuts, and all abrasions of the skin, Maggiel's Salve is incredible. 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 illegitimate purposes, and are the only safe and effective medicine for females extant.

Do not trifle with your health, and use cheap and dangerous medicine 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 loss of health is restored; pale and sickly cheeks, weakness of the spine and limbs relieved, and all the indications of nervous debility removed. Married, wife or mother should be without them.

They there—use accurate to direction, and be convinced that they are the Ladie'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.

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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.

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

An indelible restorer and preserver of the hair it faithfully speaks.

It is not a hair dye.

It acts directly upon the roots of the hair, changing gray hair to its original Hair 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.

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Sold by all druggists.

J. GONEGAL, General Agent,
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——Surely, Steadily, Successfully, Smolander's Extract of Buchu is curing every case of Kidney Disease, Gleet, Stricture, Gravel, Urinary Disorders, Weakness and Pains in the Back, Female Complaints and Troubles arising from Excesses of any kind.

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

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Pupils can enter the Institute at any time.

The Christmas vacation is about

MOUNT AUBURN
YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE.

This School has 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.

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

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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 their prompt return of her pupils so indispensable to their reaping 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 replaced nothing that can secure, as heretofore, the most accomplished Professors in the various branches of Knowledge.

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

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