New Orleans Daily Crescent.

—OFFICIAL JOURNAL—
—OF—
THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

J. C. HIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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THE DAILY CRESCENT

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Squares.	1 month.	2 months.	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.
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Two	20 "	35 "	40 "	80 "	125 "
Three	30 "	45 "	70 "	110 "	175 "
Four	35 "	60 "	80 "	140 "	225 "
Five	45 "	80 "	105 "	170 "	275 "
Six	55 "	90 "	120 "	200 "	325 "
Seven	60 "	105 "	135 "	225 "	375 "
Eight	65 "	115 "	150 "	250 "	425 "
Nine	70 "	125 "	165 "	280 "	450 "
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Fifteen	95 "	165 "	230 "	410 "	625 "
Sixteen	95 "	175 "	250 "	430 "	650 "
Twenty	125 "	200 "	300 "	500 "	800 "
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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.
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Six	20 "	35 "	50 "	80 "	125 "
Seven	22 "	40 "	60 "	100 "	150 "
Eight	25 "	45 "	70 "	110 "	200 "
Nine	30 "	50 "	80 "	125 "	250 "
Ten	35 "	60 "	90 "	150 "	300 "
Twelve	40 "	75 "	100 "	175 "	350 "
Fifteen	50 "	100 "	130 "	200 "	450 "

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 29, 1866.

Cotton.

For the New Orleans Crescent.

Any thing about this article is of interest. The reports are gloomy from many sections; from some, less gloomy; from a few, good. The average looks to a short crop. How made? is the question. All is doubt, if we take reports as we get them, and to form any judgment of a reliable nature, we must scan and weigh the evidence. We produced in one year over five million bales; we know this was taken by the world. We would like to know how much the world wants this year. Let us figure it up: The Liverpool market wants for its consumption—and will take it at 25, 16 and possibly, 18 pennies, or 30 to 36 cents in gold—three quarters of a millionof bales. Spain, France, and Germany will want and will take as much. The Eastern manufactories will require a like quantity. We want, then, in receipts, at the usual ports, two and one quarter million bales, at present prices, from present stock and crop. Leaving out, for the present, the large and increasing consumption of the West, which will take at least one quarter of a million of bales. The proof is wanting that we will want two and a quarter million bales at the seaboard cities for distribution; and it simply is that that amount has been received and distributed during the last year at prices greater than those prevailing now; while Memphis, Nashville, St. Louis and Cincinnati have received and distributed nearly a half million of bales, which are not considered in the general statistics, except that portion which went directly to New York. All the figures show a want of at least two and three-quarter millions of bales for the next year, and leaving a very small stock on hand; and this is taking India, and Egypt, and Brazil and all the rest of the world into the account. Last year prices went too high, and there being found enough, they went too low. The producer and the factor ought to keep to a well considered and safe medium. The Neill Brothers' figures are good guesses, and the planters are good for his region. Whatever is the sum of the crop, we will know when it is in, and can form a fair judgment in December—not much before that time.

Who pays the tax? is answered now. The consumer pays it. Our friends in New England—whoever makes and wears cotton, pays it—not the planter—so long as there is a question of there being a bale short of the demand. A bale over, and the producer pays it. What is now in the hands of speculators would be in the hands of manufacturers, but for the low estimates of stock and crop of '64 and '65. Both propositions are being demonstrated by sales now in Liverpool, New York, and palpably here, in this head center of cotton, at three, four and five cents advance, in the face of a decline in gold at the same time of five per cent.

It is a fair conclusion that two and a half millions of bales will not be enough for the world's wants, at thirty to forty cents per pound. It is a fair conclusion, that everything working against cotton, the crop will be short of that sum, and that cotton must go higher, without regard to price of gold, in proportion to the demand and supply, and governed by the ability of our people to hold.

The fanatics of the North have put a tax on it. "Verily, they will have their reward." The factors of New Orleans have the bull by the horns—they should hold him. The South cannot, even in a favorable season, produce as much cotton as is wanted—of the middling qualities.

The editor of the Hannibal (Mo.) Republic has been reading the "iron clad" test oath, and it seems to scare advantage. He says that were he an applicant for registry, the following are some of the questions that would be asked him under the law, and he undertakes to answer them in order:

What is your name? Austin Brooks.

Where do you now reside? Corner of Main and Bird streets, Hannibal.

What is your age? Old enough to vote.

Where were you born? Born in bed.

How long have you resided in Missouri? Long enough to learn that radicalism is an imposture and a humbug.

How long have you resided in this country? Well, say about as long as your arm.

How long have you resided in this election district? Don't know how long the district is—may have resided here longer than the district.

Are you well acquainted with the terms of the third section of the second article of the constitution of the State of Missouri? Can't say. The men who make that section differ about it and don't seems to be well acquainted with it themselves.

Will you now recite the general requirements of that section? The chief requirements are that any one, white or black, who will vote the radical ticket is a legal voter; and the other requirements are that if he can't vote the radical ticket, he can't vote at all.

The army worm can be seen in countless myriads all over our highways and byways, meadows, barren fields, forests and common, seeking new fields of destruction—passing from one cotton field to another, and stripping every stalk of its leaves in incredibly short time and with infallible certainty. Delicate and peculiar in its taste, this worm is confining itself to the cotton plant, whose leaves it never leaves whilst a sprig of green is left.—[Natchez Courier.

THE NATIONAL UNION CLUB.

(Special Correspondence of the New Orleans Crescent.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20, 1866.

The arrangements for the prosecution of the pending campaign are being vigorously pushed forward on an unprecedented scale of magnitude. The parties to the contest seem to have entered on their duties with a full appreciation of their character and extent. It is now generally conceded that the present is no ordinary struggle, such as has frequently occurred in our country; that it is not a matter of one or two years. It rather resembles those great political agitations of modern Europe, extending through long periods, like the struggle for the reform bill, or the repeal of the corn laws. It will take some time before the devils of radicalism can be cast out of the body politic. The history of this administration will be one grand epic, extending through several phases, between the opening story and the final denouement. The leaders of the Conservative party have shown their appreciation of this fact by several outward signs, among which, and not the least interesting, is the preparation of a permanent wigwam, where the sachems of the Union purpose to hold their nightly and daily conclaves.

The National Union Club rooms are situated on the north side of Louisiana Avenue, one of those broad and stately thoroughfares that converge at the Baltimore depot. An impressive range of brown stone buildings, surmounted by a lofty dagstaff, is the first and the favorable glimpse that a visitor could obtain. Three tenements, presenting one uniform front, form a splendid facade, overshadowing and overtowering all the surrounding edifices; while the flag of thirty-six stars, flaunting proudly in the breeze, sends a greeting from Louisiana Avenue to all its sister roads, leading to every point in the republic. The principal entrance is through the most easterly portico—and here a new interest and another sanctity impress the visitor. This is the house of Daniel Webster. Here he lived for many years of his great career; here he matured those opinions on constitutional law that have become a light to his descendants; here he pondered on those mighty efforts that will leave his voice ringing in the Senate hall until it crumbles to dust. Here, too, he indulged in convivial and social pleasures, that afforded his favorite relaxation, and left another tie in the hearts of his friends. But we must not linger on the associations of the past—yet a spirit of the great dead seems to hover near the spot; everything is so intimately connected with his life and taste. The selection of the house, with the pretty garden in the back, the gentle improvements that mark the man of refinement—all carry us back to the day when official rank and high position were the meed of other men and other minds. May we hope that something of those Roman days has fallen upon the statesmen of our time. May we hope that when the panderers of sectionalism pass the home of Webster, they may think of the American statesman who spoke for the Union, now and forever, one and inseparable.

But let me cease to indulge in hyperbole—in supposing that Stevens or Banks could be influenced by anything Webster said or did—and return "to the facts of the case." It is to defeat public men who despise what Webster made his life study—the Constitution—that these club rooms are the scene of undring labor. Turning to the left, and passing through a side door, we enter the directing room. Here a dozen clerks are seated in the midst of piles of envelopes, or rather packages, containing documents, which they address to their destination, copying the directions from lists placed before them. In the center of the room is a chief clerk, who is continually occupied in distributing lists of addresses to his subordinates.

The next apartment, smaller than the preceding, is the secretary's office, and back of this, separated by a glass door, is the meeting room of the National Union Executive Committee. It is an oblong chamber, extending from the above mentioned office into the garden, where it rounds to a circular form. The ceiling is high, the walls neatly papered, and the center of the floor occupied with a solid looking mahogany table, surrounded by a dozen cane-bottomed arm chairs. The room has a cozy, comfortable aspect, reminding one of a Dutch stadt house, where the Mynheers of the wealthy were wont to assemble to discuss their pipes and the affairs of the nation. Who can tell whether a few short months may not make these scenes historic? Louisiana Avenue may yet hear on its stately walks another Independence Hall.

Adjoining the committee room is a spacious dining saloon, once used for many a luxurious feast, in bygone days, when this mansion was in the possession of a genial Southern family. Some of my readers may have partaken of pleasant hospitalities in these very rooms, and can join heartily with me in recurring to the associations which they suggest. For several years to come, it will still resound with festive shouts, and be a silent witness of festive enjoyment. A very royal caterer from Brown's Marble Hotel has promised that no local conservative shall leave his domain without quaffing to the success of the good cause, and when the Union is restored, every sympathizer with its restorers must drink thirty-six times in the good old feudal style, once for every star. We pass from the banqueting hall to the reading-room and find ourselves immediately in the presence of "old familiar faces." A long table fit for a Board of Aldermen is all covered with them. They are strewn over chairs and benches. They brighten old desks with their jovial, intelligent countenances, and as soon as they catch a good glimpse of us they all give a sign of recognition, and cry out, in a tone audible to the initiated. Here we are, Public Opinion. Yes, my dear Democrats and Journals, and Heralds, and Chronicles, here you are, thrown down flat on your backs. How insignificant you look there, piled up, jumbled together, seemingly jostling one another and striving your best to peer out into the broad daylight. Unthinking ones would pass you by; it all looks so black and white—so common—it is nothing but the newspapers. But some—some who heard "that still, small voice" whistling out from the broad streets—sate them down before thee, and thought "how little thou seemest, and how great thou art." And saw thoughtful statesmen bending over thee with anxious faces, and high officials scanning thee with fearful eyes, and narrow partisans gloating over thy broad pages, and thought of the great good yet in thy power.

Spirom the midst of this great light of journalism, we descended to a subterranean apartment, where Fanat's little devil first brings the fruit of his labors. And if your readers will only follow me for the rest of the tour, I promise to renounce all supernatural conversations with printed documents—all apostrophes and personifications and such like figures of rhetoric, and "stick to the facts"—if they will only stick to me. There is the jovial face of Captain Loeffler, our kind cicerone, smiling at that little sentimentality about the press. Ah, captain, you little know what it is to be one of the craft, and join in allits triumphs and mingle in all its sympathies. But what is this dark room, with the light streaming in from the windows at one end? What are all these piles of paper? Are we in that fabled limbo, to which the works of unpopular authors have been traditionally consigned? This is the folding room. These little bills of printed matter are the campaign documents. Twenty men and youths are seated on these benches, with pamphlets in one hand and envelopes in the other, expediting the issue of forty thousand thunders a day. In single letters, in packages, in boxes; by mail, by express and by horsemen, these lettered truths are distributed in every willing household of the land. From this dark and half-dungeon place a bright light breaks forth by day and night, speaking the sum of all philosophy and virtue—"peace on earth and good will to men." Strange enough it is to find such different minds all preaching from the same text—Andrew Johnson, Beecher and Raymond, folded up in the same packet. Now our tour of inspection is virtually over. There are two upper stories, occupied by the secretaries' offices, the Young Men's National Union and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Club, but the spirit that animates the projectors and inmates we have tried to convey in the foregoing lines. When suspense is yet painful, when the hour of victory comes, if sedition raises its hand against our patriot President, the National Union Club rooms will be scenes of excitement and of action.

KANGAROO.

MR KELLEY'S RECENT INTERVIEW WITH MR. DAVIS—*Mr. Davis's Rapidly Failing Health.*—We take the following from the Petersburg Index of Saturday:

Mr. Kelley returned to the city yesterday morning. We do not feel at liberty to give any detailed account of the interview, but it must prove of interest to our readers to know of the health and manner of life of their former leader and fellow captive.

The gentlemen arrived at the Fortress before the breakfast hour on Tuesday morning last, and were immediately shown into the department of the casemate occupied by Mrs. Davis. After some time the prisoner came in, bowed, emaciated, blind and tottering along with the help of a cane, as if the years of a century had passed over him. A perfect wreck physically, his mind is said to retain all its clearness, and the conversation at the breakfast table, which turned upon political literature, was marked by a brilliancy which, remarked our informant, was all the more appealing for being subdued and chastened.

His spirits were good—that is, no melancholy or lack of interest in general subject was apparent, and no word came from his lips evincing a disposition to murmur, or a regret that he should be now suffering for a cause which is lost. "It is best as it is," said he emphatically. "Neither power nor success could have taught me as has this suffering. Only these circumstances could have made me the man I am."

Being asked if it were not possible that his weakness of body had extended its influence to the mind and created a lassitude which he mistook for resignation, he quickly responded, "No; my mind was never more clear nor strong than now."

Upon all the political questions of the day he spoke unreservedly and plainly, but without bitterness, and was peculiarly fervid in expressions concerning the kindness shown himself and family by his people. His quarters are comfortable, but his life necessarily monotonous, as he reads with difficulty and is not strong enough for much exercise. Mrs. Davis is with him.

Of the mission to Washington we can say nothing for the best of reasons, not even knowing whether an official interview was obtained.

One deduction from what we have heard we cannot restrain, that imprisonment fast brings the martyrdom victim to that state in which the trials of this world seem as nothingness. His enemies are preparing his character, chiselling it to that perfect proportion, which makes great events and whole peoples, in history, cluster around and seem secondary to the man of the age. Radicalism is making a greater than Washington of this dying man.

Mr. Joseph Fry, a native of Pensacola, formerly of the United States navy, made his appearance in the city yesterday. Since the termination of the struggle, in which he gave evidence of his soldierly merits, he has been residing in New Orleans, and is now visiting his home with a view to engaging in business. It is strange that such competent seamen should be out of employment when good captains of vessels are so rare.

DISTURBANCE BY NEGROES.—On Sunday afternoon, at Tallahassee, Fla., the police officers arrested a negro, when a large crowd of negroes, armed with picks, interfered, and threatened to rescue the prisoner from the police, using towards them the most insulting and profane language. The officers finally succeeded in making the arrest, after some little difficulty, together with some three or four persons who had interfered. That night a large crowd, some armed with loaded guns and pistols, appeared before the Court House. A posse of citizens were quickly assembled, when the negroes fled. They fired one shot, which bruised the skin of Mr. Charles Hopkins. The congregation were coming out of the Methodist Church, and one of the small shot passed through the skirt of a lady's dress. The leaders of the mob have not yet been arrested.—[Ibid.

HYDRAULIC RAILWAYS.—M. Girard, a French engineer, has constructed an experimental railway at the village of La Pouchere, between Paris and St. Germain, in order to make a practical test of the use of water as a motive power instead of steam. This invention is a curious application of the principle that water lessens the friction between two metal surfaces. In his system the wheels of railway carriages are replaced by iron skates, which differ only in shape and size from those used by skaters, and the mode of propulsion is thus described: Each carriage, instead of having four wheels, has four skates. The skates have a ledge on either side so as to fit on the rail, but not too closely. The upper part of the skate next the surface of the rail, is hollowed at its center by a small groove; the groove is pierced with holes communicating with tubes leading to a reservoir in the carriage, in which a mass of water is subjected by means of compressed air to a pressure of from seven to eight atmospheres. The turning of a lancet establishes the communication between the reservoir and the skates; the water then rushes as from a hydraulic press, through the holes in the grooves of the skates, and a layer of water is interposed between them and the rails, on which they are thus enabled to move as on the smoothest ice. The friction being thus reduced to a minimum, the tractive or propelling force can be greatly reduced.

The method of supplying the carriage reservoirs is as follows:

Between the rails is a longitudinal tube, receiving water at a high pressure from a reservoir, established at a high level; the tube is provided at every fifty yards with a kind of stop-cock, which enables a powerful jet of water to be directed horizontally in the direction the train moves in. The first carriage is provided with a needle which opens the stop-cocks; the water rushes forth against small paddles, placed under each carriage, and communicates to the train such an impetus as to enable it to ascend very steep gradients without any diminution of speed. By an ingenious contrivance a portion of this water is conveyed by the turn of the paddles into the reservoir of the motive carriage, and is utilized to neutralize the friction between the skates and the rails.

M. Girard's model railway consists of two lines, one, horizontal, is forty metres in length; the second, fifty metres long, has an incline of five centimetres per metre. The trains ascend the gradient with a rapidity fully equal to that of ordinary trains propelled by steam. Nothing, it is said, can exceed the ease of the motion, and the facility with which the trains can be brought up, by the mere cutting off of the water supply, is urged as a powerful argument for the adoption of these skates instead of wheels on ordinary railways. The invention has attracted the attention of scientific men in Europe.

Passengers per steamship Rapidan, from Galveston Sept. 24th:

Mrs Schrand, John Costello, J C Heffman, D Nicola, Jas Pat, Wm H Howard, Pedro Garcia, Geo Phelps, James Mahan, M Bowers, Wm Eaton and 45 on deck.

CIGARS, TOBACCO, ETC.

J. A. FERNANDEZ,
—IMPORTER OF—
HAVANA CIGARS,
No. 65 Common street, and No. 46 Canal Street, (UP STAIRS.)
NEW ORLEANS.

CHARLES C. MENGEL & CO.—
DEALER IN
All kinds of Leaf and Manufactured Tobacco
NEW ORLEANS—31 Magazine street.
ST. LOUIS—124 North second street.
NEW YORK—162 Water street.
MEMPHIS—330 Front street.

THOS. C. WALSH & CO.,
THOS. C. WALSH, late of Lynchburg, Va.; ARTHUR CONNELL, late of Montgomery, Ala.
TOBACCO AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
CORNER OF GRAVIER AND NEW LEVEE STREETS,
New Orleans, La.
REFER TO
General Harry T. Hays, New Orleans, La.
Messrs. McDaniel & Irby, Lynchburg, Va.
Messrs. Cline, Latting & Co., New York.

C. S. BLOCK & CO.—
73 GRAVIER STREET,
Wholesale Dealers in and Importers of
Havana Cigars, Virginia and Western Tobacco,
Keep constantly on hand the best brands of the OLD DOMINION.

J. GUMA,
Importer of
HAVANA CIGARS, LEAF TOBACCO AND PRODUCE,
64 Common street,
Between Magazine and Tchoupitoulas,
New Orleans.

SIMON J. PLATOW,
MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF
PLUG CHEWING TOBACCO,
31 Magazine street, New Orleans.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

—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 quantitatives, 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 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 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. 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 broken, it is invigorated. This last quality makes the Medicines very desirable for the wants of delicate females. Cutaneous 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 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 blue of health is restored to the cheeks, weakness of the spine and limbs relieved, and all the difficulties of nervous debility removed. maiden, wife or mother should be without them.

Ladies corresponding 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. Hughes'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 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's Extract of Buchu is curing every case of Kidney Disease, Obstruction, Gravel, Urinary Disorders, Weakness and Pains in the Back, Female Complaints and Troubles arising from excesses of any kind.

Come ye afflicted! Try Smoland's—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, to 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 179 West Thirty-ninth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, New York.

To the Israelites of Louisiana:

MR. HENRY SIMONS (having been requested by many of her brethren 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 five to sixteen. The pupils can acquire the English, French, German and Hebrew languages thoroughly. Music and Singing taught by able professors. Sewing and Embroidery make an expected institution. Dancing and Gymnastics exercises taught during the winter season. The pupils attending this Institute will find it a home in every respect, and every care will be taken with their morals and religious training. Pupils can enter the Institute at any time.

For Circulars, apply as above.

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.

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

L. 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.

Miss 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 that prompt return of her pupils so indispensable to their reaping the all 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 Miss 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 BUHLER FEMALE SEMINARY
BATON ROUGE,
Occupies a Large and Commodious Mansion, with Ample and Secluded Grounds.

Thorough instruction in ENGLISH, LATIN and MODERN LANGUAGES, MUSIC, EMBROIDERY, DRAWING, &c., together with cheerful domestic management, moral and polite culture, are offered and assured.

TERMS—$40 per month; $200 in advance; Music and Ornamentals extra.

Pupils furnish toilette articles and bed clothing.

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

SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES.

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

REDEMPTION OF CITY BONDS—
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE CONSOLIDATED DEBT OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, September 1st, 1866.

Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the provisions of section 27th, of the legislature of the State of Louisiana, entitled "An act to consolidate the City of New Orleans and to provide for the government, and administration of its affairs" approved on Feb. 23d, 1852:

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office, until the 6th day of October, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the sale to the city of 300 bonds of $1000 each, issued according to the foregoing act. Proposals to be directed to O. DeBuys, Secretary, City Hall, Room No. 22, and to indorsed "Proposals for sale of bonds."

JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.
P. G. MORAN, Comptroller.
JOSEPH HERNANDEZ, Treasurer.
GEORGE CLARK,
Chairman Finance Committee, Board of Aldermen.
T. H. HIGINBOTHAM,
Chairman Finance Committee, Board Asst. Aldermen.
O. DE BUYS, Secretary.

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—AND—
CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

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The locality of this Institution is delightful, combining all the advantages of town and country. The grounds are ample and well adapted to health and adorned with ornamental trees and shrubbery. The buildings are large and well ventilated, and admirably adapted for School purposes. The house has been recently furnished from cellar to garret, and is now being repainted, repapered, reclaimed and repurified, so that no locality in the whole country will be more healthful.

The discipline of the School will be mild and parental, but firm and decided, and every effort will be made to develop the physical, intellectual and moral faculties of the pupil. The Principal of the School is prepared to board ten or Twelve Scholars.

Terms for Session of Five Months:

Tuition in Primary Department.....$ 25 00
Higher Branches of Mathematics and Classics, each extra 5 00
Board per month, including fuel and lights..... 20 00
Contingent fee..... 1 00

Washing at laundress' prices.

JAMES McNUTT, Principal.

References from Tennessee—Col. Jno. McGavock, Gen. M. F. DeGraffenreid, Col. W O'N. Perkins, R. R. Bradley, Esq., Col. W. R. McLemore, J. B. McEwen, Esq., Col. John L. Ewin, Rev. A. R. Cunningham, D. D., Rev. Francis H. Davis, Dr. John S. Park, John Carter, Esq., R. M. Bailey, Esq., Judge P. G. S. Perkins, J. W. Neely, Robt. P. Moss, James Allison.

References from Virginia—Hon. Andrew S. Fulton, Dr. E. W. Sanders, Gen. Wm. Ferry, C. S. A., Randal McGavock, Esq., Saml. S. Crockett, Esq., Thomas Wood, Esq., Rev. R. R. Lacy, J. C. Graham, C. C. Tate, Stephen McGavock, Rev. James M. Wharey, Wythe county, Gen. James A. Walker, Dr. Edwin S. Wasson, J. B. Alexander, Esq., Rev. Danl. B. Ewing, James M. Cloyd, Esq., Pulaski county.

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NAZARETH ACADEMY, NEAR BARDSTOWN, KY.—This institution, so favorably known to the people of the valley of the Mississippi, begins its fifty-second session on MONDAY, 3d of September. Persons wishing to obtain a prospectus, or more particular information in regard to the Academy, may do so by applying to

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N. E. CORNER RAMPART AND BIENVILLE.

Mr. LAVENDER respectfully announces to his friends and the public that the repairs in the College just being completed, he shall be enabled to postpone the reopening of the Classes and the admission of Boarders to WEDNESDAY, the 5th of September.

Parents are invited to inspect the well ventilated Class Rooms and Dormitories.

For terms and Prospectus apply at College from 12 M. to 1 P. M., and from 4 to 5 P. M.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA—

The next Session will begin on the 1st day of October, 1866, and end on the 29th of June, 1867.

A Professor of Latin and a Second Professor of Law will be appointed on the 15th of August, when the organization of a Law Department, with a Professor of Law—Academic, Law and Medical—will be fully re-established on the same enlarged basis as before the war.

The entire expenses of the Academic Student, exclusive of text books, clothing and pocket money, amount to $300 in currency, per session of nine months; of the Law Student, to $305, and of the Medical Student, to $425.

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S. MAUPIN,
Chairman of the Faculty.

Postoffice—University of Virginia.

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CARTER J. HARRIS, Professor Latin.
JAMES J. WHITE, Professor of Greek.
EDWARD JONES, A. M., Professor Modern Languages and English.
(To be appointed—Professor of Moral Philosophy.)
A. L. MEADE, A. M., Professor of Mathematics.
WM. ALLAN, A. M., Professor Applied Mathematics.
R. S. McCULLOCH, A. M., Professor Natural Philosophy.
JOHN D. CAMPBELL, A. M., Professor Chemistry.
JOHN W. BROCKENBROUGH, L. L. D., Professor Law.
HARRY PEYTON, A. M., Assistant Professor Mathematics.
C. POWELL GRAY, A. M., Assistant Professor Latin.
(To be appointed—Assistant Professor of Greek.

A Preparatory Course has been instituted, in which Students unprepared for the Regular Classes may receive instruction in necessary branches. The Session begins SEVENTH DAY, SEPTEMBER 4, and ends last Tuesday in June.

TERMS—Tuition, and all other College fees.....$100
All other expenses, including Board, Fuel, Lights, etc., now not exceed $250.

For further information or for Catalogue, address the Faculty of Washington College, Lexington, Virginia.

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is constantly in session under eight able Professors. It will long do its work in this section of the State. Its former students may be found as Principals or Book-keepers in a large portion of the old houses of this city, and over the Southern States. Ladies or Gentlemen can attend the COMMERCIAL COURSE, or Book-keeping, Penmanship, Mathematics, English, French or Spanish. A business connection thus enables one to earn $200 or $300 annually, in the less fortunate pecuniary circumstances of their sons. We have ample arrangements for 200 students. Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call.

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SESSION OF 1866-67.

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ALFRED E. HOUY, M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine.
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J. P. BRUNS, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology.
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. BRUNS, M. D., Assistant to the Chair of Obstetrics.
A. W. PERRY, M. D., and FREDERICK LOEBER, M. D., Demonstrators of Anatomy.
L. H. 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 1st, 1867.

A Prelimin