New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
—OF—
THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 8, 1866.

Smoking Spiritualized.

The following unique and beautiful "Meditation on Smoking Tobacco," was written two hundred years ago by Rev. Ralph Eshire, of Scotland. It is like good wine that improves with age:

This Indian weed not withered quite,
Though green at noon, cut down at night,
Shows the decay;
All flesh is hay;
Thus think and smoke tobacco.

The pine, as lily-like and weak,
Does last thy martial state bespeak;
Thou art even such,
Gone with a touch;
Thus think and smoke tobacco.

And when the smoke ascends on high,
Then thou behold'st the vanity
Of worldly stuff,
Gone with a puff;
Then think and smoke tobacco.

And when the pipe grows foul within,
Think of thy soul, defiled with sin;
For then the fire
It does acquire:
Thus think and smoke tobacco.

And scest the ashes cast away,
Then to thyself thou may'st say,
That to the dust,
Return thou must;
Thus think and smoke tobacco.

The Landwehr.

The Paris Times gives the following explanation of the "landwehr," or military probation to which every Prussian is subject:

At twenty years of age, the young men are called upon to enlist, and so strict is the law, that even those who by weakness of constitution are unfit for the service, are obliged to appear during three consecutive years before the military authorities to undergo a new examination; and they only finally become exempt, if at the end of the three years they are still regarded as unfit for service.

The service in the line lasts five years. During the three first year the young soldier never leaves his regiment; he is then sent home, which he passes the two last years of his service in the line. He is, however, subject during these two years to be called up for immediate service.

At the close of the five years the soldier leaves the line, and is incorporated for seven years longer in the first division of the landwehr; he is then generally called up twice to take part in military exercises of some weeks' duration.

At length he enters the last division of the landwehr, and remaining there seven years, completes the total service of sixteen years.

It is not, then, till the age of thirty-nine that all obligation of military service ceases. We say nothing about the landstrum, for it only has a paper existence, and no body of officers has been made for it in event of the possible mobilization.

In France they assert in the most positive manner that the minister of war is working out a project of law which will completely change the present system. This plan will have, as a basis, the scheme indicated in 1843, in an article addressed to Louis Philippe, by the Prince Louis Napoleon, prisoner, the Prince Louis Napoleon, now Napoleon III. He says in this article that we should imitate the example of England in a protective institution of individual liberty, and Germany in its military organization.

It is the opinion that the new project will be the reproduction of the plan of 1843 is at present so universally credited that it is quite worth while to reproduce, at least, the essential part of the article from the prisoner of Ham, Napoleon III:

"The national force," says he, "should be composed, first of the permanent army; secondly of the reserve of that army; thirdly of the national guard of the first ban; and, fourthly, of the national guard of the second ban."

As out of nearly 35,000,000 of people, France annually supplies from 315,000 to 320,000 young men of twenty years of age, "we might," says Gen. Preval, in his interesting report, "take every year 140,000 to 150,000 conscripts without injuring agriculture or commerce, and this is especially true with regard to our system, which reduces the duration of service by nearly one-half. Taking the number of 145,000 young men annually we should have:

1. The permanent army composed of young men from twenty to twenty-seven years, of which the annual contingent would be 80,000 men, who would remain four years in the service and three years in the reserve.

2. The reserve of the army composed of the soldiers who had been four years in the regiment, and who would remain three years longer in the reserve forces; that is to say, in event of war the soldiers on furlough would be expected to rejoin their regiment, while in time of peace they would be exercised annually with the national guard of the first ban.

3. The national guard of the first ban, composed of classes of the conscription from twenty to twenty-seven years of age, who had not enlisted, the annual contingent of which would be 65,000 men. It would have permanently for officers, the major of each battalion and some officers of lower rank, and preference would be given to the officers on half pay. They would be called up twice annually, for the same number of days, and been sown, and in autumn, after the harvest has been gathered. The horses of the artillery would be given to the peasantry on the same conditions as in Germany.

4. The national guard of the second ban would be formed of all the men from twenty-seven to thirty-five years, taken either from the reserve or from the national guard of the first ban. It would have no cadres, and would be only exercised fifteen days every year.

In making the necessary calculations from the official documents, we leave out the men needed for the navy and the annual losses, and, adding to the other side the volunteers, the officers, the gendarmes, etc., we have the following effective:

1. Permanent army	316,000
2. Reserve and National Guard of the first ban	312,000
3. National Guard of the second ban	675,000
Total	1,303,000

A COUNTERBAND.—A "copperhead" nigger is a rare thing. They are few and far between, and as scarce as white crows. But we witnessed a circumstance the other day which induces the belief that the artist who does the rough work in the culinary department of the House of Lords needs reconstructing. This sable philosopher got into an argument with a recent addition to the loyal black population of Indianapolis, in the course of which the newly arrived "coon" announced his determination to vote at the coming election. Drawing himself up to his full height, and looking with ineffable scorn upon his opponent, the indignant *attaché* of the H. of L. exploded in this wise: "What! you're a gwine to vote! You! Why, you infernal counterfeit, you hasn't got de mind of de cotton field off yer black hands, and yer you's gwine to vote, is ye! You d—d twenty acre nigger! I've been raised in dis country, all my life. I'se worth tree or foh hundred dollars, and I never axed to vote! Gwine to vote, is you? I'll tare I'll go for you." Suiting the action to the word, the culinary artist "shucked" and "sailed in." There was a smart fight, in the course of which there was a good deal of reciprocal butting, when an unlucky kick on the "counterband's" shins settled him, and he concluded he wouldn't vote. About this time the police, seeing a good opportunity to "make a busticks," as they phrase it, neared in, harnessed the belligerents, and marched them off to jail.

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An Extract from Chasseur's Diary.

[From the Turf, Field and Farm.]

UPPER DAM, OSWEGO CO., June 2, 1864.

Got up at daybreak morning (very). With little wind, started to the falls as soon as I had swallowed a cup of coffee. Found the river a little lower than yesterday. Took my stand on the big rock near the tail of the rapid. Tried several flies without success, and ultimately put up two black hackles, one with salmon colored body, other with blue. On the second cast, raised a heavy fish, which I pricked; turned around and took half dozen throws in another direction, hoping the big one would in the meantime forget his rough treatment. Took two little fellows just over half a pound, which I returned to their element. Thought I'd give the big one another show, and got fast to him first cast; with all my exertion could not prevent him making the rapid, taking out nearly all my line; nevertheless, having put the brake on; succeeded in turning him, when he came back to me like a skyrocket, preventing me from taking in the slack. I feared that this run had effected his liberation, but on getting reeled up, was agreeably surprised to find that I still held him. Five minutes more brought him on his side, when Collins neatly handled his landing net, and had the satisfaction of safely securing a good four and a half pounder. Within an hour and a half, I had killed eleven fish, averaging two and a quarter pounds, when suddenly they stopped rising, and all my skill was wasted, for I could not raise a fin. This striking peculiarity in both trout and salmon fishing, which no fisherman can fail to have observed, I am unable to account for. That all the inhabitants of a portion of a stream should desist to feed instantaneously, when a few minutes previously they have been seizing with avidity young flies, is a subject on which I should like to hear the opinion of some competent authority. I remember asking an old hand, whose success in his neighborhood was a household word, and his response was that it was caused by a sudden change in the atmosphere. This answer somewhat astonished me, nor could I reconcile myself to the idea that fish who, in the majority of instances, lay some distance beneath the surface of the water, should be cognizant of a change which is imperceptible to us. From want of continued success, I changed my position, and removed to a hole some way further down. After much difficulty from the quantity of brush that grew on the margin of the stream, and the handling of a rod among such obstacles, I reached the water. The appearance of the pool much pleased me, but it was difficult to fish, from the timber growing so close the water, and wading being almost out of the question, from the rough and irregular bottom, thickly packed with large bowlders. Being obliged to fish, a victim of necessity, with a short line and a quick, contracted cast, I commenced operations. My companion informed me that he much doubted if a line had been wet there this season; from the result, I think his statement must have been correct. Scarcely half my flies touched the water, when two beauties, radiant in their handsome golden coats, simultaneously dashed at the deception; one I hooked firm and strong, and soon brought him to net; a dozen times did I go through the same performance, only varying by occasionally hooking a brace of the same ones. I feared, with such incessant work, my perfect little rod would get strained, but I was disinclined to give up. Having once filled my large basket, and being in a fair way to repeat the performance, I moved forty yards lower down towards the tail of the stream, where, from the placid appearance of the surface, I had little doubt I could wade. With the assistance of the pole of my landing net, I succeeded in staggering out to a shoal bank of gravel, about ten yards from the edge, and although quite up to the knee, established a firm footing; each cast now produced a fish.

The water appeared to be alive with trout; first one would spring several feet clear of the water with a vim and energy positively speaking, of determination; another would only barely come to the surface, leaving no other indications of his presence than a miniature whirlpool, while a third would roll over like a porpoise. Imitating a celebrated prisoner, the Prince Louis Napoleon, now Napoleon III. He says in this article that we should imitate the example of England in a protective institution of individual liberty, and Germany in its military organization.

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Great Rejoicings Amongst the Bovines.

WARNING TO LADIES—THE FITTING HOOP A "MILITARY NECESSITY"—AN APPEAL ON BEHALF OF ANOTHER INTERESTING CLASS.

[From the Mobile Times.]

We congratulate the citizens of Mobile, and more especially those of bovine propensities, upon the repeal of the tyrannical legislation which, for a few short weeks, had rendered our streets safe and our sidewalks accessible to ladies of the "long trail" persuasion.

Hereafter, cows and calves will once more adorn our public thoroughfares and contribute to give to Mobile that delightful rural appearance so well adapted to a commercial city of the first order.

By a most ingenious proviso, those interesting quadrupeds are only required to keep at home during the night, which is a most fitting and morality given to other classes and to young men of dissipated habits, who make night their revels.

Good, moral, sensible cows will retire by curfew time—another great institution, which ought to be revived in Mobile—and those which do not will have to range the far off plains of the city limits.

In day time, and down to Royal street (whether the west side—the middle line or the east side is not expressed in the law), these interesting and chaste animals will have the full range of the city—a very good thing indeed, as soon as a little more intelligent legislation, grass will be allowed to overgrow our streets.

This ordinance has had a wonderful effect on the fashions of the day. While the rites of modesty so generally observed at the South, had thus far banished the introduction of that abomination, the tilting hoop, necessity—military necessity, as a radical would say—will compel our ladies to adopt it. We are too fastidious to state the reason why, but we can predict that long tail dresses will not command a premium for some time to come.

Ladies of tender age, and children under twelve, are cautioned against bramble cows, also the white and black spotted species, which are said to be rather viciously inclined. Old ladies, when being tumbled off sidewalks, should be careful to maintain a straight position between the horns, which can be easily managed, except with those of the Durham breed, whose horny appendages are rather short and apt to hurt any way.

While in this course of improvements, we cannot refrain, in behalf of the society for the protection of animals, to invoke the aid of our city boards for the restoration to their time honored rights of the great corporation of Perkolins, who for so many generations have faithfully performed the functions of public scavengers. Their rights, too, have been infringed, and equal justice demands return to the good old days of yore.

Those faithful animals are deemed highly conducive to the prosperity of the mechanical trades by their upcoming of sidewalks, undermining of fences, and their artistic digging of lovely mud ponds, so healthy and inviting while seething under the rays of a burning sun.

Equal privileges to all races is the motto of the day, and why our city fathers should ignore one race to the benefit of another is contrary to the principles of that pride of the American people—the "civil rights bill."

Gardening in Southern Louisiana for October.

The weather last month was very unfavorable for gardening, on account of the excess of rain. October appears to open quite favorably. This month is the last for seeds may be sown. We continue the list of last month, with some additions.

Beet seeds, carrot, parsnip, rota baga, flat Dutch and red top turnips, drumhead and creole cabbage, garlic, mustard, cress, roquette, radish, lettuce, onion, celery, chervil, endive, parsley and thyme, may all be planted this month. Although peas do better planted about Christmas, or earlier, and cabbage seeds should be sown in July or August to make the best heads; and many think celery seed does the best planted in June.

Some of our gardeners succeed nicely with cabbages by digging holes about a foot square and a foot deep, a suitable distance apart, filling each hole nearly to the top with essen fresh barnyard manure, covering it about an inch deep with dry earth, setting the plant in the center, hoeing and stirring the earth around it once a week. Others fill the holes with manure, and put the bottom of the bayou, or rich swamp muck, and make large, white head and solid cabbages.

Turnip seeds of all kinds may be sown broadcast and harrowed, raked or brushed in. The best way is to prepare the ground completely, have a light rake, and a plank fourteen inches wide, and its length just equal to the width of the bed, say ten feet. Make a groove in the earth by the edge of the plank half an inch deep, and put from five to ten turnip seeds about five inches apart. When the plants are large enough, thin out to two turnips in each place, and when as large as turnips, take one from each hill for table use. Rota baga turnips and beets may be planted in the same way, leaving one plant in each place instead of two. The width of the plank will mark the space between the rows. Fourteen inches is a suitable space for most vegitables growing in beds.

In sowing seeds broadcast, they should be mixed with dry ashes or sand. A tablespoonful of seed should sow a space ten feet wide and fifty feet in length.

After beds are sown in drills it is usually best, either in dry weather or pelting rains, to cover them with a thin coating of moss, excluding most of the direct rays of the sun. They should be examined daily, and as soon as the plants begin to break through the soil, the moss should be thrown off.

As soon as young plants make their appearance, the earth should be stirred around them as near the plant as possible, without disturbing it. All clods should be removed from around young plants, and the earth pat around them. Every spear of grass and weed must be kept from young plants. They grow rapidly in good soil and favorable weather by frequently stirring the surface earth around them, but not near enough to disturb the roots.

Plants should not be allowed to crowd each other. They should be thinned out as soon as they are vigorous enough to bear it.

Radishes may be transplanted like rota baga turnips and beets.

Strawberries may still be transplanted in a rich moist soil, a foot apart each way. They will produce fine fruit in April and May.

[Planters' Banner.

A REVERSING ROLLING MILL.—At the steel works of the London and Northwestern Railway at Crewe, in England, there is a reversing rolling mill. This mill is reversed every time a bar is passed through, so that the bar can be passed back again between the rollers and the time is saved that would otherwise be lost in passing it back over them. This mill is said to have been reversed without difficulty 75 times in a minute. It dispenses with the use of a fly-wheel, and the power used for reversing is hydraulic and altogether separate from the steam power which puts the mill in motion.

Just so.—"Sir," said an old Scotch woman to her minister, "I dinna ken a part of your sermon yesterday."

"Indeed! what was it?"

"You said the apostle used the figure of circumlocution, and I dinna ken what it means."

"Is that all? It's very plain. The figure of circumlocution is merely a periphrastic mode of diction."

"Oh! ah! is that all!" said the good woman; "what a pair fool I were not to understand that!"

An Irishman being asked at breakfast how he came by "that black eye," said he "slept on his flat."

SCHOOLS—FOR BOYS.

BUENA VISTA ENGLISH
—AND—
CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

Having returned after an absence of three years to my former home, to the immediate vicinity of Franklin, Tenn., I will open on MONDAY, the 10th of September next, an English and Classical School, for the education of Boys.

The locality of this institution is delightful, combining all the advantages of town and country. The grounds are ample and well designed, beautified and adorned with ornamental trees and shrubbery. The building is 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, reclassed 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. McEwarch, Gen. M. F. Bates Sneed, Col. W. O. N. Perkins, R. H. Bradley, Esq., Col. W. S. McLemore, J. B. McEwen, Esq., Col. John E. House, Rev. A. N. Cunningham, D. D., Rev. Francis H. Davis, Dr. John S. Park, John Carter, Esq., R. M. Ewing, Esq., Judge P. G. S. Perkins, J. W. Neely, Rob't. P. Muse, Jamison Allison.

References from Virginia—Hon. Andrew S. Fulton, Dr. R. W. Sanders, Gen. Wm. Terry, C. S. A., Randal McGavock, Esq., Sam'l. S. Crockett, Esq., Thomas Wood, Esq., Rev. H. T. Lacy, J. C. Graham, C. C. Tate, Stephen McGavock, Rev. James M. Wheery, Wythe county; Gen. James A. Walker, Dr. Edwin S. Wasson, J. B. Alexander, Esq., Rev. Danl. B. Ewing, James M. Cloyd, Esq., Pulaski county.

KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY,
ASHLAND,

The home of Henry Clay, and Transylvania University, with 450 acres of elegant grounds, and a large number of buildings, the seat of the various colleges.

The location delightful, healthful, and in the midst of the most refined and intelligent society.

Endowment, $400,000. Real Estate, $200,000.

A Corps of more than Twenty Instructors,
NOW IN OPERATION:

I. COLLEGE OF ARTS, Nine Professors, Robert Graham, A. M., President.

II. AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE of Kentucky, Eleven Professors, Jno. Aug. Williams, A. M., President.

III. COLLEGE OF THE BIBLE, Three Professors, R. Milligan, President.

IV. COLLEGE OF LAW, Three Professors, M. C. Johnson, L. L. D., President.

V. COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT, with thorough business instruction.

Numbers 87. Students last session, 330. Tuition and Fees, $85 per session. Board, Boarding, $3.50 to $5 per week. Session opens first Monday in October.

For Catalogues and further information, address

C. R. GOODMAN, Secret.
Lexington, Kentucky.

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

JOHN W. HARDIN, Agent,
Corner Camp and Natchez streets, New Orleans.

LAVENDER'S COLLEGE—
N. E. CORNER BARRAT AND BIENVILLE.

Mr. LAVENDER respectfully announces to the friends and the public that the repairs in the College are being completed, he shall be obliged to postpone the re-opening 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 28th of June, 1867.

A Professor of Law and a Second Professor of Law will be appointed on the 15th of August, when the organization of a the Departments of Instruction—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; that of the Law Student, to $365, and of the Medical Student, to $305.

For catalogue, giving details, or for special information, address

S. MAUPIN,
Chairman of the Faculty.

Postoffice—University of Virginia.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE,
LEXINGTON, VIRGINIA.

Faculty:

Gen. ROBERT E. LEE, President.
CARTER J. HARRIS, Professor of Latin.
JAMES J. WHITE, Professor of Greek.
ED. S. JOYNES, A. M., Professor Modern Languages and English.
(To be appointed—Professor of Moral Philosophy.)
A. G. BRADLEY, 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. ECGCKENBROUGH, L. L. D., Professor Law.
HARVIE ESPILL, A. M., Assistant Professor Mathematics.
C. LOWE GRAY, A. M., Assistant Professor Latin.
(To be appointed—Assistant Professor of Greek.

A Preparatory Course has been instituted, in which Students unprepared for one Regular Classes may receive instruction in the branches required for admission. The Session begins on THURSDAY (13th SEPTEMBER) and ends last Thursday in June.

Terms—Tuition, and all other College fees $100
All other expenses, including Board, Fuel, Lights, etc., not to exceed $200.

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

DULBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
CORNER CAMP AND COMMON STS.
—IN THE—
Spacious and Elegant "Story Building."

Is constantly in session under eight able Professors. It will commence in 1866, and is chartered by the State. Its former success can be found in Practicals or Business Scenes in a large portion of the old houses of this city, and over the Southern States. Ladies or Gentlemen can attend the COMMERCIAL COURSE, or Book-keeping, Penmanship, Mathematics, English, French or Spanish. A business education that costs one to earn $2000 or $3000 annually, is the best fortune pursuits can give their sons. We have ample Arrangements for 100 students. Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call.

RUFUS DULBEAR, President.

ALBERT LYONS SCHOOL FOR BOYS
CHATAWA, PIKE CO., MISS
New Orleans and Jackson Railroad.

Circulars may be obtained on application to ROBERT FIT SIM, Esq., 35 and 15 Camp street, New Orleans.

MEDICAL COLLEGES.

NEW ORLEANS SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

SESSION OF 1866-67.

D. WARREN BRICKELL, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women, etc.
HOWARD SMITH, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica.
L. L. GRAWCUR, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine.
HENRY S. CAMPBELL, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
ALFRED C. HOLT, M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine.
A. E. PERICOLAS, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
J. D. 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 Operative Surgery and Diseases of the Eye.
JOS. HOLT, M. D., Assistant to the Chair of Obstetrics.
A. W. FERRY, M. D., and FREDERICK LOEBSER, 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 16, 1867.

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

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

FEES:

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

Payment required in advance.

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

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT:

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

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

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

T. G. RICHARDSON, M. D., Dean.
New Orleans, August 15, 1866.

PERIODICALS.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN PAPER.
THE GREAT SOUTHERN PAPER.
THE GREAT SOUTHERN PAPER.

THE RICHMOND EXAMINER.
THE RICHMOND EXAMINER.
THE RICHMOND EXAMINER.

THE DAILY RICHMOND EXAMINER was revived on the 5th of December, and has already attained a circulation and popularity that places it in the front rank of the public journals of the South. The people everywhere seem to recognize in its columns the same bold and fearless spirit that ever distinguished it in the past. The EXAMINER is peculiarly

THE PAPER OF THE SOUTH.

During the war it exercised an influence which probably no other single newspaper ever had in so large a country, and at such an important juncture of affairs. It was notoriously the favorite of the army, and accompanied it everywhere. In Virginia, during the Peninsula campaign, Gen. A. P. Hill had read in general orders, at the head of his command, the editorials of the Examiner, as incitements to his soldiers. In Texas, Gen. Magruder complained that he was deprived of the daily entertainment and stimulation of the Richmond Examiner. No one can appreciate the history of the recent war without admitting the inspiration and influence of this remarkable journal.

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The Examiner has organized a full corps of correspondents, and will have regular letters from all the important points of intelligence in the country. By special good fortune it has secured, at great expense, the services of the oldest and most intelligent of all the Washington correspondents—the sons gentleman, who, for a great many years, wrote for the Baltimore Sun under the signature of "Cor." and whose letters were better known and more extensively copied into the papers in the country than any letters ever sent from Washington. He will write regularly for the Examiner, and send a letter from Washington every day.

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It will be an invaluable work for the merchant, manufacturer, banker, professional man, and every citizen seeking information on great national subjects, in every village, town and city in the Union. Those desiring information in regard to the practical working of the Bureaus of the Freedmen will find it all in this work, as the editor announces that subject to be one of prominent consideration in his future issues.

Among the recent notices of the press, the following is selected from the New York Evening Post of recent date:

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By J. M. A. Scanland.

TERMS:

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OPELOUSAS, LOUISIANA.

Published every Saturday by Compton & Jackson.

T. G. COMPTON.....Editor.
Office on Court street.

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