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New Orleans Pacific R. R.

TRAINS EAST.	FREIGHT.	MAIL.
West Baton Rouge	7:00 A M	2:30 P M
Plaquemine	8:27 A M	3:14 P M
Donaldsonville	10:41 A M	4:20 P M
St. James	12:00 M	4:50 P M
St. Charles	3:13 P M	6:17 P M
Algiers	6:45 P M	7:35 P M
New Orleans		8:00 P M
TRAINS WEST.		
New Orleans		8:00 A M
Algiers	7:00 A M	8:20 A M
St. Charles	10:36 A M	9:34 A M
St. James	1:45 P M	10:56 A M
Donaldsonville	2:50 P M	11:35 A M
Plaquemine	5:13 P M	12:46 P M
West Baton Rouge	7:00 P M	1:30 P M

For rates and information, address,
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H. S. MORSE, Superintendent.

CAPITOL HOUSE.

The undersigned begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally that he has opened a

Restaurant and Oyster Saloon

at the corner of Lafayette and Main streets, opposite Cluverius' drugstore where the **Choicest Wines,** together with every delicacy in season, to be found here or from New Orleans markets. The HOTEL, above the Restaurant, having been thoroughly repaired and renovated, is now open for guests.
ALEXANDRE GROUCHY, Proprietor

BISMARCK SALOON
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The best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars always kept on hand. Customers carefully attended to.

Bott's Livery Stable
Adjacent to his Saloon.
Will always be supplied with Horses and Carriages for hire, at all hours. Feed and stabling for animals. Rates as low as the cheapest.

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CHARLES WIECK, PROPRIETOR.
Corner of Third and Laurel Streets,
BATON ROUGE, LA.
BAR-ROOMS and families supplied with Champagne, Port, Sherry, Claret and White Wines; Irish, Bourbon, Olive Branch, Chicken Cock and other Brands of WHISKY; Western Lager Beer, Ale, Porter, Ginger Ale, etc.
Kauffman's Celebrated Premium Cincinnati Lager Beer, always on hand in suitable quantity
Best Brands of **Cigars** always on hand.

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This establishment has lately been opened under the management of
M. GOTTLIEB.
A full assortment of Family and Plantation Groceries, Liquors, Tobacco, etc., and Supplies will always be found on hand. None but the choicest Goods at the lowest cash market prices are kept. Give the Capitol Grocery a call.

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Third Street, **Near State House,**
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DEALER in School, Miscellaneous and Blank Books, Staple and Fancy Stationery, Musical Instruments, Sheet Music, Worsted, Canvas and Notions of all kinds, agency for the celebrated Blake Piano. Subscriptions received for any Newspaper or Magazine published.
GEO. M. HEROMAN, Manager.
aug21v2n58 6m.

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Baton Rouge, La.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
THE PUPILS OF THE BOARDING School are regarded and treated as members of the family. The *home* feeling is carefully fostered, and the kindly influence of the domestic circle supplied. Number of boarders limited.
The next session will begin Wednesday, October 5th, 1881. For circulars, apply to
aug23-2m W. H. N. MAGRUDER.

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THIS INSTITUTION, UNDER THE DIRECTION of the Sisters of St. Josephs, is situated a short distance from the river, in a very healthy locality.
The course of study includes all the higher, as also the elementary branches of the English and French languages. Every attention is given to the politeness, health and comfort of the pupils.
The Academic year begins on the **First Monday of September,** and closes about the latter part of June.
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Board, tuition and washing per annum...$150 00
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REED'S

GILT EDGE TONIC
IS A THOROUGH REMEDY
In every case of Malarial Fever, and Fever and Ague, while for disorganization of the stomach, torpidity of the liver, indigestion and disturbances of the animal forces, which debilitate, it has no equivalent, and can have no substitute. It should not be confounded with triturated compounds of cheap spirits and essential oils, often sold under the name of Bitters.
FOR SALE BY
Druggists, Grocers & Wine Merchants Everywhere.
HENRY BUSCH, Agt.
Will supply the trade at Manufacturer's prices

W. S. BOOTH,
Manufacturers' Agent,
Has just received a full stock of
Carriage and Buggy Material,
READY-MADE WHEELS.
Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Bows, Shafts.
And everything in this line, which he offers at
NEW ORLEANS PRICES.
Also, a fresh stock of
Saddles and Harness
OF ALL STYLES.

A Sneak Thief.

Greensburg Gazette.

On Monday morning last, just before day, a sneak thief attempted to invade our larder by forcing the outer door of the adjoining room open, but the noise made in doing this woke up the household, when he skedaddled at a double quick. The idea of entering an editor's store-room for the purpose of making a haul. We gave the average thief credit of possessing better judgment. We would inform all intruders to pull shy of that door hereafter as we have fixed a "dead-fall" for their benefit.

Mr. Chas. B. Wayman, Erie, Pa., writes: "My physicians had given me up to die. They told me my lungs and liver were all decayed and gone. I was very weak, pale, and emaciated. By chance I saw Brown's Iron Bitters advertised. I immediately realized that without iron in the blood, life could not exist. With trembling anxiety I sent a servant, who procured for me a bottle. I must have taken it with great faith, for almost immediately I felt its beneficial effect. Soon all dyspeptic symptoms disappeared, my lungs grew strong pains in the region of the heart vanished, my urine became free of sediment, and in a word I have regained perfect health. Now I feel able to thrash the doctor that attended me, and really believe I ought to do it."

BEFORE THE FLOOD.

Records From the Ruins of an Ancient Babylonian Temple—Revelations From the Misty Ages.

London Times.

The spade of the explorer has once more been busy amid the mounds and ruins of Assyria and Babylonia, and a rich harvest of antiquities has resulted from the work. The explorations carried out during eighteen months by Mr. Hormuzd Rassam, though affording no such *grande trouvaille* as the bronze gates from Ballawat, have, nevertheless, been rich in discoveries which will be welcomed by all students of history and philology. The recovery of the library of terra-cotta tablets from the palaces of Sennacherib and Assurbanipal has restored to us a vast mass of literature and supplied long lost chapters in the history, mythology, and science of the world. It has also proved to us that valuable as those records are, we have in them but second and third editions of works first compiled by the scribes in the library cities of Babylonia. The discovery of fragments led Assyriologists to hope that the explorer would be able to recover from the ruins of the cities of Chaldea the older versions of the Assyrian texts, and the expedition of 1880-81, which Mr. Rassam has just concluded, has so far met their wishes in that from the ruins of the temples and palaces of Babylonia, Borsippa, Sippra, and Cutha he brings records and copies of religious texts, some of which will, no doubt, furnish the required Chaldean versions.

From the earliest days of Mesopotamian travel the spade of the explorer has been applied to the ruins of Babylon. Strange as it may seem, although for more than three centuries the ruins have been known and visited, and for centuries the Arab brick merchants have been digging amid the ruins for bricks, it is only within the last few years that records of importance have been discovered. With the exception of thousands of bricks bearing the names and titles of Nebuchadnezzar, and cylinders inscribed with the records of temples and palaces built or restored by the builder-king and his successors, no record of historical or scientific importance has been recovered from amid the ruins. But the year 1874 began a new era in Babylonian explorations, for from that time on there has been a continuous flow of inscriptions and records from the treasure-house of the city; and we now know much more of the popular life of Babylon and its people than after years of study we have been able to ascertain regarding Ninevah from monuments and records. The tablets found by the Arabs in 1874-5 were purchased by the late George Smith for the Trustees of the British Museum, and the subsequent finds made by Mr. Rassam have added some hundreds to this branch of the collection, so that of this class of tablets there are now more than 3,000 examples in the British Museum. These tablets show that for a long period, probably several centuries, the family of the Beni Egibi were the leading commercial firm of Babylon, and to them was confided all the business of the Babylonian Ministry of Finance. The building whose ruins are marked by the mound of Jumjuma was the *chancellerie* of the firm, and from its ruins come the records of every class of monetary transactions. The documents being all most carefully dated and compiled, are of great value to the chronologist and historian; while to the student of Babylonian civilization they are of the highest importance. From the tax receipts we learn how the revenue was raised by duties levied on land, on crops of dates and corn, on cattle, by imposts for the use of the irrigation canals and the use of the public roads. It is almost impossible to estimate too highly the importance of such a series of documents of these, dealing with every phase of social life and coming to us from a city within whose walls were gathered representatives of every "nation, people, and tongue."

The inscriptions which Mr. Rassam has recovered are not confined to documents of this class only. It was long feared by Assyriologists that Babylonian history was irretrievably lost, as no historical records were recovered, but from the ruins of the palaces of the Kings of Babylon Mr. Rassam has brought fragments of historical inscriptions of Nebuchadnezzar, a valuable *precis* of the history of the last days of the Babylonian Empire, extending from the seventh year of Nabonidus to the fall of the city before the hosts of Cyrus, a royal record of the Persian conqueror, and lastly, an inscribed record of the last great victor who entered Babylon, Alexander of Macedon. The scarcity of stone in Babylonia, and the extensive use of bricks, rendered the ruins of Babylonian palaces not fruitful fields for the explorer in search of the architectural remains. In the ruins of the Kasr or "palace" mound, Mr. Rassam has found chambers and corridors which formed part of the royal residence of the King of Babylon. The use of plaster and painted bricks as decoration in these chambers affords strong support to the statements of the Greek writers as to the mode of decorating the royal residences of Babylon. On the extreme north of the ruins of Babylon, and partly without the *enciente*, is the large mound, called by the natives the Babel mound. Excavations made here have brought to light the remains of extensive hydraulic works, wells, and conduits lined with stones, and evidently connected with the Euphrates. The discovery of these remains would seem to indicate that here had stood the hanging gardens, built by the Babylonian King for his Median Queen, and the supposition receives additional support from the recovery of a small inscribed tablet, which clearly proves the fondness of the Babylonian King for horticulture. A scribe attached to one of the palace or temple libraries of Babylonia has transmitted to us a list of the gardens or paradises of the Babylonian monarch, Merodachbaladan, the contemporary of Sargon, Sennacherib, and Hezekiah. This monarch appears to have been a lavish patron of horticulture, for the list furnishes the names of more than sixty gardens and parks in and about Babylon constructed by the royal order.

Leaving Babylon, we now cross the Euphrates and pass southwest to glance at the work which has been carried out on the ruins of the Birs Nimroud, the traditional site of the Tower of Babel, but really the ruins of the seven-staged Ziggurat, or observatory tower of the great temple of Nebo at Borsippa. Excavation in the Birs have brought to light several chambers of the ancient temple, and also afforded much information regarding the construction of the stage tower. From this site M. Rassam has brought some fragments from the great mass of vitrified bricks; which has so long been a puzzle to travelers, and it is to be hoped that some student of science may explain the cause of this vitrification. Babylon may claim to be the mother of Ninevah and the cities of Assyria, yet among the cities of its own land there were those which could lay claim to far more ancient traditions, and even to being the ancestors of Babylon itself. All students of history and antiquity will welcome the discovery made by Mr. Rassam of the sites of two of these ancient cities, whose records and traditions carry us back to the days when, perchance Babylon was as yet "a little village." While in the neighborhood of Bagdad, Mr. Rassam heard from the Arabs of some ruins on the banks of a half-dry canal called by the Arabs Yusuffieh, where plenty of "written-stones were to be found." The mounds to which his attention was directed were called Deyr, and were situated on the North bank of the canal, about thirty miles southwest of Bagdad. The test trenches cut in the mounds did not bring to light any very important remains, only a number of inscribed bricks of the time of Nebuchadnezzar, and no information was afforded as to the site represented by the ruins. But if the mounds of Deyr were drawn blank, a more fruitful spot was awaiting the touch of the explorer's wand to burst forth into a rich harvest of discoveries. While working at Deyr, Mr. Rassam paid a visit to the mounds called by the Arabs Tell Abu Hubba, where his test trenches soon rewarded him for the disappointment of Deyr. The mounds of Abu Hubba are very extensive, covering an area over two miles in circumference, and the position of the walls and citadel are clearly marked by mounds and embankments of debris. Like most Babylonian edifices, the buildings of Abu Hubba are built with the angles to the cardinal points.

The citadel occupied the southern portion of the enceinte, and its highest point was on the southwest face, which was once on the banks of a broad canal or a branch of the Euphrates, the bed of which is now represented by the dry channel of the Ruthwaniyeh Canal. In the interior of the edifice an interesting pair of rooms were discovered and cleared of debris by the fortunate explorer, and it is from records found in these chambers that we have been able to ascertain the name of the city and the nature of the edifice whose ruins are buried beneath the mounds of Abu Hubba. In excavating a trench, following a wall in the central portion of the mound, a doorway was found leading into a large gallery, or chamber, 100 feet in length and about 35 in width. In this chamber were the remains of a large brick altar nearly 30 feet square, and evidently the great sacrificial altar of the temple. In the wall of this chamber a door was found leading into a smaller room, which, from its construction and position, Mr. Rassam considered to be the record chamber of the edifice. In his explorations at Ballawat, Mr. Rassam found the memorial records of the builder of the great temple of the Assyrian war god placed in a stone cist and buried near the altar. The scarcity of stone in Babylonia caused the builders of the temples at Abu Hubba to inclose the records in a cist made of terracotta, and to bury this beneath the floor of the chamber. The shaft sunk by the excavators employed by Mr. Rassam brought these precious records to light, and from them we are able to ascertain the name of the city and temple whose ruins have been discovered. The first three lines of the largest of the foundation records bring our speculative thoughts to a focus, and center our minds on the traditions of one of the most ancient cities of Chaldea: "To the Sun-god, the great lord, dwelling in Bit-Parra, which is within the city of Sippara." Here, then, we have restored to us the ruins and records of a city whose traditions go back to the days before the Flood, when pious Xisuthrus, by order of his god, "buried in the city of Sippara of the Sun the history of the beginning, progress, and end of all things," antediluvian. And now we recover, twenty-seven centuries after they were buried, the records of the pious restorers of this ancient temple. Such a discovery as this almost makes us inclined to dig on in hopes of finding the most ancient records buried there by the Chaldean Noah.

There are many points of history raised by this inscription, but it will suffice to say that from the earliest days of Babylonian history the city of "Sippara of the Sun" was a prominent centre of social and religious life. The excavations, therefore, at Abu Hubba have restored to us the ruins of the great temple of the sun-god, "the House of Light," in the Chaldean Heliopolis. The monuments reveal to us the fact that there was a second city of Sippara, whose ruins are probably marked by the mounds of Deyr, and which was dedicated to the goddess Anat or Annit, and the two cities of Sippara may be identified with the cities of Sepharvaim, mentioned by the Hebrew writer of the Second Book of Kings. This discovery is greatly enhanced by the further discoveries made by Mr. Rasman in another grave mound in Chaldea. The excavations which the explorer made in the mounds of Hubl Ibraheem, some ten miles east of Babylon, have restored records which prove that beneath these ruins were the remains of the temples and places of the city of Cutha, one of the great theological centres of Babylonia. In the southern of the larger of the two mounds at Huql Ibraheem, Mr. Rassam found extensive remains of buildings, chambers and corridors, and the inscribed bricks and tablets recovered point to these edifices as being the remains or the great Temple of Nergal and his consort Laz, which was restored by the great temple builder Nebuchadnezzar. To the biblical scholar the discoveries of these cities, Sepharvaim and Cutha, is a great gain, for from them were brought the men of Sepharvaim and the men of Cutha, who were placed in Samaria by the Assyrian conqueror, Sangon (7 Kings, xvii. 24-31.) The descendants of these worshipers of Adrammelech and Anammelech and Nergal, the god of Cutha, are now to be found in the small white-robed congregation who gather round the high priest Nakub in the synagogue at Nablus. The traveler who visits these lost remnants of the seed of Israel may carry his thoughts far back beyond the days of the Captivity, into the azure of the past, to the days when the ancestors of these men made the courts of Bib-Parra echo with hymns of praise to the Sun, the "lord of light and golden rays." The above is the record of an explorer's short campaign amid the buried cities of Chaldea, and its results are such as lead us to hope for richer discoveries in the future from the land where centre all the traditions of the history and religion of Western Asia.

Learn this by Heart.

My nerves will regain their vigor. My brain will become more clear and powerful. My muscles be made strong. My dyspepsia and indigestion no longer trouble me. My heart's regular action restored. My blood be more pure. My weak lungs made more healthy, and all the functions of my body restored to their normal condition, and every symptom of weakness, nervousness, and debility be removed, if I use Brown's Iron Bitters.—News.

Reed's Gilt Edge Tonic assists Digestion

NATCHITOCHES PARISH.

A Series of Murder.

Natchitoches Vindicator.

On Thursday a difficulty occured between Ursin Rachal and a young free colored boy named Francisco L'Florens, on Little or Athos, river in the southern portion of the parish. L'Florens literally butchered Rachal with a knife, killing him almost instantly. The boy succeeded in making his escape, and thus far has eluded the officers. He is only 15 years of age. Mr. Rachal leaves a wife and three children to lament his untimely fate.

MURDER AND SWIFT RETRIBUTION

On the 18th of September, an old blind negro by the name of John Evens, formerly belonging to Dr. T. O. Harrison, was attacked by another negro named Wm. Harrison, on Mrs. Roper's place in this parish. Harrison struck Evens on the head with a fence rail, crushing in his skull and killing him instantly. Harrison immediately fled from the scene of his brutal murder and was followed by several excited colored men from the plantation. They overtook him at Tillman Watkins' place, two miles east of St. Maurice, in Winn parish. Harrison refused to surrender and defied arrest and was shot dead in Watkins' house, by the posse.

STABBED TO DEATH.

On last Sunday afternoon a difficulty occurred in Robeline, in ward 6, on the New Orleans Pacific Railroad, between two men named Denny Gibbs and Jeff Davis, in which the latter was stabbed in the head and neck, severing the jugular artery, from which he died almost instantly. The difficulty grew out of a game of cards, resulting in the deplorable finale related. We have gleaned only partial particulars of this fearful tragedy, but the accounts agree that Gibbs stabbed Davis to death in full view of numerous spectators, and then deliberately walked away without any effort being made to arrest the murderer. Davis was raised in Mansfield.

THE DEADLY WINCHESTER.

We glean the following particulars of another probable murder perpertrated near Clouterville, last Tuesday. Mr. Toures has a number of fine pecan trees, and to prevent them from being depredated on, placed a keeper over them named Jules. Two boys were caught pilfering from the trees, when Jules took the pecans from them, but subsequently divided them with the boys. The railroad telegraph operator stationed in that locality, near Mr. Wm Robinson's place, interferred and became involved in a difficulty with Jules, resulting in Jules running him with a knife. He went to his office, distant over a mile, procured a Winchester repeating rifle, and, returning to Toures' place, shot Jules three times, and threatened to kill Mr. Toures, compelling him to seek safety in his own house. It is thought that Jules will die of his wounds. The operator, whose name we have been unable to ascertain, affected his escape, and has not been arrested.

That Little Hatchet.

Texas Siftings.

"Come heah, George Washington, you black ape," exclaimed Rev. Aminidab Bledsoe, of the Austin Bluelight Colored Tabernacle, to a Sunday school scholar, who had just removed a big wad of something or other from his mouth. The boy's trembling limbs carried him into the immediate presence of the irate shepherd.

"Yer was chawin' terbacker in de house of the Lawd."

"I owns right up, parson. I was chawin' terbacker, but I won't do so no moah."

"George Washington, chawin' terbacker am bad enuff, Lawd knows; but when yer has got so shameless yer don't even try to lie out of it, hit am time to take you in hand, so you won't grow up and disgrace de fadder of his country. Lean ober dat knee, George." And for about ten minutes people living several blocks off imagined their neighbors were preparing tough beefsteak with an ax.

A Volcano.

Greensburg Gazette.

One day last summer a colored gem'man walked into Mr. Parker's store and called for a bottle of ginger pop, which he purchased and walked off. Before leaving the store he shook it up good and shoved the bottle into his coat-tail pocket, and then started out across the court-house square, when suddenly the cork flew out and the effervescing contents commenced to spurt out, over the top of his head very much to his discomforture. A gentleman on the side-walk saw it and remarked, "A walking Volcano, by Jing-go." The darkey vanished around the court-house instanter. Shortly after returned with the empty bottle and wished to know "what kind of stuff that was anyhow."