THE WEEKLY HERALD

THURSDAY, SEPT. 8, 1870

NICOLSON PAVEMENT.

Monday two resolutions were adopted by an unanimous vote both of which look decidedly like business, for both had reference to the paving of Washington street.

What a delightful anticipation!

What, Washington street to be paved, and wagons and carriages roll cheerily and smoothly along its busy way with undisturbed and gentle velocity, instead of, as heretofore, wallowing along through six or eight inches of mud, barely making headway with a barrel or box or two for a load, accompanied by the horrid imprecations and execrations of a disgusted humanity!

Is it possible that one street, Washington street, is no longer to be a quagmire, a bog, a canal, a hog wallow, during half of the year!

We hardly dare say yet whether the good news is true.

But the august City Council have expressed the *ipse dixit*.

The Mayor is authorized to advertise for proposals for the grading and paving of said street.

Yet, oh, the "many slips between the cup and the lip."

Will the proposals be made?

Will they be accepted?

Will the contract be carried out by the city?

Will—will—here are "slips" enough which *may* happen.

But we will hope for the best.

Any way, all hail to Alderman Kuhn for his intrepid inauguration of this matter, and may the star of his prosperity shine brightest from the date of its completion.

This may be but a *coup d'essai*, but we hope it is a sure premonition of the *coup de grace*.

In our fondest dreams, during long, cool, moonlight nights, when mocking birds sing for us angelic lullabies, the most ecstatic vision ever known to us (aside from blue eyes and blonde curls) has been that of Washington (and other) streets neatly covered with that substantial, durable, elastic, and cheapest and most serviceable Nicolson pavement, and we gliding over it in a "nobby" vehicle, with our "duck" beside us, at a "2:40 gait, whip in the socket, tail over dasher—ga lang!"

And now can it be that this fond vision is to be realized?

But let us adduce a few sober facts about this matter of Nicolson pavement, for the consideration of our readers.

On June 10th, the HERALD published the result of the experiment with the pavement in Chicago, and we repeat what we then said. Chicago has been using the Nicolson pavement fourteen years. We gave an official report from the office of the Board of Public Works.

OFFICE BOARD PUBLIC WORKS, Nos 15-17 WEL S [illegible], CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, May 24th, 1870.

In the year 1856, the first Nicolson pavement was laid in this city, upon Wells street, between Lake street and the Wells street bridge. It was subjected to a heavy wear, and had to be renewed in 1866, after ten years use. It is calculated, that with ordinary wear, a wooden pavement, will last from twelve to fifteen years.

Various kinds of pavements have been tried here, but none have given so good satisfaction as the "wooden block," when all the advantages and disadvantages are considered.

The kind of wooden block pavement generally adopted here is the flooring and six inch blocks without strips, the inch space between the blocks being filled with gravel and tar. We have about forty miles of wooden block pavement now laid, and shall lay during the coming season nineteen and one-half miles in addition.

F. H. BAINEY,
In charge Assessment Dep't."

In addition to this official report of the value and worth of the Nicolson pavement, we might add a few of its many advantages, as set forth in a Chicago report upon the subject.

It should be remembered that no city presents worse natural facilities for laying a wooden pavement than Chicago, for that city is located (or was) in a mud hole.

"The advantages of the wooden block pavement over all other kinds tried here—macadamizing, graveling, cinders, boulders, and stone blocks—are so many that it is universally popular.

It is smooth, noiseless, not slippery, handsome and easily cleaned. The moment it is laid on a given street the value of property fronting it is immensely appreciated, sometimes doubled in a short time—especially in neighborhoods very undesirable and little frequented. So well is this understood that property holders are not only willing but anxious to have their streets paved, although the expenses are assessed directly upon them, and required to be met in a single payment before the work is begun."

We have neither time nor space to continue this subject further now, but we urge upon the Board of Aldermen to press this matter forward.

A STEAM PLOW.

General Wade Hampton has upon his plantations near Skipwith's Landing, Mississippi, one of those wonderful steam plows, which was manufactured in Leeds, England, and is now in successful operation.

It consists of two portable engines, which are so made that they run themselves without the aid of horsepower over any road or field. The engines are placed at opposite sides of the field, and by means of wire ropes, 403 yards long, draw a gang of plows from one side to the other. The plows cut the soil to any depth required and at a rapid rate, faster than a man can walk. There are different sets of plows, for deep and shallow plowing, for subsoiling, for extracting roots, and for making cotton beds. The latter is the most interesting and makes a complete cotton bed over five feet wide by one operation. They plow on an average 25 to 35 acres daily, and can do even more on loose soil. The engines are also useful for much other work. The General has a large saw mill which these machines take with them to the woods to cut lumber and make fencing. The heavy and broad iron wheels of the engines help to make good roads, and there is no better road in the county than the one through Hampton's Walnut Ridge plantation five miles long. A few days ago one of these engines came down to the wharfboat at Skipwith with six large wagons in tow. These were placed on the boat, heavily laden with lumber and the "train" then started for home at a lively rate, crossing one of the levees. It would have taken 24 good mules to have pulled those loads. Another time the engine was "hitched" to a good sized house and moved it back from the river bank several hundred yards in about 20 minutes, as fast as the men could keep the rollers under it. It is the intention of Gen. Hampton to make these engines haul all his cotton to the river this season when the weather is favorable.

GOING BACK ON THE BLACKS.

The Tribune has no right to abuse the Turcos so roundly. What are they but the same colored troops who fought so nobly in the Tribune's war, and by their heroic valor preserved a Union, which but for that circumstance would have dropped into dissolution in spite of everything our white legions could do? The Tribune swears by the blacks who were pricked into the regiments that made up the Massachusetts quota and other Union contingents, and why now should it swear at these other blacks, who of their free will are fighting in the Emperor's army? If the Southern negro is lovely because he risked his life to prevent American dissolution, wherefore is his Algerine brother not equally to be commended in battling against the dismemberment of France? We fear, sadly fear, that the Tribune fails in backing its friends, and is even inclined to "go back" on them. We had never thought to behold H. G. shooting out the lip and lifting up the leg against the colored brother, but the course of the Tribune in the Franco-Prussian war reveals even that unnatural and most unfraternal sight. Is it despair of the Southern negro vote; or frantic clutching after the Northern Teuton vote; or just, in the graceful language of H. G., "pure political cussedness"?

Nothing could well be cooler than the specific objection taken by the Tribune to the use of the Turcos, as "being incompatible with our present ideas of humanity and civilization." This indicates a very marked improvement in "our present" over our recent "ideas of humanity and civilization." Our recent ideas authorized the employment of Africans of Senegambia and Congo in the armies of the United States as freely as our present ideas denounce the employment of Africans of Algeria in the French army. Even the Tribune will hardly pretend that an African of that northern border of Africa which in ancient times contested the mastery of the world with Rome by the armies of Carthage, and in modern times has developed the only indigenous growths of civilization upon the African continent, must necessarily be any more of a savage than the inhabitant of the more torrid regions who breakfasts upon his friend and dines upon his enemy in his native land, and who caps the climax of cannibalism in his adopted country by voting the Radical ticket. We fear the truth is that the Tribune objects to the employment of the Turcos not because they are savage soldiers but because they are French soldiers, and considers that what is sauce for the Confederate goose is by no means sauce for the Prussian gander.—[New York World.

SKIPWITHS LANDING,
ISSAQUENA county, Sept. 4, 1870.

EDITOR HERALD: While in your city last week, I gave you a short account of the wonderful "burning wells" in our county. My sketch, owing to want of information, was necessarily imperfect. Since then I have visited said wells and from my own observation as well as from observation of others perfectly responsible, I am now enabled to give you a detailed account of all the operations connected with this remarkable discovery. About a week ago, Mr. Shanks, a gentleman engaged in sinking "Ramsey's driven Wells" in this county, received an order to sink a well upon the "Walnut Ridge plantation," owned by General Hampton. He proceeded with the process of driving until he had obtained a depth of sixty-eight feet without procuring water. At that distance some hard substance was unexpectedly encountered which obstructed the further progress of the well.

Instantly, from the top of the pipe, a volume of gas was seen to issue, resembling somewhat the rise of heat from the surface of a stove. A match being applied the gas instantly ignited, burning with a clear and brilliant flame, forming a column of fire several feet high. The search after water being thus far arrested, three other pipes were sunk afterward in the near neighborhood of the first, but in all the same phenomenon was the result. These wells continue to burn with an undiminished lustre, and a strong effort is required with a hat or a fan to extinguish them. A light, however, being applied at any time to the end of the pipe, the flame will burst forth as before. The scene at night is very impressive, the pipes present the appearance of columns of flame, or gigantic torches, lighting up the woods and fields around and a view of these burning columns across the wide plantation is exceedingly beautiful.

Several hypothesis have been advanced to explain this wonderful occurrence, the most plausible of which is, that the gas is carbonetted by hydrogen, set free by the pipe coming in contact with the statum that confines the gas; thus allowing it to escape. However, I think this opinion untenable, from the fact that a cross section made by Capt Humphries, demonstrated beyond a doubt that the substratum of the valley is blue clay, overlaid by quicksand clay and buck shot. No evidence that I am aware of has ever been adduced to prove the existence of coal in the river bottoms proper. Among other theories, however, that of the *culled population* deserves to be mentioned. It is generally believed among them that this mystery is a "sign or token," but of what they do not state. Great excitement has been occasioned among the 15th amendments and as a consequence they congregate from all quarters to witness, what to them is indeed strange and inexplicable. This occurrence is of enough importance to merit the attention of all our wise "Savans" learned in geological research.

J.

Fatal Affray in Kemper.

The following particulars of a sad affair, which happened in De Kalb last Saturday, we have obtained from a gentleman living at Scooba. Our informant only reports what he had heard and does not vouch for the correctness of all the details. Messrs. John Gully and Ben. Rush have not been on good terms for some years past, and on several occasions, rencontres between them have been prevented only by timely interference of friends. On the day mentioned above, they had a difficulty in the morning and friends separated them, when Rush declared he would kill the first man that interfered again, between him and Gully. The latter being armed with a double barrel shot gun, Rush also armed himself with one, and repaired to the Court House yard, where he remained several hours, without meeting Gully, and the day passed off without any disturbance, until Mr. Jno. Gully, in company with his brother, Mr. Sam. Gully, started home in the evening, on horseback and both armed with shot guns. As they reached the edge of town, they were halted by Mr. Rush, who stepped out into the road, and presenting his gun, said, "I am now ready to settle with you." Sam. Gully told his brother to go on; there was no use having a difficulty, and he would remain and talk to Rush. As John Gully rode off, Rush fired and missed him, when Sam. Gully fired on Rush, also missing. Rush immediately wheeled and fired at Sam. Gully, the shot taking effect in his left thigh, breaking it and cutting the femoral artery, and almost simultaneously, John Gully shot at Rush one report says, one wounding him in the breast, another says, in the abdomen. Mr. Sam. Gully died in a few hours, and it was thought, Mr. Rush could survive his wounds but a few days. The gentlemen engaged in this affair are highly esteemed, and we regret to have to record its fatal termination. Mr. Sam, Gully's death bring grief into a large circle of relatives and friends.—Meridian Gazette, Sept. 6.

Ung Gee and Ah Gim are two San Francisco burglars.

[From the Georgia True Georgian (Rep.)]

A New and Startling Scheme by Gov. Bullock—He Inaugurates a new Plot to Prevent an Election—He doesn't want Republicans to Vote—wants Congress to Choose between two Legislatures.

From responsible parties who were present, and who have made a full report to us of the proceedings, we have, and shall lay before our readers the particulars of a new plot which Gov. Bullock has instigated, in order to defeat an election this year. Objectionable as many of his schemes against the peace and welfare of the State have been, and earnestly as we have opposed them for a year and a half past, we must confess that the boldness with which he undertakes a new project against the rights of the citizens of Georgia, startles and amazes us beyond the power of words to express. At first we were almost incredulous, but the parties reporting to us are too well known and reliable to admit of questioning the correctness of their statements. The following are the principal facts in regard to this strange and unprecedented conduct.

Some time after the defeat of the prolongation scheme in the House, the Governor was present at a caucus composed exclusively of colored members of the General Assembly, all whites, except himself and one other man, being excluded. He delivered an address to them, of which the following are the leading points:

1. He took the ground that the defeat of the Senate resolutions on prolongation was a matter of small moment. They were drawn up in a bungling manner, and carried with them an acknowledgment which ought not to have been made. It was well enough, therefore, that they were defeated.

2. The defeat of those resolutions does not signify that there will be an election this fall; that there is a conflict between the Constitution and Code on the subject of an election for members of the General Assembly; that the Constitution requires an election in November every second year after 1868, but the Code requires that an election shall be held in October, 1871, being the odd year instead of the even, as required by the Constitution. The Code provides for the exercise of the franchise by white men only, while the Constitution confers it upon all citizens, regardless of race or color. All laws now embraced in the Code, concerning elections, are null and void, on account of these discrepancies between the Constitution and the Code; and, therefore, before an election can be held, some legislation is necessary, in order to make the Code conform to the requirements of the Constitution.

3. For these reasons, he argued before the colored caucus, that they need not dread an election, for none would be held. A bill for such purpose might pass the House of Representatives, but would not pass the Senate; but even if it should pass both Houses, *he would veto it*, so that it could not become a law, because it could not be passed over his veto by the requisite two-thirds. Hence, he urged them to dismiss all fears of an election this fall, as there *could not and should not be any.*

A SNAKE-BIT IRISHMAN.

The New York Spirit of the Times relates a very good story, which, divested of redundancies, amounts to the following:

A party of gentlemen in Tennessee, among whom were Judge A——, one James W——, and a certain James A——, having gone up on a deer hunt, were greatly annoyed by a sort of Irish Jeremy Diddler, who quartered himself in their camp, and bored them by day with his idle vaunting, and, at night, drove sleep from their tent with the drone of his nasal pipe. Patrick entertained a mortal dread of snakes, and one of the party determined to take advantage of his national pre judice, with a view of getting rid of his company. Accordingly, one night, when he was "sound-a-snoring," perhaps dreaming of snakes, the mischievous gentleman, (so the story runs,) got his hunting-knife, and going to where the offal of a large deer had been thrown, cut off about seven feet of the intestines, and, secured the ends with twine to retain the contents, tied one end of them fast and tight to a corner of Peddy's linen that had wandered through a "rint" in his Oh-no-we-never-mention-em's, coiled it all up smoothly by his side, snake-like and true. All things thus arranged, the conspirators lay down again, and at the conclusion of one of the stage-horn snores, the same gentleman roared out at the top of his voice. "Hu-wee! Hu-wee! A big copperheaded black rattle-snake, eleven feet long, has crawled up my trowsers and is tying himself into a double-bow-knot round my body!" giving the Irishman, with every word, a furious dig in the side with his elbow, with a running accompaniment on his shins with his heels! Of course, all this noise and hurting awoke him quick and wide; in his first movement he laid his hand on the nice cold coil at his side. Hissing out "Jaysus!" from between his clinched teeth, he made a bound, that carried him some ten feet clear of the camp. and with a force that straitened out the coil and made the snake's tail crack like a cart-whip. Casting one wild, blazing look behind, he tore off with the rapidity of lightning around the camp to a circle of forty feet across, and, at every bound, shouting, or rather yelling, "Saze 'im! saze 'im by the tail! Oh, howly Vargin, stop 'im! Och, Saint Patrick! tare him it. till jibletts! A wha! A wha! He's got me fast howled! och he has, by Sabetts! an' he's mendin his hold. Och, murther! Howly Vargin! gentlemen—take howld iv 'im! shoot 'im! shoot him in the tail eend?"

During this scene, the Judge stood hugging a sapling with both arms and one leg, his head thrown back, emitting scream after scream; Jim W. lay on his back, with his feet against a tree, uttering scream for scream with the Judge. All sounds at all like ordinary laughter, had ceased, and the present notes would have rendered immortal the vocal fame of a dozen panthers, accompanied in their concert by the fog whistle of a steamboat. Jim A.—"fat Jim"—stood with his legs about a yard apart, his hands on his hips, shouting at intervals of about five seconds, "Snake! Snake!! Snake!!! at the some intonation, but so loud that the echoes mocked each other from fifty crags. "Snake! Snake!" reverberated loud and long among those mountain slopes, while his eyes carefully and closely followed the course of poor Paddy round the camp. After running round it about thirty times, the prosecuted one flew off in a tangent into the woods, and the medley sound of "Snake! murther! help! fire! Howly Vargin!" &c., gradually died away in the distance, and the hunters were alone.

"Umph," said Jim W., (after stopping his laughing hiccough,) "Umph, I thought that snake would stop snoring in this camp at least! Uuph." The next evening the Patlander was seen traveling at a mighty rate through Knoxville, with a small bundle under one arm and a huge shillalah in the other, poked ahead of him in a half-defensive, half-exploring attitude. When he was hailed by Archy Mc——, with, "Which way, Paddy?" casting round at the speaker a sort of hang-dog, sulky glance, he growled forth, a word at a step, "Strate to Ireland, by Jaysus, where there's no snakes!

The chronicler of this truly ludicrous incident, concludes with the remark: "You cannot say 'snake' to either member of the party yet, without its costing a set of vest buttons or producing a 'stich in' the side.'"—[Western Continent.

THE last year that Davy Crockett was in Congress, a political jollification was held, professedly in honor of the birthday of Jefferson, Davy met several of the company going away from the festival, and thus graphically described their condition: "They were so drunk, that I'll be d—d if either of them could hit the ground with their hat in three times throwing.

AMALGAMATION.

The Cincinnati Gazette, an influential Radical paper takes a bold stand in favor of the intermarriage of whites and blacks, and a mixture of the races as the legitimate fruits of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. The Gazette, in advocating that hideous spectacle, advances the following astounding argument:

"To lay down the principle that all citizens shall be made equal before the law, and then to divide by law into classes forbidden to intermarry because it will degrade one class, brings our great principle at once to absurdity. By the same rule we may build upon the principle of equal rights all the caste distinction of the Hindoos.

What is the theory of this interdiction of marriage between whites and blacks? It is declared that whereas the blacks are inferior, the mixture will corrupt the blood of the whites, and the progeny will be inferior to the whites.

Is it not rather late to hold this theory after we have accredited the blacks with equal capacity, and given them equal power in the Government? If the corporeal mixture would degrade our blood, would not the political mixture degrade our Government? And is it not a duty to preserve the purity of our Government as much as our race, since a corrupt Government directly corrupts the people?

We have gone too far to retain any such distinctions. Would it not be an anomaly, if a black man might be a Senator or President to the honor of the American principle of equal rights and equal capacity, but might not marry the meanest white woman?

Should we not present a pleasing spectacle if our President were straining law and official propriety to procure the annexation of San Domingo, to make citizens of a people with whom our white citizens cannot intermarry, because it would debase their race?

There are too many absurdities in this marriage prohibition to permit it to stand. And, besides, such a restriction upon the inalienable right to the pursuit of marriage—which is synonymous with the pursuit of happiness—is clearly an infringment of the priviliges and immunities of citizenship, and is, therefore, forbidden by the Fourteenth Amendment."

Let Republicans carefully read and consider the above fearless expression of one of their leading journals. The Democracy again warn them of an approaching evil, repressible only by a united effort to hurl from power the men who thus seek to debase our laws.

MRS. HENRY WARD BEECHER writes in favor of "putting clothes to soak" on Sunday night as an innocent recreation, not at all inconsistent with sacredness of the day.

"My dear," said a sentimental wife, "home, you know, is the dearest spot on earth." "Well, yes" said the practical husband, "it does cost about twice as much as any other spot."

Notice to Tax-Payers!

THE IMMEDIATE attention of the Tax-Payers of this County, is respectfully called to the following sections of the "Revenue Law" now in force, approved July 9th A. D. 1870:

SECTION 4. Be it further enacted, That a tax on privileges shall be levied as follows, to-wit:

On each and every practicing physician, lawyer, dentist and veterinary surgeon, ten dollars.

On each and every druggist, twenty-five dollars; and all persons who sell drugs or medicines in any quantity, shall be deemed druggists, except that any person may sell paints, oils of all kinds, varnish, turpentine, rosin, paregoric, salts of all kinds, sulphur, copperas, vitriol, and any articles necessary for culinary, washing or dyeing purposes, without paying the license hereby prescribed for druggists.

On each and every distillery of grain, five hundred dollars.

On each and every brewery, the sum of fifty dollars.

On each and every establishment for rectifying vinous and spirituous liquors, two hundred dollars.

On all other distilleries, twenty-five dollars.

On each and every billiard or Jenny Lind table, kept for public use, fifty dollars.

On each and every nine or ten pin alley, or alley called by any other name, twenty-five dollars.

On each and every licensed vendor of vinous, spiritous or malt liquors, two hundred dollars.

On every merchant, store-keeper, or any person carrying on public business, who shall sell or give away vinous, spirituous or malt liquors at his place of business, in less quantities than one gallon, whether the same shall be for medicinal, culinary or other purposes, shall be deemed a vendor of the same, and subject to the foregoing tax of two hundred dollars; and any person selling in less quantities of not less than one gallon, shall pay a tax of fifty dollars: provided, however, nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to prevent a regular practicing physician from prescribing in his practice any such quantities as he may deem proper and necessary.

On all livery and sale stables, where horses are kept for hire, in cities or towns of five thousand inhabitants and over, one hundred dollars; in towns of over two thousand and under five thousand inhabitants, fifty dollars, and all others twenty-five dollars.

On all boats stopping at any point in the waters of this State, for the sale of produce, provisions and provender exclusively, twenty-five dollars.

On all other trading boats, two hundred dollars.

On each and every commission merchant, fifty dollars.

On all licensed auctioneers, fifty dollars.

On all brokers, or dealers in exchange or real estate, whether they keep an office or transact their business in the streets, fifty dollars.

On each and every office of insurance companies, not chartered by this state, fifty dollars.

On all travelling agents for any insurance or trust company, one hundred dollars.

On all express companies, one thousand dollars.

On all telegraph companies, one thousand dollars.

On all ferries, bridges, turnpike or other place where a fee is collected from the passer, twenty dollars, except steam ferries across the Mississippi river, on which last named there shall be paid a tax of one hundred dollars.

On all transient vendors or dealers in live stock, not raised in this state, or goods, wares, or merchandise, not manufactured in this state, twenty-five dollars.

On all licensed inns, taverns, hotels and restaurants, fifty dollars.

On all photograph galleries, ten dollars.

On all circusses and menageries, fifty dollars for each exhibition; and on any other show of any kind or description, where a fee is demanded for entrance, and not exclusively devoted to religious or benevolent purposes, five dollars for each exhibition.

On all wharfboats, two hundred dollars.

On all silver-smiths or watchmakers, twenty-five dollars.

SEC 7. Be it further enacted, That if any person shall exercise in this State any of the callings, trades or professions enumerated in Section 4 of this Act, without first paying the tax therein imposed, and procuring the certificate of the Clerk of the Chancery Court thereby required, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and in addition to any other penalties imposed by law, such person so offending, shall be subject to arrest, and on conviction before any Justice of the Peace, shall be fined not less than double the tax imposed by said section, or shall be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding six months, or be punished by both fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the Court, and the Circuit Courts of the several counties shall have concurrent jurisdiction to punish, on indictment and conviction, the misdemeanors herein defined; provided, That one-third of the fine so imposed, shall be paid to the person who shall give information of the violation of the provisions of this Act.

The Board of Supervisors of Warren county, have levied a tax for county purposes equal to the above State Tax, (except that no county tax shall be levied on Express and Telegraph Companies, the vendors of Vinious, Spiritous or Malt Liquors or on the poll tax,) both of which taxes I am now prepared to receive at my office in the city of Vicksburg.

CHAS. E. FURLONG,
Sheriff and Tax Collector, of
aug11-1m Warren County

TURNIP SEED.

150 Lbs. Ruta Baga.
150 lbs. White Flat Red Top.
150 do Early Flat Dutch.
50 do Seven Top.
Also 500 dozen French Cabbage Seed.
Just received and for sale by
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The Session is divided into two Terms. It begins the first Wednesday in October, and closes the first Wednesday in July.

TERMS:

Tuition in University, per term	$35 00
Tuition in Preparatory School, per term	30 00
Contingent fee, per term	2 50

Board in private families, per month, $15 to $20.

Students who wish to mess, can be accommodated.

Fees must be paid in advance. Send for a Circular. O. F. CASEY.
aug9-daw2m

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DEPARTMENT FOR SKIN DISEASES.—Every form of skin diseases permanently cured here.

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CONFIDENTIAL DEPARTMENT.—Devoted to the exclusive treatment of a class of maladies, nameless here, by an able professorship.

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All affairs of a private character held sacredly confidential.

Office hours from 8 o'clock in the morning, till 6 o'clock in the evening. Open every Sunday forenoon, from 9 a. m. to 12 m. J. B. RUSSELL, M. D.,
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REMOVAL. A GREAT DESIDERATUM.

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Chartered by the Legislature of Louisiana.

IS removed to Nos. 164 and 166 Canal street, opposite Christ Church, and on the same square, as the Law and Medical Colleges, the University of Louisiana, and the Mechanics' Institute—the Headquarters of the Mechanical and Agricultural Fair Association—thus concentrating the leading Educational Institutions of the State on the same square. It is in the most central and fashionable part of Canal street the great Boulevard of New Orleans, on which all the city railroads concentrates, and but three minutes walk from the St. Charles and City Hotels.

It is the oldest and most efficient and successful Commercial College in the United States.

There is a full faculty—and a special Professor for each study so as to save the time and money of Students.

Students begin at any time. There is no vacation.

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Any graduate can at once take charge of ANY set of books.

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Penmanship—lessons not limited, perfect course	30 00
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The above constitutes the Commercial Course.

Usual time for the Commercial Course three to four months

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English, French, Spanish, German, full course, to learn to *read, write* and *speak* the language correctly, not limited	100 00
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Geometry—full course, not limited	50 00
Teacher's course in Penmanship	100 00
Ornamental Penmanship and flourishing	25 00
Agricultural Chemistry—in 1 course	100 00
A life Ticket in all the Departments	500 00
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A student having paid for a course in any branch, as above, is entitled to a Life Ticket in the Department. He can attend such branches as he may desire. Persons from 12 to 60 years of age attend.

N. B.—All the graduates for the past 38 years are now in good business so far as known.

CAUTION—Beware of railroad and hotel RUNNERS and DRUMMERS, and apply at once at the College. Put your money in the hands of your merchant or with the President of the College.

For Catalogues, etc., apply at this office, or address
sep3 RUFUS DOLBEAR, President.

Vicksburg Female Institute

THE EXERCISES of this institution will be resumed

September 28th, 1870.

There will be two sessions in the School Year, the first ending February 15th, 1871; the second June 30th, 1871.

FACULTY:

REV. J. E. WHEELER, Principal; Ancient Languages, Mental Philosophy and History.

MISS SARAH EDWARDS, French Language and Literature.

MISS LUCY BARNETT, English Department

MISS CHARLOTTE LEE, Mathematics.

REV. DR. W. W. LORD, Italian Language and Literature, Lectures on English Literature.

DR. J. R. BARNETT, Natural Sciences.

REV. ROBERT PRICE, Moral Philosophy, Natural Theology and Evidences of Christianity.

PROF. FISHER, German Language.

P. H. KEEF, Demonstrator of Chemistry.

W. R. CHAMBERS, Penmanship.

PROF. LEWIS ERNST, Vocal Music.

PROF. FISCHER, Instrumental Music.

With a full corps of Instructors in the several Literary and Scientific Departments, together with the best teachers in the schools of Modern Languages, Music Drawing and Painting, is believed that this school affords advantages equal to any found elsewhere to those seeking a liberal education of a high order.

The accommodations for the School and for boarding, are ample and commodious.

The charges are at the lowest rates consistent with the advantages offered.

Expenses for Session of 20 Weeks.

Tuition in Primary Department	$30 00
Tuition in Academic Department	40 00
Tuition in Collegiate Department	50 00
Modern Languages, each	25 00
Music and use of Instrument	45 00
Contingent Fee	5 00
Board	100 00

Drawing, Painting, and other accomplishments, at Professor's charges; lights and washing are extra, and will be charged no more than the actual cost.

No pupil can be withdrawn before the close of the Academic year.

All bills for Board, Tuition &c., must be settled before the pupil can be admitted to her classes.

For further information, apply to the Principal.
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FOR YOUNG LADIES!

On Wednesday, Sept., 14th, 1870.

MISS MARY E. COMPTON, and MRS. EMMA S. COMPTON, will reopen at No. 40 Cherry street, their Boarding and Day School for young Ladies.

CHARGES:

Board, with furnished rooms, lights and fuel, per quarter Session, in advance	$60 00
Board from Monday until Friday, per quarter Session in advance	45 00
Tuition in Primary Class, per quarter Session, in advance	10 00
Tuition in First Middle Class, per quarter Session, in advance	15 00
Tuition in Second Middle Class, per quarter Session, in advance	20 00
Tuition in Senior Class, per quarter Session, in advance	30 00
Tuition in Music on Piano, per quarter Session, in advance	20 00
Tuition in Drawing or Painting, in water colors, per quarter	15 00
Tuition in Painting in oil	15 00

The Session, embracing forty weeks, with the usual vacation at Christmas, will close June 14th, 1871.

Pupils received at any period during the Session, but payment must be made at the time of admission, to the close of the quarter Session, except in peculiar cases by special agreement.

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