The Daily Crescent.

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The Daily Crescent.

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ROCKS AHEAD!.... By Tupper.

Steady, steady, gallant vessel!
Hard aport—obey the helm!
Lest the breakers round thee wrestle,
Lest the billows overwhelm:
Though so pleasant, just at present,
Be the voyage thou hast sped,
There is peril, stark and sterile,
Look you! in the rocks ahead!

See, that license of opinion
Stifle not zeal's holy flame,
Till religion's pure dominion
Dwindle feebly to a name;
Greed of gain, and sordid senses,
Tempt the waywardness of youth,
And it needs the blest defences
Of the citadel of truth.

See, that no pernicious panic
Scare the good from duty's post;
Lest, by license grown tyrannic,
Liberty be but a boast.
Let the greatest, best, and wisest,
Calmly guide thine eagle course,
Or no more to heaven thou risest,
Headlong flung with downward force!

Let the Press, with truth enlighten'd,
Nobly lead the people's mind,
That, while public wrongs are righten'd,
Private names go unmaligh'd;
Let not evil spirits pander
To the passions of the mob,
Nor the pen be dipp'd in slander,
God and man of love to rob.

If, all clamor overriding,
Law supremely rules the land—
If domestic love abiding
Rules at home with patriarch hand—
If refinement chastens pleasure—
If fair dealing hallows gain—
If wise intervals of leisure
Soothe the heart and clear the brain—

If, both justly and discreetly,
From reproach thy fame to save,
Not too rudely, not too fleetly,
Soon thou settest free the slave—
If united, now and ever,
Thou shalt grow so great to be
That the wondering world may never
Through all time thine equal see!

Yes! as now, let patriots steer thee,
Undismayed by men or things,
Let religion's cherub cheer thee
As aloft she sits and sings—
So an Eden, not an Edom,
Shall thy happy name be read,
And the glorious Ship of Freedom
Weather all the rocks ahead!

Parodi.

Our readers may be interested by the following sketch of the history of the young and successful artist, Parodi:

She was born at Genoa, 1827. Her father is a retired and pensioned *employé* of the Sardinian Government. So early did she display natural musical gifts, that at twelve years of age she was placed by her parents in the Musical Institute of Genoa, under Maestro Celli, from which she was removed to the tuition of a professor of celebrity in the same city, Maestro Degola. In 1844 she had exhausted the lore of these masters, and was taken by her mother to Milan, to study under Felice Ronconi. She had not been many days in the capital of Lombardy, when she happened to be heard at a private concert by the husband of Pasta, who was so much struck by the resemblance of her vocal gifts to those of his renowned consort, that the following morning he hurried back to his villa at Como to tell Pasta that he had heard a young singer in whom her voice and dramatic spirit were revived. Pasta repaired to Milan to gratify the curiosity her husband had excited. Such an impression did the young musical pupil produce upon her, that she employed every means to persuade Madame Parodi to leave her daughter under her care and return to her family at Genoa. Madame Parodi consented. Pasta took her daughter with her to a villa at Como, and from that time she became her pupil and adopted daughter. Felice Ronconi, it is true, having complained of being deprived of a pupil from whose success he expected to derive an addition to his fame, Pasta could not resist his entreaties; but she returned with Parodi to Milan, and gave her lessons at the same time as the professor, and soon withdrew her once more to Como, where she remained for a whole year without returning to Milan. The young Parodi, who has four brothers and three sisters, anxious to contribute as soon as possible to the support of her father and mother with their numerous family, determined to appear on the stage on the first opportunity. The "Fiera di Bergamo," one of those united festivals of commerce and of music so peculiar to Italy, presented her the first opportunity of *début*, and Pasta finding she could not prevent the departure of her adopted daughter, conferred upon her all the ornaments she had worn when enacting the queen of lyrical tragedy; the tiara, zone, and girdle of Medea—the crown, the mantle, and golden sickle of Norma. Thus armed and encouraged, and heralded by the old friends of Pasta, Parodi's success at Bergamo was one of those scenes of *fanatismo* only beheld in Italy.

From all quarters of the fatherland of song she received offers of engagement, and she appeared successively at La Spezia, the Teatro Nuova, at Florence, and the Apollinea, at Rome. From thence she was engaged to appear at the Great Theatre at Palermo. Once there, so much did the Palermitans delight in her talent, that they made every concession to prevent her leaving; and there she still lingered until the insurrection broke out. She was obliged then to take refuge with the French Consul, and other official personages, for twenty-two days, on board a Sardinian ship in the roads, and was witness to the continuous scene of conflict, carnage and destruction that ensued. It is a singular fact, characteristic of the all-overruling passion for music amongst these enthusiastic people of the South, that the same evening that the citadel and the last bastion were taken by the insurgents, amidst a scene of destruction of property, and still more of human life, which even the official papers in Parliament have so strongly recorded, the Palermitans sent a boat and a deputation to fetch their favorite singer from on board the Sardinian man-of-war; and that very night, when the streets were scarcely passable from ruins, an immense crowd assembled to hear Parodi sing Norma. The spirit of the dream of liberty at Palermo soon changed; the advance of the royal army drove away all the illusions of peace and pursuits of pleasure. Parodi returned to Pasta, at Como, on her way to visit her family. She received many offers of engagements—some from London, others from Spain, from the Grand Opera of St. Carlo, Naples, etc.

But these offers were all refused; M'lle Parodi having, in the meantime, been betrothed to the Duke de S——, a marriage long resisted by his relatives, whose consent reached her at Palermo. However, after a few months occupied with reverses of Charles Albert—the devastation of all Italy—fratricidal war. In consequence of this war, the contemplated marriage was again put off. Parodi determined to return once more to the stage, and accepted an engagement from her Majesty's Theatre. M'lle Parodi is twenty-two years of age, of stature rather above the middle size. Her form and features are admirably adapted to the stage. She is an energetic actress and impassioned singer, and the resemblance of her voice to that of the never to be forgotten Pasta is singularly striking. The interest the latter took in her pupil has induced her to write several letters, containing admirable precepts, which prove how deeply this noble *prima donna* had investigated the resources of her art, and how admirably she reasoned on its philosophy. (Here is one, which all actors and singers might study with advantage.)

"My Dear Child—I am transported with pleasure by the description given me of your most fortunate debut. What delicious commotion you must feel in thinking of the happiness you are shedding in the minds of your good father and your family; this is the real reward which is found in our career, and truly it is a balm which falls from heaven, and leaves a remembrance the sweeter as time cannot efface it. Your success has spread far and wide, for I have here by me the offers of engagement from Maestro Costa, director of Covent Garden Theatre, in London; from the impresari of Naples and Barcelona, etc., etc., which I keep until you arrive. Thou mayest imagine how agitated I was, were it only with thinking that you were going to England—that country which is so dear to me, which I love as my own fatherland. Oh, why am I not permitted to visit it once more before I die, and in thy company, my child? Now, I beg of thee, in thy letter, when thou has tendered me the proofs of thy affection, to speak to me of thy progress—since, under the fostering warmth of applause, like plants in their genial natural temperament, talent developes all its beautiful energy—at least, when the soul is sound and the mind virtuous, like thine. Such influence in you has increased the love of study, after which the inspirations are not only more beautiful and more prompt, but more truthful, and do not allow the sincere lyrical votary to fall into triviality.

"How happy I am to find that in practice, in the duo trials of the stage, thou hast adopted my precepts; that thou hast remembered that nature and truth must be of all things studied; and that thou hast been a severe judge, despising sycophancy and treacherous praise of all thou hast executed, vocally and dramatically. With what pain I have seen other young singers of greatest hope, in the hour of their maturity, fall into vocal and dramatic exaggeration—a poison which introduces itself into the whole lyrical system under the cover of false and unmerited applause, which cheats actors more readily, as it awakens all their self-love, and upsets their caution. They forget that, on the stage, as in society, it is far more important to study personal dignity, than to excite passing admiration by trickery. They abuse energy by grimace—they employ abrupt gestures and physical resources, which, if they may sometimes attract questionable and unreflecting applause, disturb the full and truthful evolvement of the vocal organ—forgetting that the strongest dramatic expression can be rendered by the look, the countenance, and the hand. How deeply I feel these circumstances must be obvious, when thou remembrest that I abandoned my career, although it had been so fortunate, a few years before its natural termination, because I could not attain and reproduce those beauties and excellences which render our art truly divine. Not all the sounds and tones I could command would express the depth of sentiment, the truth of passion, which I felt. Thus many phrases remained imperfect. I suffered deeply from this, and it appeared to me as if each day I was getting more distant from perfection. Now I am consoled, for I live in your triumphs."

Latest Intelligence from Europe:

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

The steamship Pacific, of the Collins line, Capt. Nye, arrived at Quarantine, Staten Island, on Saturday morning, the 19th inst., at 10 o'clock, having left Liverpool on Wednesday, April 9th, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

This makes her running time just nine days and twenty hours, which is the quickest passage ever achieved. The only voyage comparable to it was that made by the same vessel last summer, when she took only ten days and four hours. Considering the time of year, this last trip is astonishing, and sets the question of the comparative speed of the American and English steamers, at rest—at least for the present.

The news is not of great general interest. Lord John Russell had won an incidental triumph in the Commons.

The London Economist, of the 5th, received by the Pacific, states that the agricultural crop is likely to be seriously affected by the weather, according to present indications.

The London bankers think that California gold, will *permanently* reduce exchange between England and the United States, to the specie point.

The Pope has determined to grant only a limited number of passports to travellers desirous to visit London at the time of the World's Exhibition. None but cardinals and bishops will be sent over.

In France, no definitive ministry had been formed.

ENGLAND.

A satisfactory settlement of the Ministerial difficulties, says the London Sun, of Tuesday evening, April 8th, appears to be altogether impracticable until after a dissolution. With the House of Commons, as at present constituted, there really cannot by any possibility be any stable adjustment of an Administration. To adventure upon any such extraordinary step would, however, be just now, to say the very least of it, in the highest degree inconvenient. Therefore it is that the Legislature is disposed to accept the return of the present Administrators to office in preference to what would be yet more unsatisfactory—namely, a reference of the question at this particular moment to the opinion of the electors throughout the united kingdom.

Rather than jeopard the whole of the gigantic scheme of the Industrial Exposition, the people themselves are prepared to submit to the perpetuation in power of the present Cabinet. Until the autumn, consequently, it is anticipated that the affairs of the nation will be allowed to remain in their present lamentable state of confusion—when, the impediment previously standing in the way of appeal to the country being removed, the constituencies will again have the privilege of selecting the most eligible of their respective candidates.

Bank of England.—A Court of Proprietors was held on the 8th, at 10 o'clock, for the election of a Governor and Deputy-Governor. The only candidates were Thomson Hankey, Jun., for Governor, and John Gellibrand Hubbard for Deputy Governor. They were of course duly elected.

Sir Charles Wood's Second Budget.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed his second budget for the season on Friday night, the 14th inst., and it seems to have been somewhat better received than the first. It is not so much a new budget as a modification of the old one. He is reported to have said in substance that—

The principle of this budget, and of all his financial proposals, was to do that which was most beneficial to the mass of the people—to the many, and not the few. The Legislature had cheapened food and clothes; there remained another source of comfort to those same people, their dwellings. For their sakes he had, last year, repealed the duty on bricks, and he now proposed to reduce the duty on foreign timber, and to improve their sanatory condition by affording them air and light. Observing that he was unwilling to force the relief in respect to pauper lunatics, and the reduction of the duty on seeds, upon those who were indisposed to receive them, Sir Charles justified the other reductions of duty he had proposed, on coffee and timber, on the ground that they were in accordance with the enlightened legislation which had been approved by the House of Commons and the country.

A loud demand, he said, had been made for the unconditional repeal of the window duty, amounting to £1,856,000, and if he assented to it he should leave himself a margin of only £40,000 to meet any demand for the Caffre war, and he must disregard other claims of pay more pressing importance to the community. It was not the amount of the tax, but the mode in which it was levied, that rendered it so obnoxious, and he thought that, if he substituted a tax on the value of houses, he should obviate this objection, and meet all demands founded upon sanatory considerations. His proposal would likewise afford a material relief, since no person would have paid more than two-thirds of what he had paid before. He admitted that the principle of uniformity, the same duty being charged upon old houses and new, was the most just, though it would not afford equal relief; he, therefore, now proposed, excluding all reference to the number of windows, to charge a uniform duty of 9d. in the pound of annual value upon dwelling houses, and 6d. upon shops, victuallers' houses, and houses used in the occupation of land, whether old or new. Exempting houses under the rent of £20. The result would be this: He got rid of all reference to windows, he reduced the number of houses paying the tax from 500,000 to 400,000, he gave a benefit to shops and other tenements, and he relieved a large number of houses from taxation altogether. The loss of revenue would be £1,136,000, which, added to the other reductions, amounting to £400,000, made an aggregate loss of £1,536,000, leaving a permanent margin of £356,000 surplus for the ensuing year. In the present year half the window duty would be receivable, namely, £568,000, making a total of £924,000. These were the proposals he now made to the house, if it assented to the renewal of the income tax for a time to be limited.

Mr. Hume maintained that the application of the entire surplus to the reduction of taxation, especially the duties on malt, soap and paper, in reference to paying off any part of the capital of the debt, would be more advantageous to the community. The income tax he considered less oppressive than many other burdens upon industry, and would consent to a ratio of seven per cent. in order to remove various items of the excise and custom duties.

The ministry, on the following Tuesday, obtained, an important victory upon a motion in the House to prevent the continuance of the income tax, offered by Mr. Herries. The proposition was presented in the shape of an amendment to the report of the Committee of Ways and Means, and ran as follows:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this House that the respective duties in Great Britain, on profits arising from property, professions, trades, and offices, and the stamp duties in Ireland, granted by two Acts passed in the sixth year of her present Majesty, and which have been continued and amended by several subsequent acts, were granted for limited periods, and to meet temporary exigencies; that it is highly expedient to adhere to the declared intentions of Parliament when these duties were granted and continued; and, in order to secure their speediest practicable cessation, to limit the renewal of any portion of them to such an amount as may be sufficient, in the existing state of the public revenue, to provide for the expenditure sanctioned by Parliament, and for the due maintenance of public credit.

The Right Hon. gentleman entered at great length into the financial history of the country during the last ten years, and explained the reasons which had induced Sir Robert Peel to propose the imposition of an income-tax in 1842. He then proceeded to quote at great length from the speeches of Lord John Russell, Sir F. Baring, Lord Howick, Mr. Labouchere, and Sir Charles Wood, against the imposition of the income-tax when proposed by Sir Robert Peel, and called upon them to explain the reasons which had induced them to change their opinions.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that in 1845 the income tax had been renewed, not in conjunction with, but as a substitute for, import duties, and as the basis of the great experiment of the free trade. He, therefore, followed the example of Sir R. Peel—proposed its renewal for three years, in order that they might continue and carry out free trade principles. He denied that he intended to make it a permanent tax, but he would rather see it permanent than consent to a re-imposition of the duties on corn.

Mr. F. Peel supported the re-imposition of the income tax for the purpose of carrying out the principles of free trade; the proposition of the member for Stamford was a retrograde step.

The House divided, when there appeared—for the original proposition, 278; for Mr. Herries' amendment, 230; majority for Ministers, 48.

FRANCE.

Various attempts at forming a permanent Ministry have been made, but they have all failed, in consequence, it is said, of the intrigues of M. Thiers.

The democratic republicans have returned their candidates in several of the communes in the South of France.

ITALY.

All the members of the Municipal Council of Milan have resigned in order to avoid the necessity of paying homage to the Emperor of Austria during his approaching visit to the city.

The Genoa Gazette, of the 2d instant, announces that in consequence of the high price of coal at Palermo, foreign coal is to be admitted until the end of June, free of duty.

Death of Il Passatore.—The celebrated brigand Passatore—regarded, however, by many as a rebel to bad government rather than a robber—has been killed at last. Passatore was the man, who with sixty followers, took possession of the theatre at Forlimpopoli, and forced the *gensdarmes* and the people to sit still, while they pillaged the houses.

Notwithstanding this official establishment of the man's identity, we should only find it characteristic of the manner in which such matters are managed in that country if we were to hear of the brigand chief being still alive and well, and startling the word with some new exploits in some other district of the peninsula.

We find in other Italian papers the following account of one of Passatore's last memorable deeds:

"On the 19th, being St. Joseph's Festival, he suddenly appeared in the public square of Prada, in the diocesis of Faenza, where the inhabitants were assembled and preparing to go to church. Il Passatore was barefooted; he made every man stop and show him his shoes, and, finding a pair which fitted him, he took possession of them and paid their value. Meanwhile, an Austrian soldier of the line made his appearance; the bandit fired upon and wounded him, and then escaped with his companions."

The success of such comparatively weak bands of malefactors is but too readily explained. The rustic of Romagna *is* deprived of all means of defence even to the *sampina*, or poker on his hearth. The government demands utter passivity on the part of the prostrate population. A troop of citizens that should arm themselves as special constables to rid the country of the miscreants who ravage it, would be dealt with by Austrian chasseurs or Pontifical *gensdarmes* with even greater severity than the marauders themselves. It is a crime for the Roman subject to think of protecting his life or his property.

GERMANY.

Accounts from Berlin, of the 6th, state that Austria has consented to the Prussian proposition for the re-construction of the old Frankfort Diet.

A letter from Berlin, April 5th, says:

"The Prussian resolution of completing the Frankfort Diet, has caused a great commotion at Vienna and Munich. Couriers are galloping in uninterrupted succession between the two capitals, and after the two travelling sovereigns. The Vienna press is in a fury, and its Bavarian colleague also makes a fuss. Some big words are dropped, too, about resisting the attempt. The allies of Prussia, however, rejoice at the prospect of a decisive turn being given to the course of affairs, and are preparing to be all represented at Frankfort by the 15th inst. Hanover, it is said, approves of the measure."

The deputation of sixty Hungarian ladies, of the highest rank, headed by the Countess Von Winkheim, daughter of Field Marshal Radetzky, have requested an audience of the Emperor, for the purpose of petitioning him for the complete pardon of those persons who took part in the Hungarian revolution, and are now languishing in various prisons, or in distant lands. These ladies intend leaving Vienna on the 17th, by special train, and will seek to obtain the desired audience of the Emperor on Good Friday. They intend wearing the national costume, which consists of black dresses, with long trains embroidered with steel. [Prussian Staats Anzeiger, March 31st.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

Austia having succeeded, under pretence of being the ally of Denmark, in inundating the Duchies with her troops, is now assiduously engaged in endeavoring to pick a quarrel with Denmark, in order to have an excuse for keeping those troops there at the expense of her ally. Gen. Signorini, the Austrian Commissioner, acting, no doubt, under the instructions of his government, has behaved in so insulting a manner to the Danish Commissary, that challenge has been the consequence. The fact is, that Austria has an enormous army which she cannot pay or subsist, and therefore she endeavors to quarter them on her neighbors; her policy is in fact, an organized system of plunder. It is really time, says the London Sun, that the solvent and civilized governments of Europe should combine together to put a stop to the swindlings and robberies of this bankrupt and brigand power.

EARTHQUAKE AT MAKRI AND RHODES.

Terrible Destruction of Life and Property.—Accounts from Malta announce a succession of terrible earthquakes, which have been felt at Makri, a city of Adolia, Turkey, on the Mediterranean, and at the far-famed city and island of Rhodes, which is situated fifty miles out from Makri and the Turkish coast. Rhodes is nearly in the same latitude as New York, and is distant from here six thousand miles. Its population is 25,000. The English Mail steamer connecting with the overland route to China, pass near Rhodes. The first shock was felt on the 28th of February, between five and half past five P. M., when at Rhodes, the upper part of the castle, which is at the entrance of the town, fell with an awful crash, overwhelming the offices of the Austrian Lloyd Steam Navigation Company, while the tower of Arays-Kule, which commands the entrance of the harbor, and several other parts of the fortifications sustained great injury, as did likewise many dwelling houses, some of which were shaken to their very foundations on the rock, others cracked throughout. The oscillations were from the west to the east.

Mrs. B., the lady of a foreign vice-consul, was so alarmed that she rushed, with an infant in her arms, from her dwelling, and jumping into the sea, made her way to a boat; whilst another daughter, who attempted to follow the mother, got buried in the ruins, but from which, through the humane exertions of some neighbors, was happily extricated, and marvellous to relate, with no other injury than bruises. Slighter shocks succeeded almost daily up to the 7th March. At Makri, on the main land, and its immediate neighborhood, the consequences have been most disastrous and heartrending. The whole of the houses, dwellings and stores, lately erected in the town, have been levelled to the ground, fissures have been formed in the very streets, from which bituminous vapors exude continually, almost suffocating the inhabitants; many springs have dried up, whilst in arid localities new ones have gushed out, changing the whole feature of the earth's surface.

The town of Levissy, which contained 1500 houses, has not one left standing, and no less than six hundred human beings are reckoned to be under the ruins, which number would have been awfully augmented, had the shock been after nightfall, when the inhabitants retire to their homes after the labors of the day. The village of Chiorge has nearly met with the same fate, the upper part of a huge mountain having fallen into, and blocked up, the small port of Ekensside, overwhelming all the dwellings round about its base. Another village, more inland, has been buried from the fall, in opposite directions, of two hills, between which it was situated.

The survivors of Makri, alarmed by the repeated shocks which were still occurring for five days after, though of a much slighter nature, had fled for safety on board small craft and fishing boats, carrying with them what property they could from time to time dig out from beneath the ruins of storehouses, most of which has been removed to Simi, Rhodes and other islands.

At Samsoon a smart shock was felt on the 25th of February, but it caused no damage. Our readers will remember that the famous Colossus of Rhodes, which in its day was reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world, was thrown down by an earthquake 234 years before Christ, and 56 years after its erection, being the enormous weight of 713,000 lbs. To some such event is no doubt also attributable the extensive magnificent ruins of many cities which exist in Lycia and the valley of the Xanthus, of which Makri is the port, and from whence the British Museum imported the interesting works of art which adorn its saloons, discovered, or more properly speaking, recovered, by Mr. Fellowes, some ten years ago.

Since the foregoing was in type, we have seen letters from Trebizond, another city of Asiatic Turkey, (the ancient Trapesus,) down to the 5th of March, which make mention of two smart shocks of earthquakes having been experienced thereat. Stovepipes got detached from the walls of the houses, doors flew open, and many old tenements threatened to fall about the ears of the inmates, but no accident of consequence occurred. Earthquakes are of very rare occurrence at this seaport. Trebizond is on the Black Sea, six hundred miles east of Constantinople.

At Samsoon, a Turkish port of some note on the Black Sea, 200 miles this side of Trebizond, a smart shock was felt February 25, but no damage was done.

MEDICAL DEPOT OF *Patent Medicines,*
59 POYDRAS STREET, New Orleans.

JOS. HUFTY (formerly of the firm of J. Wright & Co.) would most respectfully inform the public generally that he has purchased the entire interest of the Southern Branch of the Empire Co., and has leased the store, 59 POYDRAS STREET, and has fitted it up at considerable expense for the Patent Medicine business. Having unsurpassed facilities for supplying Druggists and Dealers generally with every article in this line, he confidently solicits an inspection of his stock and prices. Satisfaction will be given to all who may favor him with their patronage.

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Bitters.
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Dr. Rogers' Liverwort and Tar, Dr. Davis' Compound of Wild Cherry and Tar, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry and Tar, Pain Syrup, Cod Liver Oil, Dr. Coxe's Syrup, Dr. Clarke's Wild Cherry and Tar.

Hair Tonics.
Smith's Hair Tonic, Owen's Magistralia, Balm of Columbia.

Dyspepsy Syrups.
Billings' Carminative, Dr. Stephens' Aromatic, Dr. Wood's Pain Killer, Graefenberg, Omnisanè's.

Pills.
Graefenberg, Moffat's, Brandreth's, Lozenbeck's Sugar Coated Aquativa, Morrison's (Electrics) Febrifuge, Jew David's Plasters, Lion's do. do.

Vermifuges.
Comstock's, Jayne's, Winer's Canadian.

Miscellaneous.
Orris Tooth Wash, Chlorine do. do. Dr. Lagrue's Tooth and Gum Specific, Calcined Carbon, Mustang Liniment, Hewes' Nerve and Bone Liniment, Indian Vegetable Elixir, Hayes' Liniment for Piles, Libby's Pile Ointment, Connell's Pain Extractor, Daley's do. do. Jackins' Ointment, Green Mountain Ointment, Military do. do. Connell's Mixture, Brock's Balm, Smith's Panacea, Hunck's do. do. Indian do. do. Children's do. do. Gay's Cancholagua, Green's Fever and Ague Tonic, Hunter's Pulmonary Balsam, Insins Nervine Balsam for Fits, Spolin's Sick Head Ache Remedy, Spolin's Elixir of Health, Mother's Relief, Lucine Cordial, Juno Cordial, Uterine Catholicon, Thompson's Eye Water, Graefenberg Eye Lotion, Edmonsend's Eye Salve, French Cologne, Mrs. Jervis' Cold Candy, Stove Varnish, Barlow's Lotion, Indian Cholagogue, for Fever and Ague, Febrifuge, Jew David's Plasters, Lion's do. do. Tannin, Acoustic Oil, for Deafness, Thompson's Toothache Drops, etc. etc.

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The exercises of the Institution are made to resemble strictly the usual business of a well regulated counting-room.

Penmanship.

Mr. GAUNT has bestowed much pains on the inquiry into the various causes which occasion bad writing, and to those whose expectations are not gradiated by the empirical pretensions so constantly pressed upon their notice, he can offer his services, (after two years successful teaching in this city and Lafayette,) with the fullest confidence of being able to afford complete satisfaction.

References—J. G. Lord, Principal of Jefferson Academy; Emanuel G. Garuth, Esq.; G. Bauer, Classical Academy; VonHarken & Son; Madam Granet, Customhouse street Female Institute; H. B. Cenas, Esq.; — Wig, Esq., No 135 Common street; F. F. Allison, Esq., 7 Bank Place.

DEMPSTER & GAUNT, Principals.

☞ The undersigned having taken lessons in PENMANSHIP under Mr. GAUNT, who having fully and faithfully complied with his engagements to his classes, we, not less out of gratitude than a duty we owe him, do most cheerfully express our approbation of his superior system of instruction in that important art. We can assure the ladies and gentlemen that should they attend his classes, they will for their time and money receive ample satisfaction.

New Orleans, April 1, 1851.

Edward Garcia, Ernest Pelitpain, Henry Willer, F. Grima, O. Pelitpain, L. Duconrant, A. Marlin, S. G. Bennett, C. H. Hanna, N. Pettigan, H. Allen, F. Grima, J. Milumberger, E. Wile, F. Landsmiay, G. Bouligny, N. Cherbonet, D. Rordnzzi, H. LeBreton, Felix Formento, T. Fortelli, V. Grima, C. Nince, A. Augustin, E. Duffello, F. Kuntz, W. Massey, V. Brooks, E. Cassius, John Robinson, A. Labouchere, F. A. Brode, H. Maurus, Paul Blanche, F. Lange, C. Tew, W. Curtis, E. Pauvert, J. Pollock. ap11 2w|2w|1w

MORE THAN
20,000 PERSONS
HAVE BEEN CURED!

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE to give to the public an adequate idea of the great success which has attended the administration of the All-Healing Ointment for the past six months. It is perfectly astonishing to witness the effects and hear the praises bestowed on this medicine. No one could conceive that a single medicine possessed so much virtue, and had power to heal so many diseases. But since it is known that tens of thousands have been cured, our friends will begin to realize the truth of our remark in a former advertisement, viz: that there would not be a single family in America who would live a day without possessing a box of

McAllister's All-Healing Ointment,

if they but knew its virtues.

McAllister's All-Healing Ointment restores perspiration to the skin, and by this means it opens those avenues through which nature carries off the impurities within, and thus relieves the body of diseases. It is thus that it cures consumption, fevers, scrofula, erysipelas, asthma, salt rheum, sick headache, quinsy, sore throat, rheumatism, scald head, pains in the chest, side and back; dyspepsia, poisons, sore breast, tetters, cutaneous eruptions, sore eyes, inflammation of the bowels, kidneys and brain; burns, chilblains, piles, worms, agues, cold feet, liver complaint, ulcers, and all fever sores, and inflammation of every kind.

Grand Depot, 141 Fulton street, New York. For sale by G. N. MORISON, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, ap21 2m 12 Magazine street.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ADDISON & CO., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, 58 Poydras st., New Orleans. fe8

ANDREWS & CO., JOHN W., Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents, 91 Common st. ja8

I. W. ARTHUR. JOHN THOMAS.
ARTHUR & CO., I. W., Commission, Produce and Grocery Merchants, 28 and 29 New Levee.

ARMSTRONG, JOHN, 247 Tchoupitoulas street, opposite St. Mary's Market, is prepared to manufacture Steam Boilers, of every description, at as cheap prices as they can be delivered here from any part of the country. ap23 1y

R. ARMSTRONG. GEO. C. LAWRASON. ARNOLD HARRIS.
ARMSTRONG, LAWRASON & CO., General Commission and Forwarding Merchants, and agents for the United States Mail Steamship Company from New Orleans to New York and Chagres; also, Pacific Mail Steamship Company from Panama to California and Oregon. Office 106 Magazine street. ap 1y

BENSON, J., House, Sign and Ornamental Painter, Imitator of Woods and Marbles, 123 Camp street, opposite Lafayette Square.

COLLINS, C., Builder, No. 131 Poydras street, between Carondelet and St. Charles, New Orleans. Cisterns made, Counting-houses fitted up, and Jobbing in general done. Also—Sash, Doors, Blinds, etc., with which Planters and others can be supplied. d12 1y

DIBOLL, WM. O., Contractor and Builder, No. 179 St. Joseph street, between St. Charles and Carondelet, Jobbing of all descriptions, on short notice and reasonable terms. Stores fitted up; counters made of black walnut or mahogany, and finely polished. Cisterns made and repaired, and guaranteed for one year. Sash, Doors and Blinds made and repaired. Lattice-work and Packing Boxes of all kinds made to order. Step Ladders of all sizes constantly on hand. ap26 1y

DUNBAR & CO., A. F., Commission Boot and Shoe Warehouse, 54 and 56 Common street, New Orleans. d2 6m

DEWEY, WM. J., Commission Merchant and Shipping Agent, 88 Gravier st. d14 1s&m2m

ELLIS & CO., R. M., Commission Merchants, 67 Gravier street. n4

JOHN D. ELLIOTT. ALFRED S. ADAMS.
ELLIOTT & CO., JOHN H., Commission Merchants, No. 42 Customhouse street. n4

GREENWOOD & CO., MOSES, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, 66 Gravier street. d1 1y

GEO. C. TAYLOR & CO., Dealers in Coffee, Guano, Bags, Rice and Western Produce, No. 78 Magazine street, New Orleans.

☞ Mr. W. C. FYFE is our authorized Agent to transact all business of the House, as per notarial act, passed this day before A. C. Ainsworth, Notary Public. 1y25 GEO. C. TAYLOR & CO.

A. D. GRIEFF. S. A. KINGSLAND. W. H. GREENWOOD.
GRIEFF & CO., A. D., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, dealers in Domestic and Western Butter and Cheese, and agents for Taylor's Albany Ale, Porter and Newark Cider, Nos. 26 & 28, and 42 Old Levee, and No. 10 Front Levee, New Orleans. n15

M. S. HART. M. S. HART. S. S. HART.
HART & CO., E. J., 79 Tchoupitoulas street, Wholesale Dealers in Groceries, Drugs, Chemicals, Paper, etc.

HOWARD, T. H., Attorney at Law, 11 Camp street. fe28 1y

HEALD, J. H., (formerly of M. Greenwood & Co.,) Commission Merchant, No. 26 Bank Place, New Orleans. d

JONES, SAMUEL, JR., (late TALBOT, JONES & Co., Baltimore,) Grocer and Forwarding Merchant, 45 Poydras street, New Orleans. n21 1y

KENNETT & CO., FERDINAND, No. 93 Magazine street, Agency of the St. Louis Shot Tower, have constantly on hand a complete assortment of DROP and BUCK SHOT; and BAR LEAD, from the St. Louis Shot Tower. d11 y1f

LOWE, J. F., Bell-hanger and Locksmith, Camp street, corner of Estelle. All work guaranteed.

R. H. MARR. WALKER BROOKS.
MARR & BROOKE, Attorneys at Law, 27 Camp street. ap3

T. G. MARCH. W. H. BELL.
MARCH & BELL, Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, No. 20 Banks Arcade. Slave Depot, No. 136 Magazine street, New Orleans. ja22 1y

MARKS, JOSEPH B., Notary Public. Office No. 23 Camp street, between Common and Gravier, over the Commercial Bank of W. B. Parker. Re-appointed 25th February, 1851. mh3 3m

NUGENT & CO., RICHARD, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 81 Union Row, Carondelet street. ja15 1y

POOLE, WM. L., Notary Public, successor to Joseph H. Maddox, office No. 38 Natchez street, opposite Banks Arcade, New Orleans. ap11 1y

REGULAR DRY GOODS TRADE
PALMER, JOSEPH H., Wholesale Dealer in Dry Goods, 56 Gravier street. ap16 d&W

PAYNE & HENDERSON, Wholesale Grocers, 30 and 32 Gravier street. a17 d&W

PUTNAM & CO. Commission Merchants, 81 St. Louis street. ap11 1y

PRICE, GEO. K. (late of Nashville, Tenn.) Wholesale Grocer, 26 Gravier street. n5

RAYMOND, W. C., Family Grocer, 71 Camp street.

G. W. RACE. W. H. FOSTER.
RACE & FOSTER, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law—Office, 14 Exchange Place, N.O. mh29 1y

RANDOLPH & POPE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists and Apothecaries; Dealers in English, French and American Drugs and Chemicals, 108 Poydras street, between Camp and St. Charles streets. n14 1y

ROMAYOSA, J., (Successor to COSTA & CO.) Importer of Havana Produce, keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Cigars, consisting of Imperiales, Regalias, Principes, Canonas, Panetelas, Jaunas, Simai Regalias, Milnor, Trabucos, etc. etc. from the most celebrated brands of Havana. No. 5 Front Levee, or corner of St. Charles and Gravier streets. m29 2y

W. M. SEYMOUR. S. O. SEYMOUR.
SEYMOUR & BRO. (formerly AULT & SEYMOUR,) Wholesale and Retail Grocers, 242 and 244 Tchoupitoulas street. n19

SOUTHMAYD, FRED'K R., Real Estate General Agency for the purchase and sale, le