The Daily Crescent.

FIFTEEN CENTS A WEEK. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1851. VOLUME IV.—NUMBER 54.

The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

Published Every Day—(Sunday Excepted)—
BY J. H. MADDOX & CO.
OFFICE.....No. 92 ST. CHARLES STREET.

Anecdotes of Paganini.

The following extract from Col. Montgomery Maxwell's book of "Military Reminiscences," entitled "My Adventures," dated Genoa, Feb. 22, 1815, supplies the earliest record which has been given to the public respecting Paganini, and affords authentic evidence that some of the mysterious tales which heralded his coming were not without foundation. He could scarcely have been at this time 30 years old:

"Talking of music, I have become acquainted with the most outre, most extravagant, and strangest character I ever beheld, or heard, in the musical line. He has just been emancipated from durance vile, where he has been for a long time incarcerated on suspicion of murder. His long figure, long neck, long face and long forehead—his hollow and deadly pale cheek, large black eyes, hooked nose, and jet black hair, which is long, and more than half hiding his expressive Jewish face—all these rendered him the most extraordinary person I ever beheld. There is something scriptural in the tout ensemble of the strange physiognomy of this uncouth and unearthly figure. Not that, as in times of old, he plays, as Holy Writ tells us, on a ten-stringed instrument; on the contrary, he brings the most powerful, the most wonderful, and the most heart-rending tones from one string. His name is Paganini. He is very improvident and very poor. The D——s and the Impresario of the theatre got up a concert for him the other night, which was well attended, and on which occasion he electrified the audience. He is a native of Genoa, and, if I were a judge of violin playing, I would pronounce him the most surprising performer in the world!"

* * * * * *

Among other peculiarities, Paganini was an incarnation of avarice and parsimony, with a most contradictory passion for gambling. He would haggle with you for sixpence, and stake a roulean on a single turn at rouge et noir. He screwed you down in a bargain as tightly as if you were compressed in a vice; yet he had intervals of liberality, and sometimes did a generous action. In this he bore some resemblance to the celebrated John Elwes, of miserly notoriety, who deprived himself of the common necessaries of life, and lived on a potato wax, but sometimes gave a check for £100 to a public charity, and contributed largely to private subscriptions. I never heard that Paganini actually did this, but once or twice he played for nothing, and sent a donation to the Mendicity when he was in London.

Paganini's valet surprised me one morning by walking into my room, and, with many "excellenzas" and gesticulations of respect, asking me to give him an order. I said, "Why do you come to me? Apply to your master—won't he give you one?" "Oh, yes; but I don't like to ask him." "Why not?" "Because he'll stop the amount out of my wages!" My short reply was, "I gave him the order, and paid Paganini the dividend. I told him what it was, thinking, as a matter of course, he would return it. He seemed uncertain for a moment, paused, smiled sardonically, looked at the three and sixpence, and, with a spasmodic twitch, deposited it in his own pocket, instead of mine.

When Paganini was in Dublin, at the musical festival of 1830, the Marquis of Anglesey, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, came every night to the concerts at the theatre, and was greatly pleased with the performance. On the first evening, between the acts, his excellency desired that he might be brought round to his box, to be introduced, and paid him many compliments. Lord Anglesey was at that time residing in perfect privacy with his family at Sir Harcourt Lees' country house near Blackrock, and expressed a wish to get an evening from the great violinist, to gratify his domestic circle.

The negotiation was rather difficult one, as Paganini was, of all others, the man who did nothing in the way of business without an explicit understanding, and a clearly defined consideration. Money was alive to the advantage of the time, but he loved money with a passionate affection. I knew that he had received enormous terms, such as £200, for fiddling at private parties in London, and I trembled for the Vice Regal purse; but I undertook to manage the affair, and went to work accordingly. The aide-de-camp in waiting, called with me on Paganini, was introduced in due form, and handed him a card of invitation to dinner, which, of course, he received and accepted with ceremonious politeness. Soon after the officer had departed, he said suddenly, "This is a great honor, but am I expected to bring my instrument?" "Oh yes," I replied, "as a matter of course—the Lord Lieutenant's family wish to hear you in private." "*Caro amico,*" rejoined he, with petrifying composure, "*Paganini con violino et Paganini senza violino, ecco due animali distinti.*" "Paganini with his fiddle, and Paganini without it, are two very different persons."

I knew perfectly what he meant and said, "The Lord Lieutenant is a nobleman of exalted rank and character, liberal in the extreme, but he is not Croesus; nor do I think you could, with any conscience, receive such an honor as dining at his table, and afterwards send in a bill for playing two or three tunes in the evening." He was staggered, and asked, "What do you advise?" I said, "Don't you think a present in the shape of a ring or a snuff box, or something of that sort, with a short inscription, would be a more agreeable mode of settlement?" He seemed tickled by the suggestion, and closed with it at once. I dispatched the intelligence through the proper channel, that the violin and the grand maestro, would both be in attendance. He was in his very choicest mood, made himself extremely agreeable, played away, unsolicited, throughout the evening, to the delight of the whole party; and on the following morning, a gold snuff box was duly presented to him, with a few complimentary words engraved on the lid.

From the Liberia Advocate.

The Interior of Africa.

One of the missionaries to Liberia lately made an exploring tour of 253 miles, on foot, into the interior. He passed through thirty villages of the Gondas, Deys, Queaks and Condoes. In his report he says:

Such a country as we passed through in that missionary tour I have not seen surpassed in either of the fifteen West India Islands which I have visited, from Trinidad to Tortola and the Virgin Islands. It is an elevated, mountainous country. Ranges of mountains, running, most generally, parallel with the line of the coast—from northwest to southwest—rise up before the delighted eye of the traveller, convincing him that he is no longer in the land of burning sands and deleterious swamps, such as are common in proximity with the shores, but in quite another region. And such are the gradual undulations of its surface as would greatly facilitate the objects of agriculture. There are few, if any, very steep acclivities—nothing like the bold, precipitous mountains of our Eastern States. Beautiful and extensive valleys lie at the base of these mountains, which gently slope down to the level country lying between them.

It is a well-watered country. During the eight hours travel which we were frequently obliged to perform in a day, we never walked more than two hours, or two-and-a-half, at a time, without coming to some beautiful stream of cool and very pure water, either a tributary of the St. Paul's or some other of the many smaller rivers which intersect that African Canaan. And here, it may be proper to add, my attention was directed to an examination of the adaptation of these streams to the purposes of machinery, sites for mills, etc.; and I hesitate not to affirm that, within the Gondah country especially, any number of the most eligible situations may be found, where, at any time during the year, good water-power may be obtained for any of the purposes which an enterprising community of agriculturists and mechanics may require. My journey was performed in the very middle of the dry season, and yet we found plenty of water in the different streams.

It is well-timbered land. Through an extensive forest of acres of miles, which lay in our return route, I was so struck with the gigantic trees of immense height which reared their towering heads and united their luxuriant foliage in forming above us one dense and rich canopy, that I called the attention of the colored ministers of the Liberia Annual Methodist Conference, who accompanied me, to this evidence of the richness of the country which God had given to the Africans, and to which their exiled brethren were invited by so many powerful considerations. I measured several trees, and my journal, kept at the time with scrupulous exactness, records twenty-three, twenty-four, and twenty-five feet, as the circumference of many of them, within six feet of the ground. Let me remark, that the variety and superior quality of the wood found in these forests, and indeed all along the borders and around the settlement of Liberia, from Grand Cape Mount to Cape Palmas, or Maryland, cannot be excelled anywhere within the torrid zone. From a species of poplar, soft and adapted to all the purposes for which the white pine is used in America, up to the teak, a variety of mahogany, a beautiful species of hickory, very abundant at Cape Palmas, the iron-wood, the brimstone, susceptible of polish, for furniture, of surpassing beauty, and many others, an almost endless supply may be found.

It is an exceedingly fertile soil. The immense undergrowth of shrub and vine interwoven around the giants of the forest, so thick, so impenetrable, without much effort, and through which a footpath only conducts the traveller, is the best proof of this. But the grains, roots, fruits, vines of the tropics, all concentre here, and may be raised with a degree of comparative ease, a rapidity of growth, and an abundance almost incredible.

I have stood erect under the branches of a cotton-tree in a Goulah village, as they spread forth from the main trunk, laden with bolls and supported by forked sticks, to prevent their being broken down by their own weight, and found, on measuring, that the tree covered a space of ten feet in diameter. On examining the staple, as the ripened bolls burst into maturity, it was found as good and equal in the fineness of its fibre to the cotton of any country. As to the coffee, I will only borrow the words of the report as a comment on themselves: "Coffee, of a quality superior to the best Java or Mocha, is raised in Liberia, and can be cultivated with great ease to any extent." It is a country where tobacco, that great article of commerce, may be cultivated in any quantity, with great success.

But the region in the vicinity of Liberia is one of great mineral wealth. This remains for science fully to develop, but we may confidently arrive at the conclusion from what has been discovered. Of the Gold Coast, your committee say right when they assert that "England has received altogether $200,000,000 of gold from Africa. Liberia is adjacent to the Gold Coast." But I would speak of what is better than gold—iron. And such is the purity of the iron-ore obtained by the natives of Africa immediately in the vicinity of Liberia, which they describe as being abundant, that they have no furnaces—they need none. All their rude agricultural and warlike instruments are made by them, of ore so pure that when heated it becomes at once sufficiently malleable to admit of being wrought into any shape or form. They make knives, bill-hooks, war-cutlasses, spears, axes, hoes, etc., out of this ore, without the process of smelting.

Obsequies of Archbishop Eccleston.

The funeral obsequies of the late Most Reverend Archbishop Eccleston took place at the Cathedral on Saturday morning, and were very solemn and imposing. At nine o'clock the tolling of the great bell of the Cathedral, followed by that of the bells of the other Catholic churches, announced the approach of the period for the commencement of the services, but even before this the vicinity of the Cathedral was thronged by those who were anxious to obtain entrance. As the hour of 11 o'clock approached, the throngs increased, and every available space within the church was occupied by those who could succeed in obtaining admission, whilst the crowd without still seemed undiminished.

At the hour appointed for the ceremonies, the body was removed from the catafalque in which it had been laid, and was borne out the front entrance of the archiepiscopal mansion, to the west entrance of the Cathedral.

As the procession entered the Cathedral and advanced up the main aisle, the magnificent Marcia Funebre of Beethoven was performed by the Germania company, its grand and impressive harmonies mingling with the solemn chaunt of the priests. On reaching the head of the church, the clergy and their attendants took positions within the chancel, and the remains were placed on a catafalque in the aisle, immediately in front of the altar. In the solemn services which followed, the Right Reverend Bishop Kenrick officiated, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Elder, of St. Mary's College, the Rev. Mr. Hilden, of Mount St. Mary's College, and others of the reverend clergy.

The funeral sermon was preached by the Right Rev. Bishop McGill, who selected as the theme of his remarks the passage of Scripture commencing at the 12th verse of the 4th chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Thessalonians, and embracing the remainder of the chapter. The reverend speaker, after alluding in eloquent terms to the exalted virtues and piety of the deceased, proceeded to enforce the precepts of his text as those which had influenced him during his life, and which had secured to him the approbation of God and the esteem and veneration of men.

The burial service was then chaunted over the remains by the Rt. Rev. Bishops in attendance, assisted by the Very Rev. Mr. Broeard, the Rever'd Mr. Coskery, and others of the clergy, after which the body was removed to the vault under the Cathedral, and after the blessing of the tomb, were deposited there. The clergy then returned to the church, and the ceremonies concluded with the performance by the Germania of the dead march, by Bergman.

The ceremonies were conducted throughout with the greatest order and propriety, reflecting much credit on all concerned in their arrangement. [Baltimore American, 28th ult.

From the Southern (S. C.) Patriot of April 10.

A Striking Parallel

Between the Public Opinion of South Carolina and France during the "Reign of Terror."

In the "History of Europe," by Alison, it is beautifully said, that of the *hundred thousand* persons who assembled in Paris to witness the execution of Louis XVIth, there were not *one hundred* who secretly and at heart desired his death; and yet there was not one man, in all that vast concourse of human beings, who had the boldness to avow his opposition to this execrable murder! Such was public opinion in France during her "reign of terror." But it was not public opinion. Public opinion was suppressed by terror. This terror, too, was produced by a powerless power, if it had only been confronted with boldness and defiance. The bravest spirits of the land were "scared into submission" by a phantom; scared into horrible crimes by a false public opinion. This was strikingly illustrated by the downfall of Robespierre in the zenith of his terrible power.

In connection with the downfall of this bloody tyrant, we mention an incident told us many years since by Mr. Poinsett. He was in France shortly after the "reign of terror," and was introduced to Tallien. In the course of their conversation, he alluded to Tallien's boldness in denouncing and throttling Robespierre in the Chamber of Deputies, when it was supposed he was all-powerful in France, and wagon loads of human beings were sent, by his order, every day, to the guillotine, to have their heads cut off! Tallien's reply to Mr. Poinsett was, "There was no boldness in it, sir. It was an act of desperation on my part. I knew that an order had been issued to carry me to the guillotine the next day. It was a contest between Robespierre and myself for existence—for life!" As soon as it was discovered that there was one man in Paris who had struck a blow at the head of their bloody tribunal, Robespierre fell powerless amidst the execrations of all France. He had no power except that given to him by false public opinion!

So it is in South Carolina at this time in regard to secession. We believe, as confidently as we do in our existence, that a large majority of the people of South Carolina are opposed to secession, but they have been afraid to express their opposition, and have seemingly acquiesced in what they supposed to be public opinion. They have seen the State gliding on into a bloody revolution, which they dreaded and abhorred, and yet they have stood silently by, or cheered her in her onward course to destruction! Whilst two-thirds of the people, "*secretly, and at heart,*" desire the State to stop and wait for the co-operation of the other southern States, yet not one man in ten has the boldness to say so!

A few days since, a gentleman in an adjoining district, said to us, "I began to think and reflect about the consequences of secession, and came to the conclusion that it would not do. But I was afraid to say so. After awhile, I met a neighbor, who expressed the same views. We then talked freely to each other. In a week or so, one of our representatives returned from Columbia, and concurred with us in opinion. I then began to express my views publicly. Those with whom I conversed eagerly responded to me, and now, sir, a majority of the district are opposed to secession." This is true in regard to public opinion, in every district in the State. A man is told, sees it published in the newspapers, and never hears it doubted, that the whole State is for secession, and he believes it to be his duty to go with his State. In this way, a false public opinion is manufactured, and the most timid and time-serving evince the most boldness and eagerness in following it. The brave, and virtuous, and patriotic, acquiesce through what they suppose to be necessity. They regret it. They think they stand alone. In their opinion, it would be senseless to throw themselves into the breach; when, in fact, and in truth, if they would express their opinions, they could soon discover that they were in the majority, and could save their State and their country from defeat, disaster and disgrace.

The New York and Erie Railroad.

The great Erie Railroad is completed to its terminus at Dunkirk, on the Lake. The directors, engineers and other officers, passed over the entire line last week. An account of their trip in the New York Post says:

At Dayton they came in view of Lake Erie, lying below them, and extending as far as the eye could reach. As the party caught the first glimpse of the Lake, three hearty cheers burst from the directors, engineers and contractors; they felt, each one, as De Soto felt when he discovered the Mississippi—they had achieved their object; for years they had struggled on, at one time under great embarrassment and anxiety. The Board had said, in a public address to their stockholders, "they could almost see the Lake;" they now saw it, not "as through a glass, darkly," but clearly, distinctly—not by faith, but by works. These were three hearty cheers. On sped the train; the superintending engineer, himself, at the helm, and in a hour more, catching occasional glimpses of the Lake—the shrieking steam horse, whose advent of nineteen years, had been hoped, wished, prayed and waited for, rushed into the village of Dunkirk. About the congratulations, firing of cannon, illumination, etc., let some others write; we have no time, at present, but there is a thought or two as we contemplate the subject, that seems, as it were, in an instant to fill us with amazement.

In twenty hours, running time, a distance of four hundred and fifty miles was passed, extending from the Atlantic borders to the Western Lakes, which in former times and under favorable circumstances occupied ten or twelve days. Within a single day the sources of the rivers St. Lawrence, the Delaware, the Susquehanna and the Mississippi, were traversed. By following their several courses, voyagers could reach the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Chesapeake Bay, or the Gulf of Mexico. The locomotive dashed up the mountains, reaching an elevation of seventeen hundred feet, at a speed, on the way, portions of the road, of over twenty-one miles the hour. In "twelve minutes, sir," said the telegraph operator, "your arrival will be known in New York."

Steam! Electricity! Enterprise!—The New York Journal of Commerce has the following brief sketch of the history of this work:

The New York and Erie Railway Company was chartered in 1832. It was then estimated that the road could be built, graded for a double and laid with a single track, from the River to the Lake, for less than five millions of dollars; and no one anticipated that a period of more than six or eight years would be consumed in its construction. Nearly nineteen years have passed since the Company was organized, and the road is just completed at a cost of about twenty millions of dollars. It was not, however, till 1835 that the million of dollars required to enable the Company to commence operations was subscribed; and from that time, for a period of ten years, so little was accomplished, that in 1845, when the present Board was organized, only 53 miles of the 465, which is now the length of the track, including the Newburg Branch, was completed and in operation, and for seven miles of that distance the present Board were called on to defray the cost. Even this 53 miles was in so dilapidated a condition that it had virtually to be reconstructed. Indeed, till the present Board of Directors assumed the management of its affairs, misfortune seemed to pursue, to have perpetually thwarted its progress and threatened it with a calamitous destiny. Half the capital originally invested in it was lost, and notorious mismanagement had so weakened public confidence in the practicability of the enterprise, that nothing but the faith which can move mountains could be relied on for co-operation in an effort to resuscitate it. Happily, faith was exercised, and its fruit has matured in an achievement which, for magnitude and commercial importance, has no parallel in any similar enterprise yet accomplished on this continent. This result is due to the public spirit of those of our merchants and others who, in time of need, advanced money in proportion to their means, to the liberal policy of the State Legislature, and especially to the Board of Directors, who, in their corporate capacity, have manifested the same energy, efficiency and wisdom, that the individuals who compose it are known to exercise severally in the conduct of their private business.

After the subscription to the new stock had been completed, in October, 1845, nearly a year was lost to labor in waiting for the legislation necessary to enable the Board to avail themselves of the most desirable route for the extension of the road; so that, in fact, but little more than four years has been consumed in the construction of this great work.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS.

☞ The Subscriber has purchased the Stock of Dr. HUNTER, opposite the site of the ST. CHARLES HOTEL. This is the largest collection of rare and valuable Second-hand Books in the city.

As it is the wish of the Subscriber to dispose of the Books, and devote his attention exclusively to dealing in Watches, Jewelry, etc., he offers them at the lowest prices for cash. Among them are the best works on Theology, Law, Medicine, Novels, Belles Lettres, Poetry and Science.

☞ The latest Novels and Publications always on hand.

ap8 JOSEPH RAFAEL, No 24 St. Charles street.

JOHN V. CHILDS
ENGRAVER & PRINTER
9 CAMP STREET.

BROOKLYN WAREHOUSE COMPANY.—The Brooklyn Warehouses, at Algiers, opposite New Orleans, are now in readiness to receive PRODUCE from the WEST and MERCHANDISE from the NORTH, intended for shipment. Having lifters and the river, with wharves in front of the Warehouses, by which goods are immediately conveyed without drayage or exposure to the weather, ample room will be found for the discharging of steamers and loading of ships.

Charges are fixed at very low rates, and every accommodation offered to the Merchants in the city and the Shippers in the interior, with a full share of the wish of the Company to equal the conveniences of the Atlantic Dock, of New York.

Persons interested in transmitting Merchandise are invited to visit the Company's Office.

Office, corner of Magazine and Lafayette streets, New Orleans.

References.—A. & R. Goddes; Price, Frost & Co.; J. W. Stanton & Co.; R. F. Nichols.

T. J. CASEY, Secretary.
ap11

A. H. DONALDSON,
No. 97 Camp street, New Orleans,
IMPORTER OF CHOICE

BRANDIES—Sazerac, 1795; Otard, Dupuy & Co., 1805; Castillon & Co., Hennessy, London Dock, etc. etc.

WINES—Amontillado Harmony, Imperial, Yriarte, Lobo, etc. etc.

MADEIRA—Blackburn's South Side, Howard, Marsh & Co., etc. etc.

PORT—The Queen's, Oporto, London, etc. etc.

BURGUNDY—Chambertin, Romanee, etc. etc.

CHAMPAGNE—Piper & Co.'s Heidsieck, Schreider, Prince de Renty, etc. etc.

HT. SAUTERNE—Chateau d'Yquem, etc. etc.

CLARET—Chateau Lafitte, la Rose, Leoville, etc. etc.

HOCK—Johannisberger, Rudesheimer, etc. etc.

☞ Very superior Holland Gin; Scotch, Irish, and Monongahela Whiskey; Jamaica Rum; Cordials, Cigars, etc. etc.

☞ City retailers and country merchants supplied on favorable terms.

☞ Clubs and gentlemen furnished with choice Wines, Brandies, etc., in small packages, assorted to order. 6d 1mos

BEACH'S
ANTI CATHARTIC MIXTURE

ACERTAIN, prompt and effectual remedy for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, and other diseases of the stomach and bowels. It has been used by great numbers of persons with the highest satisfaction, and physicians themselves have pronounced it one of the most valuable remedies known, because it positively cures the disease for which it is recommended.

☞ Sold by all the principal druggists in the United States.

E. D. BEACH, Sole Proprietor.
ap12 lydkW Apothecary and Druggist, 127 Canal st.

MADAME EMERY, the Seventh Daughter of the Gipsy Family, begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of New Orleans that her stay here will be short, and all those wishing her services will please call soon at her residence, No. 225 Magazine street, between Julia and St. Joseph streets, where she will be happy to inform them of the PRESENT and the FUTURE.

☞ Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to know the circumstances that surround them, and likewise their future prospects, will do well by calling on Madame E.

☞ Price 50 cents. ap21 1m os

METAIRIE COURSE—Horses taken on Passturage. Water is good and Grass abundant. Terms $4 per month. Apply to
my4 1mos C. S. ELLIS, at the Track.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

THE subscriber offers his professional services to Railroad Companies and others who may desire them. He has been engaged since 1829 in the survey, location and construction of Railroads in the states of South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, and has thereby a great deal experience in the management of such works, which, he feels confident, will enable him to give entire satisfaction to those whom he may serve. Letters addressed at Mansfield or Logansport, DeSoto Parish, La., will be promptly attended to. Satisfactory references of character and capacity will be given.
my3 1mos JOHN L. COLE.

DOCTOR S. P.
Townsend's Sarsaparilla.
WONDER AND BLESSING OF THE AGE.

The Most Extraordinary Medicine of the Age. THIS EXTRACT IS PUT UP IN QUART BOTTLES, IS 50 PER CENT CHEAPER AND PLEASANTER, AND WAS RATED SUPERIOR TO ANY SOLD—IT CURES WITHOUT VOMITING, PURGING, SICKENING OR DEBILITATING THE PATIENT.

THE great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other medicines is, that while it eradicates the disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very few

SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINES

Ever known; it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates new, pure and rich blood; a power possessed by no other medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed, within the last five years, more than 100,000 cures of some cause of disease; at least 15,000 were considered incurable. It has saved the lives of more than 5000 Children during the two past seasons.

10,000 CASES OF GENERAL DEBILITY AND WANT OF NERVOUS ENERGY.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla invigorates the whole system permanently. To those who have lost their muscular energy by the effects of medicine or indiscretion committed in youth, or the excessive indulgence of the passions, and brought on a general physical prostration of the nervous system, manifest want of ambition, fainting sensations, premature decay and decline, hastening towards that fatal disease, Consumption, can be entirely restored by this pleasant remedy. The Sarsaparilla is far superior to any

INVIGORATING CORDIAL.

As it renews and invigorates the system, gives activity to the mind, and strength to the muscular system, in a most extraordinary degree.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

Cleanse and Strengthen. Consumption can be cured. Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Colds, Catarrh, Coughs, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Soreness of the Chest, Hectic Flush, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, Pain in the Side, etc. have been and can be cured.

SPITTING BLOOD.

NEW YORK, April 23, 1847.

Dr. Townsend—I verily believe that your Sarsaparilla has been the means, through Providence, of saving my life. I have for several years had a bad cough. It became worse and worse. At last I raised large quantities of blood, had night sweats, was greatly debilitated and reduced, and did not expect to live. I have only used your Sarsaparilla a short time, and there has a wonderful change been wrought in me. I am now able to walk all over the city. I raise no blood, and my cough has left me. You can well imagine that I am thankful for these results. Your old friend,
WM. RUSSELL, 68 Cathedral street.

RHEUMATISM.

This is only one of more than four thousand cases of Rheumatism that Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla has cured. The most severe and chronic cases are weekly eradicated by its extraordinary virtues.

Messrs. Cummings, Eaq., one of the assistants in the Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, is the gentleman spoken of in the following letter:

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND, Sept. 14, 1846.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have suffered terribly in nine years with the Rheumatism; considerable of the time I could not rest, sleep, sit or walk. I had the utmost distressing pains, and my limbs were terribly swollen. I have used four bottles of your Sarsaparilla, and they have done me more than one thousand dollars' worth. Good. I am so much better—indeed, I am entirely relieved. You are at liberty to use this for the benefit of the afflicted. Yours, respectfully,
JAMES CUMMINGS.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is unequalled in cases of Chills and Fever and Ague. The following letter is only one of the hundreds that we have received from the South and West of like character:

OSWEGO, Michigan, Oct. 22, 1847.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I purchased for my wife two bottles of Sarsaparilla of your agent, Mr. McNair, of Kalamazoo, to try it for the Fever and Ague. Before I had finished the first bottle, it appeared to warm the blood, and every other day, when the chills and fever appeared, they were less violent; and before she had finished the bottle, she was entirely relieved, and she was much better than she had been before she took the ague. A lady that had her very sick with chills and fever, I told of your Sarsaparilla, and she was left in a very weak and distressing state, and troubled exceedingly with the ague cake, seeing the effect that it had on my wife, she sent and procured a few bottles, and it restored her in a few weeks to complete health. Your Sarsaparilla is, without doubt, unequalled in diseases incident to the West, and if you think that this communication will be of use, you are at liberty to use it as you choose.
Yours, respectfully, CHARLES H. SWAIN.

FITS! FITS! FITS!

Dr. Townsend, not having tested his Sarsaparilla in cases of Fits, of course never recommended it, and it was surprising to receive the following from an intelligent and respectable Farmer of Westchester county:

FORDHAM, August 19, 1847.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have a little girl nine years of age, who has been several years afflicted with Fits; we tried almost everything for her, but without success; at last, thinking we could find no recommendation in our orders for cases like hers, we thought, as she was in very delicate health we would give her some of your Sarsaparilla, and we very glad we did, for it not only restored her entirely from the fits, but has had no return of the Fits, to our great pleasure and surprise. She is fast becoming rugged and hearty, for which we feel grateful. Yours, respectfully,
JOHN BUTLER, Jr.

FEMALE MEDICINE.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for Incipient Consumption, Barrenness, Prolapsus Uteri, or Falling of the Womb, Costiveness, Piles, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, Suppression of Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system to which the female is subject, from whatever cause, produced by irregularity, illness, accident. Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the female system. Persons, of thoughtlessness and levitude, from taking it at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the convulsions of the nervous system, which is the great cause of barrenness. It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted, that hundreds of cases have been reported to us, thousands of cases where families have been without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable medicine, have been blessed with a fine, healthy offspring.

TO MOTHERS AND MARRIED LADIES.

This extract of Sarsaparilla has been expressly prepared in reference to female complaints. No female who has reason to suppose she is approaching that critical period, "The Turn of Life," should neglect to take it, as it is a certain preventive any of the numerous ills to which females of this time of life are subject at this time of life. This period may be delayed for several years by using this medicine. Nor is it less valuable for those who are approaching womanhood, as it is calculated to assist nature, by quickening the blood and invigorating the system. Indeed, this medicine is invaluable for all the delicate diseases to which women are subject. It brings the whole system, renews permanently the natural energies, by removing the impurities or the body, so far stimulating the system to subsequent relaxation, that all other female medicines taken for female weakness and disease. By using a few bottles of this medicine, many severe and painful surgical operations may be prevented.

GREAT BLESSING TO MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.

It is the most efficacious medicine for purifying the system, and relieving the sufferings attendant upon child birth ever discovered. It strengthens both the mother and the child, prevents pain and disease, increases and enriches food; those who have used it think it indispensable. It is highly useful both before and after confinement, as it prevents diseases attendant upon childbirth; it convenes, plenty, sweetness of the breast, despondency, heartburn, vomiting, pain in the back and joints, false pains, hemorrhage, and in regulating the sensations and equalizing the circulation. By the great virtue of this medicine, the mother is always safe, and the most delicate and most successful; very few cases require any other medicine; in some it is a master key to unknown ills. Thousands have to bless Heaven, and light fool, with this medicine, will always insure a safe and easy confinement.

BEAUTY AND HEALTH.

Cosmetics, Chalk, and a variety of preparations generally in use, when applied to the face, very soon spoils it of its bloom, and gives it a pale, sickly hue, which is not its beauty. They close the pores of the skin, and check the circulation, which, when Nature is not thwarted by disease or poisons, or the skin collapsed by the alkalines used in soap, beautifies its own production in the "human face divine," as well as in the garden of rich and delicately tinted and variegated flowers. A free, active and healthy circulation of the fluids, or the coursing of the pure, rich blood to the extremities, is that which paints the countenance in the most exquisite beauty. It is that which imparts the indescribable vividness of flashes of loveliness that all admire, but none can describe. This beauty is the offspring of NATURE not of POWDER. It is not a free and healthy circulation, there is no beauty. If the body is fair as driven snow, if she paints, and use cosmetics, and the blood is thick, cold and impure, she is not beautiful. If she be brown or yellow, and there is pure and active blood, it gives a rich bloom to the cheeks and a brilliancy to their eyes that is fascinating.

This is why the Southern, and especially the Spanish ladies, are so much admired. Ladies in the North who take but little exercise, or are confined in close rooms, or have spoiled their complexion by the application of deleterious cosmetics, if they wish to regain elasticity of step, buoyant spirits, sparkling eyes and beautiful complexions, they should use Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Thousands who have used it, are more than satisfied, are delighted. Ladies of every station, crowd our office daily.

CANKER IN THE MOUTH.

Below is an account of another child saved. Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla has saved the lives of thousands of children. The following two certificates are selected from a great number received this week:

NEW YORK, April 1, 1847.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: One of my children was very sick with a Canker in the Mouth and Throat, attended with great debility. It came near dying. I obtained some of your excellent medicine, and it cured it directly, for which I assure you I feel very grateful. Yours, respectfully,
ELIZABETH FOWLER, 27 Dushouse street.

NOTICE TO THE LADIES.

Those that imitate Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, have invariably called their stuff a *great Remedy for Females*, etc. and have copied our bills and circulars which relate to the complaints of women, word for word—other men who have no medicine, have, since the great success of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla in complaints incident to females, recommended theirs, although previously they did not. Females, a number of these Mixtures, Pills, etc., are injurious to females, as they aggravate disease, and undermine the constitution.

SCROFULA CURED.

This certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate disease of the Blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

THREE CHILDREN.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine. They were affliction very severely with bad sores; I have taken only four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under great obligation. Yours, respectfully,
ISAAC W. CRAIN, 106 Wooster street.

OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is receiving orders from Physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify, that we, the undersigned Physicians of the city of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations in the market.

H. P. POLING, M. D.
J. WILSON, M. D.
R. R. BRIGGS, M. D.
Albany, Ap 1, 1847. P. E. ELMENDORFF, M. D.

CAUTION.

Owing to the great success and immense sale of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, a number of men who were formerly Editors, Butters, Extracts of Yellow Dock, etc. They usually put it up in the same shaped bottles, and some of them have stolen and copied our advertisements they are worthless imitations, and should be avoided.

Principal Office, 126 *Fulton street*, San Building, New York; Reding & Co., 8 *State street*, Boston; Dyott & Sons, 132 *North Second street*, Philadelphia; S. S. Hance, Drug. ges, Baltimore; J. M. Cohen, Charleston; 193 *South Front street*, Albany; P. H. McGraw, Natchez; and by all the principal Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the United States. West Indies.

J. WRIGHT, 131 *Chartres street*,
SOLE AGENT, New Orleans.

FLOUR—194 bbls. Ohio superfine, landing ex steamer Gen. Scott, for sale by
ap8 W. HARRISON & CO.

FOX'S STARCH—300 boxes in store, for sale by A. D. GRIEFF & CO. 38, 40 and 42 Old Levee.

MEDICAL CARDS.

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN—JAMES G. BELDEN, M. D., 10 Carondelet street. ja26d3w

DR. A. H. NICHOLSON, Office No. 110 St. Charles street, residence No. 103 Carondelet st. ap18

DR. J. S. COPES—Office and residence, 444 Magazine street, second door above Edward. d3 ly

DOCTOR WREN, on Jackson, between Rousseau and Lasaut streets, Lafayette. References—Dr. H. A. Cartwright, Dr. M. Cannon, Dr. Wm. G. Austin. m15 1y

DR. C. S. FENNER devotes particular attention to the treatment of DISEASES OF THE EYE. Office, 163 Gravier street, opposite the Varieties. d3 ow os

DR. G. T. STULL, S. E. COR. DRUGS AND MEDICINES—NORTH & CO., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, No. 110 Poydras st. Fresh Vaccine Matter, direct from Boston, always on hand. Price per quill $1. Vaccine office up stairs; open from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. ja28 6mdkW

EGYPTIAN EYE BALSAM.

DR. COHEN, having had 30 years' experience, offers the above infallible remedy for all Diseases peculiar to the EYE. Ophthalmia, of five years' standing, cured in 11 weeks; the Tear in the Eye, of 3 years, cured in 10 weeks; a man of this city, being stone blind for 5 months, was restored to the sight of one eye in three weeks; a gentleman who always used specs for 36 years, by using only one drop, was enabled to read the newspaper without them by candlelight 3 hours after. Inflammation of 3 days *cured by one single drop*. It gives a brilliancy to the Eye, and also strengthens the sight.

☞ No. 184 CIRCUS Street and 77 MAGAZINE Street. ap17 1y

DR. ELLIOTT, *Veterinary Surgeon*, would announce to the citizens of this city and the vicinity that he is prepared to attend to all business to his line entrusted to his care. Dr. Elliott bases his long experience as a Veterinary Surgeon will insure him a large business, as he spent nine years in the Veterinary College of France, five years in Prussia, and the last five years in this city with great success. The Doctor's charges are from $1 to $10 upon any curable disease.

Advice gratis. Stable, corner of Camp and Julia streets. ap26 1m

☞ The Doctor is to be found at all hours of the day and night at Tattersall's Stables, St. Charles street.

☞ FAMILY HORSES, well broke, always on hand and for sale. fe14 3m

DOCTOR FRYER,
THE INDIAN DOCTOR,

IS a regular graduate of Nature's wide Botanic Garden and Common Sense Medical College, and has made the study of Herbs his profession for thirty years; and daily cures more patients than any other physician in New Orleans.

To the Public.

Dr. Fryer's Cure of a Cancer!

Having just been wholly cured of an inveterate Cancer by Dr. Fryer, Indian Doctor, 33 Frenchmen street, Third Municipality, I deem it an act of duty to the public—more particularly those who may have been afflicted with that disease I have been—of justice to Dr. Fryer, and of gratitude on my own part—to state briefly the facts of my case, and my full and effectual cure, which I now enjoy for more than nine-fifty-three years old. Sixteen years since, a cancer commenced to grow on my right hand, near the joint of my wrist. Day by day, month by month, year by year, the cancer continued to grow, undermining my health, till I well nigh made life a burden to me. At different times, it was opened on by physicians of distinguished professional ability, and although they caused me to undergo the most excruciating pain, I derived no benefit from their labors—indeed,