MISCELLANEOUS.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, a COMPOUND Remedy, designed to be the most efficient Alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other vegetables of still greater alterative power as to afford an efficacious antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proved by experiment on many of the worst cases can be found of the following complaints:

Scrofula and Scrofulous Complaints, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases, Ulcers, Pimples, Blotches, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Syphilis and Syphilitic Affections, Mercurial Disease, Dropsy, Neuralgia or Tic Doloureux, Debility, Dyspepsia and Indigestion, Hydrops, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from Impurity of the Blood.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which foster in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many troublesome diseases are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul Eruptions and obstinate sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in its veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, one may enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with impurities in it, life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla has and deserves much the reputation of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the demand has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many compositions, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain little, if any, more of it than other cheap preparations.

During late years the public have been misled by huge bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for a dollar. Most of these have been made upon the sick, for they not only contain but little if any Sarsaparilla, but often no extent properties whatever. Hence, when a fair and honest preparation is followed by the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, sickness itself is justly deemed incurable, and some unfortunate victim dies ere the third bottle is reached. Still we add this compound, Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall redeem the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are forcible to by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete satisfaction from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass. Price, $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we can not do more than assure the people its quality is keeping up to the best it has ever been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For the cure of Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Biliousness, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gout, and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors, and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, or Liver Disease, they are a mild and sure Cathartic.

They are easy sugar coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price, 25 cents per box; five boxes for $1.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen and eminent persons have let their names to certify the unquestioned usefulness of these preparations, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The agents below named furnish our American Almanac in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand Ayer's, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All these remedies are for sale by JOHN WRIGHT & CO., Nos. 8 and 151 Chartres street, New Orleans, and by all live druggists. 1vD 6mAW

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION—

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Stomach.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Nervousness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Loss of Memory.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Diseases of Urine.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Difficult Breathing.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Palpitation.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for General Debility.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Universal Lassitude.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Horrid Dreams.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Night Sweats.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Weakness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dryness of Skin.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Eruptions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Pain in the Back.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Heaviness of the Eyelid, with Temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Coldness of the Feet, Hot Flashes, with Want of Attention and Horror of Society.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Obstructions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Excessive Writing from Indiscretion, and all diseases of

FEMALES, FEMALES, FEMALES.

FEMALES, FEMALES, FEMALES.

Old or Young, Single, Married, or contemplating Marriage, TAKE NO MORE PILLS.

THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is the very best remedy in the world for all complaints incident to the sex, whether resulting from indiscretion, habits of dissipation, or the decline or change of life. See symptoms above.

No Family Should be Without It!

TAKE NO MORE BALSAM, Mercury or Unpleasant Medicine for Unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU CURES

Secret Disease

In all their stages. At little expense, Little or no change of diet, No inconvenience.

ASK NO EXPOSURE

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for Excesses arising from health indulged in

By Young and Old.

And for diseases arising from Habits of Dissipation. It removes all impurities from the blood and restores the Patient in a short time to a state of Health and Purity.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for Diseases and Weakness of a Delicate Nature.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all Affections and diseases of the

Urinary Organs,

Whether existing in

Male or Female,

from whatever cause originating, and no matter of

How Long Standing.

All the above diseases are attended with derangement of the same functions, and require the same course.

Read! Read! Read! Read!

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU is safe, and pleasant in taste and odor, and immediate in its action.

Personally appeared before me an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, B. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who being duly sworn, does say, that the preparations of Buchu, Rose and Queen Root are not quacks, but are purely Vegetable.

B. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 20th day of March, 1861.

WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Prepared by Dr. B. T. HELMBOLD, Practical and Analytical Chemist, 104 South street, Sole Proprietor, Philadelphia.

Beware of Counterfeits and unprincipled Dealers, who endeavor to dispose of their own and other articles on the reputation of my preparations.

Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.
" " Rose Water.
" " Extract Buchu.
" " Sarsaparilla.
" " Improved Rose Wash.

Sold by JOHN WRIGHT & CO., 21 and 151 Chartres street, And all Druggists everywhere.

Ask for HELMBOLD'S—Take No Other! Cut out the advertisement and send for it, and avoid imposition and Expense. 1ydl 1yAW

BOZEMAN'S HOSPITAL, No. 26 BARONNE STREET, New Orleans, Near the Carrollton Railroad Terminus.

Dr. N. BOZEMAN, (late of Montgomery, Ala.) having located in New Orleans, takes this method of announcing that he has opened a

SURGICAL AND WOMAN'S HOSPITAL,

and is ready to receive patients. The building has been fitted up in admirable adaptation for the purpose, being situated in such a convenient and desirable part of the city, that its fields warranted in saying that the facilities unusual to invalids.

The rooms are generally large and airy, and are well adapted to a thorough hospital.

Both whites and blacks are admitted.

For terms of admission, apply at the office in the building. 5ydl 1yAW

MOST EXTENSIVE SOUTHERN PIANO FORTE MANUFACTORY.

WM. KNABE & CO., Nos. 340, 5 and 7 Baltimore, respectfully inform their Southern friends that they have enlarged their factory, and are now prepared to supply the great demand for their Pianos. They are in possession of all the most recent improvements, and are fully prepared for five years. For sweetness and great power of tone and agreeable touch, they are unequalled.

For the last twenty years their instruments have been highly recommended by the first Professors, musical amateurs in this country.

They have taken the first premiums over all other competition in the different States where they have been exhibited.

Last year they received two first Premiums at Montgomery, Ala.—one for the best Southern made Piano, and the other for the best, against all competition.

They also received, at the Fair held in December last, by the Cotton Planters' Convention at Macon, Ga., the Highest Premium, against all competition.

A full supply of the above Pianos may be found at our Agents in New Orleans,

A. E. BLACKMAR & BROTHER, 74 Camp street. 1vD 1yAW

REA'S ROTARY PRESS

STEAM PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

48 Magazine street,

NEW ORLEANS.

REA BROS., PROPRIETORS.

We have in use the finest and most improved machinery, and are office well stocked with every new style of type.

Having during the past summer added a Rolling Machine, we solicit the orders of our patrons in that line. m26 1yAW

CHEROKEE REMEDY!!—AN UNFAILING Specific for all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, and a Guaranteed Alterative and Blood Purifier.

Use "Cherokee" cures when all other preparations fail.

Use the entirely unlike new remedy, a medicine adapted for Venereal Disease, as it contains no Mineral Poison or Nauseous Drugs, being prepared from Roots, Barks and Leaves, in the form of a spicious and delicious Syrup.

It is "nature's own remedy" for Gonorrhœa and Gleet, Gravel, Strictures, and is especially recommended for Female Ailments, Rheumatism or Scrofula, when it is invaluable.

As a general Alterative and Blood purifier it has no equal, and does not fail to cure Scrofula, Syphilis, Salt Rheum, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases, curing them more speedily and permanently than any other medicine known. It does this by purifying and cleansing the blood—invigorating it to flow in all its natural purity and vigor, thus removing from the system all impure and pernicious causes which have induced disease.

In all old cases of Gonorrhœa and Gleet that have baffled all medical skill, it is especially recommended, in old cases it never fails, and by its use alone we can cure them.

A few days use positively removes all scalding heat, chordee and boils.

It does not affect the breath, or interfere with any class of business.

It requires no assistance from other medicine.

It can be taken in the toilet-table or in the counting-room, without its ever being suspected as a "remedy" for private disease.

A treatise on Venereal disease, with full directions for their permanent cure accompany each bottle.

For the best medicine ever offered for the public.

For the best testimonials, get a Circular FREE from any drug store in the United States.

It is sold at retail for $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5, by all responsible druggists and dealers in medicines, throughout the United States, and at wholesale by all wholesale druggists.

POTTER & MERWIN, Sole Proprietors, St. Louis, Mo.

J. WRIGHT & CO., Agents, Nos. 8 and 151 Chartres street, Wholesale Agents for the South. m26 1yAW

Sold by all Druggists.

VALUABLE REMEDIES.

THE ONLY PREPARATION

—That has—

STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS

And grows more and more Popular every day!

And testimonials new, and almost without number, might be given from ladies and gentlemen in all grades of society, when united testimony none could resist, that Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative will restore the bald and gray, and preserve the hair of the youth to old age, in all its youthful beauty.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Dec. 21, 1859.

Prof. Wood: This will please accept a line to inform this that the hair on my head all fell off over twenty years ago caused by a complicated chronic disease, attended with an eruption on the head. A continual course of suffering through life having reduced me to a state of dependence, I have not been able to obtain stuff for one cent, neither have I been able to do chores up, in consequence of which my head has suffered extremely from cold. This induced me to pay Briggs & Hodges almost the last cent I had on earth for a few dollars worth of Hair Restorative, about the first of August last. I have faithfully followed the directions, and behold the bald spot is now covered with a fine hair thick and black, though short; it is also coming in all over my head. Feeling confident that another large bottle would restore it entirely and permanently, I feel anxious to persevere in its use, and being destitute of means to purchase any more, I would ask that if she wouldn't not be willing to send me an order on this agent for another bottle, I would be under the entire obligation—"the award is to Cross that are kind to the widow and the fatherless."

Thy friend,

SUSANNAH KIRBY.

LIGONIER, Noble county, Ind., Feb. 5, 1859.

Prof. O. J. Wood: Dear Sir—In the latter part of the year 1852, while attending the State and National Law School of the State of New York, my hair, from a cause unknown to me, commenced falling off very rapidly, so that in the short space of six months, the whole upper part of my head was almost entirely bereft of its covering, and much of the remaining portion upon the side and back part of my head shortly after became gray, so that you will not be surprised when I tell you that upon my return to the state of Indiana, my name casual acquaintances were not so much at a loss to discover the change in my appearance, as my more intimate acquaintances were to recognize me at all.

I at once made application to the most skillful physicians in the country, but, receiving no reasonings from them that my hair could again be restored, I was forced to become reconciled to my fate, until, fortunately, in the latter part of the year 1857, your Restorative was recommended to me by a druggist, as being the most reliable Hair Restorative in use. I tried one bottle, and found to my great satisfaction that it was producing the desired effect. Since that time, I have used seven dollars worth of your Restorative, and as a result, have a rich coat of very soft black hair, which my mother says I inherit.

As a mark of my gratitude for your labor and skill in the production of so wonderful an article, I make recommendation to so many of my friends as my acquaintance, which, I am happy to inform you, are using it with like effect.

Very respectfully, yours,

A. M. LATTA,

Attorney-and-Counselor-at-Law.

Depot, No. 444 Broadway, and sold by all dealers throughout the world.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium and small. The small contains a dollar, the medium one dollar and a half, and the large two dollars. The medium bottle holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, and retails for two dollars per bottle. The large holds a quart, twenty per cent. more in proportion than the medium, and retails for three dollars a bottle. O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, sole Wholesale Agents, St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

J. WRIGHT & CO., Agents, 21 and 151 Chartres street.

Dr. Hoofland's

GERMAN BITTERS,

—And—

Dr. Hoofland's

BALSAMIC CORDIAL,

The great fame and medicines of the present age have acquired their great popularity only through years of trial. Unbounded satisfaction is rendered by them in all cases, and the people have pronounced them worthy.

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, DEBILITY OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or weakness of the stomach and digestive organs, are speedily and permanently cured by the GERMAN BITTERS.

The BALSAMIC CORDIAL has acquired a reputation surpassing that of any similar preparation extant. It will cure, with certainty, the most severe and long-standing COUGH, COLDS OR HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA, CROUP, PNEUMONIA, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, and has performed the most astonishing cures ever known of

CONFIRMED CONSUMPTION!

A few doses will also at once check and cure the most severe DIARRHŒA succeeding from Cold in the Bowels.

These medicines are prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON & Co. No. 418 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., and are sold by druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere, at 75 cents per bottle. The signatures of C. M. Jackson will be on the outside wrapper of each bottle.

In the Almanac published annually by the proprietors, called EVERYBODY'S ALMANAC, you will find testimony and commendatory notices from all parts of the country. These Almanacs are given away by all druggists.

J. WRIGHT & CO., Agents, 21 and 151 Chartres street.

Mothers,

Thousands are daily speaking in the praise of

DR. EATON'S INFANTILE CORDIAL,

and why? because it never fails to afford instantaneous relief when given to them. It is a gift of magic, and one trial alone will convince you that what we say is true. It contains

NO PAREGORIC OR OPIATE

of any kind, and therefore relieves the suffering of your child, instead of by deadening its sensibilities. For this reason it commends itself as the only reliable preparation now in use for Children Teething, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Griping in the Bowels, Acidity of the Stomach, Wind Colic in the Head and Crump, also for Softening the Gums, Reducing Inflammation, Regulating the Bowels, and Relieving Pain. It has no equal, being an mild opiate. It is used with unfailing success in all cases of Convulsion or other Fits. As you value the life and health of your children, or wish to save them from those suffering consequences which are certain to result from the use of narcotics of which all other remedies for Infantile Complaints are composed, take none but Dr. Eaton's Infantile Cordial, this you can rely upon. It superiorly excludes, and cannot injure the most delicate infant. Price, 25 cents. Full size dose accompanies each bottle. Prepared only by

CHURCH & DUPONT,

No. 409 Broadway, New York.

Blood Food.

Healthy Human Blood upon being ANALYZED, always presence us with the same essential elements, and gives, of course, the True Standard. Analyze the Blood of a person suffering from Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, etc., and we find in every instance such deficiencies in the regularity of blood. Supply those deficiencies and you are made well. The Blood Food is formed upon this theory—its effects astonishing success. Thousands

FIVE PREPARATIONS

adapted to the deficiencies of the Blood in different diseases. For Gangrene, Boils, Bronchitis, or any affection whatever of the Throat or Lungs, inducing Consumption, use No. 1, which is also the No. for Depression of Spirits, Loss of Appetite, and for all Chronic Complaints arising from Over-Use, General Debility, and Nervous Prostration. No. 2, for Liver Complaints. No. 3 for Dyspepsia. Being already prepared for absorption it is taken by drops, and carried immediately into the circulation, so that what you gain you retain. The No. 4 is for Female Procurities, Hysteria, Weakness, etc. See special directions for this. For Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Scrofulous, Kidney and Bladder Complaints, take No. 5. In all cases the directions must be strictly followed. Price of the Blood Food $1 per bottle.

Sold by CHURCH & DUPONT, No. 409 Broadway, New York; J. WRIGHT & CO., No. 21 & 151 Chartres street; O. J. WOOD & CO., St. Louis, Mo., and by all respectable Druggists throughout the country.

SANFORD'S

LIVER INVIGORATOR

Never Debilitates.

It is compounded entirely from Gums, and has become as established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and approved by all that have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence in all the diseases for which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands within the last two years who had given up all hopes of relief, as the numerous unsolicited testimonials in our possession show.

It has done most to adapted to the temperament of the individual, patronizing it, and based by such quantities made accurately on the Bowels.

Let the dictates of your judgment guide you in the use of the Liver Invigorator, and it will cure Liver Complaints, Bilious Attacks, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhœa, Summer Complaints, Dysentery, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Chills, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Pleurisy, Jaundice, Female Weaknesses, and may be used successfully as a Family Medicine. It will cure Sick Headache, in thousands can testify! In twenty minutes, if two or three tablespoonsful are taken at commencement of attack. All who use are giving their testimony in its favor.

Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow to regulate.

Price, $1 per bottle.

—Also—

Sanford's Family Cathartic Pills,

Compounded from pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in Glass Cases, air tight, and will keep in any climate.

The Family Cathartic Pill is a gentle and active Cathartic, which the proprietor has used in his practice more than twenty years. The constantly increasing demand from those who have long used the Pills, and the satisfaction which all express in regard to their use, has induced me to place them within the reach of all. The Proprietor will insure that different Cathartics act on different portions of the bowels.

The Family Cathartic Pill has, with due reference to this well established fact, been compounded from a variety of the purest Vegetable Extracts, which act alike on every part of the alimentary canal, and are good and safe in all cases where a Cathartic is needed, such as Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Pains in the Back and Loins, Costiveness, Pain and Soreness over the whole body, from sudden cold, which frequently, if neglected, end in a course of Fever, Loss of Appetite, a Creeping Sensation of Cold over the body, Restlessness, Heartache, or Weight in the Head, all Inflammatory Diseases, Worms in Children or Adults, Rheumatism, a great Purifier of the Blood, and many diseases to which Sick is liable, too numerous to mention in this advertisement. Price, 12 c. 25 c. 50 c. and $1 per box.

The Liver Invigorator and Family Cathartic Pills are for sale by Druggists generally, and sold by the trade in all the large towns.

S. T. W. SANFORD, M. D., Manufacturer and Proprietor 335 Broadway, N. Y.

J. WRIGHT & CO., Wholesale Agents, And sold by every Druggist.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

LETTER FROM PARIS.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

PARIS, March 4, 1861.

Mr. Editor—The influence of France upon the peoples of Europe has been the disturbing cause of all the irritation that has been manifested by the supporters of the divine right of kings; and the greatest unanimity has hitherto existed in heartily cursing the Bonapartes, both uncle and nephew, from the days of Alexander and George the Third, down to the fall of Bomba I, and the perplexities of Pio Nino. Indeed, these Corsicans have never been loved by any body except those whose trade it has been to handle the musket and the sword. And yet both have signalized themselves by putting down revolutions and republics and having themselves elected emperors. One would think that this would have conciliated the old dynastic tyrants and made them fast friends for ever. But no, they felt insulted by the presence of the parvenu, and never could forgive the impudence of him who, through sheer force of genius and skill, had made himself their equal, and then invited the world to draw an invidious and disparaging distinction between "born kings" and kings by the grace of the people. We see how they combined against the first Bonaparte, and by the mere weight of numbers, overthrew him. And we see how, after this had been accomplished, they tore up the constitutions all over Europe, brought back the old Bourbons and Braganzas, and Louaines and numberless other Hessians, Bavarians and pig headed and beer-drinking imbeciles; so that, at last end of the people was worse than the first. Yes everybody agreed that the first Bonaparte had had all his trouble and fighting for nothing. That was the conclusion of short-sighted politicians, who, like your Black Republicans, can never rise high enough in sagacity to see over and beyond the great pile of loaves and fishes that is to be distributed at Washington on this blessed 4th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

But the first Bonaparte did a great work after all. He made the third; and the prestige of his name called him up exactly at the right time; and now his spirit is working in him to perfect the grand scheme which are to reform every kingdom in Europe. Nobody—or at least very few—can see how this is to be done, and we often think, when in fact we are on the eve of a great event, that everything is going backward, and wars and rumors of wars make us shudder with expectation. Hence this third Bonaparte surprises everybody. Napoleon *le petit* shows himself to be more prescient and comprehensive in his views than Napoleon *le Grand*. He it is who is going to liberalize the ideas of kings and emancipate the peoples. How is he going to do it? Not as any other monarch, statesman or politician would do it; but by a series of means the most opposite and the most unpromising. Let me give you one fact by way of illustration.

Austria is remodelling her Government. From the foundation stone of hereditary rule to the pinnacle of Constitutional liberty, she is busy in the work of subversion and reconstruction. Not from any love of freedom, I grant you, but from sheer necessity. And this began at the battle of Solferino. Not that Francis Joseph dreamt of any such thing there. The idea, itself, would have been as fatal to his sanity as a ball from a rifle carefully in his life. For he went into Italy to put down liberty. The invasion was justified in his proclamation upon the ground that the free institutions of Sardinia disturbed the repose of kings and awakened the dissentent of their people. He was determined to extinguish the heresy; and he fought in the interest of all legitimate government and order. But we see what the end was. He lost Lombardy, and his friends lost Parma, Modena, Tuscany, the two Sicilies; and the Holy Father was despoiled of half his patrimony. He came out of the contest crippled and shorn.

But, I do not suppose that he then felt any more amiable upon the questions of revolution, representative government and universal suffrage, than he did when he first crossed the Mincio. But he had seen, face to face, the man whose uncle had once paid a very unwelcome visit to his uncle in the imperial city of Vienna; and in that short interview at Villafranca, we have good reason for believing that Francis Joseph received some very respectful, yet very pressing and friendly advice on the subject of war and State craft, embodying lessons which his misfortunes and embarrassments have frequently recalled to mind. No doubt he has long, and with great obstinacy, struggled against them. But circumstances are sometimes even greater than Kaisers. Hence, notwithstanding he had received his warning, upon the battle field, he had to cut the gordian knot, and had augmented his army and material to this end—grave political and financial difficulties rose up before him, menacing him with bankruptcy and internal disorder—Hungary, Venetia, Croatia, Bohemia, and all his outlying provinces, which go to make up that patched and many colored thing, the German Empire—all threatened, advised, supplicated. What could he do? Put into practice the wise counsels and admonitions, to which he had so sagaciously and impatiently listened in his tête-a-tête with the "nephew of his uncle" at Villafranca. And so, when he could no longer help himself, he set about it. He reflected upon the fate of his brother of Naples; and saw, with tearful eyes, how power was stealing away from the few to the many.

Austria, we are now told, is to be remodelled. A representative government is to be set up at Vienna, at which all parts of the Empire will be present, through the deputies elected by the people through their diets. This Government, like that of England, is to consist of a House of Lords and a House of Commons; that is, the upper house will be composed of members of the imperial family, ecclesiastical, military and civil dignitaries, nominated by the Emperor. The lower house, or its members, will be elected by the people. This house will vote the supplies, lay taxes, and have a general supervision and control of the finances. Freedom of debate is to be unrestrained by any special legal definition; and the discussions are to be open to the public, as well as reported in the press. The Emperor, like the monarch of England, retains the veto power. Hungary, we are also informed, will have all her claims satisfied; for the Emperor promises to respect her franchises, and shortly to be crowned as King of Hungary, taking the customary oath imposed upon the Austrian crown by the convention of their union.

All this is promised, and we are fain to think promised in good faith. For it is too late in the day to make such promises with an intention to forfeit them. They must be kept at least until Garibaldi, Klapka, Turc, Kossuth, Louis Napoleon and Victor Emanuel are out of the way. But the intention is sincere. Stern necessity is the pledge of this, and, if all we hear be true, Venetia will be ceded to the Italians. Circumstances will have compelled the belave provinces pacified and secured, the exiles return to their native country and revolutions cease. If—and here lies the perplexed adventure—Russia, Prussia, Spain and the German potentates, great and small—do not learn wisdom by example. For, although some of these have glorious representations of states, they are nevertheless in their working, grinding despotisms. We cannot have the charity to suppose they will look on this movement by the hitherto most intractable kings, without grimace and contortion and many an anathema. For it is to them the blast of a prophetic trumpet, long and loud. They will have to answer its summons or fall to rise.

Now, all this is due to the third Napoleon. He introduced universal suffrage, broke up the system of passports, proclaimed himself the champion of abused nationalities and prescribed bounds to foreign intervention, save in the interests of liberty. And now, having set the ball in motion, he leaves it to roll and do its own work: while he turns to the church, and proposes to release religion from the tyranny of a medieval hierarchy. Some think that he has here entered upon the most laborious and most dangerous of his enterprises. But he knows his own strength and that of his adversaries. The church has never been so strong in France as in other Catholic countries. When the first Napoleon restored it, after the revolution, he made himself popular by many benefits for which it should be preserved; such as that no papal bull should be of force without consent of the Government—no bishops except Frenchmen and they the nominees of the Emperor, should be promoted to dioceses; no nuncio or legate should exercise his functions, etc., without the permission and placet, which makes the church in France nearly independent, in secular matters, of the church of Rome. Hence we see that the legitimists and Romanists are called *ultramontanists*, because they advocate the supremacy of the Pope in all matters temporal and spiritual relating to the church. These are the most formidable opponents the Emperor has to deal with. And already they have given the war and with no small degree of determination and audacity. The bishop of Poicters has launched his *mandement* in which he styles his imperial majesty *Pontius Pilate*. "This man," he says "is Pontius Pilate, and it is just that it should be so. Herod, Caiphas, Judas and the rest had their part in the crime. And already nothing would have been done were without Pontius Pilate." Again: "Wash thy hand, oh Pilate! proclaim thyself innocent of the death of Christ; our daily answer, and the unvarying answer of remote posterity will be, 'I believe in Jesus Christ who suffered under Pontius Pilate.'" These are pretty severe words; and there are other passages in the mandement which I have there to be read in all their churches. And they are read. What does the Emperor do? He makes no comment, but calmly hands the matter over to his minister, Count Persigny, to have it dealt with according to the forms of law.

But they err who think that Louis Napoleon has not counted the cost of this war. It is true that the great mass of the people out of Paris are devout Catholics, but they are in the hands of the inferior clergy, who do all the work and get but little of the income that is lavished upon the great dignitaries of the church. These clergy are the friends of the Emperor, and they believe him to be their friend; and that in the removal of their arrogant masters, they will find their own promotion. Throughout France the conviction is universal that the laboring classes have a firm friend in the Emperor. Nor are they deluded in this regard. He has himself had to contend with continuous poverty, and his sympathies are always with those who labor and suffer. Let him live and reign his three-score years and ten and the condition of the workingmen in France will be greatly meliorated. If he is a despot it is because the interests of France require him to be such, and he will relax his rule and extend the privileges of the people as they are able to bear them.

The speech delivered in the Senate Chamber on the first February by Prince Napoleon, doubtless defines the Imperial policy, which is, to give to the Pope that half of the city of Rome which lies on the right bank of the Tiber; and to assign to the King of Italy that part which occupies the left bank. The former will then be in possession of sufficient territory, with his garrison, his guards—since he must have guards whom nobody proposes to injure—and all the meretricious show of arms, equipage, drapery, feathers, and tinfoil, to keep up the illusion of a temporal power, which no one believes to be real. It is evident, therefore, that the solution of this vexed question is now at hand.

In further illustration of what I have said respecting the influence of the Napoleonic measures and views upon the state of Europe, it may be proper added, as a rumor pretty well accredited by politicians, that Russia, as well as Austria, is about to offer a constitution to its people; and this is to be done immediately after the emancipation of the serfs is safely effected. The condition of Poland, just now greatly disturbed, as well as the spread of liberal ideas, make this a necessity, which will soon be felt by all the powers of Europe. Though, to be sure, there are none after Russia, without constitutional forms—but greatly deficient in freedom of action.

The papers will inform you of the troubles at Warsaw, and of the strong petition sent by the people of Poland to Alexander for an amendment of their nationality. Great meliorations are promised, and I doubt not, we may expect great and favorable political changes in Europe in the course of this spring and the coming summer. If not, there will surely be war.

Per contra.—The Austrian Gazette says that Francis II will remain in Rome as long as the Pope does. And that may not be long, if it be true that the French garrison is soon to give place to a Piedmontese one. So, again, the *on dit* is, that the Spanish Ministry have pronounced in favor of the temporal power of the Pope, and have repudiated the idea of his removing his residence to Jerusalem. Is this to be despised, or looked upon as the suggestion of somebody behind the throne?

ALI BEYOIR.

LETTER FROM LONDON.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

LONDON, March 5, 1861.

Society, in all countries and savage, may be compared to a vast piece of machinery, moved by one great central power of self-interest; with all its wheels, levers, springs, checks and balances representing so many subordinate or accessory interests. In its working, it may seem to be, to the eye of the casual observer, deranged, discordant, and inharmonious, because it is viewed in its conflicts of interests—that is, in the passions, objects, and intentions of its several members, which move only in their own spheres, and yet force on the movements of those around them. There is, indeed, what may be called a moral conflict; but in the arrangement of that which we call social orders, the bodies are all nicely adjusted to each other, and no one part can long stand still or reverse its action, without arresting every other part, or throwing it out of gear. The moral conflict which we see going on, is the friction which attend the working of all machinery—the poverty, vice, suffering, injustice and wrong of all communities. Probably there are more of these in communities theoretically free, than in those adjusted by more rigorous restraints; because where all are at liberty to follow out their own intentions, there will be the greater variety and amount of unregulated opposition to encounter and overcome; while, in those cast as it were in the mold of ancient and hereditary custom, men more readily adapt themselves to those circumstances which they know it would be vain to resist; and the knowledge of which impels them to seek for contentment with their lot. This, to be sure, is unfavorable to progress in those who form the lower layer or lower stratum of social life; but progress to them in intelligence and refinement—success it lifted them out of their situation—would be only a progress of discontent. The desires, aspirations and hopes of men, in whatever station you place them, are always in advance of the possibility of attainment.

I say this, the better to smooth the way to the proposition, that, in proportion to the amount of population in two countries, there is more enjoyment of life in Great Britain than in America. I say this, because there is evident in the face of the vast masses you meet with, more of an expression of satisfied ease—even among the poorest working classes. They know the fruits of their enterprise and means; and they soon learn to make the most they can out of these; whereas, among Americans, no man or woman is contented with his or her condition in the knowledge that any body else is richer, more stylish, or more elevated in position. Everyman dreams of being President or President, and every woman to be his wife. And yet, I will venture to say, the most uneasy family in the United States just now, is that which occupies the "White House." It is not so here, most assuredly—among high or low, rich or poor. Another reason is, there are fewer changes among this people, save such changes as the course of nature. The position of each is secure. And although there are some changes, they are not so general—I may say, so imminent and constant, as among you; and this gives every one confidence in the stability of government, trade, social order and rank. The growth of society in England, like that of its oaks, has been slow. Consequently it is well knit together and shows the fibre of endurance and tenacity. It is a thing within a ring, like the concentric circles that mark the years of the national tree. While you, strictly speaking, have no society. Your people are always changing places, always getting into situations to which they find it too late in life, or from want of previous training, to adapt themselves. They grow old and die, before they begin to live.

It is true, nevertheless, that you in the South are better off than those at the North in these respects. Slavery forms a better basis for a permanent class which can devote itself to higher and more refined pursuits, and to cultivate the *sancir vivre* with the *sancir faire*, and moreover, whose stability is not likely to be disturbed by political and social revolution. This is already apparent in the quality and power of your statesmen, so much superior to those of the North; and I doubt not will yet become more apparent in your women and literary men, as you begin gradually to assume a more distinct and characteristic *national* life. Literature, art, science, will spring from nobler motives than the dictate of necessity; and they will never be degraded to the level of a trade, or be inspired by anything less than genius and native aptitude.

But, I am wandering from the purpose of this letter; which was, when I began it, to speak not only of the amplitude and complicated machinery of society in England, but also of some of the dangers now impending over it, and which ought to be set forth by your correspondent, as an admonition to you, now in the act of setting up a government for yourselves. England, in the course of her commercial and industrial reforms, has come to rest her existence almost entirely upon one branch of business; or so far to concentrate in it the stability of that one branch, as to make every other in some degree dependent upon it. I mean her manufacturing system. The repeal of her corn laws, the reduction of her imports, and her treaties with France and other nations, have drawn away her strength from other pursuits to concentrate it upon this one. To carry her goods to others, to bring home breadstuffs and the raw material for her mills, constitute the great bulk of her carrying trade. She produces coal, iron, and a few other necessary supplies. But her commerce consists of what she fabricates from imported freights. Hence she placed herself at the mercy of those with whom she trades. Shut up the Baltic, alienate the outlying colonies, and cut off the cotton crop, and what would become of her? Famine, revolution, anarchy, and we know what evils would befall her. Let France blockade her principal ports for a few months, and no army, no invasion, would be required to reduce her. How is it now? The least disturbance in the foreign market sends a thrill through her whole commercial and industrial systems. The stoppage of trade for a day, brings millions to the starvation point. That portion of society—nine-tenths of it—which bears the burden of taxation, builds up the cities and towns, and fights its battles, lives from hand to mouth, and from week to week. If it can get its bread, should to-morrow cut off its foreign supplies or close its markets. And yet, such is the inborn confidence of the Englishman in the stability of his institutions, that such an apprehension never disturbs him for a moment. Still, the danger is real, and may be very near its realization. England, with her poverty, conserved, glorious England—lives upon sufferance of others.

To be sure, nations are, like societies, to a degree interdependent. But they should never become wholly so. Nations should, at all times and in every emergency, be able to fall back upon their own resources, and be able to do this without suffering. England's smallness, the sea of Great Britain up and extended the range of their production, the pride of England has stimulated her to seek to perpetuate her superiority by the most wonderful efforts in all the departments of her industry. The race of competition still continues, and may continue until her rivals become her destroyers. France, Germany, Italy, Russia, and even Spain, Sweden and Denmark, are marching in the same direction. When Russia and France absorb Turkey, Syria, Egypt, Greece; and the British dominions are pushed down to the ocean in India, and all the world competes with her in South America, the Pacific, China, Australia, etc., how will the balance of power and prosperity stand?

You of the Southern States desire to be independent. Then begin by raising your own food. You cannot eat cotton, nor the money you may get for it. To be sure you may buy, but not always. The time may come when others may refuse to sell. Not only raise your own food, but learn to manufacture all your articles of indispensable necessity—doing it, however, under the l