New Orleans Daily Crescent.

SUPPLEMENT.

The Chiriqui Gold Diggings.

The newspaper correspondents and others on the Isthmus of Panama continue to repeat the incredible stories of finding golden images in the ancient graves of Chiriqui. The steamship Northern Light arrived at New York on the night of the 31st ult. with fresh confirmation of these reports. A Panama correspondent of the New York Times writes:

Our gold excitement is intensifying. On the 20th the brig Josefa, commanded by a down-east Yankee, Capt. Patterson, sailed with a cargo of shovels, liquors, and provisions, and about fifty passengers, for Chiriqui, the grave-diggers' "El Dorado." Among the passengers were half a dozen Americans, a few English, and a motley dealer. The accounts that continue to reach us of the wealth of these Indian cemeteries or "huacas" in golden images and trinkets are every day growing more wonderful.

A hat has been found made of exceeding fine gold, and of great weight. Also, a "gold woman," but how large a woman is not stated. It is a little curious, seeing with what contempt the Indians generally treated females, that they should have wasted the precious metal in fashioning one. It must have been a love-sick Indian that made that figure.

Most of the passengers who took passage in the Josefa carried silver with them to purchase the gold. It is said it is sold by the poorer class of the people, who are turning up the graves, at from three to four dollars per ounce. Yesterday another vessel arrived from Chiriqui with a box of the gold, but of what value I cannot ascertain. It is said one man at the "grave diggings" has taken out seventy-five pounds of images, but this is probably an exaggeration.

These tombs, it appears, are of great extent, some of them having contained many hundred bodies. The gold is said to be contained in earthen vessels by the side of the body. The ground where the "huacas" are is covered with trees, and it was by the falling of a large tree growing out of the top of a mound that the deposits were discovered. The roots of the tree took with them the earth and the mason work of one of the mounds, leaving the gold exposed, which was accidentally seen by a man when passing close to it. Many persons who have gone down are enthusiastic enough to believe they shall find the source from whence all this wealth was obtained. They may do so, but it does not follow they will get much gold from it.

The Indians only used the article for ornaments, and it is more than likely that they were two or three hundred years in getting together the quarter of a million dollars' worth that may have been buried with their chiefs and great men in this Chiriqui sepulchre. Gold has never been found in New Granada in sufficient quantities to pay a California digger; and it is only from the fact that the Indians in Choco and Antioqui can be had for a couple of dimes a day that the people of the Magdalena District are now able to export two or three millions of dollars a year.

The following is a specimen of the posters that may be seen on every street corner:

FOR THE CHIRIQUI GOLD DIGGINGS.—The fast-sailing clipper-schooner Carolina, Capt. Manuel Delgado, having a large part of her freight engaged, will have immediate dispatch for David, Chiriqui. Only a limited number of passengers and small quantity of freight will be taken, for which early application must be made at the office of the undersigned. Over 200,000 worth of gold images have been taken from one *huaca*, many of which images can be seen at Don Mariuccio Perez', who has received a 30lbs. weighing fifty pounds, and is hat weighing twenty-five pounds, and as there are thousands of *huacas* in Chiriqui, many millions of dollars will be dug out of these Indian burial places. Over three thousand persons are now digging there with great success. For full particulars, inquire of the undersigned, at their office near the Tailer.

FRANCO, JOSE M.
JEMINEZ HERMANOS.

The Chiriqui Real Estate Company, of Baltimore, claims that the land on which these *huacas* are situated, are part of its grant.

Another correspondent says: One of the natives is said to have gone stark mad at the sudden increase, and one very ancient gentleman of color has taken out a lump, $10,000 worth, "at one fell swoop." These "huacas" extend over a vast area, are regularly and compactly arranged, and thousands upon thousands remain to be uncovered. The dead Indians were buried in a sitting position, with all their yellow drops inclosed with them as company, and almost every "huaca" is supposed to contain more or less gold, besides it is conceived that this land, by Chiriqui, many such mines, now lost, will be rediscovered, the same from whence the immense wealth of these Indians was first obtained. A number of old miners have gone for the purpose of prospecting for the virgin gold. There is a legend of the country, that in days of old, a ship being forced to put in upon the coast of Chiriqui for water, filled at the same time their galley bottom with fresh earth, and on their arrival back to old Spain found at the bottom of their galley fire a sheet of melted gold, which enriched them all. Others returned and sought the spot from whence they took the earth, but in vain. What if they should strike this lead.

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN AND THE PRESIDENCY.—Under date of the 1st inst., "Ion," the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writes:

It is to be hoped that the President's own letter to Mr. McCandless will satisfy the most incredulous of his determination to retire from public affairs at the close of his present term. So long as he is considered as a candidate for re-election the motives of his measures will be subjected to misconception and misrepresentation. His positive announcation at this time of a determination to retire at the end of his term will greatly increase the confidence of the country in the wisdom of his measures. His influence with the next Congress will be much promoted by it. At the same time it will enable him to act with the more decision and vigor in the course of proceedings which he may deem advisable for the public interest.

Another marked effect of Mr. Buchanan's declination is the liberty it gives to some politicians to avow their individual preferences for a candidate to succeed him. While Mr. B. was supposed to be in the field, few of the friends of any member of his Cabinet for the succession would avow their preferences. Now it will be otherwise. The claims and prospects of many eminent men, some of them in the Cabinet, others in Congress, and others in private life, will be freely discussed.

Mr. Buchanan's letter certainly appears not to have satisfied Gov. Wise, who some time since its date (according to the telegraph) declared Mr. B. a candidate for re-nomination.

CROPS IN GEORGIA.—The Augusta Dispatch, of the 3d, says:

A severe drought prevails in many sections of middle Georgia. No rain sufficient to be of benefit has fallen since the 18th of May. In these places it is impossible under the most favorable circumstances in the future to make more than a half crop of cotton or corn. The grape crop, which is becoming of some importance, is nearly a failure everywhere. Vineyards, which were expected to yield from 1200 to 2000 gallons of wine, will fall very far short of expectation. A disease has attacked the grape, causing them to rot very extensively. Our own observation shows that the Isabella is less liable to the disease than the Catawba, and that severe pruning and pulling off the vine leaves, is in the custom of some, during hot weather, only promotes the disease.

DEATH BY LIGHTNING.—The Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer has the following:

Dr. James J. Irby, dealer in Hamilton on the 26th ult., was, while taking out the cushions of his buggy previous to a rain, struck by lightning and instantly killed. The circumstances were rather unusual and strange, nothing being struck but Dr. Irby, although the place where the buggy was standing was an open one: still, not more than twenty steps off were tall houses with chimneys, and near the buggy were several posts, yet the whole charge seemed to strike the doctor, entirely mutilating his hat, singing his hair and making some marks of violence on his body, but not tearing or burning his clothes in the least. The deceased leaves a wife and children.

THE FINANCIAL AND CROP PROSPECTS.—A Washington letter to the Baltimore Sun says:

A New York commercial paper, which lately displayed a most lugubrious picture of the financial condition of the country, has taken it down and substituted an article inculcating prudence for one that encouraged panic. Should the banks take the same panic and resort to a severe contraction, great commercial depression would be the consequence.

Those who had relied or may rely on a demand for our breadstuffs abroad for commercial prosperity will, it is hoped, recover from that delusion, and be enabled to perceive the vast resources which the country will possess in abundant and cheap means of subsistence. The power, wealth, civilization, arts and commerce of nations are all founded upon this great element, and it has been seriously apprehended that the United States would be wanting in it. The crops of the present season furnish the most favorable sign our future prosperity that has ever yet been afforded.

CAPT. TRAVIS A ROPE-WALKER.—A correspondent of the New York Herald writes from Niagara Falls as follows:

Capt. Travis, who has opened a shooting gallery here, and who, by the way, has made some wonderful shots, offered yesterday to bet one thousand dollars that he can cross on the rope. He has some backers, who are willing to risk their money on him. Mr. Travis shot a ball from a rifle pistol, while standing on the deck of the Maid of the Mist, through a cap held by Professor Blondin, while the latter was standing on the centre of the rope which extends across Niagara. Distance about 240 feet.

SOME SNAKE.—We were shown yesterday, the skin of a snake of the water moccasin species, measuring seven feet six inches in length without the head. His snakeship was killed near Portland, in Dallas county, some two or three months since. [Mobile Advertiser.

SOUTHERN OIL COMPANY.

THE SOUTHERN OIL COMPANY.
OFFICE—No. 72 CAMP STREET,
New Orleans.

This Company are now prepared to furnish consumers with their SUPERIOR

MACHINERY OIL,

At 25 per cent Below the Cheapest Lubricating agent in use.

The Oil is CHEMICALLY PURE; is ENTIRELY FREE from GUM and ACID, and at
32 DEGREES BELOW FREEZING POINT
Retains its Perfect Limpidity.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE LUBRICATING OIL.

This Oil being of a penetrating nature, the tendency is to collect any dust or dirt that may have secreted itself, or accumulated in the various defects or imperfections in the machinery. Therefore, where other Oil has been used, the machinery should be thoroughly cleaned; and it may be necessary again to clean it off, after applying our Oil.

Where machinery is kept clean, the Southern Oil Company's Lubricating Oil will be found superior to any now in use. In the use of any Oil, it is important to keep your machinery clean.

It is proper that it be distinctly understood that the Oil manufactured by this Company is the first ever made from Rosin that was suitable for Machinery—all previously used for that purpose has been mixed with other lubricating agents, and even then failed to compare favorably with good Lard Oil. The improvements introduced in the machinery of the Southern Oil Company works, and the improved method adopted of expelling entirely the acid and gluten (contained in all oil heretofore obtained from Rosin) enables them to submit their Oil pure, and rely solely on its merits. It is now offered to the public with a full knowledge on the part of the Company of its being what they represent: and in all cases, when procured of their agents, it is guaranteed to perform what is promised.

In addition to these assurances on the part of the Company, the Oil has been thoroughly tested for the past three months by some of the best practical engineers and machinists in the South—most of whom are well known in this city and throughout the State, and who fully endorse, over their own signatures, its superiority over most other oils.

A portion of these testimonials are submitted, and we ask a careful perusal by all parties interested. On the score of economy, we appeal direct to the interest of consumers—while being of Southern product and manufacture, it cannot fail to attract the attention and secure the hearty encouragement of every one friendly to Southern enterprise.

N. O., Jackson and Great Northern Railroad,
Depot N. O., O. and G. W. Railroad, New Orleans, Jan. 7, 1859.

I have been using the Machinery Oil furnished me by the Southern Oil Company, on the boxes of the cars on this road for the past two months—running all kinds of jobs by side with the best lard oil—and in every respect thus far, it gives entire satisfaction, keeping the boxes cool and free from gum.

On the cars I put new boxes on the 12th of December—one car with the Rosin Oil, and the other with Lard Oil. On examination this day I find the Rosin Oil the cleanest, and in other respects fully equal.

After further test I will take pleasure in reporting further results.

[Signed] S. T. VAN LOON,
Master Machinist.

Depot N. O., O. and G. W. Railroad,
Algiers, Nov. 11, 1858.

To Southern Oil Company—Gentlemen: I take pleasure in being able to state that I had the Machinery Oil which you sent me to be tested on the axle boxes of our cars, to work well, so far as the limited time I have had it in use has permitted me to see it.

Car boxes packed with it have run 240 miles at an average speed of 25 miles an hour without the use of any additional oil, and remains perfectly good.

I am at present engaged in making further tests relative to its comparative cost with other lubricators.

Yours respectfully,
A. B. SEGER,
Vice-President and Superintendent.

Depot N. O., O. and G. W. Railroad Co.,
January 10, 1859.

To the Southern Oil Company—Gentlemen: Our experiments during the past month in the use of your Machinery Oil for car boxes, show a saving of 25 per cent. on the expenses of Lard Oil, when used for the same purpose, while it answers equally as well.

We shall adopt its exclusive use for that particular purpose, at once.

Yours respectfully,
A. B. SEGER,
Vice-President and Superintendent.

[Signed]

Pass Christian, October 6, 1858.

Dear Sir: I went to Mobile on Monday, and visited the works of the Southern Oil Company, and had explained to me fully the process by which it is manufactured, and "saw and felt" the phenomenon acid and gluten, and impurities the alkaline property so essential to all in lubricating oils."

This is precisely that all-desired article the makers heretofore have failed to do, and what has caused the well-founded prejudice against the Oil; as without the features which I have mentioned, (quoted above) the Oil would possess no superior lubricating purposes, while with the discoveries made, and system now in use at the Mobile Works, I believe the Oil will prove far superior to any other Oil for lubricating purposes, and especially in cold climates.

I can but congratulate the Company and the country upon the achievement, which will be a great source of wealth to both.

Your obedient servant,
S. H. GILMAN.

[Signed]

New Orleans, January 15, 1859.

Southern Oil Company—Gentlemen: During a recent visit of about two months in the different parts of this State, I have met with several planters who are using your Rosin Oil on their sugar mills, and all of them spoke of it in the highest terms as a lubricating Oil.

My own observation, also, has convinced me that it is not affected by variations of temperature, and is free from all the gummy and acid properties which are always found in the use of other lubricating Oils.

The shafts of a sugar mill are, from the heavy and irregular strains on them, more difficult to properly lubricate than almost any other machinery, and no substance has proved so efficient for that purpose as your Oil. This season's experience goes to confirm the favorable opinion I have formed of it in October last, stating that your Oil would prove far superior to any other for the purpose above named.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. H. GILMAN.

[Signed]

Chemical Laboratory, New Orleans School of Medicine,
September 29, 1858.

I have carefully examined a specimen of Rosin Oil from the Southern Oil Company, and find it to be a lubricant about two months past, and find it fully equal to the best Lard Oil. If any difference, we give the preference to this Oil, and shall continue its use.

[Signed] HUGHES, VALLETT & CO., Proprietors.

GEO. W. CHERRY, Engineer and Machinist.

In addition to the New Mill, we have also used it on the engines and machinery of the Louisiana Dry Docks for the same period, and with equal satisfaction and results.

[Signed] HUGHES, VALLETT & CO.

Plaquemine Office, New Orleans,
December 17, 1858.

I have thoroughly tested the Machinery Oil manufactured by the Southern Oil Company, for the past seven weeks, on the press of this office.

I consider it the best Oil I have ever used on my press, and shall continue its use.

It is entirely free from gum, keeps the machinery clean, and freely penetrates the smallest of oil holes.

[Signed] R. SHERMAN,
Foreman of the Press Room.

Press Room New Orleans Commercial Bulletin,
December 18, 1858.

I hereby certify that I am now using Rosin Oil (made from the same plant) the Machinery Oil manufactured by the Southern Oil Company, and find it superior to the best Lard Oil, and fully equal to sperm. The longest 12 months I have been pleased with it.

[Signed] JOHN R. ALEXANDER,
Foreman of the Press Room.

Delta Office, New Orleans,
December 18, 1858.

"Having used the Machinery Oil furnished by the Southern Oil Company on the press of this office, for two months, I take pleasure in stating that it is entirely free from gum or heat, and is altogether the best Oil I have ever had in the room.

When the Oil was first applied it collected all the dirt which had accumulated, since which it has kept my press perfectly clean and bright.

I am satisfied there is no better Oil for lubricating than that furnished me by the Southern Oil Company, and I intend to continue its use.

[Signed] H. MCMANUS,
Foreman of the Press Room.

G. C. BOGERT & CO.,
Agents for the Southern Oil Company,
No. 72 Camp Street.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

G. S. MORISON & CO., WHOLESALE DRUGGIST, No. 14 Magazine street.

Having received a new and extensive stock of fresh DRUGS MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, etc., etc., respectfully inform Merchants, Planters and Physicians that they are prepared to supply them with every article in the Drug line they may require, all of the purest quality, at as reasonable prices as they can be purchased in the city. Among the articles already at hand and coming in store are the following:

2000 ounces Sulphate Quinine, French and American;
200 pounds Pine Mass, English and American;
200 pounds Calomel, English and American;
200 pounds Mercurial Ointment;
200 pounds Honduras Sarsaparilla;
150 pounds best Turkey Opium;
100 ozs. Sul. and Acetate Morphine,
25 ounces Otto Rose;
80 casks Sal Soda;
100 kegs Sup. Ch. Soda;
10 kegs Ger. Blue Wash;
20 bbls. Cirenna, light;
5 cases Indigo, Car. and Manilla;
10 casks Pot and Pearlash;
50 packages Saleratus;
25 bbls. pure Castor Oil;
25 demijohns Spt. Nitre;
25 bbls. Alcohol;
40 bbls. Copperas;
20 bbls. Epsom Salts;
10 bbls. Flour Sulphur;
10 bbls. Refl Sulphur;
2 bales Senna, East India and Alexandria;
2000 pounds Gum Arabic, select, fine and sorts;
25 carboys Sulph. Nitric and Muriatic Acid;
35 jars Carb. Ammonia;
25 carboys Aq. Ammonia;
200 pounds Acetic Acid;
1000 pounds Tartaric Acid;
200 ozs. Tannic Acid;
20 kegs Pearl Barley
150 kegs Turkey Opium;
1000 lbs. Arrow Root, Amer.;
500 lbs. Arrow Root, Bermuda;
200 lbs. Assafœtida, in cans;
200 lbs. Balsam Copaiba;
5 bbls. Black Lead;
10 bbls. Ginger Root;
10 bbls. Refined Camphor
50 boxes Castile Soap;
800 lbs. Cayenne Pepper;
12 gross Copaiba Capsules;
8 casks Chloride Lime;
200 pounds Chloroform, P. and W.;
10 bbls. Cream Tartar;
2000 pounds Ext. Logwood;
1000 gallons Copal Varnish;
3 bbls. Uva Ursi;
2 bbls. Gum Myrrh;
5 bbls. Valerian Root;
10 bbls. Tapioca;
2 bbls. Sugar Lead, white;
5 bbls. Scotch Snuff, in bladders;
200 doz. Garrett's Scotch Snuff;
100 doz. Lorillard's Maccaboy Snuff;
200 doz. Rosme's Maccaboy and Scotch Snuff;
400 pounds White Wax;
100 pounds Dover Powders;
1000 ¾ assorted Herbs;
50 kegs Refined Saltpeter;
8 cases British Luster, superior article;
20 cases Cooper's Isinglass;
5 bales Hops;
100 pounds Iodide Potash;
500 ounces Nitrate Silver;
2 cases Manna Flake and Sorts;
20 cans Magnesia, Cal., English;
5 cases Magnesia, Carb.;
10 cases Ref. Borax;
25 lbs. Oil of Bergamot;
20 lbs. Oil Peppermint;
50 pounds Aniseed;
20 pounds Oil Cloves;
25 pounds Oil Cedar;
10 pounds Oil Cubebs;
20 pounds Oil Black Pepper;
50 pounds Oil Almonds;
3 gross Shoemaker's Plasters;
40 gross Seidlitz Powders;
6 gross Soda Powders;
30 gross Sugar of Lemons;
10 gross Yeast Powders;
6 cases Liquorice, Calab. and Sicily;
500 doz. Great Southern Mustard;
1 cask Cream Tartar;
5 bales Licorice Root;
10 kegs Tamarinds, fresh;
2 cask Bay Rum, pure;
25 doz. Bay Rum, pure;
5 cases Pearl Sago;
2000 pounds Madder;
5 casks French Ultramarine;
200 lbs. Powdered Cantharides;
20 bbls. Eng. Venetian Red;
20 bbls. Spanish Brown;
15 bbls. Mineral Paint;
20 bbls. Whiting;
25 bbls. Paris White;
10 bbls. Chalk;
25 bbls. Lampblack;
5 bbls. Pumice Stone;
1 bbl. Powdered Soapstone;
5 bbls. Putty, in bladders.

White Lead	Chrome Yellow
Vermillion;	Chrome Green;
Prussia Blue;	Paris Green;
Dutch Pink;	Yellow Ocher;
Red Lead;	Sienna D. and G.;
Red Ocher;	Vandyke Brown;
Drop Black;	Black Paint;
Patent Dryers;	Litharge;
Copal Varnish;	Linseed Oil;
Couch Varnish;	Spirits Turpentine;
Japan and White Copal;	Tanners' Oil;
White Damar Varnish;	Neatsfoot Oil;
Black Japan;	Machinery Oil;
Asphaltum;	Lard Oil;
Paint Brushes;	Whale Oil

600 boxes Window Glass, French and American;
Whitewash Brushes; Paint Brushes;
Ornament Glass, assorted sizes;
Shoe Blacking; Red Paint, metal and earthen;
Black Writing Ink; Syringes, various assortment;
Cotton Brokers' Ink; Large Syringes, large assortment;
Gold Leaf; Mrs. Rott's Supporters;
Dentists' Gold Foil; Anchovy Pastes;
Blacksmiths' Discards; Apothecaries' Powder Boxes;
Medicine Chests; Pill Boxes, wood and paper;
Medical Saddle Bags; Scarificators;
Physicians' Cases; Tooth Forceps;
Amputating Instruments; Thumb and Spring Lancets;
Pocket Cases; Bougies and Catheters;
Cupping Glasses; Nipple Glasses;
Flagerty's Improved Breast Pumps;
Breast Glasses; Waters' Breast Cups.

Perfumery, etc.

Cologne Water, German and American;
Bazaar's Extracts;
Lubin's Extracts for Handkerchiefs;
Wright's Extracts for Handkerchiefs;
Flavoring Extracts;
Colgate's Soaps;
Fine Soaps;
Shaving Creams;
Lily White;
Liquid Glue;
Puff Boxes;
Hair Brushes;
Tooth Brushes;
Cloth Brushes;
Lyon's Kathairon;
Bellas' Hair Dye;
Horn Dressing Combs;
Fine Ivory Combs;
Razor Strops;
Shaving Brushes;
Transparent Soap Balls;
Barry's Tricopherous;
Hannl's Erasive Soap;
Vaytor's Precious Soap; Lopez's Brown Windsor Soap;
Persian Lotion; Chinese Powder;
Byron's Brown Windsor Soap;
Bazaar's Hair Dye; Charcoal Tooth Paste;
Dr. Lacure's Tooth Specific;
Cold Cream;
Wright's Odontine;
French and American Pomades;
Vermin Poison,
Vinegar;
Rose Lip Salve;
Sanonaconne Compound.

Patent Medicines, etc.

FARNESTOCK'S Vermifuge;
McLANE'S Vermifuge;
WINER'S Vermifuge;
TORRENT'S Sarsaparilla
BULL'S Sarsaparilla;
SANDS' Sarsaparilla;
MORRISON'S Sarsaparilla;
HOOFLAND'S German Bitters;
MOFFAT'S Phenix Bitters;
STOUGHTON'S Bitters;
TALLY HO Bitters;
LITT'S Worm Plums
BRYAN'S Pulmonic Wafers;
AYER'S Cherry Pectoral;
Cream Wild Cherry;
DAVIS' Wild Cherry and Tar;
ROGER'S Liverwort and Tar;
MOFFAT'S Life Preservative, Clark & Co.;
COD LIVER OIL, Rushton's;
COD LIVER OIL, Burrett's;
HARNDEN'S Extract Sarsaparilla;
QUERE'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY;
DISDDIER'S Cholagogue
THOMPSON'S Eye-Water.
WRIGHT'S Indian Vegetable Pills;
CHAMPION'S Fever and Ague Pills;
BAPPINGTON'S Fever and Ague Pills;
SPENCER'S Vegetable Pills;
LEE'S and COOK'S Pills;
JAYNE'S Sanative Pills;
BRANDRETH'S Pills;
MOFFAT'S Pills;
McLANE'S Pills;
HULL'S Tonic Pills;
SPERM'S Febrifuge;
THORN'S Extract;
RADWAY'S Ready Relief;
RADWAY'S Regulators;
BROWN'S Essence of Ginger;
McMUN'S Elixir of Opium;
ARCTIC Liniment;
TARRANT'S Aperient;
DALLEY'S Pain Extractor;
DAVIS' Pain Killer;
MUSTANG Liniment;
McALLISTER'S Ointment
GRAY'S Ointment;
DR. MORSE'S Infgorating Cordial;
LUCINA Cordial;
JUNO Cordial;
DR. BRANDRETH'S Detergent;
DAVIS' Chemical Oil;
INFALLIBLE Cholera Remedy;
KENDALL'S Cholera Syrup;
HARRISON'S Hair Dye
BACHELOR'S Hair Dye;
PHALON'S Hair Dye;
JAYNE'S Hair Tonic;
CHEVALIER JACKSON'S Hair Dye;
WOLFE'S Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps;
WATERS' Indelible Ink;
PATSONS' Indelible Ink;
KIDDER'S Indelible Ink;
WRIGHT'S Erasive Liquid,
2000 pounds GUM DROPS, assorted,
500 " JUJUBE PASTE.
PURE BRANDY, PORT and SHERRY WINES, for medicinal purposes, constantly on hand.

Merchants, planters and physician's orders respectfully solicited. Every article guaranteed fresh and genuine.

G. S. MORISON & CO.,
13 Magazine street.

BAGASSE FURNACE.

BURN YOUR BAGASSE—IT IS PROFIT AND Economy.

In offering to sell my Patent for burning Bagasse and other wet fuels to the planters of Louisiana, I beg to refer them to the following evidence of its value and practical utility.

We, the subscribers, have witnessed the performance and successful operation of the THOMPSON'S BAGASSE BURNER OR FURNACE, on the plantation of Messrs. Gosset & Johnson, parish of Jefferson. Said Burner or Furnace are composed of a series of burning chambers, which are applied to two cylinder boilers, 36 feet long, 28 inches diameter, which furnishes ample steam to run their engine with little over half the bagasse green from the mill, without the aid of wood or the use of blower, generating a much greater heat than we have ever seen from bagasse by any process, the fires and underneath the boiler being a continual white heat, consuming all smoke and gasses as well as the bagasse, leaving little or no ashes or cinders; and we are of opinion that with sufficient boiler surface to consume all the bagasse, sufficient steam can be generated not only to run the engine, but do much if not all the clarification and evaporation of the cane juice; and we are further of opinion that the principle of this furnace is correct and practicable, forming a natural combustion, and being a combination of all right principles (and unlike the BOWER system) which is forced and artificial.

J. GOSSETT,
BENJAMIN JOHNSON,
We have one of these Furnaces in operation.
WM. SPAGHOUSE,
Parish of Plaquemine, Planter.
JOHN HALL,
JAMES M. PUTNAM,
Firm of Hall, Rodd & Putnam, No. 4 Front Levee street.
S. A. UPTON,
No. 18 Camp street, New Orleans.
TRASIMON LANDRY,
Parish of Ascension
AMADEO LANDRY,
Firm of Braud & Landry, No. 14 Steamville street, N. O.
H. H. STEAWBRIDGE,
No. 15 St. Charles street, New Orleans.
J. F. SPEARING,
No. 76 Old Levee street, New Orleans.
SILVESTER BENNETT,
Phœnix Foundry, 44 Gravier street, N. O.
CHARLES DUBOIS,
Jefferson parish.
SAMUEL COWGILL,
Jefferson parish.
DAN. C. HOLIDAY, M. D.,
Jefferson parish.
GEORGE H. LONGACRE,
New Orleans.
H. D. OGDEN, New Orleans.

Thompson's Bagasse Furnace has been submitted to the test of taking off a crop, and the principle upon which it is based has been practically demonstrated, proof of which the above certificate of those who witnessed it in actual operation, is referred to.

The above certificate, which was given in December, 1858, is an evidence of the entire success in Louisiana, of the perfectly novel mode of burning wet fuels, *first discovered and introduced by myself*. Benj. Johnson, Esq., made only the facts set forth, and even much stronger than could be embraced in a certificate of that kind, in August, 1857, before J. W. Gurley, Esq., Clerk of the U. S. Circuit Court.

[SEAL] CARTER OF PLAQUEMINES, 31st December, 1856.

Moses Thompson, Esq., New Orleans:

Dear Sir—You request of me a statement of the results of the working of your Bagasse Furnace, constructed for me this season. You contracted to grind our cane and to clarify our juice, with the use of Bagasse and a small quantity of wood. Your Furnace has accomplished much more. In a few words we would say, that we have a full Millrunn apparatus, and that with the use of Bagasse and wood, with no fire escaping the flues in your Furnace, we have ground our cane, clarified our juice, evaporated the same to 25 deg. to 27 deg., and finished in our sugar house.

We have made ten to twelve hogsheads in the 24 hours, using about ten cords of wood during that time, mostly green wood, and battery of drift wood, and we have run but a day or two before using.

For some hours no concession we rolled a sufficient quantity of bagasse, to make at the rate of 17,000 to 18,000 pounds of sugar in 24 hours, and the Furnace nearly consumed all the Bagasse.

We have a three-roller mill, put up some years since, with rollers 4 feet long, 28 inches in diameter.

We have two boilers attached to the Bagasse Furnace, 36 feet in length, 42 inches in diameter, with double 16 inch flues, 28 feet long. Steam obtained was 15 to 100 pounds. The Furnace required but one fireman, and one boy at the hoppers.

No clinkers formed upon the grates of the Furnace; therefore they required no cleaning.

We remain respectfully, your ob't serv'ts,
JOHN L. WHITE,
SETH TEUFANT.

MYRTLE GROVE, November 19th, 1857.

Messrs. Hall, Rodd & Putnam, New Orleans:

Gentlemen—Your favor of the 14th inst. is at hand, and in reply to your inquiry respecting Thompson's Bagasse Furnace, we cannot say more than that we confirm in every particular the statement we made in our letter to Mr. Thompson, under date of 31st December, 1856.

The only improvement we can suggest, is the one named by your Mr. Hall, and that was in regard to the hoppers.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN L. WHITE,
SETH TEUFANT.

ELM HALL, January 29, 1859.

To Moses Thompson, Esq.:

I have, as you know, had one of your Bagasse Furnaces in operation during the present rolling, and I am now glad of the opportunity of saying to you, it has performed equal to my sanguine expectations.

I consider it most capable of effecting a perfect combustion of the bagasse and consequent production of heat and steam, than any furnace I have known. It will burn the bagasse from almost any amount of moisture (green) and make heat and steam in proportion—if a due supply of boiler be given—to use the heat as fast as made.

From my present experience, I am clearly of the opinion that no other form of furnace can at all compare in efficiency with yours.

Very truly,
E. K. KITTREDGE.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 2, 1859.

To Moses Thompson, present:

Dear Sir—Having been engaged on Dr. Kittredge's plantation for the fall of 1858, where there was one of your furnaces in full operation, and having been engaged on other plantations within the past four years on which the furnaces of Mr. Stillman and Messrs. Hager & Allyn were used, I consider I have had a fair opportunity of judging the comparative merits of each of the furnaces. I have no hesitation in saying your furnace has done much more work than either of the other furnaces. With the same quantity of Bagasse it produces a more intense heat; it burns more wet bagasse, and has that I believe capable of producing, and with the formation of but little clinker. I feel confident in saying, that I believe that with your furnace and Millrunn apparatus, attached to a sufficient supply of boilers, it will consume the Bagasse from 20 to 22 hinds, sugar per twenty-four hours, and it will furnish 18 to 20 hinds, sugar per twenty-four hours, and grind in twenty four hours, and make the above number of hinds. in twenty-four hours; therefore I take pleasure in expressing to all my friends, that your furnace is the best I have seen in use, and can recommend it to all who desire to convert the Bagasse into useful fuel.

Yours, respectfully,
CHARLES NEAMES, Engineer.

ELM HALL PLANTATION, Feb. 4, 1859.

Mr. Thompson, New Orleans, La.:

Dear Sir—Having been engaged as engineer on sugar plantations for seven or eight years, and during that time had occasion to take off a crop with Bagasse furnaces of different kinds, I am happy to say your furnace far excels all others. It produces a more uniform fire and a much greater quantity of steam. I feel confident that your furnace, with a proper supply of boiler and the Millrunn apparatus, will make steam to do all of the work with one cord of wood to the hhd. I take pleasure in recommending your furnace to all who may have occasion to use them.

Yours, truly,
THOS. H. JONES, Engineer.

In 1856 Messrs. Hager & Allyun obtained a patent, and in that year and 1857, they erected many furnaces which infringed my patent. I defended, at an early period, the validity of my patent, by unquestionable rights, therefore notified and cautioned them not to contract with Hager & Allyun, and immediately demanded of the Commissioner of Patents a trial of our respective claims. Testimony was taken by both parties and submitted to that officer, and Joseph Holt, Esq., then Commissioner of Patents, rendered a long and careful decision in favor of my claim, which following is an extract and closing paragraph. He says:

"Regarding then the invention as fully perfected and in successful operation in October 1854, at Weed's place, it was tried experimentally at an earlier period on Gossett & Johnson's plantation, where Thompson had satisfactorily tested his invention, and from that time with the substitution of fire brick for iron grate bars, it was capable of performing all that he claimed for it: believing, for the reason that neither Hager & Allyun's, nor Thompson's claim is limited to the material employed, that each mutual substitution is immaterial to the question at issue, and finding that not even a contract was entered into for the erection of one of Hager & Allyun's furnaces, prior to the latter part of December, 1854, priority of invention is hereby awarded to Moses Thompson, and a patent will issue accordingly.

J. HOLT, Commissioner."

Letter from Prof. B. Silliman, Jr., connected in Moses Thompson's Bagasse Furnace.

YALE COLLEGE,
New Haven, Ct., June 4, 1859.

I have had occasion to examine with great care both the theory and the actual workings of Mr. Moses Thompson's Furnace for burning wet fuel, in Louisiana.

In 1857 Mr. Thompson built for me one of his furnaces, designed to consume refuse of the sugar cane, in Cuba, where it was then conducting explorations. The furnace in question was the first of its kind, as Mr. T. had never before had occasion to construct a furnace for this particular object. I worked better than I had expected, and well enough to satisfy me that a little change in the arrangements of the openings, to allow the fuel to fall more freely into the fire in the lower chamber, was all that was wanting to perfect it. Mr. Thompson prepared to effect those changes, when the suspension of the mines during the severe panic of September, 1857, put an end to operations. The result obtained, however, satisfied me that Mr. Thompson's furnace was capable of burning wet fuel, just as it was, and I felt no fear of its working well, when once right water. This watery fuel sufficed to Mr. Thompson's furnace, not only to keep steam in a large sugar house, power steam boiler, day and night, but it did so with a material economy of fuel and expense, compared with anthracite coal or wood, in a country where wood was worth $4 per cord delivered, and coal cost about $8 per ton.

I have elsewhere given my views in detail respecting the mode of burning wet fuel in furnaces, and I need not repeat those views here. Suffice it to say, that I am fully of opinion that Mr. T. has made a discovery of great practical importance in the economy of sugar, and in the utilization of a large portion of his mass of burning wet fuels have appeared since he first took the field, he alone merits the claim of originality in constructing a furnace for burning wet fuel, with perfect facility and useful in practice.

Mr. Thompson is a modest, unassuming man, of an original and powerful mind, who, with small advantages of education, has worked out for himself a great problem, chemical and physical, which has baffled many other inventors of his, of greater pretensions to scientific knowledge, and I earnestly trust he may be allowed to receive both the honors and the pecuniary rewards resulting from his discovery, to those who bestow by their genius great favors on mankind.

B. SILLIMAN, Jr.,
Professor of General and Applied Chemistry in Yale College.

BOSTON, June 6, 1859.

Dr. A. A. Hayes, Boston:

Sir—I have examined the following patents for furnaces for burning bagasse and other wet fuel:

1st. Letters patent granted to Moses Thompson, 10th April, 1855, and reissued 31st March, 1857.

2d. Letters patent granted Hager & Allyn, May 6, 1856; reissued May 4th, 1858.

3d. Letters patent granted E. Stelley, June 15th, 1858.

4th. Letters patent granted Samuel H. Gilman, December 4, 1855; reissued August 3, 1858.

The first of these Patents (Moses Thompson, 10th April, 1855; reissued 31st March, 1857) antedates the others. This patent covers a method or process of drying and consuming wet fuel. These are performed simultaneously in different parts of different portions of the bagasse, the vapors, gasses and heated air from the two being united in a suitable chamber contiguous to the fire box, the mixture being made in the same, assisting the combustion of the other. This patent also covers the use of a series of fire chambers, communicating with a flue or mixing chamber, and a furnace having its own air passages and flues, with dampers for the regulation of the draught.

The furnace described in the patent of Hager & Allyn, May 6th, 1856, is a clear and palpable infringement of Thompson's patent. The fuel is first dried and then consumed, the gasses from that portion which is being dried being carried off from the part which is being consumed, and the whole are burned together. The passage Q (see Hager and Allyn's drawings) and the space between the boilers, the pass from which is connected with the passage forming the mixing or combustion chamber, in which the gasses are consumed.

In the patent of Ira Stelley, June 15, 1858, the bagasse is thrown in and heaped up on the floor or hearth on which it is burned; but intentionally the same operation is carried on as in the Thompson furnace. While the lower portion of the heap is being burned, the upper portion is being dried, and so soon as it is dried it is ignited and consumed, the vapors from the drying portion mixed with gasses and hot air from the burning portions being united in a mixing chamber and consumed, the operation, as in Thompson's furnace, being continuous. This furnace is, therefore, a closer infringement of the Thompson patent.

In the furnace described in Gilman's patent, December 4th, 1855, the bagasse is thrown continuously into a single burning chamber, but the drying and burning operations continue simultaneously upon different portions of fuel, and the gases, vapors, and heated air generated, are all thrown together into a clinker (H of Gilman's drawings) where they are mixed and consumed. This furnace is therefore an undoubted infringement of Thompson's patent.

BAGASSE FURNACE.

It is proper that I should here state that I am a Civil Engineer by profession, and as such, have had charge of various Government constructions and works. Subsequently I was for several years Chief Examiner of Patents in the United States Patent Office at Washington, and for the last seven years I have been engaged as Solicitor of Patents in this city. I am often called upon to testify as an expert in patent suits in the United States courts, and am constantly consulted upon questions of similarity in different inventions, and on matters of infringement.

I remain, sir, your very