New Orleans Daily Crescent.
SUPPLEMENT.

The Presentiment.

Almost four years ago a party of travelers arrived at a certain convent in Jerusalem, at which you can be put up for the night and entertained very much, as European travelers who are crossing the Alps are received at the Great St. Bernard. Amongst the party who had newly arrived was one who had got the back of his pistol so deranged that it was impossible to stir it, and as he, and most other Eastern travellers, very much disliked the idea of proceeding on his journey unarmed, he was anxious to have the defect attended to at once. It was easier to feel this want than to get it supplied, there being no one at that time in Jerusalem who would be at all likely to understand the pistol in question, which was a revolver, and furnished with all the latest improvements. At length, however, after much consideration and casting about as to what was to be done, one of the lay brothers of the convent suggested a way out of the difficulty which seemed promising enough. There were, he said, a couple of German locksmiths sleeping that night in the convent who were locksmiths by trade, and he had little doubt that one of them would be able to do what was necessary to the pistol, if any body could. The weapon was handed over to the lay brother, who at once took it to the room which the two Germans occupied, and, explaining to them what was amiss, asked if they would undertake to set it right. The locksmiths, he added, would pay them liberally for their trouble.

The two Germans were sitting at supper when the lay brother came in with the pistol in his hand. The elder of them, whose name was Max, got up from table, took the weapon from the monk, and carried it to the window, that he might examine it more accurately. His friend remained at table sitting with his back towards Max, finishing his supper in a philosophical manner enough. The German who was examining the pistol had not been so occupied for a couple of minutes, when it went off with a loud noise. At that moment, the poor fellow who was sitting eating his supper at the table fell forward without uttering a sound. The charge had entered his back.

He fell upon his face on the ground, and when my friend, who told me the story—and who as surgeon to the embassy was sent for at once—when he arrived, it seemed to him at first as if two men had been killed instead of one, for both the Germans were stretched upon the floor, and he who was to be the survivor, holding the other locked in his arms, wore upon his ghastly countenance the deadlier look of the two. It was quite a difficult thing to separate them. The wounded man had got the other's hand in his, as if he by that to reassure him, and to show him that he loved him all the same.

The surgeon caused the wounded man—it was but benevolent that he had not long to live—to be removed to the infirmary and laid upon a bed to die. It was a bed that stood beneath a window, and across which, when the sun was setting, the shadow of a cypress fell. A very brief examination showed that any attempt to relieve the dying man would be useless, and they could only stanch the blood that flowed from his wound and watch him with that breathless earnestness—there is none like it—with which men watch their brother, when each short breath, drawn less and less often, seems as though it were the last. As for the other German, he was sunk in a heap upon the ground beside the bed in speechless stupefaction. One of his hands was on the couch, and the acquiring effort of the dying man was to take this passive hand in his. Those who were around him noticing then a change upon his face, least hastily over him, for they heard him whisper faintly.

"Poor Max!" he said—"Poor Max!" The last act of the man who died was to pity the man who killed.

For some time it was very uncertain whether the man who had thus slain his best and dearest friend would not speedily follow him into another world—outwardly was he affected. For a still longer period it was doubtful in the last degree whether he would unhinge his reason. And, indeed, at the time when the story was told me he could hardly be said to be altogether of sound mind. At that very time the man was haunted by a fixed presentiment that he should die one day as his friend had died. No reasoning with him had the least effect—the presentiment had taken a hold upon his mind which nothing could shake. Those who wished him well—and there were many—had often tried to lead him to a happier frame of mind, and to make him take an interest in his own affairs. They had urged him, since he had taken up his abode in Jerusalem, to settle there more comfortably, to get into a better and more convenient workshop, and, since his skill as a workman always enabled him the means of living, to marry; for they knew that the fresh interests of a domestic nature which would follow would be of the greatest possible service to him.

"The day will come," was his invariable answer to all such advice—"the day will come when some one will shoot me with a pistol through the back, just as I shot my friend. That day will surely come; what have I to do, then, with a wife, or children—with a wife whom I should leave a widow, with children whom I should leave fatherless? What have I to do with getting—with comfort, or a home? I shall have a home when the pistol-bullet sends me to my grave beside my friend," said the German locksmith.

So much for what I learnt from my friend the surgeon according the past life of the singular man by whose appearance I had been so powerfully attracted. Of the remaining portion of his history the particulars came under my own knowledge, and with the circumstances of its termination I myself was to a certain extent mixed up. My revolver was sent back to me repaired, and as I was just about to start away on a short journey into the environs, and was in some hands, I set off without trying it. In the course of the day, however, partly wishing to ascertain how far my pistol was restored to a condition of usefulness, partly from a desire to bring down a bird which I saw on the wing, unprovided with pistol-shot, I fitted my revolver to let fly at him. The weapon missed fire. On examination, I found that the defect this time was precisely the reverse of what it had been before. The lock went so loosely now and had so little spring in it, that the hammer did not fall upon the cap with sufficient force to explode it. I tried the pistol several times, and finding it useless, sent it again, on my return to Jerusalem, to the German locksmith, charging my servant to explain to him its new defect, and above all things to caution him as to its being loaded, so as to prevent a repetition of the former occasion. Mark how that pistol played with the man's life! Mark how it returns to him again and again! Why not have done its work at once? The revolver was brought back to me the next day in a state, as I was told, of perfect repair. This time I took it into the garden to try it. The first time it went off well enough, but at the next time—for I was determined to prove it thoroughly—I found that its original defect had returned, and the lock would not stir, pull at the trigger as I might.

"There is something radically wrong here," said—"I will go myself and see the German locksmith about it, without delay."

"That pistol again," said the locksmith, looking up, as I entered his miserable abode.

What would I not have given to have been able to say something that would have altered the expression of that haggard countenance. But it was impossible. I made some attempts to draw the poor fellow into conversation, though I felt that I was if there had not proved (as they did) wholly useless, my comparative ignorance of his language would have stood in the way of my saying anything that would have been of any service. Our conversation thus limited itself to the matter in hand, and we agreed that the only thing to be done with the pistol now was to take its lock off, and make a perfectly new one in imitation of it. This, however, would take some time, and it would be necessary that the locksmith should keep the weapon by him for three or four days at least. He took it from my hands as he told me so, and placed it carefully on a shelf at the back of his shop.

"Above all things," I said, as I left the house—"above all things, remember that the revolver is loaded."

"I shall not forget it," he said, turning round to me, with a ghastly smile.

This, then, was the third time that that pistol was taken back to the German locksmith for repair.

It was the last.

The German locksmith, being very much occupied, owing to the reputation he had obtained as a clever workman, had taken into his employment a sort of apprentice or assistant, to help him in the simple and more mechanical parts of his trade. He was not much use. A stupid, idle, trifling fellow at best. One day, soon after I had left my revolver for the last time to be mended, this lad came in from executing some message, and, standing idly about the place, took down my pistol from the shelf on which it lay, and began to look at it with some curiosity, not being accustomed to the sight of a revolver.

The locksmith, turning round from his work, saw the lad thus occupied, and hastily told him to put the pistol back in the place he had taken it from. He had not done so, and this time, he said, to attend to it at once. It was loaded, and it was dangerous to pull it about in that manner. Having said this, the German locksmith turned round, and went on with what he was about, with his back towards the lad whom he had just cautioned, and who, he naturally supposed, had restored the pistol at once to its shelf.

The boy's curiosity, however, was excited by the revolver, and, instead of doing as he was bid, he raised it in his hand, and went on prying into it, examining how the lock acted, and what were its defects.

The poor German was going on with his work, muttering to himself, "Strange, how that pistol returns to me, again and again."

The words were not out of his lips when the fatal moment, so long expected, arrived, and the charge from my revolver entered his back. He fell forward on his moment, saying, as he fell, "At last!"

The foolish boy rushed out of the shop with the pistol in his hand, screaming for assistance so loudly that the neighbors were soon alarmed, and hastened to the house of the poor locksmith.

My friend, the surgeon, was instantly sent for, and from him I gained the particulars which follow:

Turning the poor fellow over on his face, and cutting open his garments to examine the wound, the surgeon said to those who were standing around: "The ball has entered his back; if by any chance it should have glanced off and passed round by the ribs, as will sometimes happen, this would not be fatal."

"It is fatal," said the wounded man, with a sudden effort. "Have I been waiting for this stroke so long, and shall it fail to do its work when it comes? It is fatal," he gasped again, "and I shall die—but not here."

I have to relate a horrible and incredible thing, which, impossible as it seems, is yet true.

The German locksmith started up from where he lay, pushing aside all those who stood around him with an unnatural strength. His body swayed for an instant from side to side, and then he started forwards. The crowd gave away before him, and he rushed from the house. He tore along the streets—the few people whom he met giving way before him, and looking after him in horror as he flew along—his clothes cut open at the back, blood-stained and dripping, and with death in his regard. Not one pause, not an abatement in his speed till he reached the infirmary, passed the man who kept the door, and up the stairs he flew, nor stopped till he came to a bed which stands beneath the window, and across which the shadow of a cypress falls when the sun begins to sink.

"I must die here," said the German locksmith, as he fell upon it. "It is here that I must die."

And there he died. The haunting thought which had made his existence a living death was justified. The presentiment had come true at last; and when the thunder-cloud, which had hung so long over this man's life, had discharged its bolt upon his head, it seemed to me if the earth were then lighter, for the shade had passed away.

Is death the name for a release like this? Who could look upon his happy face, as he lay upon that bed, and say so?

It was not the end of a life—but the beginning.

CHARTER OF THE
LOUISIANA STATE INSURANCE COMPANY.

United States of America—State of Louisiana—City of New Orleans.

BE IT KNOWN, that this Twenty-Seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the Eighty-Fourth, before me EDWARD BARNETT, a Notary Public in and for the city and parish of New Orleans, State of Louisiana aforesaid, duly commissioned and sworn,

Personally came and appeared the parties whose names are hereunto subscribed, who declared that, availing themselves of the provisions of the laws of the State of Louisiana, relative to the organization of corporations in this State, they have convenanted and agreed, and do by these presents covenant, agree and bind themselves and those whom they represent, to establish an INSURANCE COMPANY, for the objects and purposes, and under the obligations, stipulations and regulations following, to-wit:

ARTICLE 1. This Company shall be established in the city of New Orleans, and shall be designated and known under the name of the LOUISIANA STATE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ART. 2. The purposes of the Company are declared to be to make insurances upon ships and other sea vessels, steamboats and other vessels, freights, cargoes, specie, money, merchandise, goods, silver, bank notes, bills of exchange, commissions, profits, bullion and specie, and against all manner of risks and perils of the river, inland transportation, and such as are usually insured, and upon houses, stores, cotton presses, and other buildings, and household furniture, and against all accidents, fire, and upon lives, bottomry and respondentia interests; in other words, the object of the Company is to effect fire, marine, river, and life insurances of any kind or description soever; and the company reserve themselves to be re-insured against any risk upon which they have made or shall make insurance, and all citizens of whatsoever kind or nature, shall be served upon the President of the Company.

ART. 3. The amount of the capital stock is fixed at THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, divided into three thousand shares, of one hundred dollars each, to be paid at the time and in the manner following, to wit: The subscribers shall pay at the time of the organization of the first Board of Directors the sum of twenty dollars in cash on each and every share, and furnish their notes to the order of the Company for the remaining eighty dollars on each share, payable at such dates and time and in such manner as the President and Directors of the Company may direct: Provided, that no sums shall be made by installments of twenty dollars on each share, at such periods as may be agreed upon by the President and Directors, and sixty days' notice, in English and French, in two of the newspapers of the city, shall be given of payment or payments to be made.

ART. 4. All the corporate powers of the Company shall be exercised by a Board of Directors, composed of nine persons, including the President, to be elected on the second Monday in August of each year, at the office of the Company. Notice of such election shall be given ten days previous, in English and French, in two of the public newspapers published in the city of New Orleans. The Board shall appoint three of the Stockholders inspectors to preside at elections, and if any of said inspectors decline or fail to attend, the President shall appoint others to fill such vacancies. The Board thus elected shall take their seats on the second Monday in September following, and shall remain in office one year therefrom, or until their successors are elected. In all elections, those persons receiving a plurality of votes shall be considered as duly elected, and in the event of no election taking place on the day aforesaid, the President shall cause another election to be held within six days thereafter, and give notice of the same in the manner prescribed in English and in French in two of the public newspapers published in the city of New Orleans. Each and every stockholder shall be entitled to one vote for each share of stock which he, she or they shall respectively hold. Provided, that no individual, corporation, or company shall be entitled to a greater number of votes than twenty. In all elections of Directors, votes may be given either in person or by proxy, and no person shall vote on any share transferred to him within ninety days prior to such election.

The first Board of Directors shall be composed of the following named gentlemen, to-wit: J. N. Robert, J. Lanier, Alexandre Bocmate, Theo. Frois, J. Zully, A. D. Gridd, Amadee Landry, E. H. Harris and E. Gamaches, and their term of office shall continue until the second Monday in September, 1860, or until their successors are elected.

ART. 5. At the expiration of the charter of this Company, or sooner if dissolved by a vote of the stockholders as herein after provided for, the affairs of said Company shall be liquidated, its debts paid under the charter, and unprecedence of three fourths of the stock of said Company, the capital stock of said Company shall be lessened, no subsequent dividend shall be made until such diminution shall have been covered by the profits.

The Company may, by a vote of two thirds of the stockholders, and after its stock has been realized, or entirely paid in, establish a reserve sinking fund not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars.

ART. 15. It shall be the duty of the President and Directors, as soon as the stock of said Company is realized, or entirely paid in, to issue to the stockholders certificates for in paid shares.

ART. 16. Specially to conform to the laws of this State, and which the first fifteen duly of September next, the capital stock of said Company shall be lessened, no subsequent dividend shall be made until such diminution shall have been covered by the profits.

ART. 17. No stock shall be transferred unless the transfer be made on the books of the Company, and the liability of the stockholder to creditors of the Company for the amount of the shares to be transferred shall only cease when the Board of Directors shall have consented to receive another note or notes from the transferee of the stock for the amount remaining due on the shares to be transferred.

ART. 18. This act of incorporation can be amended, altered or amended, and said Company dissolved, at a meeting to be convened for that purpose, and, with the assent of three-fourths of the stock represented at such meeting.

ART. 9. The capital and respective interests of the parties to this act are declared to be as follows, viz:

Names.	Shares.	Amounts.
Robert & Co., J. N.	100	$10,000
Avet, Fred.	50	5,000
Bolleny, Nobium & Co.	50	5,000
Bocmate, A.	50	5,000
Connolly & Co., James	50	5,000
Frois & Co., Theo.	50	5,000
Gamaches & Bro.	50	5,000
Hoefell, Philip	50	5,000
Lanier & Co.	50	5,000
Milhet & Son	50	5,000
Mann, F.	50	5,000
Pitot, Jules	50	5,000
Villon & Bourdelle	50	5,000
Zully, Jacob	50	5,000
	900	$90,000

Thus done and passed in my office, at the city of New Orleans aforesaid, the day, month and year first above written in presence of Alexander Bocmate and Theo. Frois, witnesses of age and of the parishes of New Orleans, and the parties to these presents, who have hereunto signed their names, together with the above mentioned notaries, after me, notary.

(Originally signed,)

J. N. Robert, Theo. Frois,
R. Bocmate, M. T. Duncan,
A. Canaud, and others.

EDWARD BARNETT, Notary Public.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original act extant in my current register.

In faith whereof I grant these presents under my signature and the impress of my seal of office, at the city of [L. S.] New Orleans, this twenty-eighth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

EDWARD BARNETT, Notary Public.

The undersigned, Recorder of Mortgages in and for the parishes and city of New Orleans, certifies the foregoing [L. S.] Charter was recorded this day in his office, in book society No. 4, folios 268 to 302.

New Orleans, 28th July, 1859.

(Signed,) JOHN HOLMES, Recorder.

aug 1 1aw5w

INSURANCE.

CRESCENT
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW ORLEANS.

Pursuant with the requirements of their Charter, the CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY make the following statement:

Amount of Premiums received for the year ending 30th of June, 1859	$675,212 41
Amount of Premiums unterminated 1st July, 1858	132,009 00
	$807,222 41
Premiums on Fire Risks	$404,276 88
" Marine "	258,496 71
" River "	126,210 81
" Life "	305 00
	$807,222 41
Less Premiums on Risks not terminated 30th June, '59	$125,698 00
Less Return Premiums	14,820 23
	$140,518 23
Net Earned Premiums for year ending as above	666,674 18
Losses paid during same period— On Fire Risks	$189,934 46
On Marine Risks	92,607 61
On River Risks	215,635 46
	$496,277 47
Deduct for Interest and Discount, Profit and Loss, Savings, etc.	$181,179 47
Less General Expenses and Reinsurance, etc.	$102,530 45-$48,649 02-$ 147,828 45
Net Profit	$ 402,045 73

The Company have the following Assets—

Bills Receivable, Loans on Bond and Mortgage	$231,560 00
Loans on Pledge of Bank and Public Stocks	628,224 17
Premium Notes	185,574 81
	$1,045,358 98
Due for Premiums and claims in course of collection	38,612 65
Real Estate	60,000 00
1000 shares Bank Stock	176,500 00
100 " Gas Light Company Stock	115,200 00
$49,000 Consolidated City six per cent. Bonds	44,100 00
$50,000 City six per cent. Bonds issued to Railroad Companies	40,000 00
Cash	98,402 54
	$1,619,581 17

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay an interest of six per cent. in cash on all the outstanding certificates of Profits to the holders thereof, or to their legal representatives, on and after the SECOND MONDAY in August proximo.

Also, to declare a dividend of FORTY PER CENT. (40 per cent) on the Net Earned Premiums of the Company for the year ending the 30th June, 1859, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first day of October next.

And resolved further, that after reserving One Million of Dollars of Profits, all the outstanding certificates of Profits of the issue of the year 1856, be redeemed on and after the Second Monday in August proximo, as well as a pay of FORTY PER CENT. of the certificates of Profits of the issue of 1857, on and after the 10th of September next—interest thereon to cease from 30th June ult.

THOS. A. ADAMS, President.
GEORGE JONAS, Vice-President.
CHARLES J. MANNOIR, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Samuel Bell,	J. W. Carroll,	W. T. Bartley,
John Watt,	M. A. Cazedessus,	Lionel C. Levy,
M. O. H. Norton,	Samuel Smith,	Geo. McGregor,
C. F. Buhlecke,	John D. Rein,	L. H. Newman,
R. R. Sampson,	E. W. Kellis,	R. W. Adams,
H. M. Wright,	F. Simms,	W. B. Tellis,
G. S. Hawkins,	P. M. Strong,	J. J. Noble,
W. F. Vredenburgh	Thos. Henderson,	John G. Revill,
H. Prellson,	E. B. Smedes,	Alex. Duhill,
S. H. Kennedy,	J. J. Parson,	John F. Caldwell.
	W. G. Robinson,	

jy30 1y

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICE—South corner of Camp and Natchez streets

Amount of Premiums for year ending February 28, 1859	$191,272 81
Net earned Profits for this year	390,594 07
Assets on the 28th February, 1859	597,227 09

The Trustees have declared a Scrip Dividend of SIXTY PER CENT. after paying Six per cent. interest on outstanding scrip, and redeem the Certificates of Scrip of the years 1856 and 1857.

Interest and redeemable scrips payable in cash on and after the SECOND MONDAY OF MAY NEXT, and the certificates of scrip for the year ending February 28, 1859, will be issued on and after the 1st June, 1859.

CHARLES SRIGGS, President.
B. P. JANVIER, Secretary.

SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT
—OF THE—
CITIZENS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The following statement of the affairs of this Company is published, in conformity with the requirements of their Charter, viz:

Amount of Premiums received for the year ending 30th November, 1858	$241,206 69
Amount of unterminated risks, on 30th November, 1857	56,766 00
Total amount of Premiums for the year ending 30th November, 1858	$296,451 69
Premiums on Fire Risks	$190,403 25
do Marine Risks	68,148 34
do River Risks	36,900 10
	$295,451 69
Less Premiums on Risks not terminated on Nov. 30, 1858	63,936 00
Less Return Premiums	4,308 86
	$68,143 86
Net earned Premiums for the year ending 30th November, 1858	227,508 83
Losses paid during the same period, viz: On Fire Risks $43,065 40	
On Marine Risks 57,437 76	
On River Risks 12,708 30	
	$113,211 46
Reinsurances, expenses, interest or scrip redemption notes, etc.	88,211 01
	$225,495 87
Loss interest, discount, profit and loss, etc.	46,215 72
	88,776 98
Net earned profit for the year ending 30th November, 1858	$139,037 98

The Company has the following assets, viz:

Bills receivable for short date for premiums	$30,407 23
Bills receivable, being balance due on subscription notes	50,066 21
Due for premiums in course of collection	40,687 31
Invested in bank stock	75,564 50
Invested in notes secured by mortgage on real estate, worth double the amount due thereon	22,000 00
Invested in notes secured by pledge of stocks	16,059 00
Invested in city bonds	5,966 66
Scrip of Mutual Insurance Companies	1,379 06
Cash on hand	18,926 91
Total amount of assets	$264,960 19

STATE OF LOUISIANA, } Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans, } Be it remembered, that on the 5th December, 1858, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the parish and State aforesaid, personally appeared Omer Guillard, President, and A. Schneider, Secretary, of the Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said company.

O. GAILLARD, President.
A. SCHNEIDER, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 5th day of December, A. D. 1858.
ARTHUR SAUCIER,
Third Justice of the Peace.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay an interest of six per cent. in cash upon the scrip issued by this Company for 1857, to the holders thereof, or to their legal representatives, on and after the second Monday of February next.

The Board of Trustees have also declared a dividend of sixty per cent. (60) on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending November 30, 1858, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 5th of February, 1859.

The Company continue to insure against the perils of the seas and rivers and losses and damages by fire, at the current rates of premiums.

OFFICE—No. 3 Carondelet street.

O. GAILLARD, President.
GEO. W. WEST, Vice-President.
A. SCHNEIDER, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Geo W. West,	M. P. Hand,	
James A. White,	M. Minor,	
Douglas West,	Martin Gordon, Jr.,	
D. Jamison,	Soulas Augustin,	
Antoine Roza,	Cassilus Olivier,	
J. Leidy,	Dupre Bouligny,	

Omer Guillard. d10 1y

ICE CREAMS,
BISCUIT GLASSES AND SHERBETS,
To be had at all hours at
HOWARDS,
187 Camp street,
Opposite St. Patrick's Church.
fel8 6m

RICE MILLS—RICE MILLS—RICE MILLS
The best plan of hulling Rice ever tried is by the
STEAM ARM RICE POUNDING MACHINE,
PATENTED NOV. 24, 1857.
It will hull five bushels of prepared Rice in from 25 to 30 minutes, according to the quality of the Rice. Mr. GEORGE PARKINSON, at the Rice Mills, corner of Delord and New Levee streets, is my sole agent for the manufacture and sale of the same.
JOHN TALLON, Patentee.
New Orleans, November 17, 1858. n18 1y

MADAME UESDARD, THE CELEBRATED American Clairvoyant Reader and Fortune Teller, has returned to her old stand, 139 Poydras street, at the sign of the Moon and Stars.
Persons wishing their Fortunes read as by the
ROMAN ASTROLOGERS OF OLD,
Will find it to their advantage to call and consult her on all subjects. She will give
Information of Lost or Stolen Property!
Madame is a Medium, and was born with a double veil over her face; she is the oldest Fortune Teller in New Orleans, and has practiced this art of Divination from childhood. She has had lawyers, doctors, and even ministers, come many miles to consult her on matters of importance. Figure up.
N. B. Madame U. will select Lottery Numbers for those born in lucky months, and will draw good prizes. Also, THE GREAT ROMAN TALISMAN, by the aid of which persons in love affairs or business can gain success. Dissolute persons of either sex can be reclaimed by the aid of this wonderful charm.
The Madame will tell the name of her visitors.
Read the subjoined—
BATON ROUGE, March 17, 1858.
Respected Madame—The Lottery ticket you gave me in the Havana Lottery drew four thousand dollars, but I am very sorry to inform you that I was simple enough to sell the half a few days before the drawing. I was telling a friend of mine that I had a ticket which you selected for me, and he immediately offered me the price of the whole ticket for one-half—I accepted his proposal and realized the big sum of ten dollars and lost two thousand. Indeed you will find the amount for another number. Please select with care and I think I shall be wiser this time. I think you had better visit our place; we will try and give you a handsome reception. Respectfully,
JAMES FORBES, Main st.
jy11 1m

GAS FIXTURES.....GAS FIXTURES.
J. B. MONIE, 168 Chartres street,
Dealer in Chandeliers, Brackets, Hall Lamps of French, English and American manufacture, in the greatest variety, and at low prices.
Also, a large variety of Globes, etc.
N. B.—J. B. MONIE is authorized by the Gas Company to put up Gas Fixtures. fel 6m

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. Gossett & Johnson, parish of Jefferson. Said Burners or Furnace are composed of a series of burning chambers, which are applied to two cylinder boilers, 30 feet long, 32 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 blowers, generating a much greater heat than we have ever seen from bagasse by any process, the flues and underneath the boiler being a continual white heat, consuming all smoke and gases as well as the bagasse, leaving little or no ashes or clinkers; 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 air tight and draught, (and unlike the blower system) which is forced and artificial.

J. GOSSETT,
BENJAMIN JOHNSON,
We have one of these Furnaces in operation.
WM. STACKHOUSE,
Parish of Plaquemine, Planter.
JOHN HALL,
JAMES M. PUTNAM,
Firm of Hall, Rodd & Putnam, No. 4 Front Levee street.
R. A. UPTON,
No. 75 Camp street, New Orleans.
TRASIMUN LANDRY,
Parish of Ascension.
AMADEO LANDRY,
Firm of Brand & Landry, No. 14 Bienville street, N. O.
H. H. STRAWBRIDGE,
No. 15 St. Charles street, New Orleans.
J. P. SPEARING,
No. 78 Old Levee street, New Orleans.
SILVESTER BENNETT,
Phœnix Foundry, 44 Gravier street, N. O.
CHARLES DUSSUA,
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, 1854, is an evidence of the earliest success in Louisiana, of the perfected mode of burning wet fuel, *first discovered and introduced by myself.* Messrs. Johnson, Esq., made oath to the fact set forth, and even more and much stronger than could be expressed in a certificate of that kind, in August, 1857, before J. W. Gurley, Esq., Clerk of the U. S. Circuit Court.

PARISH 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 on my place. You proceeded 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 could say, that we have a full Rillieux apparatus, and that with the use of Bagasse and wood, with no fire excepting the flame in your furnace, we have ground our cane, clarified our wine, evaporated the same to 28 deg. to 27 deg., and finished in our strike-pan.

We have made ten to twelve hogsheads in the 24 hours, using about ten cords of wood during that time, mostly green willow and battures or drift wood, the latter cut but a day or two before being.

For some hours in succession we rolled a sufficient quantity of cane, to make at the rate of 11,000 to 12,000 pounds of sugar in 24 hours, and we further satisfactorily concluded all the labor.

We have a three-roller mill, not up some years since, with rollers 4 feet long, 28 inches in diameter.

We have two boilers attached to the Bagasse Furnace, 56 feet in length, 42 inches in diameter, with double (16 inch) flues. The steam obtained was 7 to 10 pounds. The Furnace required but little attention, and one boy at the hopper.

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

We remain respectfully, your ob't servts,
JOHN L. WHITE,
SITH TRUFANT.

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 to expand to the hoppers.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN L. WHITE,
SITH TRUFANT.

ELM HALL, January 29, 1858.

To Moses Thompson, Esq:

I have now been for some time, 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 more capable of effecting a perfect combustion of the bagasse and consequent production of heat and steam, than any furnace I have seen. It will burn the bagasse from almost any amount of cane ground, 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.

E. E. 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 practice, and having seen the results of many 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 of the relative merits of the two modes of the furnaces. I have no hesitation in saying your furnace has done much more work than either of the other furnaces, and with the same quantity of Bagasse it produced more intense fire or heat, and furnishes more steam than I thought Bagasse capable of producing, and with the formation of but little clinker. I feel confident in saying, that if the Bagasse, with your furnace applied to the Rillieux apparatus, and with a sufficient supply of boilers, it will consume from 20 to 25 hhds. sugar per twenty four hours, and it will furnish all of the steam required with six or eight cords of wood in twenty four hours, and make twenty hogsheads of sugar in that time; therefore I take pleasure in expressing to all my firm conviction 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 crops with Bagasse furnaces of different kinds, I feel happy to say your furnace is the best I have seen, it produces a more uniform fire and a much larger quantity of steam. I feel confident that your furnace, with a proper supply of boilers and the Rillieux apparatus, will make sugar and do 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,
THOS. H. JONES, Engineer.

In 1856 Messrs. Hager & Allyn obtained a patent, and in that year and 1857, they erected various furnaces which infringed my patent. I desired, as an early moment to show the planters my unquestionable right, to avoid the multiplicity and continual litigation consequent on the action of Hager & Allyn, and immediately demanded of the Commissioner of Patents a trial of our conflicting claims. Testimony was taken by Messrs. Fitzpatrick and Stanton, Esq., and Hon. Judge Holt, Esq., then Commissioner of Patents, rendered a lengthy and full decision in my favor, of which the following is an extract and closing paragraph. He says:

"Regarding then the evidence as fully perfected and in use several months 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 found that with the substitution of the brick for iron grate bars, it was capable of performing all that he claimed for it; believing, for the reason that neither Hager & Allyn's nor Thompson's claim is limited to the material employed, that each actual 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 & Allyn'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., concerning Mr. Moses Thompson's Bagasse Furnace.

YALE COLLEGE,
New Haven, Ct., June 4, 1858.

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

In 1857 Mr. Thompson built for me one of his furnaces, designed to consume FEAT, of Bagasse, cane mill, etc. It has 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 be fed more freely from the hopper, would enable me to do all that was wanting to perfect it. Mr. Thompson prepared to effect those changes, when the suspension of the mills during the period of September, 1857, put an end to operations. The result obtained, however, satisfied me that Mr. Thompson's furnace was capable of burning wet peat, just as it was, with a little change, to make it burn dry fuel, to the right end.

This watery fuel sufficed to Mr. Thompson's furnace not only to keep steam in a twenty-five horse power steam boiler, but also to make a fire which is unbearable to the skin of the fuel and expense, compared with anthracite coal or wood, in a country where wood was worth $4 per cord, delivered, and coal cost about $20 per ton.

I have elsewhere given my views in detail respecting the mode of notion of Mr. Thompson's furnace. I need not repeat them. Suffice it to say, that I am fully of opinion that Mr. T. has made a discovery of great practical importance in the arts, and that it is worthy of so great value as to fill the wants of sugar growing countries, where the economical use of bagasse always bears a subject of great difficulty. Moreover, while the best system of experiments and trials have been made to make the mode of burning wet fuels have appeared since he first made the field, he alone merits the claim of originality in constructing a furnace for burning wet fuels, both correct in theory and useful in practice.

Mr. Thompson is a modest, unassuming man, of all 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 far greater pretensions to scientific knowledge, and I earnestly trust he may be allowed to receive both the honors and the pecuniary rewards which belong 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 3, 1859.

Dr. A. A. Hayes, Boston:

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

1st. Cotton patent granted to Moses Thompson, 16th April, 1855, and reissued 31st March, 1857.

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

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

4th. Letters patent granted Samuel H. Gilman, December 4, 1858; reissued August 5, 1859.

The first of these Patents (Moses Thompson, 16th April, 1855) reissued 31st March, 1857, is a patent for a new mode of burning wet fuel from the two being united in a suitable chamber contiguous to the fire chamber, and consumed together, the one 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, each fire chamber having its own air passages and flues, with dampers for the regulation of the draught.

The furnace described in the patent of Hager & All