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 evidences of its value and practical utility.

We, the subscribers, have witnessed the performance and successful operation of the THOMPSON'S BAGASSE BURNER and FURNACE, on the plantation of Messrs. Gossett & Johnson, Parish of Jefferson. Said Burners or Furnaces are composed of a series of burning chambers, which are applied to two cylinder boilers, 30 feet long, 38 inches diameter, which furnishes ample steam to run their engine with little over half the bagasse taken from the mill, without the aid of wood or the use of blowers, generating a much greater heat than we have ever seen [illegible] by any process, the flues and underneath the boilers being a continued white heat, consuming all smoke and gases, as well as the bagasse, leaving little or no ashes or cinders [illegible]. We are of opinion that with sufficient boiler surface to [illegible] all the bagasse, sufficient steam can be generated not only to run the engine, but do much if not all the clarification [illegible] of the cane juice; and we are further of opinion that the principle of this furnace is correct and practicable, [illegible] and being a combination of [illegible] (and unlike the blower system) which is [illegible].

J. GOSSETT,
BENJAMIN JOHNSON,
We have one of these Furnaces in operation.
WM. STACKHOUSE,
Parish of Plaquemines, Planter.
JOHN HALL,
JAMES M. PUTNAM,
Firm of Hall, Rodd & Putnam, No. 4 Front Levee street.
R. A. UPTON,
No. 78 Camp street, New Orleans.
TRASIMON LANDRY,
Parish of Ascension.
AMADEO LANDRY,
[illegible] & Landry, No. 14 Bienville street, N. O.
H. H. STRAWBRIDGE,
No. 28 St. Charles street, New Orleans.
J. P. SPEARING,
No. 78 Old Levee street, New Orleans.
SILVESTER BENNETT,
Phoenix Foundry, 44 Gravier street, N. O.
CHARLES DUSSUA,
Jefferson parish.
SAMUEL COWGUILL,
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 [illegible] and the principle upon which it is based [illegible] demonstrated, proof of which the above [illegible], was witnessed in its actual operation, is required.

The above certificate, which was given in December, 1854, [illegible] of the same, the only one in Louisiana, of the pe[illegible], first discovered and introduced [illegible] Esq., made oath to the facts [illegible] stronger than could be [illegible] in August, 1857, before J. [illegible], Clerk of the U. S. Circuit Court.

[illegible] Parish of Plaquemines, 31st December, 1855.

[illegible], New Orleans:

[illegible]—The result of an experiment of the results of the [illegible] Furnace, constructed for us this season [illegible] to grind our cane and to clarify our juice, [illegible] a small quantity of wood. Your [illegible] much more. In a few words we [illegible] a full Rillieux apparatus, and that [illegible] and wood, with no fire excepting the [illegible] ground our cane, clarified our [illegible] to 35 deg. to 37 deg., and finished in [illegible].

We have made ten to twelve hogsheads in the 24 hours, using [illegible] of wood during that time, mostly green willow [illegible] one day or two before [illegible].

[illegible] a sufficient quantity of [illegible] of 17,000 to 18,000 pounds of sugar in [illegible] consumed all the Bagasse. [illegible] mill, put up some years since, with [illegible] 22 inches in diameter.

[illegible] attached to the Bagasse Furnace, 36 feet [illegible] in diameter, with double (16 inch) flues. The [illegible] was 75 to 100 pounds. The Furnace required but [illegible] one boy at the hoppers. [illegible] upon the grates of the Furnace; therefore [illegible] cleaning.

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

MYRTLE GROVE, November 19th, 1857.

Messrs. Hall, Rodd & Putnam, New Orleans:

Gentlemen—Your favor of the 16th 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,
SITH TRUFANT.

ELM HALL, January 28, 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 anticipations.

[illegible] is more capable of affecting 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 [illegible] amount of cane ground, and make heat and steam [illegible]—if a due supply of boiler be given—to use the [illegible].

[illegible] experience, I am clearly of the opinion [illegible] of furnace can at all compare in efficiency [illegible].

Very truly,
E. E. KITTREDGE.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 2, 1859.

To Moses Thompson, present:

Dear Sir—Having been engaged as Dr. Kittredge's plantation [illegible] fall of 1858, where there was one of your furnaces [illegible], and having been engaged on other plantations [illegible] 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 comparative merits of [illegible] furnaces. I have no hesitation in saying your furnace [illegible] much more work than either of the other furnaces [illegible]. With the same quantity of Bagasse it produces a more [illegible] 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 I believe that [illegible] your furnace applied to the Rillieux apparatus, and with [illegible] supply of boilers, it will consume the Bagasse [illegible] per twenty-four hours, and it will furnish all of the steam required with six or eight cords of wood [illegible] twenty-four hours, and make the above number of hhds. in [illegible] hours; therefore I take pleasure in expressing to [illegible] conviction that your furnace is the best I have [illegible], 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 [illegible] say your furnace for excels all others. 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 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 & Allyn obtained a patent, and in that year and 1857, they erected many furnaces which infringed my patent. I desired, at an early moment to show the planters my [illegible] rights; therefore notified and cautioned them not to contract with Hager & Allyn, and immediately demanded of the Commissioner of Patents a trial of our conflicting claims. Testimony was taken by both parties and submitted to that officer, and Joseph 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 invention as fully perfected and in successful operation in October 1854, at Wood'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 fire 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 such 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, 1859.

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 fuels.

In 1857 Mr. Thompson built for me one of his furnaces, designed to consume PEAT, at Bristol copper mine in this State, where I was then conducting explorations. The furnace in question was the first of its kind, as Mr. T. had never before had occasion to prepare a furnace for this particular fuel. It 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 as it is dried to fall more freely into the lower chamber, was all that was wanting to perfect it. Mr. Thompson prepared to effect these 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 peat, just as it was dug, with at least three parts in four of its weight water. This watery fuel sufficed in Mr. Thompson's furnace not only to keep steam in a twenty five horse 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 $5 per ton.

I have elsewhere given my views in detail respecting the mode of action of Mr. Thompson's furnace. 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 arts, and that it is nowhere of so great value as in all the sugar-growing countries, where the economical use of bagasse has always been a subject of great difficulty. Moreover, while a great number of experiments and some almost literal copies of his mode 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 fuels, both correct in theory 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 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 favor 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 6th, 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 5, 1856.

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 two operations are performed simultaneously upon different portions of the bagasse, the vapors, gasses and heated air 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 & 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 mixed with those 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 beneath the boilers, the pans immediately connected with this passage forming the mixing or combustion chamber, in which the gasses are consumed.

In the patent of Evan Stelley, June 15, 1858, the bagasse is thrown in and heaped up on the floor or hearth on which it is burned; but identically 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 and the gasses and hot air from the burning portions being mixed in a mixing chamber and consumed, the operation, as in Thompson's furnace, being continuous. This furnace is, therefore, a clear 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 chamber (B of Gilman's drawings) where they are mixed and consumed. This furnace is therefore an undoubted infringement of Thompson's patent.

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 on questions of similarity, in different inventions, and on matters of infringement.

I remain, sir, your very obedient servant,
SAM. COOPER.

OFFICE OF THE STATE ASSAYER,
16 Boylston street, Boston, Mass.,
June 6, 1859.

Moses Thompson, Esq.:

Dear Sir—I have carefully examined the patents which have been granted to you, and have made myself acquainted with the construction and application of your furnaces for burning wet fuel.

The invention and application are both novel, and as far as my knowledge extends, original in regard to wet fuel; the resorts before known having all been based on other principles. In the mode you have adopted advantage has been taken of certain chemical reactions, which, well known to chemists, had not been applied to the arts, partly in consequence of the practical difficulties presented. You have overcome these, and after examining your furnaces for consuming recently expressed bagasse, and applying the heat resulting from the decomposition of aqueous gasses, by the ignited products of the combustion of dried and charred fuel, under the peculiar circumstances, I have been impressed with the truly philosophical features of your inventions, and the great practical importance of your applications.

While chemical engineers abroad have been slowly advancing views of probable gain of heat giving power from burning wet fuel, you had previously demonstrated on a large scale that an equal bulk of wet fuel would afford as much heat as the same bulk of the same fuel, in a dry state, by means of your inventions.

Some substitutes for your furnaces have been adopted which are palpable infringements of your rights, by patent, and no intelligent person acquainted with your claims can resist the evidence thus afforded of a continuous line of invention applied to particular kinds of fuel, from the earliest conception of the idea of utilizing the heat from wet fuel, and it affords me pleasure to add my own to the testimony of the most eminent experts in this country, that these constructions by others are gross invasions on your claims.

To the sugar interest of our Southern States, the economical importance of your invention has a high value. Knowing personally the enterprise, intelligence and skill required to produce sugar there, under the attendant circumstances, I am led to the belief that only a full knowledge of your plans is necessary to lead to their adoption by the planters generally, and a due appreciation of your labors in advancing their interests.

With high respect,
AUG. A. HAYES, M. D.,

Assayer to the State of Massachusetts, and Consulting Chemist, etc.

After having obtained a decree in my favor from the highest authority, to which I could make my first appeal, I again notified the planters not to erect furnaces or pay for those which had been erected, and made an effort at an amicable settlement, with several failing, to which my only alternative to maintain my rights was to sue those planters using furnaces which infringed my patent. Suits were accordingly instituted in March, 1858, and I was anxious for a trial in April of that year, when the U. S. Circuit Court was in session. My opponents were not ready. Again I was anxious—eager for trial at the fall term of the court in 1858. It was again postponed until the 28th day of April, 1859, when I was ready again, and, if possible, more desirous, far more eager than ever, for a decision by the court and jury upon my rights. The trial was again deferred by the opposition, notwithstanding my strongest appeals for a trial. I have been, am, and will be ready for it at any moment, and do not fear the result. The planting community can draw its own conclusion from this statement of facts. I am now prepared to enter into contracts for the erection of my furnaces, and am confident in assuring the planters that as great results will be produced from the wet bagasse as can be obtained from an equal quantity of any kind of dry fuel.

As I know of no mode of burning wet fuel with much utility for making heat or steam, that will not infringe my patent, and wishing to avoid litigation, I again caution the planters against contracting with those parties whose patents infringe mine. Planters contracting with me will be guaranteed in peaceable possession by good city guarantee.

MOSES THOMPSON.

We are now prepared to contract for the erection of furnaces under Mr. Moses Thompson's patent. Messrs. Hayes, Sanders & Co., Spearing & Co. and James M. Putnam, are agents. Communications concerning this business addressed to M. Thompson & Co., Box H 63, Post Office, New Orleans, will meet with prompt attention.

M. THOMPSON & CO., Contractors.

Agents—Messrs. Hayes, Sanders & Co., Spearing & Co., James M. Putnam. my13 1awtm&W

TO COTTON PLANTERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Editors of Papers,
—And—
THE FRIENDS OF THE SOUTH.

PATENTED INVENTION
For Spinning the Cotton Crops
on the Plantations, directly from the Seed, fully demonstrated,
by which the Planter's net Income is
DOUBLED OR MORE THAN DOUBLED!

The above invention has been put into complete and successful operation on the plantation of one of the most distinguished gentlemen of Mississippi, and he invites Planters and all interested to go and see it. The machinery works beautifully. Little negroes learned to attend it in a few days, and the yarns have not only commanded the premium at the Mississippi State Fair, but one of the judges states (who is a spinner of twenty years experience) that they are about double as strong as any that were in competition with them; and now all question, doubt or conjecture as to its practicability is satisfactorily and positively answered, by its actual and daily working demonstration. Working on one plantation proves that it will work on all.

The machinery was exhibited at the Crystal Palace in New York, and the Judges of the American Institute awarded it a medal and a full and well-deserved report, in which they stated that, "as the cotton passed directly on from the seed continuously from my Hermaphrodite to the other machines, by which I excluded from use the ginning and baling machinery of the plantation, and several machines used in the factories to open and disentangle it, and which are very violent in their operations; I must make my yarn of a longer and less broken staple, and therefore it must be a stronger and better yarn."

But THE UNPARALLELED FEATURE OF THE INVENTION IS—that it DOUBLES THE NET INCOME of the Planter adopting it, and I, in effect, sell him a plantation, negroes, stock, etc., fully as valuable to him in its production as that on which he makes his cotton and other attendant crops; and this prodigious result is achieved by him without strain or difficulty.

To make the powerful inducement to the planter to spin his crop up more clear and striking, I would distinctly call his attention to the number and great value of the hands the he all the year are employed in raising the crop to the value of the lands upon which it and the attendant crops are made—the value of the mules, stock, implements, machinery, etc., necessary to help raise it—the heavy annual expenses paid out to raise, gin and pack the crop, and let me contrast all this value and expenses and its net yield with the more than doubled net yield by my invention, effected by a few half hands and machinery that costs nothing compared to the value of the lands and the investment which raises the cotton, and upon which the outlay, in addition to his present expenses, is for machinery, which will last thirty years, and the wages of a spinner and oils.

The moment this is seen and understood by the planters, that these few half hands and this machinery and trifling outlay will net them as much or more than their large investment, with the heavy expenses on it to raise the crop does, they will not pause in their decision to avail themselves of my invention as soon as possible.

That this immensely increased income is not to be transient, and that the price will not decline by our spinning the entire crop of the country into yarns, let me impress these facts on your minds. The cotton spinner is at a heavy outlay to buy his location and to pay for his factory buildings and those of the operatives, to arrange and buy his motive power and his fuel for it, to buy his machines, to pay his daily expenses for the hire of his clerks, managers, overseers and operatives; to buy his daily supply of cotton, pay his insurance, freight and other expenses, and which, altogether, demands a large share of capital. The actual cost to the spinner, besides the cost of cotton to spin, is from 8 to 10c. a pound; then, besides, the cost of cotton and the cost to spin; he must get several cents more each pound to pay him his profit on his capital and for the trouble he is at. Now, as the planter has within himself all these items very nearly, and must have them, he evidently is not at this outlay and expense, and so what it costs the spinner for a pound of cotton and to spin a pound of yarns and some, if not all of his profit, the planter may be positive he will get for his yarns. The spinner cannot sell below cost, and as the planter must make a better yarn, as his yarns appear in market, the present spinners will withdraw from so unequal a contest. This must be apparent to all.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

My invention consists in the discovery that the same capital that now produces a crop of cotton, the same steam or water power that now gins and bales it, the same expenses very nearly that accrue to raise the crop and the labor of a few little negroes and women, ineffective as field hands, could attend the machinery, which would put the crop into yarns, instead of ginning and baling it as cotton, whereby the planter's income would be doubled, a better yarn be spun, at least nine-tenths of the risk of fire on the plantation removed, with half the bagging and rope, and lessened charges (save those of commissions which will be doubled to the commission merchant, as they will be on a double amount,) and which is made practically effective by machinery which unites the separate processes of the gin and packing-house of the plantation and that of the spinning factory into one, with a great saving in machinery, motive power, labor and capital.

We can make any number or size of yarn desired, and this invention, from its nature, is complete, and cannot be improved upon.

The cost of the machinery to the planter will not be as much as half the enhanced value of the first crop spun up, and the operatives in a great many cases required to attend the machinery, will not diminish the extent of the crop, but where that may be, it will pay well to hire hands to be put in their place, and the enhanced value of the second crop would more than buy the necessary operatives out and out, if the planter chooses. The accumulation of money by this will very soon pay planters out of debt who are now involved, and rapidly afford them means, and those not in debt to carry out their most sanguine wishes.

The yarns are selling here at 19½ to 22½c., and there is not only a demand here for many more than we now make, but we are now fully informed that there is a market for them in Great Britain and in Europe far beyond our capacity to spin them, and at prices fully and over netting what we are getting here. The quotation for such yarns as we are now making on the 1st February at Manchester—extra hard water-twist—was 11d per pound, and in Germany 24c., which would net here 20 to 21c., and the accounts are that spinners have contracts 90 days ahead. In putting our crops into yarns we have, perhaps, ten thousand customers for them to one for cotton, and hence our ability to get a fairer range of prices for them than we have for cotton. The people, from one end of the world to the other, are a mass of buyers of yarns, while the whole cotton crop is bought for only a few thousand spinners.

I will have the machinery made in the best manner, and as low as I can, which the planter can have time on for city acceptances. I give him plans and directions for the preparation of his house in which it is to be placed; employ for him a proper person, who, with a couple of the plantation hands, will put it up; employ for him and keep him supplied with a managing spinner; and for five crops the planter is to give me one-fourth of the excess the yarns yield over what it would as cotton—that is to say, the planter retains all his cotton would have yielded him, and three-fourths of what my invention does, and the remaining fourth is to be paid me, or put to my credit by his merchant as the yarns are sold.

In a word, I sell what is equivalent to a plantation, negroes, stock, etc., and receive one-fourth of what it produces from the party buying. After the expiration of the five years to the extent he has purchased it, it becomes permanently his.

Contracts with planters making two hundred bales of cotton or upwards, will for the present be entered into, and further information as to cost of machinery, and number and sort of operatives to spin a specified quantity, will be furnished on application to Messrs. Mandeville & McIlhenny, my fully authorized agents here.

AGENTS WANTED.

Editors of newspapers throughout the cotton region, from North Carolina to Texas inclusive, are invited to aid in the selection and to recommend to me energetic agents, to place this unparalleled invention before the cotton planters, and make contracts for me, whom, upon being presented properly, I will appoint and furnish with specific instructions.

GEO. G. HENRY.

New Orleans March 23, 1859. m24 1m3W—3m1aw&W

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

THE SPRING FRESHETS AND THEIR CONSEQUENCES—FOREWARNED FOREARMED.

The rivers of the South and South-west have been disastrously turbulent during the spring. The tide of the Father of Waters has been so immensely swollen that the low shores have broken down, and the country on either side much injured by the invading flood. Even where the wealthy planters had erected strong embankments to protect their lands, the accumulating force of the current has borne down these apparently impregnable walls, and swept the country far and wide. Along most of the tributary streams and the principal rivers pursuing other courses to the Gulf of Mexico, the same destruction has occurred, and millions of dollars worth of property has been swallowed up in the remorseless waters. But the immediate loss subsequent upon these mighty freshets sinks into insignificance when compared with the more remote but certain disasters that will ensue. The crevasses may be repaired, and the property engulfed may be at least partially reclaimed; but the waters which have covered the lowlands will remain to marshes and pools, to become stagnant, and give forth miasmatic vapors beneath the summer sun. Then comes the more startling peril. The pestilence threatens the lives of all who reside in the vicinity of these streams. Fevers of the most virulent description will be prevalent, and that Scourge of the South, Yellow Fever, will scatter death in many, many homes now cheerful and happy. The grim specter will darken many a door, and turn even festivity into mourning. Families will be broken up and firesides rendered desolate. The mother will weep for her little ones and refuse to be comforted "because they are not." The husband and father will be struck down even in the sunny hour of prosperity.

These are the sad scenes that are sure to follow a season of floods such as have characterized the spring of the present year. We have a gloomy experience, to bear witness that we do not exaggerate the danger that hangs over thousands of people in the South-western States. Fortunately, while we know the peril that is to come, we are not compelled to fold our arms and resign ourselves to the worst evils that may ensue. There is both a preventive and a remedy for every form of the destructive pestilence. Every man who values his own existence—every head of a family who cherishes those who look to him, or her, for protection, are solemnly bound to prepare for the dread invader. And this all may do by simply securing a supply of

DR. J. HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS,

Renowned throughout the new world for its wonderful strengthening and curative properties. This medicine, which is composed of powerful but perfectly harmless ingredients, was discovered by a profound physician, and has ever been warmly eulogized by the most prominent lovers of medical science. Mild and palatable to the taste—potent as a tonic—it gives vigor to the digestive organs, and fresh energy to the whole system. The Bitters fortify the Constitution against disease, even in the heart of the regions most cursed by deadly miasma. It is well well known if the liver can be kept healthy and the stomach stimulated to perform its functions with ordinary vigor, there is little danger of a man being seriously affected by any of the fevers which usually attack the system through those organs. The Bitters will accomplish this good work. It has proved successful in the most sickly season that has ever been experienced in those sections of the country which are liable to be afflicted with malaria. Thus much for the merit of this medicine as a preventive. As a remedy, it operates with astonishing rapidity. It will check any tendency to diarrhea and dysentery—restore tone to the digestive organs—arouse the appetite, and by infusing a cheerful vigor throughout the system, enable the natural powers to throw off the incubus of disease. The most desperate cases of bilious fever, typhoid fever, fever and ague, and intermittent fever, have yielded to the influence of this magical medicine, and hundreds of persons have learned to place unbounded confidence in its extraordinary qualities. The people of the South and West, who have not yet tried HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and who must be aware of the danger that threatens them this summer and fall, should at once provide themselves with this famous article. Even if they should use other medicines, this will not interfere, but rather facilitate beneficial operation.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. The genuine Bitters, as prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH, of PITTSBURGH, Pa., is the true preventive and remedy. All imitations will prove delusive. Remember and get Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters, and thus be fortified against the coming pestilence.

☞ See that the Bitters have the name of Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters blown on the side of the bottle and impressed on the metallic cap covering the cork, and the autograph of Hostetter & Smith, proprietors, on the label.

All orders for the genuine article of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters must be addressed to the proprietors,

HOSTETTER & SMITH,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, Sold by J. WRIGHT & CO., 21 and 151 Chartres street

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, Sold by E. J. HART & CO., Nos. 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, Sold by O. O. WOODMAN, Cor. Common and Magazine sts.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, Sold by JOSEPH MAILLOT, 12 Crossman street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, Sold by DYAS & CO., Cor. Gravier, Fulton and New Levee street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, Sold by J. H. & I. N. MARKS, 43, 45 and 47 New Levee street.

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NEW VOLUME, ENLARGED AND IMPROVED
THE SOUTHERN HOMESTEAD;
A Large First Class Illustrated
AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

The Fourth Volume of this beautiful and popular Weekly Journal will begin January 1st, 1859, under the most encouraging prospects. It will, at that time, be

Greatly Enlarged,

and several new and important features added, which, together with its handsome pictorial illustrations, must increase its present popularity.

AGRICULTURE—This, as heretofore, will be the leading feature of the "Homestead," and will be conducted in a manner worthy of the great interest it desires to foster. Every Department of Southern Agriculture will receive due attention, and such systems of cultivating the soil, stock-raising, and general farm management promulgated, as have been tested by practical men and found worthy of adoption. A large corps of contributors are constantly writing for this department of the "Homestead."

HORTICULTURE—This department is constantly filled with excellent Horticultural and Pomological information, and is universally pronounced as one of the most useful features of the paper. Gentlemen of experience and ability write for it.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT—The publishers are confident that the announcement that

Mrs. L. VIRGINIA FRENCH

will retain the control of the Literary columns of the "Homestead," for 1859, will be received with general acclamation by her many admirers, and a warm welcome extended to the vehicle which will convey to the world her beautiful gems of thought. Several beautiful and highly interesting stories will appear in the "Homestead" for 1859, from the pen of Mrs French.

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A News Summary of Foreign and Domestic events, will appear in each number. A great variety of interesting miscellaneous intelligence, etc.; the news condensed so as to present, in a moderate compass, everything of general interest.

MARKET REPORTS—Strict attention will be given to Market Reports for 1859, as the editors are determined their paper shall excel in this particular.

To the Southern People.

We now offer you a periodical which is permanently established in your midst—devoted to the great vital interests of the country—which has been pronounced by competent judges equal, if not superior, both in contents and appearance, to any similar paper in the Union. We therefore ask every Southern man who desires to subscribe for an Agricultural and Family Paper that will be of practical benefit to his farming operations and furnish to his family interesting and useful reading, to give the "Southern Homestead" his support.

FORM AND TERMS—The "Southern Homestead" is published weekly, each number containing eight large pages, printed in the handsomest style, and splendidly embellished with engravings, at the following terms—invariably in advance: One copy, $2 a year; six copies, $10; ten copies, $15, (and an extra copy to the person getting up the Club.) Address

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Hazel's Hair Lustrale,
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Spencer's Vegetable, Cook's,
Geeper's, Covel's Rheumatic,
Anderson's, Allebasti's Health
Winer's Gentle Purgative,
Allebasti's Ague, Hooper's,
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Hyatt's Life Balsam,
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FEVER AND AGUE, FROM WHICH MANKIND suffer over a large part of the globe, is the consequence of a diseased action in the system, induced by the poisonous miasm of vegetable decay. This exhalation is evolved by the action of solar heat on wet soil, and rises with the watery vapor from it. While the sun is below the horizon this vapor lingers near the earth's surface, and the virus is taken with it through the lungs into the blood. There it acts as an irritating poison on the internal viscera and excreting organs of the body. The liver becomes torpid and fails to secrete not only this virus, but also the bile from the blood. Both the virus and the bile accumulate in the circulation, and produce violent constitutional disorder. The spleen, the kidneys, and the stomach sympathize with the liver and become disordered also. Finally, the instinct of our organism, as if in an attempt to expel the noxious infusion, concentrates the whole blood of the body in the internal excretories to force them to cast it out. The blood leaves the surface, and rushes to the central organs with congestive violence. This is the CHILL. But in this effort it fails. Then the FEVER follows, in which the blood leaves the central organs and rushes to the surface, as if in another effort to expel the irritating poison through that other great excretory—the skin. In this also it fails, and the system abandons the attempt exhausted, and waits for the recovery of strength to repeat the hopeless effort another day. These are the fits and paroxysms of FEVER AND AGUE. Such constitutional disorder will of course undermine the health, if it is not removed.

We have labored to find, and have found, an antidote,

Ayer's Ague Cure,

which neutralizes this malarious poison in the blood, and stimulates the liver to expel it from the body. As it should, so it does cure this afflicting disorder with perfect certainty. And it does more, or rather does what is of more service to those subject to this infection. If taken in season it expels it from the system as it is absorbed, and thus keeps those who use it free from its attacks; keeps the system in health although exposed to the disease. Consequently it not only cures, but protects from, the great variety of affections which are induced by this malignant influence, such as Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb or Masked Ague, Periodical Headache or Bilious Headache, Bilious Fevers, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitations, Painful Affections of the Spleen, Hysterics, Colic, Paralysis, and Painful Affections of the Stomach and Bowels, all of which, when arising from this cause, will be found to assume, more or less, the intermittent type. This "Ague Cure" removes the cause of these derangements, and cures the disease.

This it accomplishes by stimulating the excretories to expel the virus from the system; and these organs by degrees become habituated to do this their office of their own accord. Hence arises what we term "acclimation." Time may accomplish the same end, but often life is not long enough, or is sacrificed in the attempt, while this "Ague Cure" does it at once, and with safety. We have great reason to believe this is a surer as well as safer remedy for the whole class of diseases which are caused by the miasmatic infection, than any other which has been discovered; and it has still another important advantage to the public, which is, that it is cheap as well as good.

—Prepared by—
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Lowell, Mass.
PRICE, ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

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 do no more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has 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 ALL PURPOSES OF A PURGATIVE MEDICINE. For Costiveness; for the cure of Dyspepsia; for Jaundice; for the cure of Indigestion; for Headache; for the cure of Dysentery; for a Foul Stomach; for the cure of Erysipelas; for the Piles; for the cure of Scrofula; for all Scrofulous Complaints; for the cure of Rheumatism; for Diseases of the Skin; for the cure of Liver Complaint; for Dropsy; for the cure of Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum; for Worms; for the cure of Gout; for a Dinner Pill; for the cure of Neuralgia; for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

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

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The agents below named furnish gratis 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 our remedies are for sale by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
Nos. 21 & 151 Chartres street, N. O.

Also by HAVILAND, CLARK & GEORGE, Mobile, and by all Dealers je22 6m

KATHMAN'S TROPICAL ROOFING—

Cheaper and superior to any other ever used in a Southern climate.

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The "TROPICAL ROOFING" is a chemical compound of substances, several of which are peculiar to it alone, combined in proportions discovered by actual experiment and experience in this city.

Testimonials of the correctness of the above are in the hands of the agent, and may be verified by any person wishing it before contracting.

All orders left at the Post-Office, Box K No. 2, will be promptly attended to; or apply to

J. C. KATHMAN,
corner of Bienville and Marais sts.
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FOR GONORRHEA, GLEET, WEAKNESS, PAINS in the Back, and all Urinary Affections.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY, SPECIFIC SOLUTION.—This world-renowned preparation cures all affections of the generative organs, whether recent or chronic. Physicians of England, of France, and of America, acknowledge its efficacy. Thousands of sufferers have been relieved by it. Purely vegetable in composition, it is as harmless as it is efficacious. The system becomes invigorated, and the debilitated body and depressed mind are restored to energy.

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At the Old Basin, corner of Toulouse and Franklin, Has constantly on hand BUILDING MATERIAL, such as Lime, White and Yellow Sand, Cement, Plaster of Paris, Shingles, Laths, Staves. Also, English, French and American Fire Bricks, and all kinds of Firewood.

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Also, FEATHERS—in lots to suit.

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INSURANCE.

CHARTER AND
ACT OF INCORPORATION
—Of the—
New Orleans Mutual Insurance Company.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—STATE OF LOUISIANA—CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

BE IT KNOWN, That this day, the twenty-second of June, in the year of our Lord Eighteen Hundred and Fifty-Nine, and in the Eighty-Third of American Independence,

Before me, AMEDEE DUCATEL, Notary Public, duly commissioned and sworn in and for this City and the Parish of Orleans, therein residing, and in presence of the undersigned witnesses,

Personally came and appeared the parties whose names are hereunto subscribed, who declared that, availing themselves of the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of this State, entitled, "an Act for the organization of corporations for works of public improvement and utility," approved March the fourteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, they have covenanted and agreed, and do by these presents covenant and agree, and bind themselves, and those whom they represent, to establish an INSURANCE COMPANY, for the object and purposes and under the obligations, stipulations and regulations following, to wit:

ARTICLE I.

This Company shall be established in the City of New Orleans, and shall be designated and known by the name of the "NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY." It shall commence its operations on or about the first day of October, Eighteen Hundred and Fifty-Nine, or as near thereof as may be; and the said Company shall exist for twenty-five years from the date of this Act, unless its affairs shall be liquidated or settled up, by order of three-fourths of the votes of the Company. It shall have a seal; the device of the Company upon the same shall be the arms of the State of Louisiana, with the name of the Company upon the margin.

ARTICLE II.

The object and purposes of this Company are declared to be—

1. To make Insurance on dwelling houses, stores or other buildings, household furniture, merchandise or other property, against loss or damage by fire.

2. To make Marine Insurance upon vessels, freights, steamboats, goods, wares, merchandise, specie, bullion, commissions, profits, bank notes, bills of exchange, and other evidences of debt, bottomry and respondentia interests, and to make all and every insurance appertaining to or connected with marine or inland transportation risks.

3. They may cause themselves to be re-insured against any risk upon which they have made or shall make insurance.

The President or Secretary of the Company shall be the proper officer upon whom to serve citations or other legal documents in all suits against the Company.

ARTICLE III.

The names and respective interest of the parties to this Act, are declared to be as follows, to wit—

E. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
LT. MILLAUDON,
J. BURNSIDE & CO.,
BABCOCK & RHODES,
FELLOWES & CO.,
CABALLERO & BASUALDO,
A. MILTENBERGER & CO.,
MONTGOMERY & WHITE,
REICHARD CO.,
HAGGERTY & BROS.,
REICHARD CO.,
CUTRER, HARRISON & CO.,
and others.

Capital subscribed, $411,500.

ARTICLE IV.

For the purposes of carrying out the objects of this corporation, those persons who have already subscribed, and those who may hereafter subscribe, shall pass their notes, approved of by the President of the Company, for the amount of their subscription, payable at twelve months from the first of October next, 1859; for which a receipt shall be given, signed by the President, acknowledging to have received the same for premiums in advance. Those notes are to be subject to all the contingencies of capital.

All premiums for insurance made by those parties are to be paid in conformity with the rules and regulations of the Company, and endorsed, when paid, on the note of the assured, until such note shall have been paid in full. No subscriber shall, in any event, be liable for losses of the Company, in any larger sum than the amount that may be due on his note, or their notes as aforesaid. Parties who, at the maturity of their notes as aforesaid, shall not have insured with the Company, in sums, the premium of which shall be sufficient to equal the amount of their notes, and the wants of the Company not requiring the payment of the same, shall be entitled to renew the balance for one year; all the aforesaid notes, however, shall contain a clause that, should the wants of the Company require it, the drawer, or parties to the notes, shall pay, in good faith, before maturity, the amount that may appear to be due on his or their note, waiving all and every plea of want of value or consideration for the same.

When the capital of the Company shall equal, by its earnings, the sum of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, the said notes shall be cancelled and surrendered.

ARTICLE V.

All the corporate powers of the Company shall be exercised by a Board of Directors, and such other officers and clerks as they may appoint. This Board shall consist of twelve persons, to be elected, except the first year, on the last Monday of September, in each year, at such place as may be designated by the Board, in the city of New Orleans, of which election they shall give at least fourteen days previous notice, in two of the public newspapers published in the city of New Orleans. The Board shall appoint three of the members of the corporation Inspectors, to preside at such elections, and if any of said Inspectors decline, or fail to attend, the President may appoint others to fill such vacancies. The Board thus elected are to take their seats on the last Monday of October next ensuing, and to hold the same one year therefrom, or until others are qualified to act in their stead.

For the first year that this Company goes into operation, the following named subscribers shall form the Board of Directors to wit—

ALPHONSE MILTENBERGER,
H. M. WRIGHT,
O. LAUVE,
S. N. D'ARBY,
J. B. GRIBBLE,
A. REICHARD,
A. ROCHEREAU,
J. M. BASUALDO,
LT. MILLAUDON,
G. SABATIER,
J. TUYES,
P. A. NOBLOM,

Whose term of service shall expire on the last Monday of October of the ensuing year. In elections, those persons receiving a plurality of votes shall be considered duly elected; in the event of no election taking place on the day aforesaid, the President shall cause another election to take place within ten days thereafter, and give notice of the same by advertisement in one or more of the public newspapers published in this city.

The Board of Directors shall, at their first meeting, elect a President annually, who shall, if not selected among themselves, be an ex-officio member of the Board. He shall hold his office until his successor is elected.

The President shall preside at all meetings of the Board, and at all meetings of the members of the Company, and shall conduct the business of the Company generally, under the supervision of the Board. It shall be the duty of the President to sign all the policies. The Board shall fix the compensation of all the officers and clerks employed or elected by the Company. They shall invest the profits of the Company from time to time, as hereinafter provided for. They shall have power to adopt such by-laws as they may deem necessary and convenient for the government and regulation of the Company, not being contrary to this Act, nor to the laws of the State of Louisiana, and they shall have power to do all acts necessary to carry out the objects of this corporation, and to fill all vacancies that may occur in the Board or Presidency.

ARTICLE VI.

Every person who shall hereafter insure with this Company, and continue to be insured, and every person holding in his own name or in the name of his firm, a certificate of the Company, not discharged by payment of losses, shall be deemed a member of this Company, and entitled to vote in person, or by proxy, at all elections. Each certificate of the Company undischarged by the payment of losses, shall entitle the holder to one additional vote for every one hundred dollars of the same, until the amount of the certificate shall reach one thousand dollars, and then each five hundred dollars shall be entitled to one additional vote until the amount of the certificate shall reach five thousand dollars, when each one thousand dollars shall be entitled to one additional vote, provided, that all the certificates, as aforesaid, entitling the holder thereof to vote, shall not have been transferred for a shorter period than six months prior to said election.

ARTICLE VII.

It shall be lawful for this Board to invest the profits of the Company in bonds and mortgages, on unincumbered and improved real estate in the city of New Orleans, to an amount not exceeding one-half of the profits aforesaid; and, in every case, the property shall be worth twice the amount loaned thereon. They may also invest the profits of the Company in the stocks created by, or under the laws of the United States, or of this State, or of this city, and may loan the same upon receiving such stocks as security, in sums not exceeding three-fourths of the par value of the same.

The Company may hold real estate to an amount not exceeding one-fourth of its nett profits, though it may be lawful for the Board to purchase in addition, any property which may be mortgaged to said Company, at any forced sale of the same, if in their opinion it may be of advantage to the Company.

ARTICLE VIII.

The officers of the Company, at the expiration of one year from the time the first policy shall have been issued and bear date, and within one month thereafter, and during the first month of every year succeeding, shall cause an estimate to be made and sworn to by the President and Secretary of the Company of the affairs thereof, as near as may be for the preceding year, including a statement of insurances effected during the period embraced in such estimate, distinguishing between fire, marine and river policies, which estimate shall be conclusive for all persons entitled to receive certificates of profits as herein after provided for, and shall thereupon cause a balance to be made of the affairs of said Company, in which they shall charge each insurer with a proportionate share of the losses of the said Company, according to the amount of premiums by him paid, but in no case shall such share exceed the amount of such premiums; and also with an equal share of the profits of the Company, derived from investments, in proportion to said amount, and said insurer shall thereupon be entitled to a certificate signed by the President and Secretary of said Company, of the amount of his credit on the books of the Company, said certificate to be entitled to six per cent. interest, payable on the second Monday of October of each year, and to contain a proviso, that the amount named therein is liable for any further loss which may be sustained by the said Company.

No certificate to be issued for the fractional parts of sums, between even tens of dollars, nor for any sums less than ten dollars; but all such fractional parts of sums, and sums less than ten dollars, are to be passed to the contingent account of the Company, and shall be applied to the expenses and other charges of the year to which they appertain.

These certificates shall not be transferable except by the consent of the Company, and the same shall be duly entered on the books thereof.

ARTICLE IX.

Every person who shall become a member of this Company by effecting insurance therein, shall, the first time he effects insurance, and before he receives his policy, pay the rates that may be fixed upon by the Board, and no payment so made shall ever be withdrawn from said Company, except as hereinafter provided for, but shall be liable for all the expenses and losses incurred by this Company.

ARTICLE X.

Whenever the accumulated nett profits shall exceed five hundred thousand dollars, the excess may be applied from year to year thereafter to the redemption of each year's certificates, successively, in whole, or in part, but the certificates of the subsequent year, shall not be redeemed until those of the preceding years are provided for; the Board of Directors, however, may at either of their annual meetings, by a vote of two-thirds of the whole number, so alter and amend this article as shall require the nett profits of the Company to exceed one million of dollars, before the excess shall be applied to the redemption of certificates.

ARTICLE XI.

On any day of the first month after the expiration of the first year, from the time when the said Company shall issue the first policy, and within the first month of every subsequent year, the officers of the said Company shall cause to be made, under oath, a general balance statement of the affairs of the said Company, which shall contain: 1. The amount of premiums received during the year just ended, distinguishing the amounts received on fire policies, on marine policies, and on river or inland navigation policies. 2. The amount of expenses of the Company during the same year. 3. The amount of losses incurred during the year, distinguishing between fire risks, marine risks, and inland navigation and transportation risks. 4. The balance remaining with the Company, setting forth the amount of capital, the amount of cash, and the amount invested in securities, and the nature of such securities.

ARTICLE XII.

The stockholders of the Company, at a general meeting to be convened for the purpose, after thirty days notice in two of the newspapers published in this city, shall have the power to make any changes, additions, or modifications in this act of incorporation, or even to dissolve it, provided that three-fourths of the stock represented at such meeting shall vote in favor of such proposed measures; and any and all such change, addition, modification, or dissolution, shall be recorded as required by law.

ARTICLE XIII.

At the expiration of the term of this act of Incorporation, or at its earlier termination, as provided in article twelfth, three commissioners shall be appointed by the Board of Directors, under whose superintendence the affairs of the Company shall be liquidated, its debts and liabilities paid, and the balance of its funds shall be appropriated to the redemption of the certificates of profits, pro rata and without distinction of date; the same commissioners shall continue to act until the business of the Company shall be entirely closed and settled, and in case of the death, or inability of either, the survivor, or survivors, alone shall act.

ARTICLE XIV.

In addition to their share of profits on the business of the Company, the original subscribers shall be entitled to receive for the first year, a special interest of eight per cent. on the amount of premiums credited on their subscription notes, which interest shall run from the dates of such credits until the fifteenth day of October, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty.

ARTICLE XV.

In case any certificates, or certificates of profits shall not be called for by the parties entitled thereto, within three years from the date of their issue, then the same shall be cancelled, and the amount thereof, with all interest accrued thereon, shall be placed to the credit of the contingent account on the books of the Company, after public advertisement in French and English, in two of the newspapers published in this city, for thirty days; which advertisement shall set forth the amount of the certificate and the names of the parties entitled to the same.

DONE AND PASSED in my office, in New Orleans, the day, month and year first above written, in presence of Messrs., ERNEST DUCATEL and AMEDEE DUCATEL, Jr., competent witnesses, who have signed these presents, together with the said parties, and me, the said notary, after reading the whole.

The original is signed: Victor Benit, Lt. Millaudon, Caballero & Basualdo, Lauve & McCall, A. Miltenberger & Co., J. Wright & Co., and others.

ERNEST DUCATEL,
AMEDEE DUCATEL, Jr.,
AMEDEE DUCATEL,
Notary Public.

I do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original act of incorporation of record and on file in my office. In faith whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of my office, at New Orleans, this twenty-third day of June Eighteen Hundred and Fifty Nine.

AMEDEE DUCATEL, Notary Public.

The Recorder of Mortgages for the parish and city of New Orleans, does hereby certify that the within act has this day been recorded in his office in Society Book 4, F. 235 to 293.

JOHN HOLMES, Recorder.

New Orleans, June 24, 1859. jy9 4t60d

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW ORLEANS.

Fifth Annual Statement.

In conformity with the requirements of their charter, the Company publish the following statement:

Amount of unearned premiums on 31st of May, 1858		$206,946 90
Amount of premiums received for the year ending 31st of May, 1859:		
On Fire Risks	$558,927 89	
On River Risks	157,737 71	
On Marine Risks	174,704 64	$891,370 24
Total premiums		$1,098,316 94
Less amount of premiums not earned on the 31st of May, 1859	$224,556 90	
Return premiums	14,424 14	$238,980 14
Net earned premiums, 31st May, 1859		$859,335 90
Losses paid during the same period viz:		
On Fire Risks	$423,416 33	
On River Risks	71,038 15	
On Marine Risks	114,386 47	
	$608,840 95	
Ten per cent. returned	11,193 17	
Interest payable on scrips on 1857 and 1858	34,295 40	
Re-insurances and expenses less interest	13,214 83	$667,544 35
Net profits		$191,791 55
Net earned premiums		$859,335 90
Less earned premiums on which ten per cent. have been returned		113,670 70
Net earned premiums participating in the profits		$745,665 20

The Company have the following assets:

Cash on hand		$179,792 96
Bills receivable for premiums		146,124 79
Invested in notes secured by mortgage or pledges		611,650 65
Bank stocks		110,546 60
Real estate		33,379 67
Due for premiums in course of collection		65,565 49
		$1,076,259 54
Less balance scrip of 1857, redeemable on 13th of July next	$178,795 00	
Interest payable on scrips 1857 and 1858	34,295 40	213,090 40
Total amount of assets		$863,169 16

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Be it remembered that on this day, June 6, 1859, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared JOHN PEMBERTON, President, and CHARLES LESASSIER, Secretary of the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who being duly sworn, according to law, did depose and say that the above statement is just, true, and a correct transcript from the books of said Company.

JOHN PEMBERTON, President.
CHAS. LESASSIER, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this day, June 6, 1859.

ARTHUR SAUCIER,
Third Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was resolved to declare a scrip dividend of 25 per cent. on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending on the 31st of May, 1859, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 1st of August next. Also to redeem on and after the second Monday in July next, the balance of the scrip of 1857, with 6 per cent. interest thereon, and to pay 6 per cent. interest on the scrip of 1858.

DIRECTORS.

S. O. Nelson, Jno. Pemberton,
J. N. Nevins, P. Pauts,
Geo. Connolly, R. P. Voorhies,
P. Maspero, C. Honold,
C. H. Slocomb, G. Miltenberger,
B. O. Viguaud
je11

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS
—OF THE—
STAR INSURANCE COMPANY,
—For the—
YEAR ENDING MAY 31, 1859.

Amount of Premiums received			$151,109 44
Amount of Unearned Premiums, May 31, 1858			20,834 00
			$171,943 44
Viz: Premiums on Fire Risks	$80,558 83		
Marine Risks	68,808 25		
River Risks	22,576 36		171,943 44
Less Premiums Unearned and transferred to next year	23,176 00		
Less Premiums cancelled	2,167 62		25,343 62
Amount of Earned Premiums			146,599 82
Paid Losses on Fire Risks	25,416 09		
Marine Risks	17,180 75		
River Risks	4,639 39		
Reserved for Losses not paid	20,300 00		
Amount of Losses	67,427 23		
Paid 10 per cent. R. Premium on	$171,943 44		
Less Premiums cancelled	2,167 62		
	$169,775 82		
	16,977 58		
Less 15 per cent. on $23,176, as above	3,476 40		
		13,501 18	
Paid Reinsurances		2,033 56	
Paid Expenses		20,332 87	
			103,294 84
Amount of Profits			43,304 98
Deduct, as per Resolution of 4th June, 1858—			
Say 10 per cent. on amount of Profits	4,330 49		
10 per cent. on amount of Capital ($242,100)	24,210 00		
			28,540 49
Net Profits			14,764 49
For Assured ½	7,382 25		
For Stockholders ½	7,382 24		
Amount of Premiums as above		151,109	
Less Premiums cancelled		2,167 62	
Amount participating in Profits			148,941 82

The Assets of the Company are—

Bills Receivable, amount of Premium Notes 23,973 14		
Amount of Investments	303,483 08	
		327,456 22
Cash on hand		56,360 30
Premiums due	7,506 74	
Less 10 per cent. R. Premium	750 67	
		6,756 07
		$389,572 59

New Orleans, June 4, 1859.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Be it remembered, that on the 6th of June, 1859, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the Parish and State aforesaid, personally appeared Placide Forstall, President, and Emile DeBuys, Secretary, of the Star Insurance Company, 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 the Company.

PLACIDE FORSTALL, President.
EMILE DEBUYS, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me the sixth day of June, 1859.
ARTHUR SAUCIER,
Third Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

DIRECTORS:

P. Forstall, W. C. C. Claiborne,
P. A. Giraud, J. E. Saylie,
A. F. Elliot, G. W. Logan,
A. J. Watt, E. Duplantier,
J. B. Planche, Jr.

P. FORSTALL, President.
EMILE DEBUYS, Secretary. je9

OLD PEACH BRANDY—20 bbls. in store and for sale by
S. JONES & CO.,
91 Gravier street
je25

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

AITKENS, J. S., IMPORTER AND DEALER IN Hardware, Cutlery, Stoves, Fire Grates, Paints, Oils, &c. No. 27½ Tchoupitoulas street. e23

BOWLES & JUDSON, CHINA, CROCKERY AND House Furnishing Goods, No. 17 Camp street.

BULLITT & WHALEY, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Commission and Produce Merchants, 33 and 32 New Levee. je18

BLOCKER, JAMES Y., ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, New Orleans. ☞ Office—No. 26 Commercial Place. jy27 1y

BAXTER, LOVELL & CO., SHIPPING MERCHANTS, corner of Carondelet and Common streets.

BENTHUYSEN, LEWIS & CO., DEALERS IN Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, No. 116 Canal street.

CHILTON & TAYLOR—JOHN M. CHILTON and CHARLES A. TAYLOR have associated themselves in the practice of law in the city of New Orleans and the adjacent parishes. ☞ Office, 40 Camp street. New Orleans, May 1, 1858. my6 tf

W. CHRISTY. E. L. DAIGRE.
CHRISTY & DAIGRE, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, practice in the Eighth Judicial District, and in the United States and Supreme Courts. Offices at Covington and Greensburg. n9 tf

CLARK, J. J., COOPER, 99 LAFAYETTE STREET, Between Camp and Magazine streets, New Orleans, La. my26 1y

THOS. H. CONVERSE. WM. F. CONVERSE, JR.
CONVERSE & CO., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN LIQUORS, TOBACCO AND CIGARS, No. 72 Gravier street, New Orleans. jy8 1y

COLEMAN, BRITTON & WITHERS, COTTON Factors and Commission Merchants, 37 Carondelet street. jy16 1y

DAMERON & CO., J. D., DEALERS IN CARPETings, Oil Cloths, etc., No. 124 Canal street.

ALEX. J. DYAS. R. M. M'ALPIN. R. I. DYAS.
DYAS & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, CORNER of Gravier, Fulton and New Levee streets. a22 1y

FOLGER & SON, S. C., DEALERS IN ALL kinds of Clothing and Furnishing Goods, corner Magazine and Gravier streets.

FAIRBANKS & CO., PROPRIETORS OF FAIRbanks' Scales and Agents of Lillie's Patent Wrought and Chilled Iron Safes, No. 28 Camp street. d23 1y

FABRE & CO., FRANCIS, FINE READY MADE Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, corner of St. Charles and Common streets, under St. Charles Hotel

FROST & CO., DEALERS IN BOOTS SHOES, BROgans, Hats, Caps, etc., No. 10 Magazine street.

GAINES, C. C. & CO., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN HARDWARE, CUTLERY, etc., Nos. 26 Magazine and 46 Gravier streets.

GIQUEL & JAMISON, STAPLE AND FANCY DRY Goods of direct importation, Nos. 16 and 18 Chartres street.

D. C. GLENN. E. B. CHALMERS.
GLENN & CHALMERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW No. 40 Camp street, up stairs. n16 tf

GORDON & FOSTER DEALERS IN FLOUR—Corner Poydras and New Levee streets. my12 1y

GRATIAA, S. D. & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Importers of Wines, No. 20 Custom-house street.

HART, E. J. & Co., DEALERS IN GROCERIES, DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAPER, etc., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas street.

HENDERSON & GAINES, DEALERS IN CHINA, GLASS, EARTHENWARE, etc., 100 Canal st.

HOLMES & CLAUSS, GROCERS AND DEALERS IN WESTERN PRODUCE, Nos. 14 New Levee and 41 Tchoupitoulas streets. e31 1yd&w

HYDE & GOODRICH, JEWELERS, corner Canal and Royal streets.

HYNSON, GEO. W. & Co., SHIPPING AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 83 Camp st.

HUTH, J., PRACTICAL OPERATOR IN CUPPING, BLEEDING and LEECHING, No. 98 Poydras street, near Camp. Residence, 197 St. Charles st., near Girod. se21 1y

JONES, S. & Co., SHIPPING AGENTS AND Commission Merchants, No. 91 Gravier street, New Orleans.

KOUNS, G. L. & BROS., COMMISSION AND FORwarding Merchants, No. 2 Front street, opposite the Canal street ferry. Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of all kinds of Western Produce. my21 1y

KEARNY, ALFRED, COMMISSION MERCHANT, Dealer in Lime, Paints, Window Glass, Cement, English, Pittsburg and Pensacola Fire Bricks, etc., etc., No. 72 Magazine street.

KELLER, J. H., SOAP MANUFACTORY, CORNER of St. Andrew and Howard streets, New Orleans. A good supply constantly on hand, and all orders promptly filled. jy24 6m*

LEVOIS & CO., J., DEALERS IN STAPLE AND Fancy Dry Goods, corner Canal and Bourbon streets.

LEIGHTON, CHAS., CLOTHIER, corner of Canal and St. Charles streets.

LEVERICH, WM. E. & Co., COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 34 Old Levee.

LYONS, L. W., MEN'S, BOYS' & YOUTHS' CLOTHing, corner St. Charles and Common streets.

MOORE & CO., SAMUEL E., DEALERS IN China, Glass and Crockery Ware, and House Furnishing Goods, No. 49 Camp street.

MALARD & CO., F., DEALERS IN CLOTHING and Furnishing Goods, Nos. 58 and 60 Canal street, corner of Old Levee.

LION & PINSARD, IMPORTERS OF FRENCH Fancy Goods, Nos. 66 and 68 Royal, corner Bienville st.

MEYER, M. H., 100 Camp street, WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, GOLD PENS, FANCY ARTICLES AND WATCHES. All jewelry articles repaired at moderate prices. mi3 tf

MUNROE, A. & Co., MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, of all sizes and qualities, wholesale and retail, corner of Gravier and Magazine streets.

MOODY, S. N., SHIRTS, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHing Goods and Fancy Articles, corner Canal and Royal streets.

MORISON, G. N. & CO., WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, OILS, Paints, Perfumery, etc., No. 12 Magazine street.

MORGAN & CO., J. C., BOOKS AND STATIONERY, Exchange Place, adjoining the Post-Office, and No 10 Commercial Place.

NORRIS, MAULL & CO., FASHIONABLE Clothing and Furnishing Goods, corner of Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel.

PIFFET & SONS, B., GENERAL VARIETY Store, No. 121 Canal street.

PIERSON, HARRISON & CO., DEALERS IN Clothing, No. 1 Magazine, corner Canal street.

PITKIN, R. & Co., DEALERS IN CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS, No. 13 Camp street. a27 1y

PUTNAM, JAMES M., LATE OF THE FIRM OF Hall, Rodd & Putnam, Cotton and Sugar Factor, Commission and Forwarding Merchant, No. 58 Carondelet street. au1 ly

RAILEY & CO., C. R., DEALERS IN STAPLE and Fancy Groceries, Nos. 17 Tchoupitoulas and 24 Gravier streets.

REYNOLDS & CO., H. W., TRUNKS AND INdia Rubber Goods, No. 3 Magazine street.

READ, HEDGES & DREW, DRUGGISTS and Apothecaries, No. 108 Canal street.

REILLY & CO., E., DEALERS IN SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS, No. 126 Canal street. a9

SLARK, STAUFFER & Co., HARDWARE, IRON, etc., No. 64 Canal street, Agents for Pages' Saw Mills. o3 1y

STRAMLER, SAMUEL C., ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Notary Public and Commissioner for the States of Louisiana, Georgia, Texas and Florida, Office, No. 67 Royal street, Mobile, Ala. je28 6m

G. W. SHAW. W. W. SHAW. J. T. SHAW.
SHAW, G. W., & Co., COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, No. 24 Poydras street, New Orleans.

SHAW, FRANK, Jr., & Co., COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, AND DEALERS IN WESTERN PRODUCE, No 80 Tchoupitoulas street. o18 1y

STRINGER, F., & Co., FASHIONABLE CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, etc., No 35 Camp street.

THOMPSON & BARNES, GROCERS, Nos. 23 and 25 Common street.

TODD, JNO., DEALER IN MILLINERY and Fine Fancy Dry Goods, Nos. 12 and 14 Chartres street.

TODD, SAMUEL M., WHOLESALE and RETAIL Dealer in White Lead and Zinc, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Gold Leaf, Bronzes and Artists' Fine Colors, Tools, etc., 90 Magazine street—new number, 76. se2

TAYLOR, SEWELL T., IMPORTER AND DEALer in fine Wines and Liquors, No. 17 Royal street.

VINTEN, GEO. H., PRINTERS' WARE HOUSE, 105 Poydras, between Camp and St. Charles streets, New Orleans. au2 1y

WOODMAN, O. O., IMPORTER AND DEALER IN Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, etc., corner Common and Magazine streets.

WATKINS & HOMAN, DEALERS IN CARPETings, Mattings, and Upholstery Goods generally, No. 80 Camp street.

WATERMAN, J. & BRO., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN HARDWARE, CUTLERY, etc., corner Magazine and Common streets.

WHEELOCK & Co. E. B., DEALER IN DRUGS, Medicines, Paints, Oils, etc., No. 43 Magazine street.

WRIGHT & CO., J., DEALERS IN PATENT MEDIcines, Drugs, Perfumery, etc., etc., Nos. 21 and 151 Chartres street.

WRIGHT, ALLEN & CO., COTTON FACTORS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 120 Gravier street, New Orleans. ju24 1y

LEVI WILSON, Parish Rapides, La., E. S. POMROY, New Orleans.
WILSON, POMROY & Co., COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 48 Carondelet street, New Orleans. a20 1y

WHITE, THOS. L., BOOKSELLER AND STAtioner, No. 105 Canal street.

FINE GUNS..........FINE GUNS

HYDE & GOODRICH,
Importers,
CORNER OF CANAL AND ROYAL STREETS,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

We have always on hand a complete stock of fine WARRANTED Guns, and are constantly receiving through our European agents, Guns, comprising all the NEWEST PATTERNS and IMPROVEMENTS. Our long experience and continued relations with the first LONDON and other manufacturers, extending over a period of MORE THAN THIRTY YEARS, enable us to say with confidence that we have facilities for the production of Guns suited to the wants of the SOUTH and WEST, certainly not excelled, if equalled, in this market.

We are prepared to receive and execute with dispatch and accuracy orders for Guns of ANY PRICE, to suit the peculiar views and tastes of any individual, and to furnish them AS LOW AS THE SAME ARTICLE CAN BE BOUGHT FOR IN THE SOUTH!

By constant intercourse with the gun-buying community of the South and West for over thirty years, we have been enabled to profit by the suggestions of their varied experience, and have introduced many improvements peculiarly AMERICAN, and not found in NINE-TENTHS OF THE GUNS IMPORTED INTO THIS COUNTRY!

Sporting Equipments and Ammunition of every description—Rifles, Pistols and Revolvers—Colt's, Allen's, Tranter's, Smith & Wesson's and Whitney's Repeaters. Sole Agents in New Orleans for SHARP'S RIFLES.

HYDE & GOODRICH,
my7 1y Sign of the "Golden Pelican," New Orleans.

OLD RYE WHISKY—45 bbls. very old, for sale by
S. JONES & CO.,
91 Gravier street
au7 tf