New Orleans Daily Crescent.

What Mr. Floyd Says.

Mr. ex-Secretary Floyd made a speech in Richmond, Virginia, a few days ago, in which he said:

"Mr. Attorney Black said we must execute the laws. I, said Mr. Floyd, could not quite bow to that. Mr. Buchanan said, "This question of the forts is a question of property." I agreed to that, I said more. I said, "I am your Secretary, and have in my hands this property of the forts. I will turn over to my successor that property inviolate. I know these people of South Carolina, I went to school among them. I know they are not thieves. I know Hayne! Manigault and Frank Pickens are good men—they are great men—and I will back their honesty and integrity, if necessary, with my blood. But I cannot consent that you place among them a military power that would choke them to the ground."

At a subsequent interview with the President, he said to me, "Mr. Floyd, what about sending recruits to Charleston?" I said "nothing about sending recruits." "Don't you intend to strengthen the forts at Charleston?" he asked. I replied, "I do not." Said he, "*I would rather be at the bottom of the Potomac to-morrow than that these forts should be taken in the hands of those who intend to take them.* It is the hands of those who intend to take them. It will destroy me; it will cover your name, which is an honored one, with infamy, for you will never be able to show that you had not some complicity in it." I said, "Mr. President, trust me; there is no danger; I will stake my reputation and I will stake my life that the flags of Charleston will not be touched." I said this because I felt it. The President then said, "But, Mr. Floyd, does that secure the forts?" "No, sir," said I; "but it is the best guarantee I can give you that they will not be touched." He replied, "I am not satisfied." Said I, "It is yours to command, and you will be obeyed. You can strengthen the forts, but it will lead to the effusion of blood. You can, however, put an orderly sergeant there—a man with a worsted epaulette and a stripe on his pantaloons. He is a representative man—(laughter)—the representative of the stars and stripes, and of "Hail Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle." He can stand there and so proclaim himself, and his authority will be respected."

"Why not submit to Congress the question of the secession of South Carolina? Congress may say a State has a right to withdraw, or may say we repudiate the right of secession—we will send down our troops to coerce you to submission. Do this, and I will wait the issue." Mr. Floyd then proceeded to state that he called to his aid Jefferson Davis, "that bright Saladin of the South," Mason and Hunter, with other patriots, Northern as well Southern, and talked with the President. He then said: "I am content with your policy—we will send no more troops to the harbor of Charleston." It delighted me, and I thought the question capable of a peaceful solution.

Mr. Floyd next spoke of Gen. Cass, to whom he paid a glowing tribute. Gen. Cass said: "These forts must be strengthened. I demand it." This, gentlemen, is the Northern sentiment. The President replied: "I am sorry to differ from the Secretary of the State, but the interests of the country do not demand a reinforcement of the forts at Charleston. I cannot do it. I take the responsibility." The next day Gen. Cass resigned.

Thus matters stood when there was a proposition to send for Gen. Scott. Mr. Floyd, who had long known and admired him as a Virginia soldier, gladly acquiesced. Gen. Scott came. He had other ideas. He was a soldier. He had a programme to allay disunion and bring peace to the country. He laid this programme before the Secretary of War, who told him he did not like it. He then laid it before the President and the President did not much like it at that time.

The programme of Gen. Scott was as follows: To take Fort Sumter and Castle Pinckney, strengthen Fort Moultrie, occupy and hold the forts of Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Louisiana, and to send ships of war and revenue cutters to the waters of the South Carolina. No Northern forts were to be occupied, but troops were to be taken from their and sent to Southern forts. Mr. Floyd looked upon this as trampling on the political rights of the South. Next came Major Anderson's unfortunate move. He was not authorized by the Secretary of War. Instructions to change his position, Major Anderson wrote to the Secretary and said he could change his position if he had authority to do so. But Mr. Floyd had pledged his word to South Carolina, and he is confident the President had also. South Carolina, with twenty men, could have taken the fort at any time, but she respected her pledge. Major Anderson changed his position. South Carolina said to the Secretary of War, "You have violated your pledge." He replied, "I have not. All I can do is to resign. I did, and here I am."

The Crisis.

From the New York Herald of the 11th we extract the following:

Governor Chase, of Ohio, has had an interview with the President elect, and in this conference it was agreed "to urge upon the legislative bodies of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa to take common ground, in the shape of strong and explicit Union resolutions, and, should the course of events in the South require it, prepare for the necessary duty of maintaining the Federal Administration and the Federal laws *vi et armis* by getting their militia system into working order." It further appears, that in this conference "a perfect coincidence of opinion was arrived at;" that "compromise propositions were looked upon unfavorably, not from any feelings of hostility towards the South, but from the conviction that the cotton States are determined to go out of the Union, no matter what peace offerings in the form of Northern concessions may be made to them."

We must confess that the indications of a compromise embodied in this intelligence are not very flattering. What, then, are we to expect? It would seem to be the policy of the President elect

First, to do nothing for the Union in the interval to the 4th of March. Secondly, to prepare for the occupation of the Federal Government by force of arms, if necessary. Thirdly, to enforce the federal laws in the seceding States; and lastly, to coerce or starve them into submission. Our Springfield correspondent also assures us that the President elect does not approve the project of admitting New Mexico as a State with its territorial slave code unmapped, and that he remains as firm as ever in favor of the absolute exclusion of slavery from the Territories.

Assuming all this to be authentic news, as we do, it is manifest that Mr. Lincoln, in the quiet, secluded inland Illinois village of Springfield, not seeing them, does not believe in the surging waves of revolution which are carrying everything before them in the Southern States. He wants light, and, by those representatives of his party at Washington who know, he should at once be informed of the dangers of the crisis, and of the immediate necessities for a compromise. Mr. Seward has the floor of the senate, first in order on the President's message. In behalf of the Union, the incoming administration and the peace of the country, let him seize the occasion to present an acceptable compromise to the South. "Largely instrumental," as the Albany Journal frankly and truly declares him to be, for the present revolutionary condition of our public affairs, let him come forward to the full measure of his responsibilities, his promises and the public expectations, and Mr. Lincoln will hear and believe.

The work of revolution moves on apace in the South—a state of actual war is at length hurrying it along. To retaliate the seceded States, to repossess the States contemplating secession, masterly inactivity for the present, and coercion when they get the power, will not avail the Republican party. Immediate peace offerings are demanded from the party, not less for its own sake than for the Union. Let Mr. Seward then come forward bravely to his duty, or his faith to the honesty of the States to the Union will be speedily destroyed. With the establishment of a Southern Confederacy, we may as well salt of the reunion of the Italian States under the Government of Austria, as of the restoration of our Southern States to a union with the North. Masterly inactivity, when a great empire is beginning to fall to pieces, will not do; now will empty exhortations save the tottering fabric from destruction.

In another article in the same paper we find the following:

In the midst of all this exciting intelligence, dispatches were received from New Orleans last night, to the effect that all the militia were ordered out by Governor Moore; that all the United States forts and arsenals had been taken possession of amidst the enthusiastic plaudits of the people, and that assurances had been received there that Texas and Florida would immediately follow the example; and there is very little doubt that the Government forts and arsenals are now in the hands of the authorities of those States, so that when the troops on board the Joseph Whitney arrive they will find no forts in Florida to garrison. Another significant piece of news which reached us was that the steamship Marion, of the Charleston line, had been seized by the State of South Carolina for her own service.

And all this budget of news—teeming with danger and alarm, pregnant with the foreshadowings of war and bloodshed—tells of events which have transpired within the brief space of four-and-twenty hours. And, while the Southern States are thus acting, and going one by one out of the Union, there are many people in the North who do not yet believe that the South is in earnest; who think that the trouble is coming to an end, and who refused to recognize the possibility of the South Carolinians obstructing the State of the West in her attempt to land government troops at Fort Sumter; while the demagogues of the Republican party, who produced this fearful calamity, fearing to meet their constituents with this weight of responsibility upon their heads, still hold out that it all amounts to nothing, in the face of circumstances which too plainly indicate that the country is rapidly drifting into civil war.

The pressure of this terrible crisis now rests upon Congress, and upon the incoming administration; and it is to be hoped that the events of the last twenty-four hours—the meaning of which cannot be mistaken—will have the effect of leading to an immediate settlement of the question. Now that the new President has in part selected his Cabinet, with Mr. Seward at its head, we entertain some expectations that before a serious collision takes place some proposition will be made tending to preserve us from the most frightful catastrophe that ever befel a nation. Such are the fears entertained by the State of Virginia, that one branch of the Legislature has just passed resolutions proffering its services as a mediator between the North and the South to avert the impending disaster; and these fears, we may say, are now shared by everybody throughout the entire country who values the existence of the confederacy, and who shrinks from the bloody horrors of a desolating civil war.

As the present Administration can do no more towards pacification—the Executive having exhausted its constitutional powers, as Mr. Buchanan states in his message—it is the new Administration which must accomplish this grand result, by fairly and boldly settling the differences between the Southern States, who are contending for their constitutional rights, and that party at the North, which, for the sake of a mere abstraction, is disposed to deny them. From the character of Mr. Seward, the Premier of the new Administration, it is expected of him that he will take a decided stand in this momentous crisis; and as he is expected to speak upon the state of the country in the Senate to-morrow, it is earnestly to be hoped that he will unfold some portion of the policy which Mr. Lincoln's government intends to pursue with regard to the vital questions of the day.

CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

Amount of Premiums for the year ending 30th of June, 1860	$1,097,575 56
—viz:—	
Premiums on Fire Risks	$400,024 77
" Marine "	283,758 04
" River "	388,416 75
" Life "	306 00
	$1,097,575 56
Amount of Earned Premiums for the year ending 30th June, 1860	996,005 71
Losses paid during same period, viz:	
On Fire Risks	$249 787 84
On Marine Risks	160,309 68
On River Risks	213,419 44
	$623,466 96
Deduct for interest, discount, contingent fund, etc	5,128,699 27
Less General Expenses and Reinsurance	118,367 07— 13,292 20—594,174 76
Net Profits	$41,831 01

The Company have the following Assets, viz:

Bills Receivable, Loans on Bond and Mortgage	$228,460 06
Bills Receivable, Loans on Pledge of Bank and Public Stocks	590 511 40
Bills Receivable, Premium Notes	145,238 59
	$968,209 93
Due for Premiums and in course of collection,	31,352 28
Real Estate	60,000 00
1200 shares Bank Stock	176,800 00
$49,000 Consolidated six per cent. City Bonds	44,100 00
$80,000 City six per cent. Bonds issued to Railroad Companies	40,000 00
Cash	122,279 66
	$1,642,422 13

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

Be it remembered, that on the 25th of July, 1860, before me, the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared THOMAS A. ADAMS, President of the Crescent Mutual Insurance Company, of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn according to law, does depose and say that the foregoing accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said company.

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, the 25th July, 1860.

D. F. MITCHELL, 2d J. P.

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 MONTH AFTER date hereof.

Also, to declare a dividend of THIRTY PER CENT. ($30 per cent.) on the Net Earned Premiums of the Company for the year ending the 30th June, 1860, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first day of October next.

And resolved further, that after reserving over One Million of Dollars of Profits, all the outstanding certificates of the issue of the year 1857, be redeemed on and after the SECOND MONDAY IN AUGUST proximo—interest thereon to cease from 30th June ult.

TRUSTEES.

Samuel Bell,	P. Avendano,	Moses Greenwood,
John Watt,	Samuel Smith,	W. R. Tellis,
M. O. H. Norton,	John D. Rein,	J. J. Soble,
C. T. Biddeden,	R. W. Estlin,	John C. Barelli,
R. B. Sumner,	F. Stivers,	Alex. Dubuil,
H. M. Wright,	P. N. Strong,	John F. Caldwell.
G. S. Hawkins,	Thos. Henderson,	A. Heine,
H. Fraliton,	J. J. Person,	Adam Gilken,
S. H. Kennedy,	Cornelius Fellowes,	Stanaty Coyes,
W. G. Robinson,	James Turner,	M. Gillis.
J. W. Carroll,	S. S. Newman,	

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OFFICE OF THE SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

NEW ORLEANS, January 11, 1860.

In conformity with the requirements of their Charter, THE SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY publish the following statement:

Amount of premiums received for the year ending December 31, 1859	$753,355 92
Amount of unterminated risks 31st December, 1858	110,826 00
Total amount of premiums for the year ending 31st December, 1859, viz	864,181 92
For premiums on Fire Risks	$390,618 66
For premiums on Marine Risks	264,050 33
For premiums on River Risks	305,631 93
	954,189 92
Less premiums on risks not terminated 31st December, 1858	150,562 00
Return premiums	5,435 64
	133,993 64
Net premiums for the year ending 31st December, 1859	730,236 28
Losses paid during same period, viz:	
On Fire Risks	$360,840 56
On Marine Risks	50,100 40
On River Risks	76,546 64
	440,487 49
Deduct discount, interest and savings, less reinsurance expenses, etc	56,830 91
	383,656 58
Net profit for the year ending 31st December, 1859	346,845 79

The Company have the following assets, viz:

Invested in Bank Stocks, City and State Bonds	609,120 00
Loans on Pledge of Bank Stocks and City Bonds	278,800 00
Bills receivable for short time for premiums	176,856 27
Premiums due in course of collection	18,415 29
Scrip of sundry Insurance Companies	13,364 25
Cash on hand	115,609 17
Total amount of assets	$1,562,765 78

STATE OF LOUISIANA, PARISH OF ORLEANS, } City of New Orleans. }

Be it remembered, that on the 11th day of January, 1860, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared Thos. Sloo, President, and James Edwards, Secretary, of the Sun 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.

THOS. SLOO, President.

JAS. EDWARDS, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 12th day of January, 1860.

D. F. MITCHELL, 2d J. P.

Second Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Directors have resolved to pay an interest of SIX PER CENT. IN CASH, on the outstanding Certificates of Profits to the holders thereof, or to their legal representatives, on and after the 15th day of February next. Also, to declare a dividend of FORTY PER CENT. (40 per cent.) on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending December 31st, 1859, for which certificates will be issued on the 15th March next.

The Directors, after reserving ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS of profits, have further resolved, that all the outstanding certificates of Profits, of the issue of the year 1856, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 15th day of February next. The Certificates to be produced at the time of payment, for cancellement, and interest to cease after the 31st December, 1859.

THOMAS SLOO, President.

JAMES D. DENEGRE, Vice-President.

JAMES EDWARDS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

James D. Denegre,	E. J. Hart,
A. D. Kelly,	John C. Ricks,
Hugh Wilson,	J. H. Stauffer,
J. Y. de Lignac,	H. T. Lonsdale,
Henry Renshaw,	John G. Gaines.
A. C. Tremoulet,	Thomas Sloo.

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UNION INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS,

Corner of St. Charles and Canal streets.

Stock Capital	$250,000 00
Scrip $	265,976 18
Total assets on the 1st of May, 1860	$515,976 18

This Company continues to insure against the perils of the Sea and Inland Navigation, Loss and Damage by Fire, at the current rates of premium.

Insurers to the Union Insurance Company are allowed the privilege of participating in the profits of the Company, according to the 13th article of the charter; or if they prefer, a discount of fifteen per cent. will be allowed on their premium. All losses promptly and equitably adjusted.

A. CHIAPELLA, President.

JOHN M. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN DOLHONDE, firm of Martin Cobb & Co.
A. D. CHARPENTIER, firm of Lobel, Charpentier & Co.
M. F. BOYCE, firm of J. M. Boyce & Co.
CARL KOHN, firm of C. Kohn & Co.
R. W. COBBS, firm of Cobbs & Ogden.
L. F. GENERES, firm of Aber, Generes & Co.
VICTOR M. IGNAS.
JOSEPH LEVENDUC.
A. CHIAPELLA.

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VALUABLE REMEDIES.

THE ONLY PREPARATION

—That has—

STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS

And grows more and more Popular every day!

And testimonials new, and almost without number, might be given from ladies and gentlemen in all grades of society, who asked testimony some could resist, that Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative will restore the bald and gray, and preserve the hair of the youth to old age, in all its youthful beauty.

RAVEN CREEK, Mich., Dec. 21, 1858.

Prof. Wood: This will please acquaint a fine gentleman that the hair on my head all fell off some twenty years ago, caused by a complicated chronic disease, attended with an eruption on the head. A continued course of suffering through life having reduced me to a state of dependency, I have not been able to obtain stuff for caps, neither have I been able to do them up in a decent manner, which my head has suffered extremely on account of cold. This induced me to pay Bridges & Hodges almost the last cent I had on earth for a two dollar bottle of Sky Hair Restorative, about the first of August last. I have faithfully followed the directions, and the bald spot is now covered with hair thick and black, though short; it is also coming in all over my head. Feeling confident that another large bottle would restore it entirely and permanently, I feel anxious to persevere in its use, and, being destitute of means to purchase one more, I would ask that if the proprietor be willing to send me an order on three agents for a bottle, and receive to himself the satisfactory declaration—"the reward is to those that are blind to sin, willow and the darkness."

Thy friend, SUSANNAH KIRBY.

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

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

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

As a mark of my gratitude for your labor and skill in the production of so wonderful an article, I have recommended its use to many of my friends and acquaintances, who, I am happy to inform you, are using it with like effect.

Very respectfully, yours, J. M. LATTA, Attorney-and-Counselor-at-Law.

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

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: Large, medium and small. The medium bottle holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, and retails for two dollars per bottle. The large bottle holds a quart. Forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for three dollars a bottle. O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

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

Dr. Hoofland's

GERMAN BITTERS,

—And—

Dr. Hoofland's

BALSAMIC CORDIAL,

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

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

The BALSAMIC CORDIAL has acquired a reputation surpassing that of any similar preparation extant. It will cure, without fail, the most severe and long-standing COUGH, COLD OR HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA, CROUP, PNEUMONIA, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, and has performed the most astonishing cures ever known of

CONFIRMED CONSUMPTION!

A few doses will allay any cough and cure the most severe DIARRHEA proceeding from Cold in the Bowels.

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

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

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

Mothers,

Thousands are daily speaking in the praise of

DR. EATON'S INFANTILE CORDIAL,

and why? because it never fails to afford instantaneous relief when given in time. It acts as if by magic, and one trial alone willconvince you that what we say is true. It contains

NO PARCORIC OR OPIATE

of any kind, and therefore relieves by removing the sufferings of your child, instead of by deadening its sensibilities. For the reason it commends itself as the only reliable preparation now known for Children Teething, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Griping in the Bowels, Acidity of the Stomach, Wind-Cold in the Head and Croup, also for Softening the Gums, Reducing Inflammation, Regulating the Bowels, and Relieving Pain, it has no equal—holding an all-equal-candle it is used with a failing success in all cases of Convulsion or other Fits. As you value the life and health of your children, and wish to save them from thousand blighting consequences which are certain to result from the use of narcotics of which all other remedies for Infantile Complaints are composed, take none but Dr. Eaton's Infantile Cordial, this you can safely use. It is perfectly harmless, and cannot injure the most delicate infant. Price 25 cents. Full directions accompany each bottle. Prepared only by

CHURCH & DUPONT, No. 402 Broadway, New York.

Blood Food.

Healthy Human Blood upon being ANALYZED, always presents us with the same essential elements, and gives, of course, the True Standard. Analyze the Blood of a person suffering from Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, etc., and we find in every instance certain deficiencies in the red globules of Blood. Supply these deficiencies and you are made well. The Blood Food is founded upon this Theory—hence its astonishing success. There are

FIVE PREPARATIONS

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

Sold by CHURCH & DUPONT, No. 402 Broadway, New York; J. WRIGHT & CO., No. 21 & 151 Chartres street; O. J. WOOD & CO., St. Louis, Mo., and by all respectable Druggists throughout the country.

SANFORD'S

LIVER INVIGORATOR

Never Debilitates.

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

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

The dose must be adapted to the temperament of the individual taking it, and used in such quantities as to expressly on the Bowels.

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

Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

Price, 31 per bottle.

—Also—

Sandford's Family Cathartic Pills.

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

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

The Family Cathartic Pill has, with due reference to this well established fact, been compounded from a variety of the purest Vegetable Extracts, which act alike on every part of the alimentary canal, and are good and safe in all cases where a Cathartic is needed, such as Derangement of the Stomach, Sleeplessness, Pains in the Back and Loins, Costiveness, Pain and Soreness over the whole body, from sudden cold, which frequently, if neglected, end in a course of Fever, Loss of Appetite, a Creeping Sensation of Cold over the body, Restlessness, Headache, or Weight in the Head, all Inflammatory Diseases, Worms in Children or Adults, Rheumatism, a great Purifier of the Blood, and many diseases to which flesh is heir to, too numerous to mention in this advertisement. Dose, 1 to 3. Price, 25 Dimes.

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

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

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

INSURANCE.

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

NEW ORLEANS, March 1, 1860.

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

Amount of Premiums received from 1st March, 1859, to the 29th February, 1860	$681,627 83
Amount of Unearned Premiums, March 1st, 1859	90,314 00
	$771,941 83
—Viz:—	
Premiums on Fire Risks	$307,567 84
Premiums on Marine Risks	230,235 88
Premiums on River Risks	184,140 30
	$771,941 83
Less Premiums unterminated	$ 87,578 60
Return Premiums	3,737 54
	$91,305 54
Net Earned Premiums for the year ending 29th February, 1860	0,635 7
Losses paid during same period, viz:	
Fire Losses	$143,371 69
Marine Losses	151,831 14
River Losses	57,131 51
	$352,697 74
Re-insurance and Expenses, less interest discount, etc	33,230 00
	$385,927 74
Net profits for the year ending 29th February, 1860	$284,637 33

The Company have the following assets:

Invested in mortgage on real estate worth double the amount loaned, thereon	$101,699 16
Invested in bank stocks, cash	75,591 80
Invested in other city bonds	99,630 00
Loaned on pledge of stocks and bonds	216,549 80
Bills receivable, at short time, for premiums	227,619 48
Premium in course of collection	24,992 3
Insurance scrip, etc	84,131 80
Cash on hand	102,946 52
Total amount of assets	$952,340 73

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

Be it remembered, that on this 29th day of March, 1860, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared Charles Briggs, President, and H. P. Janvier, Secretary of the Louisiana 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 the Company.

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.

H. P. JANVIER, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 29th day of March, 1860.

D. F. MITCHELL, Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits, on and after the Second Monday of May next, and to redeem, on and after that date, the Scrip issued for the year 1858; and they have further declared a scrip dividend of Thirty Three and One Third per cent. on the net earned premiums of the year ending February 29, 1860, for which certification will be issued on and after the first day of June, 1860.

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.

A. GARRIGUE, Vice-President.

H. P. JANVIER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

A. Carriere,	R. Buntser,	Manon Phelps,
G. A. Fonticle,	C. W. Phillips,	Thos. Byrne,
R. Nugent,	E. H. Pearson,	J. L. Kennedy,
J. S. Wallis,	J. W. Burbridge,	A. Lecompte,
Thos. Lafitte,	Wm. Urquhart,	Henry Rodewald,
W. C. Watts,	J. Avet,	R. O. Ogilvey,
John Theriaut,	John Fox,	C. Fassy,
G. W. Dunbar,	W. A. Violett,	A. Costa,
A. S. Montgomery,	J. M. Benecht,	F. W. Kirchhoff,
Wm. Pecan,	J. Cramer,	Addison Gallimard,
Leon Queyrouze,	A. P. Nobles,	Albert Carmack.

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—TERRITORY OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans:

Be it remembered, that this day, before me, WALTER HICKS PETERS, Notary Public, in and for the city and parish, duly commissioned and qualified, and in presence of the witnesses hereinafter named and undersigned—

Personally came and appeared the parties whose names are appended to this act, and who have signed the same at the foot thereof:

And generally declared that, by virtue of and pursuant to the provisions of the act No. one hundred and thirty-one, passed by the General Assembly of this State, and approved on the fourteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, they and those by them represented, have assumed and do by these presents agree, covenant and bind themselves, and each other person as may hereafter be joined and associated with them, to form and cause to association under said act, to be styled "The Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association of the State of Louisiana," and to that end they have agreed and do hereby agree to enter into the following articles of association and agreement:

ARTICLE FIRST.

The corporate name and title of the Association shall be "THE MECHANICS' AND AGRICULTURAL FAIR ASSOCIATION OF LOUISIANA," and its domicile is fixed in the city of New Orleans.

ARTICLE SECOND.

The object and design of the Association is to promote and foster improvements in all the various departments of Agriculture, Horticulture, Sugar, Cotton, Tobacco, Rice, Grain, Stock, etc., Horticulture, Fruits, Vegetables, Ornamental and Staple Gardening; the promotion and development of the Mechanic Arts; Home Manufactures; to all branches; the rearing, improvement and development of the races of useful animals; the general advancement of rural economy; the encouragement of manufacture, and the dissemination of useful knowledge, upon such subjects by offering inducements and premiums therefor.

ARTICLE THIRD.

The President of the Association shall be the proper officer upon whom citation or other process shall be served.

ARTICLE FOURTH.

The capital stock of the Association is hereby fixed at the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, represented by six thousand shares of twenty-five dollars each, which shall be paid for as follows, viz:

Twenty per cent. in cash on the fifteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty; twenty per cent. on the fifteenth day of June following; twenty per cent. on the fifteenth day of August following; twenty per cent. on the fifteenth day of September following; but the operations of the Association may be commenced when thirty thousand dollars of stock is subscribed for, after which period stock may be taken and subscribed for on the books of the Association, and issued by the proper officers, and shall be paid for as follows, say: Twenty per cent. within six months from date of subscription, and the remaining eighty per cent. in instalments of twenty per cent., in advance, every six months thereafter.

In case any subscriber refuse or neglect to pay his, her or their subscription or instalment, within sixty days after the same falls due, a Board of Directors may declare the same forfeit to the Association, or may keep or dispose of the same at pleasure.

ARTICLE FIFTH.

No stockholder shall over be held liable for any amount beyond his, her or their subscription.

ARTICLE SIXTH.

The Association shall have a small tract of land being the seat of arms of the State of Louisiana, with the buildings enclosing it, of "Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association of the State of Louisiana," and may use such medals, with devices, legends and inscriptions, and issue such diplomas as may be determined on.

ARTICLE SEVENTH.

The powers of the Association are vested in the President and Board of Directors, consisting of twenty-one stockholders, who shall be elected annually on the first Tuesday of May in each year by the stockholders, at such place in the city of New Orleans as may be selected; after advertisement published in at least two newspapers published in the city of New Orleans; any stockholder shall be eligible as a Director, provided he owns his own name four shares of stock. Notice of election shall be published ten days at least. All elections for Directors shall be by ballot, and held under the supervision of a committee of the Board of Directors, and every bona fide owner of stock shall be entitled to as many votes as he, she or they may own of shares of stock; provided that no person shall vote in his, her or their own name for any more at any one election; and provided further, that after the first election herein, no person shall be entitled to vote on any shares of stock that have not stood in his, her or their names on the books of the Association, for three months prior to any such election.

ARTICLE EIGHTH.

A majority of votes shall be sufficient to elect Directors, who shall, at their first meeting after their election, elect one of their number for President, who shall be elected by a majority of the Board present at such meeting.

ARTICLE NINTH.

The President shall preside at all meetings of the Board, and all contracts, evidences of debt, certificates, diplomas, etc., shall be signed by him. In case of his absence from any cause, the Directors shall elect one of their number pro tempore, who shall for the time being exercise the full power of President.

ARTICLE TENTH.

A failure from any cause to elect Directors, on a day named for that purpose, shall not dissolve the Association, but the Directors then in office shall hold over until another election shall be had, of which due notice shall be given. In the manner pointed out in Article Seventh.

ARTICLE ELEVENTH.

Messrs. Isaac G. Bogardus, C. Parsons, C. H. Slocomb, Geo. W. Race, Jas. O. Nixon, Luther Simms, Charles Pedie, Henry S. Sweeny, Lal. Pickens, Thos. N. Shaw, Geo. W. Spies, L. H. Pike, David H. Fowler, John Sanderson, F. W. Tilton, Isaac N. Marks, Thomas O. Moore, E. E. Kittredge, P. L. Roet, J. R. Overton, and F. Burbridge, shall be the first Board of Directors, and serve until their successors are elected, as provided for herein.

ARTICLE TWELFTH.

The President and Board of Directors shall have the right to fill vacancies that may occur in their ranks by death, or from any cause, and are authorized to create and appoint such officers and agents, as they may think proper for the management of the Association; including such officers and agents such powers as may be determined on by the Board; and the Board may adopt such regulations and bye-laws, and change, alter, repeal and make the same at pleasure; provided such rules, regulations, bye-laws, etc., be not inconsistent with law or these presents.

ARTICLE THIRTEENTH.

This Association is formed to continue and endure for the term of twenty-five years from date, unless sooner dissolved by a vote of the Stockholders, or by law.

ARTICLE FOURTEENTH.

The Board of Directors is authorized to issue, purchase and hold such real property, lands, tenements, and other appurtenances as they may require for the use or purposes of the Association, and sell, dispose of, mortgage or otherwise alienate the same, or any part thereof, at pleasure.

ARTICLE FIFTEENTH.

The Directors shall, if they think proper, and if any profits justify it, declare such dividends as they may deem advisable.

ARTICLE SIXTEENTH.

Books for the Registry and transfer of stock shall at all times be kept; a full number of stock shall be made out in such books and signed by the stockholder or his attorney. The Directors may close and books at any time, but for no longer a period than ten days.

ARTICLE SEVENTEENTH.

No certificate of stock shall be issued until its full amount be paid in full.

ARTICLE EIGHTEENTH.

The Stockholders, at a general meeting convened for that purpose solely, after thirty days notice in one or more newspapers published in this city, may add, modify, amend, change or alter these articles, in the manner pointed out by law; but the consent of three-fourths of all the stock represented at such meeting shall be necessary for the validity of such change, alteration addition, amendment or modification.

ARTICLE NINETEENTH.

The affair of the Association shall be liquidated by three Commissioners, nominated by the Stockholders, in general meeting convened, for the day and in the manner pointed out for the election of Directors; said liquidators shall be sworn to perform, faithfully of the State, and indor