...AND RIVER RISKS.

...Policies issued on the most favorable terms, and the premiums derived among those who may be disposed to share profitably. No dividends will be paid in cash, but the profits will be added to the capital of the company.

This company is established purely on the mutual principle of insurance, and the trustees believe the moderate profits will afford ample security to the policy holders.

The general business of the company is open at all times for insurance by those wishing to make insurance with it.

ALEXANDER BROTHER, President.
JOHN H. OWEN, Vice-President.
JAMES H. WHEELER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES—

John W. Slater	S D Levy	John C Goodrich
John Simmons	A Hislop	J F Caldwell
[illegible]	J P Morrison	W L Lanier
J W Woodruff	John H Owen	Wm Tufts
William Kohn	John Hall	Bde Visser
[illegible]	Rufus McIlhenny	Robt Dyas
R W Simmons	J G Cooke	W Hopper
F O Nelson	J A Dougherty	J W Gayle
F Stone	H V Baxter	John Rodenburg
Manuel White	T B Baxter	J J Robson
F G Rodgers	W H Leonford	1a3tf

Dry Goods.

MILLIEUX & RIGGIO,
238 Bourbon street,

HAVE received per ship Emperor, the following Goods, which they will open this day, 19th instant, viz:

Foulardaine silk mantlets; mantlet shawls; Pompeiennes and bordered mantlet scarfs; black merino shawls, silk gauze; black taffetas, colored do; shaded colored taffetas, striped and checked; Scotch Foulards; striped do; shaded and chine do; Queen's satin, quadrilled taffetas; black Venetians; gros d'Second Fonds, de spin; Chinn satin; royal armour; gros de Naples; gros de Rhin; black moire; Damas; black Marcellin; assorted colored Florences, printed cashmeres, 3-4 simple twilled Merinos; plaid and colored Chambouts; 5-4 black wooden muslin; 2-3 colored wooden muslins; printed do; wooden Foulards; Perpeline; Alapine; Barjoin; printed and embroidered Oriental; China nanas; white cashmere; plain and multicolored Barrees, figured cabinets; Alsace and Rouen do; brocheé Mahopedane; 4-4 Brilantes, Jacquard à Rruhire stuff; Persian prints; white cotton Damas; colored do; smooth cabinets, red blue and salmon colors; damask buff smooth cabinets; furniture muslins; rich embroidered muslins; ladies' colors plaisirs do; rich chemisettes colors; ladies and misses embroidered English do; Paganies sleeves, of muslin; accordeon; English embroidery; embroidery accordeon, of cambric and muslin; ladies accordeon cambric; rich embroidered cambric; ladies cambric do; lawn cambric handkerchiefs; black cambric do; cambric by the piece; muslin and accordeon insertings; silk half veils; black and white; black lace and green grain veils; lacage do; fourch gloves; ladies Persian thread and kerret silk; [illegible] men and children; silk gloves; silk stocking and socks; brown cotton and grey stockings for men, women and children; woolen and merino bed covers; cradle do; double twill flannel; pain do; gauze flannel; Scotch long cloth; fancy cassimere; table cloths of all variety; Crolons nos 6-4, 7-4 and 12-4; silk fringes and all kind of laces; quilted, white and colored counter pane; Merino vests, for men and boys; pantaloons; corsets correcte without stretching; green, blue, black and chesnut umbrellas; ladies, canelon parasols; all kind of umbrellas; plain silk and figured grosd; men's and children's suspenders; rich lace; silk pocket handkerchiefs, buttons of all kinds; silk sattins; cold cream, cream of cucumber, pomatum, cream of Persia; fancy soap; cream of almond; Bally's vinegar; Colonia water, &c.

MILLIEUX & RIGGIO,
oct 1c 238 Bourbon st

In Quart bottles.

For Purifying the Blood, and for the cure of Scrofula, Rheumatism, Stubborn Chronic Diseases, Self-Known Evil, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Biles, Mercurial diseases, Cutaneous Complaints, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Consumption, Dropsy, Complaints, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, &c.

In the preparation of this extract, no chemical properties of Sarsaparilla have been sought to be imparted, strength and efficacy, but with the utmost care to extract the important part of its composition, that the remarkable success in the cure of disease depends. It acts assimilatively upon the stomach, the secretions and the system, and as a consequence, those powerful effects of medicine are carried through the medium of the blood, which, only stimulates while it distributes and expels from the system, and leaves all that is irritating, and at the same time restores their vigor and tone. Its great merit is that it excites and invigorates the active principle of the blood, and when that is done, the symptoms are speedily disappear, and we have only to add, by recommending the standard of medicine which have repeatedly proved its effects, to convince the doubtful of its real value.

The Proprietors submit to the public the following certificate from a highly respectable source, as a cure made by using their preparation of Sarsaparilla:—

CHATHAM, Mass., July 28, 1850.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands:

Gentlemen—It is truly valuable do I consider your Sarsaparilla, that I feel it to be my duty to state for the benefit of others, the cure effected in myself. Previous to 1845, I had a disease of the throat, which destroyed the tissue, and was then attacked with violent pain in the head. This soon resulted in severe inflamation and immense quantities of blood and matter were discharged. For six weeks the disease continued in the head, and then pervaded the body generally, attacking all the bones. I was confined to a sick bed, from which I never expected to arise. Many physicians attended me, and the most skillful pronounced me past cure. In short, tongue cannot express my sufferings; and in this condition I heard of your Sarsaparilla, purchased six bottles and commenced all other remedies. I did not expect to take all I bought, so debilitated had my system become. Contrary to all expectation, my health almost immediately began to improve. I was able to attend to my domestic duties and soon could walk oak a thing I once thought would be impossible. My gratitude I cannot express, feeling satisfied that nothing else could have relieved me of the misery and suffering I then endured. I most cheerfully recommend Sands' Sarsaparilla to all suffering as I have done.

Respectfully yours,
REBECCA MAYO.

Knowing the above statement to be strictly correct, and being near neighbors to Mrs. Mayo, we cheerfully testify to the same.

WARREN RODGERS, Esq. PRISCILLA L. DODGE.
JOHN HALLEY. REBECCA SMITH.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE CURE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6, 1850.

Messrs. SANDS—Gentlemen—I have great pleasure in acknowledging to you the great benefit I have received from the use of your Sarsaparilla. A subject of pulmonary disease, I made a voyage to Europe, but while there continued to be afflicted. A few weeks after my return, I was seized with a violent hemorrhage of the lungs, and from the debility and great prostration of strength that followed, with the protracted difficulty of recovery, I am entirely relieved by the use of your Sarsaparilla, which I consider a most important and truly valuable discovery in the healing art. I feel that I have not for fourteen years enjoyed so good health as at present.

Gratefully yours,
J. SYNNOE.

Prepared and sold by Sands, Druggist, 100 Fulton st., corner of William, New York, and sold by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5.

NEW SCHOOL BOOKS, etc.

From the Press of A. S. Barnes & Co., New York:

JUST received and for sale at the New Orleans Stationers Warehouse, 147 Camp-street.

Mrs. Willard's History of the United States, in Spanish.
Clark's Analysis of the English Language, illustrated by diagrams.
Jennings and Gazaniga's Spelling Book.
Lessons and Exercises from the Pastor's Portfolio, by Rev. Joshua N. Danforth.

ALSO—

Davies' system of Mathematics, 10 vols.
Chambers' Treasury of Knowledge, 7 vols.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Philosophy.
Parker's Science Philosophy.
McIntosh on the Use of Globes.
Gillespie on Roads and Railroads.
Bartlett's Natural Philosophy, for Colleges.
Brooks' First Lessons in Latin.
Brooks' Ovid Metamorphoses.
Brooks' First Greek Lessons.
Mrs. Willard's History of the United States.
Mrs. Willard's Ancient History.
Wright's Analytical Orthography.
Wright's Rational Spelling Book.
Northend's Dialogues and Exercises.
Parker's Readers, 1st, 2d, 3d, 3d and 4th.
Parkers Rhetorical Reader.
Clark's Grammatical Chart and Key.
Clark's new English Grammar.
Northend's Literary Speaker.
Northend's American Speaker.
Northend's School Dialogues.
Page's Theory and Practice of Teaching.
De Tocqueville on American Institutions.
Martin's Orthography.

Together with an extensive assortment of other Standard School Books, Miscellaneous Works in every department of Literature and Art, with every article of Stationery in general use.

☞ Liberal terms will be made to Teachers, who desire Books for examination or introduction, by

J. E. SIEBY,
New Orleans Stationers Warehouse,
sep1 147 Camp st.

FRANCIS GUTTEMEN,
O. LAVIE,
5 St. Charles St., between Canal and Common,

BEG leave to inform his old clients and his friends New York, Lemuel Dyer, Isaac Bell, and State of Maine, from Havre, a fresh assortment of fashionable and fancy goods.

Linen Shirts, new styles, of various prices;
Cotton do; Linen Bosoms, do do;
Flannel Undershirts, do do;
Linen and Flannel drawers, do do;
Assorted Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, Silk and Satin Cravats; Jonathan and Opendaine do; Jouvin Gloves; Indian Rubber Suspenders, Silk and Cotton Hosiery, Cashmere Hose, Petticoats, a rich variety of China Ware; Chrystal Tops; Fancy articles; a rich assortment of Perfumery of the best makers; Stationery, American and French Blank Books, Pocket Books, Brushes; Mirrors; Combs of all descriptions; rich Fans; Some Go New Year Gifts, fine Dainties and Cigars; in the house of all sorts; articles for Ladies' Toilets for travellers; a great variety of toilet Soaps, Bilbard Balls and Cues; Drawing materials, religious Books; Rich Chapel's Gold and Silver Sacramental Jewelry; Linen Cambric and silk Handkerchiefs, Spectacles, Spying Glasses, Spontaneous Glasses, &c.

All the above goods have been selected by himself in the manufactories, and will be sold at very reduced prices.

HAVANA SEGARS—20,000 of wrikerstand brand, landing at big F. from Havana.
AS SOON AS HAND.

Havana Segars, A very complete assortment of the very best, genuine Havana brands.
Parcels of superior quality from St. Principe, Partes Sumpter, and best brands of Havana manufactory.
Havana Segars, white, brown and yellow.
For sale by CABALLERO,
Sole Agent, Havana Segar Manufactory.

BERT

BOARD OF ADMINISTRATORS

OF THE CHARITY HOSPITAL.

To the Hon. Senate and House of Representatives, of the State of Louisiana:

In accordance with custom and the requirements of law, the Board of Administrators respectfully submit to your Honorable Bodies the following Report on the Condition and Management of the Charity Hospital of New Orleans, for the years 1850 and 1851:—

During these two years our City has been more than usually exempt from its customary scourge, *Yellow Fever*, but not free from that terrific pestilence, *Asiatic Cholera*. This disease prevailed to an *epidemic extent* in the spring and autumn of 1850, causing a great increase of patients in the Hospital, but during the last year its destructive force gradually declined, until it now may be said to have almost vanished. The year 1850 is generally considered the healthiest ever experienced in New Orleans, yet the accompanying documents will show that the number of admissions into the Charity Hospital was never greater, excepting the year previous. This extraordinary increase of applicants for admission into this Hospital would appear to indicate an extent of *indigence* and *affliction* in our midst that but illy accords with the apparent prosperity of our citizens, and suggests the necessity of material reform in its administration; but before dilating upon this point, we would invite your attention to the following brief summary of the transactions and finances of the Hospital since we last had the honor to address you.

It will appear from the accompanying document that, in the year 1850,

The number of patients admitted was	18,476
Do. do. discharged,	15,989
Do. do. died,	1881
The cost of maintenance of the Hospital for the year 1850 was	$46,783 87
Whilst the payment and expenditure amounted to	89,427 56
The gross income for this year, including the State appropriation, was	84,711 42
The debts due by the Hospital, 31st December, 1850,	22,350 82
The debts due to the Hospital,	14,570 14
Number of patients from foreign countries,	16,598
Do do. United States,	1774
Do do. unknown,	104
Together,	18,476
Of which number there were from the State of Louisiana	261

For the year 1851—

Number of patients admitted,	18,420
Do do. discharged,	16,777
Do do. died,	1871
The cost of maintenance was	$47,074 48
Payments and expenditures during the year,	66,575 70
The gross income for the year, including the State appropriation, was	66,504 91
Debts due by the Hospital,	23,853 45
Debts due to the Hospital,	16,150 28

Of this last amount, nearly three-fourths are considered unavailable, leaving the indebtedness of the Hospital about $20,000 at this time.

The number of patients from foreign countries,	16,563
Do do. United States,	1726
Do do. unknown,	291
Together,	18,420
Of which number there were from Louisiana only	241

It will be perceived from the accompanying table that the principal resource of the Hospital is *the tax on passengers*, and that the number of arrivals and the amount collected in the two years were about the same. It is not to be disguised, however, that we have met with some difficulty in the collection of this just and important tax; and we would respectfully suggest to your Honorable Bodies the propriety of instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to endeavour to have a law passed authorising this tax, and giving the proceeds to the principal seaport cities of the Union, for the support of Hospitals. As the cities of New York and Boston have experienced like difficulties, there can be no doubt that their Representatives in Congress would cheerfully co-operate in obtaining the passage of such a law. Indeed, we see no reason to apprehend opposition from any quarter. The annual expense of maintaining this institution has now become so great that, if deprived of this important resource, we should be compelled to exclude at least three-fourths of those who have been accustomed to its benefits.

The wear and tear of so extensive an establishment as the Charity Hospital must necessarily demand occasional and costly repairs. Encouraged by the liberality that has ever been displayed towards the institution by your Honorable Bodies, on the representation of its wants by the Board of Administrators, we beg leave to state that the buildings at this time require repairs that are estimated to cost $12,500; and there are other necessities that will demand $2,500 more. We, therefore, trust that you will grant us an appropriation of $15,000 to cover these expenses, and that you will not be unmindful of the debt of $23,853 45 now pressing upon us, and requiring prompt payment. We would also respectfully suggest to your Honourable Bodies the necessity of making provision for the wants of the Hospital in 1853. As the Legislature does not meet in January next, it would be well at the present Session to make an appropriation equal to our wants in said year. You may rest assured that the money will be devoted to the best interests of the institution confided to our charge.

It may not be amiss to mention in this place an unusual tax to which we shall hereafter be subjected. Heretofore the establishment has been supplied with water *gratuitously* by the Water Works Company; but as this company has recently been subjected to heavy taxation, they, in turn, have notified us that they will demand of us $500 a year for the supply of water to the Hospital. Under the circumstances, we cannot deny the justice of this demand; yet we are but poorly able to meet it. We have now fixed plugs and water works, which will enable us to keep the buildings entirely safe from all danger of fire, as soon as we obtain the means of procuring some twelve hundred feet of hose, which will cost about eight hundred dollars.

In several of our previous reports to the Legislature, so far back as 1847, the Board of Administrators have endeavored to impress upon your Honorable Bodies the urgent necessity of establishing in the suburbs of New Orleans another institution, combining the properties of an *Almshouse* and *Hospital*, for the reception and treatment of contagious diseases, such as *Small Pox* and *Ship Fever*, the entertainment of *helpless* and *incurable pauper* invalids, and the employment of the numerous able-bodied beggars and vagrants who infest every large city.

Small Pox and Ship Fever are diseases that never would be seen amongst us unless introduced from abroad; and as it is presumed the Charity Hospital was founded mainly for the relief of *our own* indigent people, it is evidently unjust where they accept our proffered kindness to expose them to dangers and calamities far greater than those which drove them to our doors. Numerous instances have occurred where the unfortunate poor have been admitted into this Hospital for a broken limb or some ordinary complaint, and have ultimately fallen victims to Ship Fever or Small Pox, then prevailing in the house. Beside this, the medical attendants, Sisters of Charity, and nurses, have alike suffered from these exposures, to say nothing of the instances in which contagious diseases have been carried from the Hospital into the midst of the citizens.

The Grand Jury of this Parish state in their last report, (Jan. 28,) that "they found in the Charity Hospital 890 patients, of whom 15 are blind, 7 insane, 10 afflicted with, small pox, 150 indigent persons, and 9 orphan children—making in all 190 persons who ought to be removed to a more suitable place." This statement fully sustains the correctness of our remarks on this point. A hospital devoted to the treatment of disease is an improper asylum for incurable patients, helpless children, or indolent vagrants.

The present location of the State Lunatic Asylum renders it imperative on the Legislature to make some additional provision for the reception and treatment of the insane. As it is, our Hospital, as well as the city prisons, are constantly cumbered with these unfortunate beings, without any preparation for their proper treatment. All the large cities of the United States, excepting New Orleans, have provided almshouses, where the blessings of Christian benevolence are gratuitously dispensed to the helpless and homeless pauper; and they are managed, too, with such economy as to prove but a light burthen to their founders. That the same could be effected in this place, and that it is loudly called for by the wants of the community, cannot for a moment bequestioned. We repeat the recommendation expressed in our last report, that the State, in connection with the City Councils, should purchase the Franklin Infirmary, which is situated on the Pontchartrain Railroad, at a convenient distance and easy of access at all times. The grounds are perhaps not so spacious as could be desired, but the buildings are sufficiently extensive, and well adapted to the purpose. Here could be provided a proper place for the reception and treatment of contagious diseases, at asylum for incurables and orphans, and profitable employment for such vagrants as are able, but unwilling, to work.

To recur now to the vast increase of patients in this Hospital within the last few years. In 1845 the number of admissions was 6,138; whilst in 1851 it was 18,420. If the benefits of this Hospital were strictly confined to its legitimate object, *i.e.*, affording relief to the *indigent sick*, this would go to show an increase of *pauperism and disease* amongst us that would be truly appalling. But there can be no doubt that our charity has been misapplied upon thousands of persons who have gained admission into the Hospital under the plea of *poverty*, whilst they were able to provide for their own necessities in sickness. The surrounding States, as well as others who have easy access to our city by means of our extensive inland navigation, have been too much in the habit of throwing their pauper invalids upon our hands, and it must be stopped. We are determined in future to make more rigid inquiries into the pecuniary condition of the applicants, and to make every effort to correct the evil both at home and abroad. Besides the imposition thus practised upon the liberality of the State, gross injustice is done to the medical profession of New Orleans, who, with that noble philanthropy which has ever characterised its enlightened members, have attended, at the call of the Board, within the last two years, nearly 37,000 patients, *without charge*. 'Tis enough to tax their benevolence with the care of the *really indigent* in time of sickness, without taking the very bread out of their mouths for the benefit of imposters.

We cannot omit this occasion to bestow a merited tribute upon the physicians and surgeons who have performed the medical service of the Hospital during the last two years. They have ever been kind, prompt, and attentive to the duties assigned them, and deserve at your hands a more substantial acknowledgment than this Board has it in its power to bestow.

This institution, the largest hospital for the reception and treatment of patients in America, presents an admirable field for the study of disease, and is a valuable acquisition to our Medical College, the Professors in which are allowed every facility they desire during their course of lectures. We have ten resident students in the Hospital, who are furnished board and lodging, and are required to execute the orders of the visiting physicians and surgeons. We venture to assert that those of them who remain their full period of two years go forth with a better stock of practical knowledge and experience than any young physicians in the country.

We will close this report with an earnest appeal to your Honourable Bodies in behalf of the *pressing wants* of the institution you have placed under our control. All which is most respectfully submitted.

HENRY BIER, *Secretary.* H. B. CENAS, *Vice President.*

Cost of Maintenance Charity Hospital, 1850.

Disbursements by the Sister Superior, General Sustenance,	$46,764 83
Medicines,	6,863 67
Nurses and attendants,	6,439 29
Bread,	9,347 94
House Surgeon,	5,615 77
Apothecary,	1,200 00
Treasurer and Secretary,	1,000 00
Clerk,	1,000 00
Assistant Clerk,	1,000 00
Sisters of Charity, (twenty,)	[illegible]
Department salaries,	[illegible]
Dockhead wood,	[illegible]
Note Property on account and repairs,	[illegible]
General Charges—Stationery, Books, Notary's Fees, &c. &c.,	[illegible]

Balance,	[illegible]
Bills Receivable,	[illegible]
Furniture, Bedsteads,	[illegible]
Bedding,	[illegible]
Fresh Meats,	[illegible]
Fish,	[illegible]
Wines and Alcohol,	[illegible]
H. Boyer's (Apothecary) Salary, 1849 and 1850,	[illegible]
Clothing and Shoes,	[illegible]
Insurance Against Fire,	[illegible]
Disbursements by the Sister Superior,	[illegible]
Coal and Wood,	[illegible]
General Charges,	[illegible]
New Cemetery,	[illegible]
J. D. Quid, Balance account New Buildings,	[illegible]
Tax on Passengers, refunded,	[illegible]
Bail Licenses, Costs of Suits,	[illegible]
State Taxes on Union Cotton Press,	[illegible]
H. H. Strawbridge, Attorney Fees,	[illegible]
Interest Account, Discount on Notes,	[illegible]
Profit and Loss,	[illegible]
Bills Payable, accommodation,	14,000 00
John Armstrong, Boiler and Steam Engine,	1,078 18
Iron Water Tank,	1,091 18
Gignoil & Jamison, Sheetings, and Dry Goods generally,	1,342 64
R. M. McAlpin, Groceries,	451 83
Rent of Office of Hospital Commissioners,	120 00
S. L. Forgay, Paving Gravier Street,	742 39
Bills Receivable, Note Medical College Discounted,	1,161 02
	$69,427 56

Errors and omissions excepted.

HENRY BIER, TREASURER.

Charity Hospital, New Orleans, 31st December, 1850.

Statement of Passengers arrived in the City of New Orleans from 1st January to 31st December, 1850.

Passengers contributing to maintenance of Hospital,		30,910
do. under ten years of age, free,	3,294	
do. under fourteen years of age, free,	5,064	
	8,313	

Errors and omissions excepted.
Charity Hospital, New Orleans, Dec. 31, 1850.

Admissions into the Charity Hospital in 1849 and 1850.

Number of admissions in 1849,		15,558
do. do. 1850,		18,476
Increase of Patients in 1850,		2,918, or 18 2-4 per cent. over 1849.
15,558 cost in 1849,	$66,351 32, or $4 26 per patient.	
18,476 " 1850,	69,783 87, or 3 76 "	
	50 reduction per patient.	

Errors and omissions excepted.
Charity Hospital, New Orleans, Dec. 31, 1850. HENRY BIER, *Treasurer.*

Yearly Hospitalization of Countries for 1850.

UNITED STATES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
New York,	49	23	33	23	22	22	35	34	32	27	38	35	366
Pennsylvania,	22	10	10	7	12	12	8	16	37	22	13	22	195
Virginia,	7	6	7	6	6	8	10	9	9	17	8	4	97
Louisiana,	16	9	19	12	11	15	34	47	50	19	17	16	264
Massachusetts,	9	7	6	1	8	11	5	16	9	10	16	12	110
Maine,	9	7	7	3	6	1	7	11	7	3	1	10	73
Tennessee,	4	3	9	3	3	2	6	4	6	5	4	5	51
Rhode Island,	4	2	2	1	1			1	5	1	1	6	24
Maryland,	3	4	5	1	3	3	8	7	5	8	2	3	52
Ohio,	10	7	1	3	2	7	6	11	8	11	8	11	90
Kentucky,	10	8	7	2	2		6	5	8	3	6	13	77
New Jersey,	3	1	3	2	1		1	2	2	9	9	5	37
Missouri,	2		4	1	6	1	2	3	9	3	2	6	39
North Carolina,	1	3	1					1	4	4	1	1	16
South Carolina,	1	3	1	2	4	1	2	6	8	4	5	6	44
Florida,	1	1	1					1	1	1	2		8
Delaware,	1	1	3					1	1	1		1	12
Mississippi,	2	3		2	1		1			1	2		13
New Hampshire,	3	1	1	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	21
Illinois,	1	1			1		3	1	2		1	2	12
Arkansas,	1	1						1					2
Connecticut,	2	1	1	4	2	1		1	6	2	1	2	23
Michigan,	1						1						2
District of Columbia,	1							2	2	4	1		11
Indiana,	1	3	2	2	1	1	4	3	2	1	2	5	27
Vermont,		4	2	1			2	2	1	5		5	22
Iowa,		1	1	1									3
Georgia,			5	2	3	1	2	1	4	3	2	3	26
Alabama,			3	1		2		2	5	1	1	3	18
Texas,								1					1
Wisconsin,									1				1
Total,	171	107	131	97	100	90	145	196	243	169	145	181	1774

Yearly Hospitalization of Countries for 1850—continued.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTALS.
Ireland,	1138	761	796	549	527	582	974	1558	2394	976	848	1037	11130
Germany,	115	81	114	91	85	99	192	370	266	189	171	141	1903
France,	37	44	7	49	46	53	115	162	99	129	59	47	962
England,	89	62	56	46	59	34	59	101	88	69	61	60	773
Prussia,	16	19	25	18	19	28	33	82	92	54	26	32	440
Scotland,	26	19	24	12	17	16	26	26	36	30	15	20	267
Switzerland,	16	15	15	12	10	18	35	43	48	34	26	18	282
Spain,	6	3	14	7	2	6	10	10	20	10	3	7	118
Portugal,	8	5	3	3	2		3	10	26	3	6	6	75
Sweden,	6	4	2	4	2	6	3	11	4	9	14	8	72
Norway,	3	2	2		3		3	3	1	4	7	3	32
Denmark,	4	5	7	6	5	4	8	17	17	8	10	4	95
Holland,	2	3		1	1	7	6	12	3	4		2	40
Sardinia,	4	4	9	2	4		6	8	2	9	3	2	53
British possessions in North America,	3	2	3	3	3	6	4	3	4	1		1	34
Canada,	12	9	12	9	6	3	5	7		9	4	10	86
Mexico,	3	3	1	2			3	6	4	4	1	1	28
Austria,	2	2	2		4	2	11	13	21	10	4	3	79
Russia,	3		1			1	1	4	1		1		12
Italy,	2	1	1		1	3	3	5	9	1	2		28
West Indies,	3	2	4			1	2	2			2	2	19
Malta island,	1			1		1				1			4
Sicily,	1	1					2	6	4	2		1	17
Belgium,		2	1		3	2	1	3	4	2		1	17
Poland,		1	1	2			1	14	3	2	3	2	30
China,		1											1
New Foundland,		1								2	1		4
East Indies,						1		2	1				4
Chili,									1		1		3
Africa,								1		1			2
Saxony,							2		6	10		1	19
Corpus island,							1						1
Greece,							1						1
Brazil,							1						1
St. Helena island,								2					2
South Africa,								1		1			2
Western Islands,									2	3		2	7
Russian Poland,										1			1
Unknown countries,	9	3	2	11	6	4	1	11	4	11	13	22	104
Total,	1603	946	1136	891	796	884	1501	2476	[illegible]	[illegible]	1866	1414	16890

ADDITION OF TOTALS.

United States,	1774
Foreign countries,	[illegible]
Unknown countries,	[illegible]
Grand Total,	[illegible]

Charity Hospital, New Orleans, January 1st, 1851.

Payments Expenditures of the Charity Hospital, for the year 1851.

Disbursements by the Sister Superior, General Sustenance	18,848 37
Medicines,	5,954 03
Nurses and Attendants,	6,544 66
Sisters of Charity twenty,	1,000 00
Borrowed Money by Sisters, returned	300 00
D. Merritt, Burials,	250 00
H. Vanderlinden, Clerk,	1,132 43
J. V. Lonbare, Assistant Clerk,	600 00
Dr. H. Wederstrandt, House Surgeon,	800 00
Dr. T. W. Compton, do.	750 33
Dr. J. D. Foster, Assistant do.	191 67
M. Boyeau, Apothecary,	1,833 34
H. Bier, Secretary and treasurer,	1,000 00
M. Musson, Rent, Commissioner's Office,	150 00
Scott and Robinson, do.	200 00
L. Levaring, fresh beef,	6,689 74
Madame Widow Bonny, Bread,	7,906 63
Veight and Jeanneau, Drugs,	3,900 74
H. Bonnebell, ditto,	749 56
Dambreau, fresh meats,	1,314 88
Wells, Nimick, & Co., coal,	1,365 00
Insurance against fire,	532 13
New Cemetery,	11,95 00
Union Cotton Press, taxes years,	1,163 63
Tax on Passengers, cost of suits,	37 00
Bail Licenses, costs of suit,	9 00
General Charges,	517 75
Interest Account,	14 38
Bills payable, accommodation,	1,500 00
	$66,575 71

Errors and omissions excepted.

HENRY BIER, TREASURER.

Charity Hospital, New Orleans, 31st December, 1851.

Statement of Passengers arrived in the City of New Orleans from 1st January to 31st December, 1851.

Passengers contributing to maintenance of Hospital,		25,522
do. under fourteen years of age, free,		10,854

Debts due by the Charity Hospital, 31st December, 1851.

Madame Widow H. Bonny, Bread, Cash $4,858 34, Note due 11—14 April, 1852, $2,755 38,	$6,681 60
Dr. J. C. F. Wederstrandt, House Surgeon, to 8th Sept., 1851,	2,320 00
E. J. Haff & Co., Drugs,	1,082 35
J. Guillet & Co., Architects,	627 83
Sundry Bills for Groceries, Dry Goods, &c., per Sisters' vouchers,	6,000 00
S. L. Forgay, Paving,	60 00
H. Bonnebell, Drugs,	357 67
Veight & Jeanneau, do.,	564 00
B. Vallon, do.,	350 65
F. G. Cross, do.,	444 50
T. Frederichson, do.,	222 00
H. Kinbutz, do.,	77 00
C. Gottschalk, do.,	47 00
A. Peyraud, do.,	41 00
J. T. Pelletier, do.,	12 00
Fouchet, do.,	40 00
L. Levering, Beef, Note due 2—5 March, 1852,	$1,520 00
Do. do. do. 12—15 do.,	1,166 00
Bills Payable, Accommodation due 14—17 Saturday, 1852,	1,500 00

Errors and omissions excepted.

HENRY BIER, TREASURER.

Charity Hospital, New Orleans, 31st December, 1851.

Bills due to the Charity Hospital 31st December, 1851.

	REMARKABLE.	AVAILABLE.
R. H. McCarty, Mortgage Notes, due semi-annually, and Property and Note to bear, on lots in Square A, bounded by the late Stephen Henderson; thirty-one [illegible] of [illegible] 6a.,	$10,000 00	$704 00
Note [illegible]	[illegible]	
Balance of the [illegible] of Tailors; balance [illegible]	1,215 53	
Lease [illegible] in St. Louis st. May,	365 00	
Lease [illegible] payable quarterly,	600 00	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Charity Hospital, New Orleans, 31st December, 1851. HENRY BIER, TREASURER.

Yearly Hospitalization of Countries for 1851.

UNITED STATES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
New York,	36	30	35	18	19	11	26	37	54	31	36	19	343
Louisiana,	19	10	11	21	23	20	21	25	41	27	15	8	241
Pennsylvania,	14	16	14	9	15	15	9	17	30	23	10	16	197
Massachusetts,	13	16	4	8	8	6	4	12	20	6	17	5	115
Ohio,	11	5	4	3	8	6	5	13	16	3	4	4	85
Kentucky,	7	2	8	5	3	6