THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 15, 1864.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The undersigned, publishers of Pittsburgh daily papers, have mutually agreed to charge the prices below specified for their respective journals, on and after MONDAY, July 25th, 1864:

THE GAZETTE.

Morning Edition, per week, delivered by carrier	25
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" " " six months, in advance	5 00
" " " for three months, "	2 50
" " " single copies	15
Evening Edition, by carrier, per week	$2 50
" " by mail, per year, in advance	10 00
" " " for six months, "	5 25
" " " for three " "	1 65

THE CHRONICLE.

Per week, delivered by carrier	20
Per year, in advance, sent by mail	$3 00
Six months, " " " "	1 50
Three months, " " " "	1 25

THE COMMERCIAL.

Per week, delivered by carrier	25
Per year, in advance, sent by mail	$10 00
Six months, " " "	5 00
Three months, " " "	3 00

GAZETTE ASSOCIATION,
CHARLES McKNIGHT,
Publisher Evening Chronicle;
PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY.

Reading Matter from Yesterday's Evening Gazette.

FREE SPEECH.—The Boston *Transcript* says, truly and forcibly, that "of all the senseless babble the world has ever been afflicted with, the resolutions and harangues of the Copperheads about free speech and a free press are the most ridiculous. The very parties who are charging upon the Federal Government all manner of tyranny, despotism and usurpation, are, in their daily utterance of disloyal sentiments, and their daily endeavors to embarrass every measure for the defence of the nation against armed rebellion, monuments of the leniency and toleration of authorities they studiously misrepresent and malign."

Preparations at Mobile.

Much information in regard to our movements near Mobile is withheld we are informed, for the good of the military service. We are thus temporarily thrown upon rebel publications, which, as they only contain matter known to the enemy, can work no injury. Recent Mobile papers and journals at Charleston and Richmond, add something to our stores of information.

On the 2d of this month, General Granger had not returned to Mobile from New Orleans. He left the city shortly after that date. Rebel papers state that there are fifteen thousand Union troops in northern Mississippi, bound for Mobile; six thousand at Clinton, having the same destination; a strong body at Cedar Point, near Fort Powell, supposed to be the same who were landed in the rear of Fort Morgan, and that the whole number capable of being massed against Mobile, was twenty-five to thirty thousand. Mobile, therefore, says the *Register*, "is in peril, and the enemy knows it as well as we do. For our own part, we will not diminish the danger of the position, or say any word to lull our people into a false security. We do say that unless they are prepared to make sacrifices something for the country, two months from now our houses may be occupied by the enemy—all of them, at least, that may not in the interim be destroyed—and no man will be allowed to pass through these streets with enough boldness to say that he has a country, unless he turn traitor and fraternize with the enemy. No place can be pronounced impregnable unless it has successfully passed the ordeal of arms. Mobile is not by any means impregnable, and those who say it is are only repeating the story that has been so often proved to be a mere parrot's story. Let no one delude himself with any other notion. Our commanders, we are certain, look with pale on this folly."

The Paulding *Clarion* states that a large land force is organized at Mississippi City, to march on Mobile, which place the Yankees threaten to invest within a week.

With these facts concerning the position of our forces in that quarter, no great anxiety should not be felt for results. Much time was spent in preparations for the forts and fleet, and when those were completed we took both. So now, when we learn that everything is being put in order, that the land forces are beyond our expectations, that the navy is ready for its duty, and that coming events have already cast a pall upon the rebels, we may rest in happy content. It only remains to add that preparations are hourly making which are not allowed to be divulged.—*Phil. North American.*

A Scene of Desolation in Georgia.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, who has visited the region fought over in Georgia, writes as follows:

"Georgia, as seen from Chattanooga to Marietta—about one hundred and fifty miles—is totally swept of its male inhabitants. In the still standing cottages (mostly near the depots) and selling peaches, apples and pies around the cars, you see the lean, lank, yellow skinned women of the lower class, with their tow headed children—a few boys under twelve and some unmanageable girls—all clad in the commonest of female or of homespun male garments; but never, by any chance, excepting near the lines, and then very rarely, an able bodied man. Every able-bodied man wears the Federal uniform. Every able bodied negro is in the service of the army. Georgia here is abandoned, 'excepting by its women.' All—every man—of the adult male population is in the northern army.

"It have seen in the letters of correspondents accounts of the fields of waving corn and wheat that would perish for want of men to cut them down. These fields were said to solicit this course. I did not see them, nor traces of them. Here and there you see patches of corn; but to call the country an uninhabited and uncultivated region, held by the military power, is the exact description given of it.

"All along the railroad you seldom lose sight of the great fact of the war. The country is cut up with breastworks and dotted over with rifle pits. Had the 'chivalry' said the 'poor white trash' united in doing as much work in plowing and otherwise cultivating the fields as they have done in their vain but persistent attempts to stop the progress of civilization, as represented by Sherman's army, Georgia, instead of being now way down in the list of wealthy States, would have run up like gold—suddenly and far. But that would have been degrading themselves, whilst to ruin their State is ennobling!

"Still along the railroad you see the blackened embers and charred timbers, and chimneys standing alone, that show where houses have been burned down by Johnston's or our army. The few little villages that are on the road are utterly deserted. You see no hotels, all open, with broken panes of glass, doors and blinds (of these last a few only) off their hinges, emptied of furniture from cellar to ceiling. So of all the stores, excepting those occupied by our troops or the Sanitary Commission.

"At every bridge, however small the stream it crosses, there is a block house or stockade, built or building, and a guard of soldiers."

The Latin Race in America.

The Orleans stock appears to be rising in the royal market. The only daughter of Leopold of Belgium, grand-daughter of Louis Philippe, of France, has been elevated, "by the grace of God, and the will of Napoleon III.," to the imperial throne of Mexico, and it is now announced that the young Count d'Eu, eldest son of the Duc de Nemours, by one of the lucky Coburg family, will shortly proceed to Rio Janeiro, to marry the Princess Isabella, eldest daughter of Pedro II., Emperor of Brazil. The gentleman, now a captain in a splendid regiment of hussars, is in his twenty-third, and the fair damoiselle lately completed her nineteenth year. Her aunt is wife of the Prince de Joinville, third son of Louis Philippe. "The happy couple," therefore, are cousins, though not in blood. The Emperor of Brazil has two daughters and no son by his marriage with the Princess Therese, aunt of the ex-King of Naples. And the intention is, in case of his dying without male issue, that the Count d'Eu shall succeed him. If this take place, two grand-children of Louis Philippe will reign over the only two empires on the American continent. According to the recognized law of succession Don Miguel, uncle of the present Emperor Pedro II., would probably claim the crown of Brazil, as, on the same ground, he claimed that of the late Queen of Portugal, thirty-six years ago. He has one son, now nearly eleven years old. It is worth noting that in the family arrangements which transfer sovereignties from one person to another, the people are never consulted. They have to pay taxes, and accept the ruler and the form of government which is provided for them.—*Phil's. Press.*

A DENIAL.—Dr. R. O. Brown, Surgeon in charge of the military prison at Louisville, has sent a note to the Louisville *Journal* correcting the statement made by Governor Wickliffe at the Chicago Convention, to the effect that the Indiana Prisoners were confined in damp, dark and filthy cells. The Doctor says such is not the fact, but they are quartered in a good dwelling house, well ventilated and dry, and are as comfortable as could be expected under the circumstances. More than this, they are cheerful and happy.

NEWS AND MISCELLANY.

"CONFIRMED CONFEDERATES."—It is estimated that at least one-third of the slave element of the South has now been converted into the Federal service, military and civil, and this element now constitutes nearly one-third of the Federal force employed, directly or indirectly, in the suppression of the rebellion. The colored element in our armies, particularly in the labor department, can hardly be realized out of the army limits. It may be safely said, in this respect, that our armies are about one-third eclipsed. A few more such digs as at Atlanta and Mobile will bring us a large proportion of the other two-thirds of the black diamonds of the sunny South. Where then will the chivalry be, to say nothing about any more Northern levies?

MORE OF THE MEAN BETWEEN THE PEACE AND WAR DEMOCRACY.—A dispatch from New York says:

"McMaster's, of the *Freeman's Journal*, Mullaly, of the *Metropolitan Record*, and their fellowers, are in a state of indignation at and over the McClellan letter accepting the Chicago nomination. They say that they have been sold out, that the whole spirit and essence of the peace platform have been set aside, and that hence they cannot be expected to support a candidate who has thus substantially turned his back upon them. Already there is talk on the part of the ultra peace men, of calling another National Convention to nominate a man after their own heart.'

CHARLES KNIGHT tells, in his new volume of Reminiscences, just published, this story of Douglas Jerrold:

One evening Jerrold was at a party where several other literary men and publishers were assembled, and the conversation turned upon epitaphs. Jerrold gave his opinion that an epitaph should not consist of more than one or two words, including the name. When the laugh had subsided, for no one believed he was in earnest, Charles Knight, who was present, handed a piece of paper and pencil to Jerrold, and begged him to write his (Knight's) epitaph. Jerrold took the paper and instantly wrote down two simple words, "Good night!"

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CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The Coal Question.

What has become of that "public meeting of citizens," which was to have been called for the purpose of taking some action in reference to the high price of fuel? Has the subject been suffered to drop? The winter months are fast approaching—and, when the pinchings of frost are felt in the dwellings of the poor, then, if not before, we will hear this subject agitated. There will be appeals to the charitable, then, to keep the children of the poor from freezing.

The coal diggers have held their meeting, and, convincing themselves that mere *assertion* is as good as argument or even demonstration itself, they adjourned. The people fell to find in their speeches the promised *vindication* of their course in striking for seven cents per bushel. The fact still remains that they have raised their wages from $2 per hundred, before the war, to $7 per hundred—a figure out of all proportion to the advance in prices, and far above the increase demanded by almost any other class of workmen. Their charges against the coal bosses we do not pretend to deny, but there is an old adage that *two wrongs do not make a right.* If the bosses are pocketing unreasonable profits, as they undoubtedly are, that fact does not justify the diggers in their efforts to share those profits. They not only become partakers in the extortion, but they double the burthen upon the consumers, through whom they get a living, and for whose rights they should have some consideration.

As to the course pursued by some of the pit owners, we can only characterize it as extortionate. We cite an instance. In conversation with a coal dealer, yesterday, we asked him what was regarded as a reasonable profit to the pit owner. He replied that three and one-eighth or three and one-quarter cents per bushel was "a big thing." This dealer, at the same time, gave us the name of a party, undoubting should notoriety of more than one or two words, including the name. When the laugh had subsided, for no one believed he was in earnest, Charles Knight, who was present, handed a piece of paper and pencil to Jerrold, and begged him to write his (Knight's) epitaph. Jerrold took the paper and instantly wrote down two simple words, "Good night!"

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LATE FROM THE VALLEY.

REBELS MASSING TOWARDS THE POTOMAC.

THE FORDS AT PRESENT IMPASSABLE.

Another Fight Probable.

WHOLE REGIMENTS RE-ENLISTING

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The *Herald's* dispatches from the Valley represent that the enemy has weakened his lines to the left of our forces, and is massing towards the Potomac. The fords are at present impassable on account of the rains.

The troops whose time has expired are re-enlisting with vigor. Not singly but by regiments.

A *Herald* dispatch, dated in the field, Sept. 13, says: Another movement has been made. The enemy seems to be retiring, and Averill is close upon his rear. The indications are that we will have another fight, as Averill has reached the enemy's rear infantry line.

EXTRACTS FROM REBEL PAPERS.

Torpedo Explosion at Fort Sumter.

AGUE AND FEVER IN THE REEBL ARMY.

The Charleston "Courier" on Peace.

FOREIGNERS TO BE SENT NORTH.

The North Carolina Elections.

POWDER WORKS AT AUGUSTA BLOWN UP.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The Charleston *Courier* of Aug. 30th says: The torpedo floated down on the barges and towed to Fort Sumter on the night of the 29th, exploded when within thirty feet of the east face of the fort, doing no damage whatever.

The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* of the 29th says the rebel soldiers are suffering from swelled feet in consequence of sitting and standing so much in the water in the trenches, and that ague and fever are very prevalent in the rebel army.

The Charleston *Courier* of Sept. 30th has a strong article against any cessation of hostilities, in which it says the North is in much need of men to strengthen its armies and war power, yet the same issue contains an article which closes as follows: War contains in itself every woe and calamity; morals groan under it; with it comes bereavement poverty, disease, death, rapine, desolation, extortion, murder, and crimes of every dye, and woes of every shape and size. May the God of peace speedily lift up the light of his countenance upon us, and give us peace."

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—From files of rebel papers we glean the following:

The Charleston *Mercury* says all foreigners resident in Savannah, who will not organize for the defence of the city by the 30th, would be sent to Atlanta.

Vance's majority for Governor of North Carolina over Holden, the peace candidate, is estimated at 50,000, in a total vote of 75,000.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 9th says: The hope built on the terrible things Wheeler was to do with his cavalry on our communications seems, we regret to say, just falling into nothing.

The Savannah *News* learns that the Government Powder Works at Augusta were blown up on the 3d, with about 50,000 pounds of powder. Nine persons were killed.

New York Democratic Convention

EXCITING TIME FORESHADOWED

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 14.—The Democratic State Convention met to day. The attendance is large. Peter Gagger called the convention to order. Hon. Marshall B. Champlin was appointed temporary Chairman.

Pending a motion to adjourn, Fernando Wood entered the hall, and some of the New Yorkers commenced crying Wood. Others hissed and hooted. There was considerable confusion, during which, the motion for a recess was carried.

From Europe.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—By the steamer Pennsylvania we have the following:

Liverpool, Aug. 31.—Cotton dull; unchanged. Breadstuffs inactive. Corn tending downward. Provisions dull. Lard firm.

London, Aug. 31.—Consols close at 88¼@88⅝ for money. Illinois central shares, 46@45 discount. Erie, 41@42.

The King of Siam officially received the Mexican Ambassador, and exchanged friendly wishes.

OILS, &c.

BRILLIANT OIL CO.—Books of Subscription to the BRILLIANT OIL CO. will be opened at the Banking House of HANNA, HART & CO., corner Third and Wood streets, on

Monday, August 8th, 1864.

Pamphlets containing a description of the property held by the Company can be had at the same place, on and after the 4th of August. jy25:tf

JAMES WILKINS,
BROKER AND DEALER IN
CRUDE AND REFINED OIL,
PERRY BLOCK, DUQUESNE WAY,
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Liberal Cash advances on consignments for Pittsburgh or Eastern Markets.
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mh10:6m

TACK & BRO.,
BROKERS IN
Crude and Refined Petroleum,
BENZINE, &c.,
128 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Business entrusted to our care will receive our prompt personal attention.
Refer to Messrs. Richardson, Harley & Co., Brewer, Burke & Co., and McClelland & Davis, Pittsburgh; Thos. Smith, Esq., Pres't. Bank N. A.; H. L. Foster & Co., Philadelphia. mh15y

WALES, WETMORE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND
SHIPPERS OF PETROLEUM,
113 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.
Ample facilities for STORAGE AND SHIPPING at their yard and wharf, East Hoboken.
my14:tf

IRON CITY OIL WORKS
LYDAY & CHORPENNING,
Manufacturers and Refiners of CARBON OIL, BENZINE AND LUBRICATING OILS, and dealers in
CRUDE PETROLEUM.
Works, opposite Sharpsburg.
Office, No. 72 HAND STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
JOHN R. WALLACE.....WILLIAM CURTISS.
WALLACE & CURTISS,
Commission Merchants,
And dealers in
CRUDE & REFINED PETROLEUM,
BENZINE AND LUBRICATING OILS,
No. 126 SOUTH WHARVES, PHILADELPHIA.
Storage capacity (under cover,) for 15,000 bbls Also enrolled for shipping to American and European ports, at our wharf on the Schuylkill River, near the platform of the P. R. R. ja25:ly

BREWER, BURKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Agents of the
GLOBE, PACIFIC AND LIBERTY OIL WORKS,
Liberal cash advances made on consignments of
Refined or Crude Petroleum.
COR. DUQUESNE WAY & HANCOCK STS., PITTSBURGH, PA.
ja20:ly

ENOS WOODWARD,
(Late of Wm. H. Woodward & Co.,)
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Special attention given to the sale of
Crude and Refined Petroleum.
No. 111 SOUTH FRONT STREET, PHILA.
oct20:ly

GEO. W. HOLDSHIP, HENRY HOLDSHIP.
WOODVILLE OIL REFINERY.
GEO. W. HOLDSHIP & CO.,
Manufacturers of BURNING OIL AND LUBRICATING OIL. Keep constantly on hand the very best quality of BURNING OIL, clear and without color; also, a good LUBRICATOR, pure WHITE BENZOLE and OAK GREASE.
All orders left at No. 53 FIFTH STREET, Bank Block, second floor, will be promptly attended to. oct:tf

CABOT, PEMBERTON & WEBSTER
General Merchandize Brokers,
143 PEARL STREET, New York,
Also, 126 SOUTH FRONT ST., Philadelphia, Pa.
CRUDE & REFINED PETROLEUM,
CAUSTIC SODA, SODA ASH, BRIMSTONE, DRUGS, OILS, &c., &c.
Orders to buy or sell promptly attended to. ea31:ly

D. L. MILLER, JR., AGENT,
123 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
CRUDE & REFINED PETROLEUM
On Commission exclusively. All charges at most reasonable rates.
STORAGE FOR REFINED in cool cellars. For CRUDE, under good sheds.
Particular attention paid to OIL FOR EXPORT.
For Sale—CAUSTIC SODA, SODA ASH, &c. ea31:ly

ALLEN & NEEDLES,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Particular attention paid to consignments of
Crude and Refined Petroleum.
Liberal advances made.
ROBERT ASHWORTH,
No. 1 ST. CLAIR ST., PITTSBURGH,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant
AND DEALER IN OILS.
ILLUMINATING, LUBRICATING, CRUDE PETROLEUM OILS, &c., constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest market prices. Consignments and orders solicited. ap7:6m

ISAAC HOUGH & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the sale of
Crude and Refined Petroleum,
616 SOUTH DELAWARE AVENUE,
PHILADELPHIA.
mh31:3m

R. S. WARING.....HENRY H. KIER.
WARING & KING,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Brokers in
Petroleum and its Products,
And dealers in Refining Materials.
No. 53 MARKET ST., Pittsburgh.
JAMES IRWIN,
Manufacturer of
Oil of Vitriol and Aqua Ammonia.
Orders left at John Fetterman's Co's Office, corner MARKET AND FIRST STREETS, will receive prompt attention. 19W

BANKS.

DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK, NO. 64 FOURTH STREET,
CHARTERED IN 1855.
Open daily from 9 to 3 o'clock, also on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st from 6 to 8 o'clock.
Deposits received of all sums not less than One Dollar, and a dividend of the profits declared twice a year, in June and December. Interest has been declared semi-annually, in June and December, since the Bank was organized, at the rate of six per cent a year.
Interest, if not drawn out, is placed to the credit of the depositor as principal, and bears the same interest from the first days of June and December, compounding twice a year without troubling the depositor to call, or even to present his pass book. At this rate money will double in less than twelve years.
Books, containing the Charter, By-Laws, Rules and Regulations, furnished gratis, on application at the office.
PRESIDENT—GEO. WILKINS.
VICE PRESIDENTS:
James McAuley, John H. Shoenberger, James Herdman, Peter A. Madeira, William J. Anderson, A. M. Pollock, M. D., James B. D. Meade, Wm. Douglas, Isaac M. Pennock, James Shields, John B. McFadden, John G. Backofen.
TRUSTEES:
Calvin Adams, John O. Binding, George Black, Hill Burgwin, Alonzo A. Carrier, Charles A. Colton, John Evans, Benj. L. Fahnestock, John J. Gillespie, William S. Haven, Peter H. Hunker, Richard Hays, James D. Kelly, Henry J. Lynch, John Marshall, Walter P. Marshall, John Ory, Robert Robb, Henry L. Bingwalt, William H. Schmertz, Alexander Speer, Alexander Tindle, William Vankirk, Isaac Whitner, Wm. F. Weyman, Christian Yeager.
SECRETARY & TREASURER—CHAS. A. COLTON.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
OF FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.
Designated Depository of the United States,
Capital paid up.....$150,000.
Preest'—J. D. HUTTMAN. Cashier—W. S. FISHER.
DIRECTORS:
Samuel Hanna, John Orff, Fred. Brandtinger, John Brown, J. D. Hettman, A. S. Evans, W. S. Fisher, O. P. G. Meyer, A. D. Brandtt.
This Bank tenders its services in making collections on all accessible points. Collections will meet with prompt attention, and returns made by draft on New York, Cincinnati, Chicago or Pittsburgh. jy25:1m

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH.
(Late Pittsburgh Trust Company.)
By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury this Bank is authorized to receive subscriptions to the
Three Years Seven and Three-Tent Notes,
with interest coupons attached payable semi-annually, in currency. These notes are payable at maturity in Legal Tender, or convertible, at the option of the holders, into 7-30 bearing interest Bonds.
The Notes will be in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.
Persons depositing $35,000 and upwards will be allowed one-quarter of one per centum on the amount of the principal.
No usual commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
JOHN D. SOULLY, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

CHARTER 1829. PERPETUAL
FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1864, $3,457,849 95.
Capital.....$400,000
Accrued Surplus.....1,057,849
Unearned Premiums.....1,985,858
Unearned Claims.....$14,142
Income for 1863.....500,000
Loss Paid since 1829.....5,000,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on liberal terms.
DIRECTORS:
Charles N. Bancker, Tobias Wagner, Samuel Grant, Jacob B. Smith, Geo. W. Richards, Isaac Lea, Edward C. Dale, Geo. Fales, Alfred Fitler, Wm. W. Lewis, M. D.
CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice President.
JAS. W. MCALLISTER, Sec. pro. tem.
J. G. GOFFIN, Agent,
corner Wood and Third streets.

INSURANCE, IN FIRE AND LAND
Insurance Co. of North America.
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets.....$1,500,000.
Hartford Fire Insurance Company.
Assets.....$1,855,000.
Protection can be secured in the above named old and reliable companies.
W. P. JONES, AGENT,
ap27:ly Bagaley's Buildings, 87 Water street.

PEOPLES INSURANCE COMPANY
Office, N. E. corner Wood & Fifth Sts.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
DIRECTORS:
Wm. Phillips, John Watt, Wm. M. Hays, John R. Parks, Charles S. Bissell, Wm. Van Kirk, James D. Verner, Capt. John L. Rhoads, Samuel P. Gilmore, George P. Jones, C. Hanson Love, Charles Arbuckle.
WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary. jy14:ly

CITIZEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PITTSBURGH, Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.
SAMUEL EEA, Secretary. WM. BAGALEY, President.
Insures Steamboats and