PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

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Reading Matter on each page of this paper.

BOLD DECEPTION.—The Philadelphia *News*, whose editor is at Washington trying to engineer FULLER into the Speakership, and who probably has some axe to grind, does not scruple to undertake the boldest possible game of deception in behalf of that gentleman. He asserts that Mr. FULLER "is as sound an anti-Nebraska man as either Campbell or Banks," and that "the story started about his having made concessions to southern members, and departed from the position occupied before the people of his District when he was elected, is wholly false." The clique of which the *News* is the exponent has been speculating so long upon public credulity that it is encouraged to try this further mendacious experiment.

Now, what are the facts? Mr. Fuller started off, in the race, with the simple vote of the Pennsylvania delegation in his favor. The members of this delegation adhered to him until the report became notorious that he had pledged himself to southern members as ready to vote for the admission of Kansas as a slave State under certain contingencies. Then, and not *till* then, did he receive the support of ultra southern Know Nothings; and when, by that support and the notoriety of the pledge by which it was obtained, it became unsafe for the Pennsylvania members longer to vote for him, they abandoned him in a body, and no inducement has been sufficient to regain them. Would they have thus suffered themselves to be almost forced from his support if, as the *News* alleges, all these reports about Mr. Fuller were false, and he there to demonstrate their falsity? The idea is preposterous.

But whence comes the proof of Mr. Fuller's treachery to the North? From his own friends! The Philadelphia *Inquirer* has been a friend, from the start, of the ambitious (shall we not add unscrupulous?) member from Luzerne; and from the Washington correspondent of that paper we take the following:

"He [Mr. Fuller] had in conversation with Dr. Marshall, of Kentucky, and other members, said in effect that he was a National Union loving man, that as member of Congress, he would vote for the admission of Kansas as a State into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States, *with or without slavery*, provided she had sufficient population and every other requisite under the Constitution and laws of the Country.

For this patriotic sentiment he has been denounced by some ultra anti-slavery men, *but it has made him friends in other quarters.*

To prevent misunderstanding, it is due to Mr. Fuller to say that he was warmly opposed to the 'Nebraska-Kansas' measure, *but* as a patriot, he thinks the best course to pursue in one of moderation—one calculated to allay strife and promote harmony and peace."

The amount of this is that Mr. Fuller *was* opposed to the Nebraska bill, *but*, for the sake of being Speaker, he is willing to vote for the admission of Kansas as a slave State. This may be thought a venial offence, in Philadelphia; but out here in the backwoods there is a different way of looking at things. After fighting a battle upon the sole issue of hostility to slavery extension, we are not disposed to yield the whole fruits of the victory *for* the sake of peace and Henry M. Fuller; and we are hardly stolid enough to accept as "a sound anti-Nebraska man" one who thus abandons to the enemy all for which that enemy has been contending.

In another part of the same *Inquirer* we find a later epistle from the same source, in which the following paragraphs occur:

"The several trials made in the House to-day to elect a Speaker, were fruitless, but to-morrow the programme is to concentrate on Mr. Banks. That gentleman will reach a large figure, but it is believed not enough to secure to him the post of honor. *Many Pennsylvanians are pained and indignant at the course pursued by Southerners towards the Hon. H. M. Fuller.*

He is conservative, national, patriotic, and possesses eminent fitness for the station, and yet the majority of the Southern votes are withheld from him. *Enlightened gentlemen from the South, on a visit to the city, express their entire confidence in Mr. Fuller's sound nationality*, and they express their great regret that he is not properly appreciated by their Representatives."

This was written a week ago; since then the Southern members of the opposition have very generally come into the support of Mr. Fuller, and have thus allayed the indignation of the doughfaced Pennsylvanians, and endorsed the confidence felt in him by "enlightened gentlemen from the South." He is *now* "properly appreciated by their representatives;" and yet the *News* would have us believe that he is "as sound an Anti-Nebraska man as Campbell or Banks!"

Nor is this all. While Mr. Fuller is thus made the recipient of votes from Southern men who have pledged themselves not to vote for any Anti-Nebraska man, a scheme has all along been entertained to unite his Southern friends with the mass of the democratic members, and so elect him. Thus the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* says:

"It is plain that Mr. Fuller's friends will stand by him *until it shall be seen whether the Democratic vote can be brought over to him or not.*

If it be demonstrated that the House cannot be organized by the opposition, *will it not become necessary for the administration democracy to take the task in hand, and unite with the friends of Mr. Fuller and the Northern Know-Nothings.*"

Would there be any talk, pray, of giving to this man the seventy-five Nebraska votes so steadily polled for Richardson, if Fuller was "as sound an anti-Nebraska man as Campbell or Banks"?

An intelligent public will most heartily despise the trickery by which it is sought to foist this reckless Pennsylvanian into the Speakership. If he can, by going over to the South and to the Democrats, gratify his unhallowed lust for distinction, let him act the part of a deserter rather than a traitor. The way to the spoils is open, if he has the manliness to tread it; why not take it, at once? Is treachery so inherent in him that he must seek to deceive and betray for the mere love of the thing?

It is hardly credible that man in their sober senses should plan such schemes as that of which the *News* becomes the herald; they smack rather of that infatuation begotten amid the fumes of some congressional bacchanal, wherein wine furnishes at once both inspiration and madness. If Bacchus be indeed the divinity of these politicians, they will doubtless have a jolly good time of it.

TEXAS AND GEN. HOUSTON.—It appears that Gen. Houston has lately been on a visit to Austin, where the Texas legislature is in session, and that a resolution to invite him within the bar of the House was amended by also inserting the name of Com. Moore, and then adopted.—Gen. Houston, it will be remembered, has a deadly quarrel with Moore, which he made the occasion of an elaborate speech against that gentleman in the United States Senate. The New Orleans *Picayune* states that the legislature has further condemned the course of Gen. Houston, in relation to the slavery question, by unanimously adopting resolutions endorsing the principles contained in the Kansas Nebraska act of the last National Congress, denouncing any attempt to repeal it, and approving the Compromise measures of 1850. The Picayune adds:

Gen. Houston, whose action these resolutions decidedly reprove, undertook a defence before a meeting of the American party, called at Austin on the 23d. He made a slashing speech, in which he assailed the present administration and the dominant party at all points, and defended his votes at length. But the Legislature or at least the House of the Representatives, were prompt to meet the issue which Houston challenged, and on the 26th considered his case individually, and passed upon it in the following resolution, which was adopted—seventy-five ayes to three noes:

"Be it Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas, That the Legislature approves the course of Thomas J. Rusk in voting for the Kansas-Nebraska act, and disapproves the course of Samuel Houston in voting against it.

Texas is, judging by this vote, nearly unanimous for the Nebraska bill. The man of all parties must have voted for the censure on Houston for opposing it.

At the American meeting referred to above, Gen. W. McLeod, one of the leading men, declared Gen. Houston to be a "Jonah," who must be "thrown overboard" to save the ship.

Dr. Hunter on Consumption.

LETTER NO. VII.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN.—Having briefly considered the more common *symptoms* which mark the progress of *Consumption*, I purpose, in this and subsequent letters, to point out the *different varieties or kinds* of this disease. Invalids are very liable to fall into the error of supposing that, because they have not *all* the symptoms, therefore they cannot have Consumption. Now it rarely happens that we find *all*, or even a majority of the symptoms described, in any one case. This is a malady of infinite variety, and, alas, too frequently so silent and unmarked in its progress, as to be far advanced before any positive symptom gives us warning of its presence. It is like an enemy in ambush; we are often half destroyed before becoming aware that we are in the least danger.

A great difference in the disease grows out of the constitution of the patient, whether it be *weak or robust* and out of the cause which produces it;—whether this be impure air or sedentary confinement, the breathing of a dusty atmosphere, or a local chronic inflammation of some part of the organs of respiration—*as catarrh, sore throat or bronchitis.*

To render these distinctions more intelligible, I shall divide Consumption into five kinds, viz:—

Chronic Consumption.
Acute or Galloping Consumption.
Febrile Consumption.
Consumption of childhood.
Latent Consumption.

The CHRONIC, or common form of Consumption, generally begins with a slight *dry cough*. It was probably the frequency of cough preceding the disease that led the ancients to believe that cough was the *cause* rather than the *effect* of Consumption. This cough may continue for several months or years without any other symptom. It is scarcely a cough, but rather a "*hack*." Now, the cause of this slight cough is the presence of *tubercles* in the lungs; and if the patient were to die suddenly of any other disease, or from an injury, we should find his lungs filled with tubercles. It is common, on examination after death, to find the lungs of persons dying of fevers and inflammations, stuffed with tubercles, and this, too, when in health, the existence of Consumption had not even been suspected. Many of those friends with whom we are in daily intercourse, and whom we regard as really healthy, are thus carrying about in their lungs the elements of their own destruction.

CONSUMPTION begins differently in different cases. A man, apparently in perfect health, has an attack of catarrh or sore throat, and when this subsides it leaves the dry hacking cough before alluded to. Not unfrequently a spitting of blood is the first symptom; this may be only a slight streak in the mucus, or it may be considerable, and of a bright red color. In many cases Consumption sets in after "*chills and fever*," and these occur with almost the regularity of *ague*. In others we have a sense of *heat* in the palm of the hands and soles of the feet, or a *flush* on the cheek. Many persons mistake the fever and chilliness which occur in the early stage of Consumption for intermittent fever. As the disease progresses, *perspirations* occur, generally toward morning; and are often so profuse as to drench the sheets, and even the bed.

The *stomach* is not much disturbed in the early stages of Chronic Consumption. It is by no means uncommon for the appetite to be continue *unusually good* until after *Diarrhea* sets in, when it generally becomes capricious and poor. In females, after fever occurs, the monthly sickness is almost always suppressed, and it is common for the Cough and Disease in the Lungs to be ascribed to this *irregularity*. After the fever and perspirations have become established, the wasting of the flesh and strength goes on so rapidly that the body may be truly said to *consume away*. The joints soon appear larger than natural from the wasting of the fleshy parts, the chest becomes contracted, the features sharpened, and the eye attains a peculiar wildness and brilliancy.

The matter expectorated changes with the progress of the disease. In the commencement the Cough is *dry*, but after a time a *watery* or slightly *frothy* secretion follows. As the disease approaches the second stage this gradually changes to a sticky jelly-like or glue-substance, often dark in color, but more commonly inclining to a *green-ish*, with now and then streaks of a yellow color.

When tubercles soften, the expectoration becomes still more yellow and pus-like. The matter expectorated from a cavity in the lungs is peculiar. It is of a whitish yellow color, with a ragged or woolly surface. The celebrated Professor Forbes used to describe this sputa, as looking "*almost like little balls of cotton or wool.*" At times the matter expelled is very offensive, but more commonly it is without the least smell. Sometimes it has a *sweetish* at others a *salt-ish* taste.

Frequently the patient complains of *pain*, and sometimes can place his hand over the very seat of the disease; but more frequently there is no pain beyond a sense of *oppression*, or a cough as al *stitch in the side*, and it is by no means uncommon for the patient to point out as the *seat* of his disease, the most healthy part of his lungs.

In this form of Consumption, the patient is always "*getting better*," and yet as steadily growing worse—that is, he appears to improve for a while, and then relapses into a worse condition than before, each succeeding attack leaving him more feeble than the preceding one. He spits pus for a time, has *fever, night-sweats, loss of appetite, flesh* and *strength*, coughs incessantly, and scarcely sleeps at night. Gradually the cough abates, the expectoration becomes less and nearly disappears, the fever and sweats vanish, and he imagines himself rapidly getting well. He gains several pounds in weight, and his physician points to it as an evidence of improvement from his prescriptions, or from Cod Liver Oil. But soon all the old symptoms return—the hectic fever and night-sweats, the cough and expectoration of pus, increased frequency of the pulse, and loss of the newly recovered flesh and strength.

Now, you would ask, why is this? The reason is easily understood—Consumption is caused by tubercles—these are produced by catarrh or sore throat or bronchitis—by impure air, or dust, or irritation of some kind in the air-tubes of the lungs. This irritation is kept up for a long time before tubercles begin to form; but, sooner or later, a fresh cold, or some greater irritation than usual, causes their rapid deposition. Soon the cold disappears, or the irritation is withdrawn, and tubercles cease to form. Those formed however, *remain*, and gradually develope themselves. After a few months the lungs are again exposed in some manner to irritation, when a further deposit of tubercles takes place, and in another part of the lungs.

As the tubercles are not deposited at the same time, they do not all *soften* at the same period, but in successive *crops*, as they were formed. When they have softened down into "*matter*," and are being expelled, the patient has fever and perspiration; his appetite becomes poor, and he loses flesh and strength. But as soon as the first crop is thrown off, all these symptoms vanish, and he continues to improve until the second crop is ready for impulsion, when he again relapses. Now, at every softening of tubercles, a part of the lung is broken down into a *cavity*; hence, as the lungs become gradually destroyed, the body becomes gradually wasted—each attack leaving the poor invalid weaker than the one which preceded it. During these periods of improvements, *nostrums*; and villainous compounds of every description, obtain credit for effecting the change which takes place, while, *in reality*, they but interfere with the proper action of nature. The poor patient is, by such means, being "*cured*" from the day he becomes an invalid to the day he is laid in his grave.

I am not now going to speak of treatment; but I cannot refrain from making one practical observation on the injudiciousness of the usual milk-and-water course pursued by physicians. It is no usual thing for intelligent physicians to advise the consumptive to "*take good care of himself*," to "*exercise in the open air*," to "*live well*," but to "*take very little medicine!*" Now, that does all this mean, but to advise that he shall wait for the tubercles to soften in the lungs, and thereby destroy him, instead of striving earnestly, determinedly, perseveringly, to prevent that change from taking place? Left to nature alone, death is the almost inevitable issue. The aim of the physician, then, should be to cause the *absorption* of the tubercles, in other words, to make the system take them up and throw them out by the *bowels*, the *kidneys*, or the *skin*. It is by absorption that *scrofulous glands* are removed—that *swellings and tumors* vanish—that *dropsies* disappear, and that by making this the chief aim and object of our treatment, we are able, through the instrumentality of inhalation, to effect the cure of Consumption by causing the absorption and removal of the tubercles from the lungs, thus preventing ulceration and destruction of their substance.

In my next letter I shall describe what is commonly called "*Galloping Consumption.*"

Your obt's serv't,
ROBERT HUNTER, *M. D.*,
Physician for Diseases of the Lungs.
828 Broadway, New-York, 1855.

MUNICIPAL EXTRAVAGANCE.—New York has always been regarded as the most extravagant municipal corporation in America, but Boston it seems, under its present government, is still more extravagant. The Advertiser says:

"One of the New York papers groans that the six millions and a half expended there is more than ten dollars per head for every man, woman and child in the city. But the two and a quarter millions spent in Boston is two cents short of fourteen dollars a head for every man, woman and child living in Boston—taking the figures of the census of the present year, which gives the population at the largest number. A statement based on the census of 1850 would make the amount of this onerous capitation tax more than sixteen dollars."

THE LATE COLONEL.—So well once importuned by a diminutive tailor for payment of a bill, contemptuously exclaiming, "If you were not such a little reptile I would kick you down stairs." "Little reptile!" remonstrated the dun, "and what if I am? Recollect, Colonel, that we can't all be great brutes!"

KANSAS MATTERS.

STARTLING FROM KANSAS.—Mr. J. U. Parsons, of Barnstable, Mass., now on his return from Kansas, gives us later and more important intelligence from that quarter than we have received by any other source.

Mr. Parsons left Lawrence, the head quarters of the Free State men, on the 3d Dec., and has made a rapid journey to this point. From him we learn that most intense excitement prevails all over the Territory, in consequence of the recent outrages and the threatening attitude of the "border ruffians," by whom the Free State Party expect to be assailed.

At Lawrence seven hundred men were under arms, and being daily drilled by Gen. Lane who has been elected to chief command. They are in momentary expectation of an attack from the Missourians who are encamped on the Waukarusa creek, seven miles below, and who are hourly receiving accessions to their numbers.

The Lawrence men are armed with Sharp's rifles and Colt's revolvers, and will resist to the last every attempt to compel them to abandon the position that they have taken.

The men encamped on the Waukarusa are Missourians who did not pretend even to citizenship in Kansas.

It is said that they will attempt to carry out the threats that have been heretofore made—burn Lawrence and drive the Free State men from the Territory. They are mounted and armed with rifles, and are increasing in number as re-inforcements come in from the adjoining counties in Missouri.

On the day that Mr. Parsons left Lawrence, he encamped for the night near their position and there learned that they numbered about 300 rifles and two or more field pieces. On the second day he met a detachment of 110 more, just from Missouri, with arms, baggage waggons and army stores. These had not yet crossed the Indian Reserve between the Missouri frontier and the settled parts of the Territory, showing clearly whence they came. The next day, he met a squad of seventy-five, with three pieces of brass artillery, obtained by breaking open an Arsenal in Clay county; these had not yet crossed the Missouri line; but were making their way to the seat of war, vowing, in border style, the severest punishment to the Yankees and Abolitionists against whom they were marching. They were maddened with drink and furious with rage, and will do mischief to others while they bring destruction upon themselves!—*Chicago Tribune.*

The St. Louis *Intelligencer* is of opinion that the Kansas bubble had burst, and that the people on both sides of the western border are now enjoying the quiet of their homes, talking and jesting over the incidents of the late campaign.

Nevertheless, as interesting scraps of history, we present below many of the items in regard to the late troubles which are beginning to reach us in the Western papers.

From the Lexington, Mo., Citizen, 7th.

A letter from Col. Ruth, of this city, dated Sunday night, 8 o'clock, received by last night's mail, after we had gone to press, says that they have in their camp, at Franklin, one brass 6 pounder. We shall to-morrow be reinforced by four more, with three cannon. Gen. Richardson is commander-in-chief of the forces. He was of opinion that a fight would take place on Tuesday or this day.

He is fearful, when the volunteers get into Lawrence, they will not be restrained.

FRANKLIN, Sunday morning.

Dear Sir:—One hundred and fifty men are here and encamped, and eager for a battle.—Last night was very cold, and windy, and has in a manner, gentled the impetuous spirit of yesterday. From Lawrence a thousand conflicting rumors have reached our camp, all tending to confirm the opinion I have heretofore expressed, *a battle will be fought*. The Yankees have hoisted "the blood red signal" over their strong place, and all day yesterday, reinforcements were going to augment their numbers. The sheriff has not yet gathered strength adequate to the occasion. This morning, as I understand, the determination is to await additional men, and the marshal demands the Yankee violators of the law.

My deliberate opinion is, Lawrence will soon Gov. Shannon has telegraphed to the President to cease to be a habitable place.

Urge forward our friends. I hope Lafayette has responded to my request for additional aid. In haste and danger, yours, J. REID.

INDEPENDENCE, Dec. 8.

To Gen. Shields, Lexington: I have just returned from near Lawrence, where I have been to obtain information regarding the difficulty in Kansas. The Sheriff's force is 350, all told. He is supplied with arms. The Abolitionists number 800 or 1000 men, armed.

Send a wagon with provisions and men. We are sure of a fight. Our force is only 400, all told. C. O. WALLACE,
L. A. MCLEAN.

INDEPENDENCE, Dec. 3.

To Shields & Veitch: I have just received a dispatch from Col. Chiles and Capt. Shaw. Henry Chiles and J. C. Irvin, from the seat of war, state in substance as follows:

Jones will not make a move until there is sufficient force in the field to insure success. We have not more than 300 men in arms in the Territory. You will, therefore, urge all who are interested in the matter to start immediately for the seat of war. There is no doubt now in regard to having a fight.

We all know that a great many have complained because they were disappointed when here before, in regard to a fight. Say to them now is the time to show game; and if we are defeated this time the Territory is lost to the South.

An express has just started from Liberty.—They have raised but sixty men in all. Our men are in great danger, and it is expected that Jackson, Lafayette and Saline, will come to the rescue! Send in your men. R. H. WOODSON.

INDEPENDENCE, Dec. 4—8 o'clock, P. M.

Gov. Shannon has issued writs for the arrest of every one found in arms. Judge Johnson, of the Territory, has been arrested by our boys.

There are probably 800 men at the seat of war, waiting for reinforcements. We will have 600—all told, there to-night. No attack on Lawrence will be made until additional reinforcements arrive. Let Lafayette show her hand.—Urge all you can to come. Come one, Come all.

INDEPENDENCE, DEC. 6—8 A. M.

To W. Shields: Limerick and Lightner are here from Lawrence, where they slept night before last.

Six hundred Abolitionists in arms there. One thousand men at Jones' camp. All a mistake about the Governor receiving orders for troops. The matter expected to be settled to-morrow or next day. Tell the volunteers to come on.

S. H. WOODSON.

A Washington letter says:—"Gen. Cass has announced his willingness to comply with the request of the free state men of Kansas. He has promised to take charge of and to present their petition for admission to the Union and the constitution adopted by them. Whether he will vote accordingly, remains to be seen."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Valuable Family Medicine—So celebrated has Dr. McLane's Vermifuge become, that it is regarded as the only specific cure for worms. Families should never be without a supply of it. At this season particularly, when worms are so troublesome and frequently fatal among children, parents should be watchful and on the first appearance of those distressing symptoms which warn us of their presence, at once apply this powerful and efficacious remedy. We are confident that it only requires a trial, to convince all that it richly merits the praises that have been lavished upon it. It is safe and infallible. Volumes of certificates can be produced, showing its great medical virtues.

☞ Purchasers will please be careful to ask for and take none but Dr. M'Lanes Vermifuge and Liver Pills. There are other Vermifuges and Pills now before the public, but all comparatively worthless

P. S. Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Vermifuge and Liver Pills can both be obtained, at any of the respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Also for sale by the Sole Proprietors, FLEMING BROS (successors to J. Kidd & Co.,) No 60 Wood st. dal6-d&w8

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M'CORD & CO.,
Have opened their large Stock of
FANCY FURS,
To which they invite the attention of the Ladies,
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INSURANCE COMPANY,
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Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1855.
PITTSBURGH BRANCH OFFICE,
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Authorized Capital.....$300,000.
Paid up Capital and securely invested.....106,000.
THOS. R. FLORENCE, President.
EDW. R. HELMUTH, Secretary.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY.

	P. VAL.	M. VAL.
Allegheny Co. Bonds, (Pittsburgh and Cleveland	$22,000	$16,520
Allegheny Co. Bonds, (Allegheny Valley	22,000	18,540
Pittsburgh City 6s, Coupons	22,000	20,020
Philadelphia 6s	10,000	9,350
Delaware Railroad	30,000	22,400
Reading Railroad	12,500	12,000
Amount Loaned on Mortgage in the City of Philadelphia		51,960
Amount Loaned on Notes, secured by Collateral or Personal Property		28,600
Cash on hand and in bank		21,254
		$206,000

Amount of Fire or Marine Losses ascertained and not paid.....None.
Amount of Fire or Marine Losses claimed, other than those ascertained and unpaid.....None.
The Company has no unsettled claims at the Parent Office, and will adjust and pay in this city all losses occurring at the Pittsburgh Branch. For INSURANCE, apply to THOMAS J. HUNTER, Agent.
No. 90 Water st. bet Wood and Market.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. S. E. corner Third and Walnut sts., Philadelphia.
The following Statement of the Affairs of the Company, is published in conformity with a Provision of its Charter:

Premiums received from Nov. 1, 1854, to Oct. 31, 1855—	
On Marine and Inland Risks	$329,122 03
On Fire Risks	111,453 49
Premiums on Policies not marked off Nov. 1, 1854	$97,170 13
Premiums marked off from 1st Nov 1854, to October 31, 1855	$351,810.10
On Marine and Inland Risks	168,266 74
Interest, &c., received during same period	10,658 72
Expenses, Expenses, Adjusting the year as above	
Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$224,269 19
Fire Losses	70,004 08
Return Premiums, Re-insurance and Agency charges	93,634 68
Profit and Loss—Interest on Guarantee Notes, depreciation on Stocks, &c	42,988 18
Expenses, Rent, Salaries, Stationery, &c	15,271 40
The Assets of the Company are as follows—	
Bonds and Mortgages, and Real Estate	$101,920 94
Philadelphia City Six per cent. Loan	50,150 00
$100,000 Philadelphia, Wilm. and Baltimore Railroad Six per cent. Loan	12,750 00
$100,000 Camden and Amboy R. R Six per ct. do	18,010 00
$10,000 do do Five do	1,200 00
100 Shares Pennsylvania Railroad Company	4,500 00
100 do do Pennsylvania do	2,400 00
33 do Cape Henlopen Steamboat Company	825 00
1 Share Philadelphia and Trenton R. R. Stock	500 00
Steam Tow Boat Company	400 00
2 Shares Philadelphia and Savannah Steam Navigation Company	500 00
2 Shares Philadelphia Exchange Company	1,000 00
Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance Companies	14,415 10
Bills Receivable	156,445 97
Cash on hand	26,828 09
Balance due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies recently issued—and other debts due the Company	93,886 96
Subscription Notes	100,000 00
Total amount of Assets	$617,548 06

NOVEMBER 5, 1855.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. in Cash, on the Capital Stock, and SIX PER CENT. on the Scrip of the Company, payable on and after 1st proximo.

DIRECTORS.

William Martin,	Spencer McIlvain,
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JOSEPH W. COWAN, *Secretary.*
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Corner Fourth and Smithfield Streets.
Authorized Capital $300,000.
INSURE BUILDINGS AND OTHER PROPERTY
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Copy of a letter received from W. S. Abbot, a distinguished M. D.

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