Pittsburgh Gazette.

B. F. WILLIAMS. — D. L. BAYNE. — S. RIDDLE. — RUSSELL ERETTY

S. RIDDLE & Co.,

EDITORS and PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 1, 1857.

READING MATTER ON EACH PAGE OF THIS PAPER.

We are forced by want of space to omit for this morning several interesting communications and editorial matter prepared for this day's *Gazette*.

English Railroads.

We commend the following observations of ZERAH COLBURN, on the difference between English and American railroads, to the attention of those who are disposed to look to England as the "model" in all modern improvements. We confess that we have heard so much in favor of the superiority of English Railroads, that we were rather unprepared for the remarks of Mr COLBURN—who is not only a good writer, on the subject of Railroads, but a man of excellent judgment, and undoubted integrity of character. He recently made a visit to England and whilst there gave a great portion of his attention to the Railroads of that interesting country. He writes to the Railroad *Advocate* that "there are no brakes on any cars of a passenger train, except on a *luggage car*, as it is called;" and he then proceeds to say:

"As a general thing there is no bell-cord along the train—and there is no other mode of communication between the engineer and conductor. I cannot find out there is any difficulty in using the bell-cord, except that among so many roads, all the companies will not unite in so simple a provision, and hence when their cars are mixed many are unprovided.—You will think this is a paltry excuse for the want of a communication so important as that from the train to the engine. For here it is no joke to rit is in small close compartments with the car doors locked—for safety!—and no conductor in sight, from one end of the trip to the other. The want of some communication appears to be felt in the minds of some few inventive men, for in every odd number of an English scientific *Journal*, you will see some wonderful scheme for supplying the means. One which I remember was, to fix a large bell over the engineer's head, and to let the conductor shoot at this bell with an arrow, so as to attract the attention on the engine! I believe I have heard an electric telegraph proposed for the same purpose. And another plan was to fix large convex mirrors in front of the engineers in which he should see if anything (?) was the matter with the train behind him. Without prejudice, you will say that such contrivances are as futile as the present absence of communication is barbarous.

There is no such thing as a water-closet in an English car; and the India rubber and some other dealers in the towns, drive quite a trade in a portable article designed to supply the want.

As to speed. There are instances of trains being in motion at speeds of sixty-five miles per hour. But for express train travel the average time, excluding stops, is thirty-five miles per hour.—But the actual running speed sometimes reaching forty miles an hour, but including stops it is thirty miles an hour. We do quite as well as this. You must observe, also, that the express or quickest trains here are the lightest loaded, as the price per mile to passengers is very high in these trains. With us, every passenger will take the quickest train he can, especially as the price is all the same. The general average speed, throughout England is probably higher than with us—yet the difference is due more to a better state of road here, than to any other cause."

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Messrs. Editors: You complain in your issue of yesterday that "in order to raise money to start a Republican paper," those who are soliciting subscriptions are misrepresenting your conduct in reference to the Tax question.

I take it for granted that you are mistaken from the absence of the very essential fact that there *is* any such *solicitation* in progress, or that there is any difficulty whatever in commanding, *without solicitation*, all the means that may be required for the purpose of securing an organ for the tax-payers, provided the right man can be found to take charge of it.

Your recurrence, however, to this topic for the *fourth or fifth* time, affords us an opportunity of handing to you for publication an article which was penned about two weeks ago in reply to some remarks of yours in which, passing beyond the task of mere vindication, you were pleased to impute to the standing Committee of the late Convention the covert purpose of throwing you into a false position. An impeachment so gratuitous seemed to challenge the answer which the parties as aalled were so well prepared to make. It was suffered, however, to slumber on the table of the writer, as well from a disinclination to newspaper controversy, as because it happened to be delayed until the occasion had fled, and the feeling which provoked it had passed away. It is yours now to publish, if you think proper. If injustice has been done you in the judgment of the Committee and the public, it is but right that you should know the ground upon which they rest, while it is due to the Committee themselves that the public should know whether they have been complaining without cause. I am free to say, that while I regret that any thing should have occurred to shake my confidence in a newspaper which is charged, as the especial and *exclusive* organ of a great party here, with interests of so much magnitude, I am possessed deeply and strongly with the conviction that it has been conducted with anything but fairness or impartiality to the Tax-payers in the present crisis of our affairs, and any thing, therefore, but sound judgment for the interests of the Republican party or the success of its ticket, for which I cannot see that it is now possible for me to vote. Thus you have erred more widely than the residue of the Pittsburgh press, I will not say. There are some of them of both parties whose influence is nothing, and about whose course I should never feel either concern or surprise. It is not so, however, with you. The weight of the *Gazette*, which it owes to its long standing and general fairness, consistency and dignity, may count in such a struggle as this, if any paper or party can successfully make head against such a cause and such an opinion as animates and inspires at this moment so large a portion unquestionably of the people of this county. I should like therefore to see it fair at least, and I should fain hope that it may lose none of its character merely because one of its editors may possibly feel himself embarrassed by the active part which he has taken in the support of a policy which is now admitted on all hands to have been eminently disastrous. It may be that his votes as a Councilman may carry with them a personal obligation to maintain the faith which he has pledged. His paper is, however, for the public, and he has no moral right to use it to their injury, or even to stigmatize as Repudiators the men whose consciences are bound by no contract, and whose highest crime is to deny his own authority to make a series of short sighted and ruinous contracts for them.

W.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE AND THE GAZETTE.

I read in your paper, about a week since, an article referring to the withdrawal of some two or three prominent subscribers on the ground of your refusal to publish the Report of the Investigating Committee of the late Tax Convention in this city. You stated in that article that you favored inquiry, and did not publish the report because it was not *offered* to you.

As a reader of your paper, I felt tempted to ask why it was, if you favored inquiry, that on the morning after the Convention you expressed the opinion that it would have been better for its members that its whole record had been buried in oblivion, and why it was necessary to put your omission on the ground that the report was not *offered*, when you had already condemned it in advance and declared in effect that it ought not to be published at all. It struck me however that the same question would occur to your readers generally, and I was content to leave it in that way, without even a remark upon the singularity of favoring *inquiry* and suppressing *results*, or the novel policy of publishing nothing but what was *offered*, how deeply soever it might concern your readers.

You have returned to the general subject however in an editorial comment upon sundry resolutions of the Standing Committee, which appeared in the *Chronicle* and *Union* on Friday or Saturday last. You have not, I believe, undertaken to inform your readers what those resolutions are. You make one of them, however, in relation to the course of the Press the subject of special remark. And you now add that the report might have found its way into the morning papers, if they had been treated with the proper courtesy; that it was furnished *exclusively* to the *Chronicle*, and that the surmise is a fair one that it was *designedly* withheld for the purpose of making this very complaint.

The insinuation conveyed so strongly in the above cited remarks imparts to the question a new aspect. You have now passed from the attitude of *defence* to that of *attack*, and it accordingly becomes my duty as a member of the committee, as I claim it to be my right as a subscriber, and a tolerably old one, to repel the injustice into which the necessities of your position or the ardor of self-defence has betrayed you.

You say you favored inquiry. If you did, it was of course with a view to practical results, and promulgation of a means to render them effective. If those results were important to the people, you were bound, I suppose, as a faithful Editor, to publish them. You did not hesitate however to declare at once that oblivion would be the proper meed of that record, and to oblivion you consigned it, as your readers can testify. It was no unfair inference, therefore, that it was not because it was not *offered*, but because you thought it was better for the Convention that it should perish, and as well for your readers to know nothing about it, that you declined the publication.

If this was really your view as to the contents of the report, you may be excused perhaps by your readers for suppressing it. You must however admit that, after declaring yourselves so strongly in advance, an *offer* for publication in your paper could scarcely have been expected.

Taking this however to have been your honest opinion in regard to the value of the Report, it comes down to just this point—that it is of no importance to your readers, and is better for them *not* to know, that every representation made in your own paper some three or four years ago in relation to the Allegheny Valley Rail Road, has turned out to be sheer humbug—that it does not concern them that the bonds of the county issued upon the express condition that they were not to be negotiated below par —that the interest wanted to be paid by the Company had been sold for whatever they would bring while the bonds of other counties and boroughs had been saved, in some instances and not even demanded—that they have no interest in knowing that under these circumstances the Commissioners of this county had, at the instance or under the dictation of the same company undertaken to relieve them and all the other counties concerned by taxing us, and raising money out of our property for their use without our knowledge or consent—that to crown all, it is none of their business whether their bonds have been honestly issued and passed away or not—whether they are liable for the amount and whether the Commissioners have any right to impose the present tax on them for their payment!

If you really believe that all these things are unimportant, and ought to be buried in oblivion, nobody has a right perhaps to blame you for suppressing the report, unless the agency of the *Gazette* in securing this subscription, may be considered as imposing on it *a special* obligation to undeceive and defend them whom it had unwittingly led astray. You are not satisfied however with a merely negative position. Your omission to publish might *positively* find an excuse of some sort. But you do not choose to present it, however, as a mere question of "leaving undone the things which you ought to have done." You have a singular zeal, I think, on the opposite side. For mine nothing which is likely to serve the interest of railroads and bond-holders. You do not wait to be *asked* to publish, if I mistake not, when a railroad vindication makes its appearance. You seem to regard it as a positive duty, not merely to keep back the points of defence, but to persuade your readers to submission by impressing them with the idea that they are able to bear it all, and that they are without remedy. You quote for this purpose the *supposed* burdens of other people and overlook no opportunity of referring to decisions in Pennsylvania and elsewhere, as though they settled everything against us. Your rely on the casting vote of Judge Black, but you have not re-published, or even referred to his own letter to the Commissioners of Somerset County, which is at least a fair offset, if it does not entirely outweigh an opinion resting on principles which you will not and no American can defend.

But the Report was not *offered* to you. I have already remarked, that you could scarcely have expected it after your judgement of *oblivion* had been so hastily pronounced. Neither Committee or Convention however was advised that it was usual for the press to stand on ceremony in matters of great public interest. They have always understood that it spared no expense in collecting every thing that was supposed to concern the people, and was no wise backward in applying for information where it could be had for the *asking*.

In point of fact however the report of the committee was not *offered* to anybody, and instead of being withheld by *design* from the morning papers, as you so charitably "surmise," was only furnished to the *Chronicle* "exclusively," because the *Chronicle* "exclusively" asked for and insisted on it as a matter that did deeply and seriously concern the people. The editors of that paper were disposed to deal fairly at that time, and their sense of public duty happened to harmonize precisely with their interest. They did publish it "exclusively," and they found their account in it, I think, as they deserved—not so much in the sales of a large edition as in a steady accession of subscribers.

You say however that it might have found its way into all the morning papers if they had been treated with the usual courtesy. Are you quite sure of this? Report said on the very evening of the Convention that it was not to appear in any of them. An editor who is ambitious of the privilege of making laws for the purpose of taxing the people to pay these railroads debts, is said to have spoken for himself to that effect, as soon as the report was read. Was it not however the general understanding amongst themselves included—that it was not to appear in any of the morning papers, and is that not the reason why it was not asked for? I am assured, upon what I consider the best authority, that there was such an arrangement, and that you were parties to it—nay, that you were finally to say so. Does this statement do you injustice? If you think so, perhaps I may be allowed to give you the name of my author. If it does not, what is to be thought of the apology which you offer now, or the insinuation that the report was withheld by design?

When I shall be satisfied that you desire or intend to hold the balance even, between the Railroad *Taxationists* and the advocates of the independence and inviolability of property, I should be glad to say a few words to your readers, for the simple reason that there are many things which it behooves them to know, of which if I mistake not they have not yet been told

A COMMITTEE MAN

At some inconvenience ourselves we make room for the above communication from one whom we have always been proud to regard as a friend. We do it the more cheerfully and willingly because especial pains have been taken to represent us as having shut our columns against such communications.

The imputation of unfairness cast upon us is in itself unfair. Our columns have always been open to "W," or any one else who chose to discuss the Tax question; and if we declined to publish the Report of the Investigation Committee, it was solely because a sense of self-respect precluded us from publishing at second-hand what had been furnished to others in advance of us.

"W" need not be afraid that the *Gazette* will lose any of its character because one of its editors is a member of the City Council; and that editor, for himself, may be pardoned for hinting that "W" should be sure of his facts before citing him as one who, as a Councilman, is responsible for the unfortunate railroad subscriptions of the city. Where did "W" learn that the person to whom he here alludes took an "active part in the support of a policy which is now admitted on all hands to have been eminently disastrous"? When, as a Councilman, did the editor of the *Gazette* "pledge" the faith of the city to railroad subscriptions, and when did he exercise any authority in making "a series of short-sighted and ruinous contracts" for the people? "W" has no basis whatever for making such allegations. We have no doubt that he believes them; but we have a right to expect that when he finds he has been deceived, he will take them back.

The editor of the *Gazette* of whom this mention is made was first elected to the Common Council in January, 1856, and has been but a year and a half in that body. He never voted for any railroad subscription, nor aided in one. So far was he from having an opportunity to do so that, in fact, the Steubenville Road had made default on its bonds before he was elected; and no railroad subscription has since been thought of. He can safely appeal to his record as a Councilman to show that he has not been afflicted with the railroad fever, but has rather been known as one opposed to demands for railroad favors.

And while he can say, as a Councilman, that he never aided directly or indirectly in obtaining any railroad subscription, he can say the same thing of himself as a citizen and as an editor. His present connection with the Pittsburgh press does not date back very far. The most of the railroad subscriptions were accomplished before he had any voice either for or against them. The first opportunity he had to speak was when the last subscription was made to the Steubenville railroad; and then he spoke out, through the columns of this paper, in *opposition* to that subscription, and did what he could to prevent it. He is not, then, in any sense, amenable to the charges presented by "W."

It is not necessary to take up in detail the points made in the above communication. To do so would occupy more room than we have to spare. A great deal that is said is based upon misapprehension. For instance, the writer represents us as saying that "oblivion would be the proper meed" of the record of the Tax Convention, and he amplifies upon this to a considerable extent. Now what we did say was that "*if* oblivion could swallow up its records, that would be the happiest fate for those who controlled it." We never desired that its records should be buried in oblivion, nor did we ever indicate such a destiny as proper for them; but merely expressed the opinion that such a result would be a happy fate for some of those who figured in it. Our correspondent is shrewd enough to see that there is a wide difference between the consignment of those records to oblivion, which he attributes to us, and the expression of an opinion that that impossible fate might be a happy thing for some of its members to whom, in after years, the record may prove distressing. We did our best, we are sure, by spreading the records of the Convention before our readers, to save them from any fear of oblivion.

So, also, with regard to our refusal to publish the Report of the Investigation Committee. We have stated from the beginning that we declined to publish it not because it was not offered to us, as is alleged against us above, but) because it was furnished to another paper in advance of us. We have stated before, and we state again, that it is a rule of the morning press not to publish such documents when furnished in advance to any other paper. The propriety of this rule is self-evident. It grows necessarily out of that sense of self-respect which every decent man feels. If the Committee had notified the morning papers that the report was ready for publication, and that it was the desire of the Committee to have it appear in all of them, simultaneously, if we, for one, should have made way for it at once and published it promptly. But the Committee thought proper to furnish it, exclusively, to an afternoon paper, thus preventing any morning paper from publishing it except at second hand; and believing, as we did, that there was some design in this exclusiveness, we declined submitting to such cavalier treatment.

But, says our "Committee-man," the morning press ran after *other* reports; why not after this one? and he instances the reply of the Allegheny Valley Railroad to the interrogatories of the committee. We beg leave to correct him. The *Gazette* has run after no reports, and has published nothing on this question that was not voluntarily brought to it. In the case of the Allegheny Valley road, word was sent to us that we could have the answers for publication, and we simply availed ourselves of the opportunity offered. We would have done the same for the Committee of Investigation had the same courtesy been shown us.

But, our correspondent asks, was there not an understanding among the morning papers that the Report should *not* be published? He has been assured that there was, and offers to produce his authority. There was no such understanding. At the time of the second meeting of the Convention, while Mr. Williams was reading his report, our reporter and the editor-in-chief had some conversation at the reporters' table with the editor of the *Dispatch* about the possibility of publishing it *extraneously*, among the proceedings of the convention, and they both agreed that, owing to its length and the difficulty to compositors of deciphering the manuscript, that it would be impossible to get it in the *next morning's*, and that was all the understanding we had with the rest of the morning press. We never entered into any arrangement or had any understanding by which we agreed to close our columns against that report. We simply agreed with the other reporters, at the time, that it would be impossible to get that long report into the next morning's paper.

It we had room, we could refer to other things in this communication; but we content ourselves with a simple justification of ourselves upon the leading points presented by our correspondent.

THE GLASGOW POISONING CASE.—*Mr. Monmouth*.—A London letter in the Boston *Post* says: "Public sympathy has been strongly enlisted in the young lady's favor, especially since the character of L. Angelier came out in the evidence for the defence. He seems to have been a vain, conceited, talkative young man, apt to boast of his success with the ladies, extremely sensitive to the influence of female beauty, arrogant, excitable, and obstreperous of all nice sense of honor. She, too, if any one may judge from her letters, was a passionate, weak-headed girl, and her cool, sensible self-respect, throughout the terrible ordeal, would show an undercurrent of character little suspected by her antecedents. It is said that the gentleman to whom she was engaged declared throughout the trial that he would marry her if she was acquitted. He is a person of good standing, of property, and some twelve years her senior. Mr. Smith, the father, is a most respectable man—a banker, I believe, and engineer or architect by profession, and connected with railways, and his family moving in good society. Before the trial came on, he said his property, made up his affairs, and made all his preparations to leave the country with his family at the termination of the case, whatever way the decision might be. Neither he nor his family, nor the friends, nor the Glasgow community, nor any person who will fairly read the evidence, believe that the girl gave the deceased poison. The acquittal of her counsel is said to have been the finest effort of forensic eloquence ever heard at the Scotch bar."

THE IOWA CITY *Republican* contains an account of the murder of Liberty Hart, by that of a wife by her husband, and the subsequent suicide of the murderer. The name of the murderer is Hurt, and his family formerly lived in the Northern part of Ohio. Hurt was a miserable drinking man, and had once committed a murder in Canada. Hurt became enraged at his wife on account of her having taken steps to procure a divorce, and seizing an axe drove her from the house. Following out her brains and hacking her to pieces. He returned to the house and set it on fire, his two young men, looking on but fearing to make any resistance. They fled to a thicket while his house was burning, and finding himself twice with his knife, and lay in the thicket until morning, when coming back to the spot where his house had stood he found a bucket and commenced discharging it with his toe then cut his own brains.

John K. Collins, of Armstrong and Colonel Nelson Smith of Cumberland, members of the last House of Representatives, who hold the Fairley nomination and supported Foster for the Senate, have been nominated by the democrats of their respective counties for re-election. The democratic *people* seem to sympathize with these "traitors."

DAVID JOHNSTON, Jr., the young man who injured himself in such a singular manner by diving in a swimming bath at Williamsburg, N. Y., last week, died on Saturday afternoon. He became insensible on Friday, and was not conscious up to the period of his decease.

GENERAL J. PORTER BRAWLEY, it is stated, has accepted the place of Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, at the personal request of President Buchanan.

DIED—At 9 o'clock on Friday morning, 31st ult., ANNA M. MARGARET MCHENRY, widow of James McHenry, dec'd, in her 75th year.

Carriages will be in readiness at her late residence, E. Diamond street, third house above Sandusky, Allegheny city, on this Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, and proceed thence to the Allegheny Cemetery.

Special Notices.

Dyspepsia and Debility Cured. Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, and Steubenville Railroad cattle, says:

"For a year I have been troubled with Dyspepsia. With a loss of appetite, I resorted to many advertised remedies that failed in deceiving the best fit sought for, until I tried your Plantation Bitters, the happy effects of which upon the digestive organs are surprising. Being a habitual sufferer, I can recommend it confidently to all suffering from Dyspepsia."

Sold at all our bottle, or six bottles for $5, by the proprietors, BENJ. PAGE, Jr., & CO., Manufacturing Pharmaceutists and Chemists, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Druggists generally. See advertisement.

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How often do we hear the inquiry made, what can I get to cure this violent cramp I am nightly subject to? I will know the cause to be my too frequent indulgence in eating the vegetables and fruits of the season, before taking a dose or more glasses of iced water during the day—consequently, must pay the penalty. Our advice is, such would be, always to keep a bottle of Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters in the house, as it will afford instant relief to any person having Cramps, Spasms, Cholera Morbus &c., which are generally the result of over indulgence in vegetable diet. In fact, when interest is consulted he had of any of our druggists for one dollar per bottle, on taining a full quart, which will last the season. Sold by all druggists and dealers generally.

jy25wlwT

F. S. CLEAVER'S

Prize Medal Honey Soap,

Containing the most delicate Perfume, and warranted not to irritate the skin.

F. S. CLEAVER'S PURE GLYCERINE SOAP, for the Skin, being a new article, recommended by the Faculty.

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WHEELER & WILSON

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This Machine Stitches the

Finest or Coarsest Fabric,

At the pleasure of the Operator, making with one *One Thousand* and *beautiful and durable Stitches per Minute*, almost noiselessly, and are becoming indispensable for family use.

Full information may be obtained by addressing James Ewing, or ALEX. R. REED, Agent,

No. 68 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

Special Notices.

To Invalids.

Friday, August 21st.

Dr. Calvin M. Fitch

Will extend his appointment in Pittsburgh till noon of FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, when he will POSITIVELY LEAVE PITTSBURGH, IMPERATIVE ENGAGEMENTS CALLING HIM ELSEWHERE. All persons, therefore, who wish to consult Dr. Fitch, must do so before that date. Rooms, Nos. 25 and 29 ST. CLAIR HOTEL. Office hours, 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., daily. No. Calls received on the Sabbath, except in cases of extreme urgency. Dr. Fitch will occasionally be absent from the city on Saturday and Monday of each week, and when in town wishes to devote those days to writing, and would prefer to receive no calls from those who can as well call on any other day of the week. On TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, of each week, Dr. Fitch will always be at his office.

Patients desiring to consult Dr. Fitch should not defer till the last few days of his appointment, as they will incur great risk of not being able to obtain the attention desirable, the throng before leaving being frequently such as to preclude the possibility of giving each case the requisite attention, and occasionally even preventing his examining them at all.

Consultations and Examination of the Chest FREE. Dr. Fitch does not pretend to raise the dead, he does not wish to treat any in the last stages of consumption, nor does a curative treatment cannot be adopted, and he desires not to apply to such, but wishes to have the truth, as it is ascertained to tell those who come to him what he can and what there is no hope of recovery, an engineer or architect by profession, or a merchant, or professional men, and his family moving in good society. Before the trial came on, he said his property, made up his affairs, and made all his preparations to leave the country with his family at the termination of the case, whatever way the decision might be. Neither he nor his family, nor the friends, nor the Glasgow community, nor any person who will fairly read the evidence, believe that the girl gave the deceased poison. The acquittal of her counsel is said to have been the finest effort of forensic eloquence ever heard at the Scotch bar."

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This Machine Stitches the

Finest or Coarsest Fabric,

At the pleasure of the Operator, making with one *One Thousand* and *beautiful and durable Stitches per Minute*, almost noiselessly, and are becoming indispensable for family use.

Full information may be obtained by addressing James Ewing, or ALEX. R. REED, Agent,

No. 68 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

New Advertisements.

MECHANICS' AND MANUFACTURERS' BANK, Pittsburgh, June 25th, 1857.

IN conformity with the 25th section of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature, at the next session, for the Renewal or Extension of the Charter of the Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburgh, for the term of fifteen years. By order of the Board of Directors.

jy25dsod W. H. DENNY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Pittsburgh Gas Company have this day declared a Dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the profits of the six months ending July 1st, inst., payable forthwith to stockholders or their legal representatives, at the office of the Company.

ALMES M. CHRISTY, Treasurer.

Office of Pittsburgh Gas Co., July 1st, 1857.—jy11d3t

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, Pittsburgh, July 27th, 1857.

INTEREST NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three and a half per cent. has been declared by the Board of Directors, being the Interest due upon the Capital Stock of this Company for the year ending July 1st, 1857, on all the full shares of the Company will be allowed and paid to the stockholders, or to such as shall attend August 15th, for that purpose.

Some of the Stockholders can have their certificates returned to them for the purpose by power of attorney duly made to be laid at the office of the Company, in this city, or 23 Williamstreet, New York city to the undersigned.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th inst.

jy27-15t T. D. MILLER, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The partnership of the undersigned, doing business under the firm of MURPHY & BURCHFIELD, will be terminated by mutual consent on September 1, 1857.

All persons having unsettled accounts with the firm will greatly oblige by calling before that date and making settlement. W. R. MURPHY,

J. M. BURCHFIELD.

The business will be continued at the same location, N. E. corner of Fourth and Market streets, by J. M. BURCHFIELD. au4-3t

IN accordance with the above announcement, MURPHY & BURCHFIELD will commence on the next day of August, and continue for one month, to dispose of their entire stock of Goods at an advance on cost, as for positively of supplying themselves at the end they will not likely have the opportunity of doing so again, and invite the attention of purchasers to their desirable assortment.

C. A. STROH & CO'S PREMIUM MAGIC DUPLICATING AND IMPRESSION PAPER.—A principle of writing without pen or pencil. Persons can send to them for the Ohio State Fair, October, 1857. Wide range of articles with which to write a letter and obtain the copy at the same time. Sold by all Stationers & Co. Office, 8 Exchange street, Buffalo, N. Y. Edgar Thompson, Pres. Penn. R. R. Co. H. Sower, Scotch & Sweitzer, Herman Haupt, Chief Engineer Penn. R. R.; Nathan R. Potts, Counsellor at Law; Wm. H. Leech, firm of Leech & Co.; R. T. Kensil, H. H. Houston, Freight Agent of Penn. R. R.; Joseph R. Flanigen, firm of Withers & Peterson; Abraham P. Dyer, W. Balgnel, firm of Balgnel & Co.; Chas. F. Norton, firm of Vandeuren & Co.; John H. Lewards, firm of Lewards & Co.; Jas. E. Styles, H. N. Burroughs, late Williamson, Burroughs & Clark.

W. H. WOODS, Sec'y.

PERCIVAL M. POTTS, President.
C. E. SPANGLER, Vice President.

WM. A. RHODES, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Charles W. Batchelor, George W. Richards, Thomas Barr, Mordecai D. Lewis, Tobias Wagner, Adolph E. Borie, Samuel Wetherill, David S. Brown, Jacob R. Smith, Morris Patterson.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.

The Company continues to make insurances, permanent or limited, on every description of property in town and country, at rates as low as are consistent with security.

The Company have reserved a large contingent fund, which, with their Capital and Premiums, safely invested, afford ample protection to the assured.

The Assets of the Company, on January 1st, 1857, as published agreeably to the Act of Assembly, were as follows, viz:—

Mortgages	$918,128 08
Real Estate	84,377 78
Temporary Loans	83,966 17
Stocks, &c.	61,389 90
Cash, &c.	68,346 81
	$1,212,208 44

Since their incorporation, a period of twenty-one years, they have paid upwards of One Million Four Hundred thousand Dollars for loss by fire, thereby affording evidence of the advantages of insurance, as well as their ability and disposition to meet with promptness all liabilities.

DANIEL GARDNER COFFIN, Agent,
corner of Water and Market streets,
(2d floor,) Pittsburgh, Pa.

au4-3m

Franklin Fire Insurance Company of PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE S. E. CORNER OF THIRD AND CHESTNUT STREETS.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL $300,000

FIRE INSURANCES on Property of every description, either perpetual or limited, made in town or country, on every description of property.

INLAND INSURANCE, on Goods, by Rivers, Canals, Lakes and Land Carriage, to all parts of the Union.

MARINE INSURANCES on Vessels, Cargo and Freight, to all parts of the World.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Robins, Jr., Benjamin W. Richards, Isaac Lea, Joseph Patterson, Edward Darlington, Clement A. Griscom, Samuel Grant, Jr., Joseph Scott, Jacob P. Jones, Spencer McIlvain, Edward S. Clark, Theophilus Paulding, Joseph H. Seal, Jr., Hugh Craig.

THOMAS ROBINS, Jr., President.

CHARLES G. IMBRIE, Secretary.

Insurance.

A. A. CARRIER ..... S. S. CARRIER.

A. A. CARRIER & BRO.,

Pittsburgh, General Insurance Agency,

No. 63 Fourth Street,

PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

Fire, Marine and Life Risks taken of all descriptions.

Companies represented of highest standing. Clients represented by Pennsylvania and other States.

Lakes and Land Carriages, to all parts of the Union.

INLAND INSURANCES on Goods, by Rivers, Canals, Lakes and Land Carriages, to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES on Merchandize generally—On Stores, Dwelling Houses, &c.

Assets of the Company, Nov. 24, 1856.

Bonds, Mortgages, and Real Estate	$101,350 94
Philadelphia City, and other Loans	108,070 55
Stock in Banks, Railroad and Insurance Co.	18,280 93
Bills Receivable	212,788 89
Cash on hand	37,541 26
Balances in hands of Agents, Premiums on Marine Policies recently issued, and other debts due the Company	121,956 10
Subscription Notes	140,000 00
	$780,094 67

DIRECTORS:

William Martin,	James C. Hand,
Joseph H. Seal,	Theophilus Paulding,
Edmund A. Souder,	James Traquair,
John C. Davis,	William Eyre, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	Joshua L. Price,
George H. Leiper,	James Tennent,
Edward Darlington,	Samuel E. Stokes,
Dr. R. M. Huston,	Henry Sloan,
Robert L. Ludwig,	James B. McFarland,
Hugh Craig,	Thomas C. Hand,
Spencer McIlvain,	Robert Burton, Jr.,
Charles S. Ives,	John B. Semple, Pittsb'g,
H. Jones Brooke,	D. T. Morgan, "
J. G. Johnson,	J. T. Logan, "

WM. MARTIN, President.
THOS. C. HAND, Vice President.

HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.

P. A. MADEIRA, Agent,
No. 95 Water street, Pittsburgh.

ap8-lyd

Farmers' and Mechanics' Insurance Company.

Northwest Corner Second and Walnut Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

The following statement exhibits the business and condition of the Company to Nov. 1, 1856:

Premiums received on Marine and Inland Risks from Nov. 1, 1855 ..... $214,684 55

Fire Premiums 180,891 61

Interest on Loans 76,756 61

Total receipts $472,332 77

Losses by Fire	$400,118 68
Expenses Salaries and Commissions	45,850 00
Reinsurance, Return Premiums and Agency Charges	27,474 68
	$477,142 76

Balance remaining with Comp'y $328,057 07

The assets of the Company are as follows—

Philadelphia City and County Bonds ..... $ 16,584 18)

Railroad Bonds ..... 11,000 00 } Cost Price.

First Mortgage Real Estate 142,500 00

Stocks, Collaterals on call 22,400 00

Girard and Consolidation Bank Stock 5,225 00

Bonded Debt, Premium on Stock not yet due 50,000 00

Notes for Marine Premiums 97,760 00

Due from Agents, secured by Bonds, Premiums on Policies recently issued, and debts due the Co. 106,050 50

Balance in Banks 35,376 18

Cash 24,870 00

Bills 16,656 71

The Board of Directors have this day declared a $641,057 0

DIVIDEND OF FIFTEEN PER CENT.

Payable on demand on the business of the Company the 1st January, 1857.

THOMAS R. FLORENCE, President.

EDWARD HELMBOLD, Secretary.

THOS. J. HUNTER, Agent, Pittsburgh,

No. 90 Water street.

d-27-6mdcfc

Reliance Mutual Insurance Company of PHILADELPHIA.

Office No. 70 Walnut Street

CAPITAL $177,929—ASSETS $220,974 48—SECURITY INVESTED.

Fire Insurance on Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, &c. in town or country.

The mutual principle combined with the security of a Stock Capital, entitles the Insured to share in the profits of the Company, without liability for losses.

The Stock Certificates of this Company, for profits are convertible at par, into the Capital Stock of the Company

CLEM TINGLEY, President.

B. M. HINCHMAN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Clem Tingley,	G. M. Stroud,
Wm. R. Thompson,	John R. Worrell,
Samuel Bispham,	Benj. W. Tingley,
B. W. Carpenter,	Z. Lathrop,
Robert Sears,	H. L. Carson,
P. S. Ward,	Robert Toland,
Marshall Hill,	C. Stevenson,
Jacob T. Bunting,	Chas. Leland,
William Mass