Pittsburgh Gazette.

D. P. WILLIAMS. D. L. BAYNE. S. RIDDLE. RUSSELL KERR.

S. RIDDLE & CO.,
EDITORS and PROPRIETORS.
PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 22, 1859.

Republican County Committee.

The Members of the Republican County Committee will meet at the rooms of the Agricultural Society, on MONDAY, Feb. 23, at 11 o'clock, A. M. The committee consists of the following named persons:

A. R. BROWN, Pittsburgh, Chairman,
RUSSELL KERR[?], " Secretary,
JWO. G. BACKOFEN, "
ANDREW MILLER, "
JOHN W. RUDDELL, "
JOSEPH KAY, "
THOS. A. ROWLBY, "
ALFRED SLACK, Allegheny,
JAMES PARK, 2d., "
S. H. SEYER, "
J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley,
ROBERT MCLAREN, Findley,
MOSES GREES, Chartiers,
FRANK PATTERSON, Birmingham,
HARRY WOODS, Peebles,
L. H. CARLISLE, West Deer,
S. F. BAIRD, Leechburg,
PERRY MARTIN, Upper St. Clair,

Our readers by this time have all read the President's extraordinary message to Congress, asking that body to confer on him a power—that of declaring war on his own responsibility—which was wisely reserved to Congress by the patriotic founders of the government. They have ere this made their own comments on this last Presidential emanation, and those who were not moved to indignation, no doubt, lamented the infatuation of a poor old man, intoxicated with power, who would seek to wrest from the people a prerogative which was even withheld from a Washington and a Jefferson. We can anticipate their surprise at the presumption of a President demanding additional trusts, who has shown himself, by his want of statesmanship, his narrowness of views, and his corrupt associations, totally unfit for the discharge of the mere executive duties of his station. His reasons for this remarkable demand are in keeping with the demand itself; and we agree with Mr. Seward that "it is a sad night to see a President of the United States asking Congress to confer on him the war-making power, in order to assimilate his functions to those of European governments. The passage of a bill granting such powers as the President asks would be a virtual surrender of the powers of Congress, and in opposition to the express precepts of the constitution." Our government was established by men who had no love for European institutions, and who desired, in its formation, to avoid the errors of the dynasties of the old world. One of the gravest of these errors they conceived to be the exercise of the prerogative which Mr. Buchanan seeks to draw from Congress. To give force, as he imagines, to his request, he asks to be placed in the same position as that of the heads of the governments of Europe, whose example he cites as worthy of imitation. He might, with the same propriety, ask the establishment of an hereditary monarchy, and fortify his demand with the same arguments in its favor. It cannot be denied that the President's tastes are decidedly monarchical—if not despotic. His desire for conquest and his longing for the war-making power, would be alarming, if the country were not aware of his constitutional inability to give effect to his favorite measures.

It is true he has parasites, who, under the name of party fidelity, will support his pretensions, but they are not of sufficient weight, either in numbers or talent, to ensure him success. Even Douglas announced his willingness to support this last executive usurpation, for the miserable reason that he desired to place the President on equality in this respect with the crowned heads of Europe. This is indeed a new doctrine of modern Democracy, sanctioned by both wings of the party. It would establish a military despotism, and thus place our country, with all its interests, at the mercy of any ambitious demagogue in the Presidential chair, who, on his own responsibility, might provoke and prosecute a war at his pleasure. Congress would become a secondary, if not an insignificant branch of the government, whose duty would be to vote supplies from the substance of the people, to be lavished by its military master. We have a sample of these kind of governments in Mexico, which has been impoverished and almost obliterated by the exercise of the one man-power. Had that unhappy country withheld from its ambitious rulers the authority to declare war, without consulting the wishes of the immediate representatives of the people, it would have been among the most prosperous and influential, as it is now among the most degraded and demoralized of nations. Whenever a Congress can be found venal enough to confer on the President the extraordinary powers demanded by the present occupant of the executive chair, from that period we may date the downfall of the Republic. This is no party view of the question, but it is one which should be taken by every patriotic citizen, without regard to his political predilections. It is a view sanctified by the observation and experience of the fathers of the Republic, whose precepts are too fresh in the minds of the people to be forgotten at this early day.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger*, referring to the course taken by the late Anti-Tax Convention, says its "doings show a most lamentable state of feeling." If so, the Supreme Court is responsible for that state of feeling. It refused to the people of the county the justice they had a right to demand—a legal investigation into alleged frauds of which they were the victims, and a jury trial upon the facts at issue between them and the bondholders. The Supreme Court, by a tyrannical exercise of power, undertook to coerce them into submission, without regard to those legal defences of which it is believed every man has a right to avail himself, and the result is an excitement which the Supreme Court will do well not to ignore, and which can be allayed only by conceding the full enjoyment of those legal rights which have so long been the boast as well as protection of every really free people.

NEW RULES OF EVIDENCE.—Mr. Coffey, of Indiana county, has introduced into our State Senate a bill repealing the present restrictive law of evidence, and allowing parties to testify in their own cases, except in specified instances.

This is an innovation upon an old rule; but we think it a good one. It has been tried in New York, Ohio and England, and has everywhere worked well. Its operation in England has subserved the cause of justice so thoroughly that no one proposes a return to the old system; and if a staid, slow, conservative country like England can safely try so great an innovation as this, it can hardly be dangerous to us.

Judge Bell proposes a half way measure as a substitute; but we hope, if anything is to be tried, it will be the radical change proposed by Mr. Coffey.

The Judges of the Supreme Court, it is said, favor the change—which is a rather startling act of progress on their part.

THREE CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.—The *Lykenstown (Pa.) Journal* states that on Tuesday night of last week, the dwelling house of Mr. Zimmerman, in Clark's Valley, in that county, was destroyed by fire and three lives were lost. It appears that Mr. Zimmerman was employed somewhere near Pinegrove, his wife and family remaining at home. On Tuesday evening Mrs. Zimmerman and her eldest son (at home on a visit) left the house to spend the evening at a neighbor's, leaving in bed, at home, three children, of which the eldest was about thirteen years old. On their return, at about 10 o'clock, P. M., the house was found in flames and nearly consumed, the children of course perishing with it. A few of the bones of the children were recovered and interred on Friday.

THE *N. O. Picayune* reports that the Fourth District and the whole of the rear of the city is under water, and the whole territory but one foot less than the swamp to St. Denais street; in the Second District the water is several inches deep. The inhabitants of this portion of the city are confined to their dwellings, or navigating the streets by boats, unless they choose to wade through considerable depth of mud and water. Shrubbery, gardens, and even buildings are suffering of health, suffer severely from this cause. The streets.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.]

LONDON, Jan. 28, 1859.—The dissatisfaction and uncertainty of the past week have had few previous parallels. Not a single gleam of light has been thrown upon the political situation. All the best informed people connected with Paris papers are themselves at length totally in the dark. Every one sees there is no sound pretext for war, and the friends and organs of the Emperor are evidently unable to invent any theory that can delude the people on the subject. But nevertheless, at all points the stir of warlike preparation increases, and while the official *Moniteur* occasionally inserts a paragraph professedly of a tranquillizing character, *La Presse*, the organ of Prince Napoleon, still dashes out in brigand-like incentives to a repetition of all the evil deeds of the first empire.

In London, however the general impression is still in harmony with that described in the advices by the last mail. It is believed that the Emperor fully intended his speech on New Year's day to be the signal for war, but that he has been disappointed by the manifestations it has drawn forth, not merely in France itself, but in England and Germany. Among all classes of his subjects, except, the soldiery, the feeling of disappointment and alarm seems to be general, while in England, instead of the public being led away, as he had hoped, by the cry for Italian freedom, the prevailing sentiment has been one of scorn at the idea of liberty being championed by such hands. The wickedness of his proposed attack on a country with which he has actually not the smallest existing dispute, is likewise seen to be such as can be compared only with that of the Emperor Nicholas upon Turkey. With regard to Germany, the attitude of Prussia and the minor states, has likewise disconserted him. They appear to be aware that they had better unite at once than allow themselves to be beaten in detail.

Under these circumstances the conclusion is that his Majesty will for the moment draw back although no one expects that the movement will be more than a ruse. Perceiving the unpopularity and moral odium that must fall upon him from voluntarily and wantonly stepping forth to break the peace of the world, a surmise may be entertained that he will just at present renew all his former protestations in favor of peace, and by setting his Ministers to create and foment some entirely new diplomatic difficulty, will contrive in the course of a few months to proclaim an ostensible grievance and to make it appear that war is forced upon him. Nothing could be more easy than such a proceeding, especially with the connivance of Russia, and if Italy should not offer a suitable field the opportunities on the Danube will be abundant.

But it is impossible without humiliation to look up the present disturbance all at once. Moreover, the compact with Sardinia asserted to be of a character so compromising as to render the avoidance of hostilities impossible, unless that power can be induced to see that it would be better for a short time longer to mask the intended policy. In the face of equivocal official denials by the *Moniteur*, the European public seem firmly convinced that the contract of the King of Sardinia to give his daughter the Princess Clotilde, to the Prince Napoleon was obtained only as the price of a positive stipulation for the invasion of Lombardy. If the Emperor turns from his pledged, he may be in danger of exposure or assassination. Victor Emmanuel may grant him a respite but it is not likely to be a long one, meanwhile, the Italian populace must be humored, and hence, according to some suggestions, pains are taken to trumpet through Europe the armaments that are being hurried on in all the ports and arsenals of France. There is no doubt that great energies are now exerted to have everything in readiness for striking a sudden blow; but people looking at the stealthy antecedents of the Emperor are disposed to think that if he had not been really intended to be immediate he would take care that nothing should be said that could help to forewarn those upon whom it is to fall.

An interval of a few months is therefore hoped for, and at a week from this date, when the English Parliament will assemble, opportunities will be offered of judging whether that hope is well grounded. Much will depend on the tone of the House of Commons. If that body fail to manifest a strong determination to condemn every unprovoked violation of treaty rights, the Emperor it is believed, relying on the toleration of England, will at once assume the offensive, and the danger will be increased if his filibustering designs are palliated among us by any twaddle about Italian nationality.—The only fear of the possibility of such folly arises from the fact that a large number of M. members will fancy that by encouraging France in the present instance, they would be helping to break the power of the Pope.

Four days after the assembling of our Parliament, the Legislative Chambers will meet in Paris. His Majesty will then be under the necessity of making some avowel that will suffice to settle whether for the instant it is to be peace or war. Until that date the stock and money markets of London and Paris will continue in a state of complete distrust and stagnation.

Enterprise of all kinds have been brought to a stand, and the losses on the Paris Bourse, where the monthly settlement takes place the day after to-morrow, are understood to have been terrible. They fall, it never entirely on the public, the Imperial coulisse having, as it is believed, during the fluctuations that have occurred, replenished, in many instances, their exhausted fortunes.

A plan has been submitted to Secretary Toucey for laying a telegraph wire across the Atlantic, which is to be supported on floats each ten miles apart with enormous anchors submerged, clear upon the ocean bottom. Once in every one hundred miles, the inventor would place a buoy of great power, to sustain telegraph stations. He claims as the advantages of the plan the impossibility of losing any considerable portion of the wire, and the fact that currents could be reported from different points. Lieut. Maury, it is said, conceives the plan a practicable one.

THE Richmond *Enquirer* has recently devoted some attention to the Cuban bubble out of which it takes the wind completely. It declares the acquisition utterly impracticable; the thirty million bill a delusion; the idea of making the Gulf of Mexico a *mare clausum*, and Cuba the gate in the face of the other islands in possession of the European powers absurd; and the acquisition of Cuba even if practicable, with three quarters of a million of free negroes and surrounded by free islands indesirable.

VERY sad accounts come from Nice concerning Alexander de Tocqueville, who is now quite blind and fast declining. His accomplised wife soothed his sickness by reading to him, but she died at last been bereft of voice, and can make herself heard no more.

Madame Cavaignac, the widow of the celebrated general, has given the entire portion settled on her by M. Odier, her father, (200,000f.) to his creditors, by having unfortunately become a bankrupt.

No "STATE OF SUPERIOR."—The project of forming a new State out of a portion of Wisconsin and Michigan does not meet with much favor in the latter, according to the Detroit *Tribune*. It states that last winter a resolution favorable to the movement passed the Senate, but the only reason it did so was because it was looked upon as a mere idle proposition. This year it came up in the House and was indefinitely postponed *nem con*.

THE action brought to try the right of the Garrick Club to expel Mr. Edmund Yates will be tried at the sitting after the term, before Lord Campbell and a Special Jury. The matter excites much interest in literary and other circles, and various witnesses, including Mr. Charles Dickens, will be examined. Mr. Ewin James, Q. C., will conduct the case for the plaintiff; the Attorney-General will represent the defendant, who is the Secretary of the Garrick Club.

THE Leavenworth *Times* gives an account of an attempt to kill its local editor, Mr. Bloss, by W. D. White, of the *Journal* office, and says that White entered the *Times* office and approaching Bloss from behind fired at the back of Mr. B., the ball lodging in his shoulder blade. White fired three shots before Mr. B. could get to his feet. White fired in all six shots, two of which took effect, wounding Mr. Bloss very severely, but it is hoped not mortally.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.—There is some prospect that the monopoly of trade enjoyed by the Hudson's Bay Company is near its end. Mr. Galt, Inspector General of Canada, announced last week that the Canadian Government had reason to infer that the exclusive right of trade enjoyed by the Hudson's Bay Company in their extensive territories would be abrogated by the Home Government on the 1st of June next. *Cleve. Leader.*

THE undoubted nephew of the great John Philpot Curran is at present, and has been for some time, an inmate of a work house in his native county of Cork. A movement is on foot with a view of collecting a sum of money sufficient to keep him independent of public charity for the rest of his life.

MORE of the divorce cases and suicide accounts which appear in our exchange papers, are associated in some manner with the spirit knocking business. The facts are so palpable that they cannot be overlooked.

A GOOD LESSON.—John Percy sued the Albany *Evening Journal* for the moderate sum of $1,500,000 for alleged libels; but the jury failed to see the point of the joke, and told Mr. Percy he must not only do without the dimes, but pay the cost of prosecution.

THE N. Y. *Times* says that the "Cuban Declaration of Independence," read by Senator Benjamin in his speech in favor of the Toodles' $30,000,000 bill, was written in the office of the *Delta* newspaper at New Orleans.

A HOUSE FULL.—The St. Charles Hotel at New Orleans, for the first time since it was erected, was brimful on the 5th instant, and not a bed to spare—containing the large amount of eleven hundred and fifty-nine guests. A small town!

THE OHIO LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY.—On Tuesday last the assets of this defunct banking corporation were placed in the hands of the trustees appointed by the Superior Court of Cincinnati. The *Gazette* says:

No accurate estimate can be formed of the present cash value of the assets. Upon their face they foot up as follows:

R. R. and other bonds, good or bad	$1,034,435 00
Bills payable of all kinds	502,731 27
Cash on hand	15,891 56
Country lands, at $2 50 per acre	10,590 00
Three City lots, estimated	10,000 00
Total Assetts	$1,623,647 93

In addition to the assets here, there is an amount greater or less, but how much is not known, locked up by attachment in the State of New York, which, if ever made available to the creditors here, will be, at some day probably far distant, after a hard fought legal contest. It is understood, however, that the trustees have secured able counsel in New York city, to protect the rights and interests of the creditors.

In the speech of John Minor Botts, before the Opposition Convention at Richmond, Virginia, the other day, he said that he had traced with an "unsparing hand," as with a pencil of light, so that every man could understand it who could read the Lord's prayer, that the origin of every calamity, every evil, and every ill that had befallen the country during the last thirty years, originated with the Democracy. He adds:

"I ought, perhaps, to make an exception of the smallpox, of the cholera and of the yellow fever. [Laughter] I ought, perhaps, to make an exception of these—for, whilst I think it extremely probable they were all introduced by some Democrat into the country, I have no historical data upon which to base the fact—I would not hazard the conjecture."

CHRONIC DIARRHŒA.—We have in our possession the certificate of a respectable citizen, testifying that he was entirely cured of this dreadful disease by using *Boerhave's Holland Bitters.*

We shall take pleasure in showing the certificate to any person doubting this statement.

CAUTION.—Be careful to ask for Boerhave's Holland Bitters. The great popularity of this medicine has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing.

☞ Sold at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5, by the proprietors, BENJ. PAGE, Jr., & CO., Manufacturing Pharmaceutists and Chemists, 27 Wood street, between 1st and 2d sts., Pittsburgh, Pa., and Druggists generally. jel7:d&w9

Business Notices & Changes.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The late partnership heretofore existing between the name of HOWK, HAMPTON & MUELLER, was dissolved by mutual consent on December 17th last. The office of H. P. MUELLER, the retiring partner, will hereafter be at No. 150 Fourth street, between Market and Wood, below his former office.
H. P. MUELLER.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 17th, 1859.—fe21:6t&3t

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—I have this day associated with me Mr. R. B. NORRIS in the Clothing, Tailoring and Furnishing Trade, and the business of the firm will be conducted in the name of J. L. GARNHAN & CO. Persons having business transactions not closed will be waited upon for settlement of all personal affairs.
J. L. CARNAGHAN.
Allegheny City, Feb., 1st, 1859. fe18:2wdaw

THE undersigned have this day associated in business Thomas B. Lloyd, late of the firm of Lloyd & Co. The style of the firm hereafter will be REA, LLOYD & FORSYTH.
REA & FORSYTH.
JNO. REA..... THOS. B. LLOYD..... ALEX. FORSYTH.

REA, LLOYD & FORSYTH,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
AND
DEALERS IN PRODUCE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
for the sale of
PIG METAL AND BLOOMS,
No. 75 Water Street,
Feb'y 1, 1859:fe1 PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE undersigned have associated with them, in the manufacture and sale of McLane's Vermifuge, Mr. F. R. PORTER. The style of the firm will continue as heretofore.
FLEMING BROS.
Pittsburgh, January 1st, 1859—ja14:df

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP—Public notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing under the name, style and title of GRIDER, WADSWORTH & Co., Engine Builders, in Allegheny city, consisting of Matthew Gridge, Saml. Wadsworth, and W. S. M'Intosh, as partners, has been and is publicly declared dissolved; so that no one, nor any of said co-partners is allowed or authorized to contract any more debts, liabilities or obligations of any kind, in the name of said firm of Gridger, Wadsworth & Co., nor to collect any claims, before a receiver is appointed, and notice thereof publicly given.
MATTHEW GRIDGE,
SAMUEL WADSWORTH.
Allegheny City, January 26, 1859.

THE undersigned have associated with them in the Commission Business JAMES FRAZIER, of Steubenville, Ohio. The style of the firm will continue as heretofore.
NIMICK & CO.
ALEX. NIMICK..... JAMES FRAZIER..... WM. R. NIMICK.

NIMICK & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the sale of
Pig Iron and Blooms.
de6:tf 93 WATER STREET, PITTSBURGH.

New Advertisements.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE
CITY OF NEW YORK.
Ro. C. LOOMIS, Agent,
No. 59 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.
Capital and Surplus—Dollrs 1,077,000 40.

NEW YORK, January 1, 1859.

1. Capital Stock	$200,000 00
2. Number of shares of stock subscribed for...six thousand	
3. Amount of assessments or instalments on stock paid in, in cash	600,000 00
ASSETS.	
4. The value, or as nearly as may be of the Real Estate held by the Company	67,671 90
2. Amount of cash on hand	
3. Amount of cash deposited in banks, specifying in what banks the same is deposited, Continental Bank	85,401 29
4. Amount of cash in hands of agents and in course of transmission	17,111 04
5. Amount of loans secured by bonds and mortgages, constituting a lien on the real estate on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing, worth at least $1,179,500	594,552 03
6. Amount of loans on which interest has not been paid within one year	none.
7. Amount due Company on which judgments have been obtained	none.
All other assets of the Company	1,491 03
8. Amount of stocks owned by the company, whether of any State or of the United States, or of any incorporated city of the United States or of any other description, specifying the number of shares and the par and market value of the same; par $175,000; market value	179,297 25
9. Amount of stock held by the company as collateral security for loans, with the amount loaned on each kind of stock, its par and market value	109,550 00
10. Amount of assessments on the stock of the company called in, but not paid	none.
11. Amount of premium notes for inland navigation risks	8,024 74
12. Amount of premium uncollected on policies issued at office	1,655 84
13. Amount of interest on investments made by the company, due and unpaid, (due January 1, 1859.)	14,128 30
	$1,977,990 49
LIABILITIES.	
1. Amount of losses due and unpaid	none.
2. Amount of the claims for losses which are in suit or contested by the company	15,609 14
3. Amount of losses during the year, which have been paid	193,717 50
4. Amount of claims for losses during the year, which have not been settled, a portion of which is included in answer to No. 2 of this division	25,701 48
*5. Amount of losses during the year which are contested	6,000 00
*6. Amount of losses during the year reported to the company and not acted upon	9,591 25
7. Amount of dividends declared	110,000 00
8. Amount of dividends declared due, and unpaid	240 00
9. Amount of dividends, (either cash or scrip) declared and not yet due	131 00
10. Amount of money borrowed, and the nature and amount of security given	none.
11. Amount of all other existing claims against the company, contested or otherwise	872 23
INCOME.	
1. Amount of cash premiums received	625,619 95
2. Amount of premium notes taken by the company for inland navigation risks	8,024 74
3. Amount of premiums earned	802,477 39
4. Amount of interest money received from the investments of the company	56,666 96
5. Amount of income of the company from any other sources	131 00
EXPENDITURES.	
1. Amount of losses paid during the year	218,875 77
2. Amount of losses paid during the year, which occurred prior to the year	24,857 97
3. Amount at which dividends were declared in former statements, which were paid during the year	28,800 87
4. Amount paid and owing for reinsurance premiums	
5. Amount of return premiums, whether paid or unpaid	111,450 00
6. Amount of dividends paid during the year	
7. Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to the agents and officers of the company	79,574 87
8. Amount of taxes paid by the company	13,921 13
9. Amount of all other expenses and expenditures of the company	35,856 47
1. Amount of promissory notes originally forming the capital of the company	none.
2. Amount of said notes held by the company as part or the whole of the capital thereof	none.

*Included also in preceding answer.
†Amount paid in on these two items has been deducted from gross premiums. Net premiums shown in answer to first question of section 4. Nothing now due for either.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
City and County of New York, ss. }
CHARLES J. MARTIN, President, and J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary, of the Home Insurance Company of the City of New York, to me personally known, being severally duly sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing statement and return of said Company, made up to the first day of January, A. D. 1859, is just, true and correct, and that they are the officers of said Company as herein stated.
CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
(Signed,) J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 24th day of January, A. D. 1859.
Witness my hand and official seal.
[L. S.] Commissioner for Pennsylvania, lic. and for the State of New York, 301 Broadway, N. Y.
The above is one of the best Companies in the United States.—Fire and Inland Risks solicited.
fe22:6w&w R. C. LOOMIS, Agent, No. 59 Wood st., Pittsburgh.

Bank Statements.

Statement of the Bank of Pittsburgh.
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 21st, 1859.

MEANS.	
Loans, Bills and Discounts	$1,786,226 02
Real Estate and Ground Rent	44,748 82
Stocks and Miscellaneous	10,995 01
Due by other Banks	20,816 62
Bank Notes & Chks & U.S. Treas. Notes	54,326 50
Specie (gold and silver)	451,687 79
	$2,348,919 79
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock	$1,142,700 00
Profits and Earnings	117,642 76
Unpaid Dividends and Suspense Acc't	3,193 15
Due to other Banks	48,820 75
Circulation	297,000 00
Deposits	679,521 13
	$2,348,919 79

The above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN HARPER, Cashr.
Sworn to and subscribed this 21st Feb., 1859, before me,
fe22 AUSTIN LOOMIS, Notary Public.

Statement of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburgh.
PITTSBURGH, Monday, Feb. 21st, 1859.

Circulation	228,012 00
Due Depositors	222,503 72
Due other Banks	14,924 80
Due Commonwealth	1,463 00
Loans and Discounts	964,401 74
Gold	133,813 82
Notes and Checks of other Banks	44,921 48
Due by other Banks	37,201 39

The above statement is correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. H. DENNY, Cashier.
Sworn and subscribed before me, this 21st day of Feb., A. D. 1859. J. F. MACKENZIE, Notary Public.

Statement of Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh.
PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, Feb. 21st, 1859.

Loans and Discounts	$1,022,592 54
Real Estate	46,920 66
Specie in Vault	258,067 66
Notes and Checks of other Banks	17,652 47
U. S. Treasury Notes	103,300 00
Due by other Banks	47,766 43
	$1,995,499 46
Capital Stock	$ 818,000 00
Circulation	542,045 00
Contingent Fund and Profits	189,018 50
Deposites	410,850 17
Due to other Banks	35,585 99
	$1,995,499 46

I certify that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.
Sworn and subscribed before me this 21st day of Feb., 1859.
fe22 C. W. KINNEY, Notary Public.

Statement of the Citizens' Bank,
Pittsburgh, Feb. 21st, 1859.

ASSETS.	
Loans and Discounts	$563,560 42
Coin in Vault	76,161 80
Notes and Checks of other Banks	6,157 20
Real Estate, &c	9,000 00
Miscellaneous Accounts	5,020 30
Due from Banks and Bankers	17,272 07
	$677,171 79
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock	$440,000 00
Individual Depositors	80,471 85
Corporations	132,715 00
Contingent Fund and Profits	34,664 43
Dividends unpaid	887 69
Due to other Banks	9,033 42
	$677,171 79

The above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. D. JONES, Cashier.
Affirmed before me this 21st day of Feb., 1859.
J. F. MACKENZIE, Notary Public.

Statement of the Mechanics' Bank of Pittsburgh.
MONDAY, Feb. 21st, 1859.

LIABILITIES.	
Circulation	210,995 00
Due to other Banks	27,067 53
Due to Depositors	67,451 84
	$311,544 37
ASSETS.	
Bills and Notes Discounted	$212,899 42
Due by other Banks	19,424 42
Notes and Checks of other Banks	20,063 00
Specie in Vault	83,127 00
	$345,514 42

The above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. D. MCGREW, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 21st day of Feb., 1859.
fe22 THOS. STEEL, Alderman.

Statement of the Iron City Bank,
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 21st, 1859.

Loans and Discounts	$ 566,952 76
Due by other Banks	20,106 42
Notes and Checks of other Banks and U. S. Treasury Notes	9,428 00
Specie	106,926 54
Circulation	244,060 00
Due to other Banks	7,142 05
Due to Depositors	142,428 14

The above statement is correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN MAGOFFIN, Cash'r.
Affirmed before me this 21st day of February, A. D., 1859.
fe22 J. F. MACKENZIE, Notary Public.

Statement of the Allegheny Bank.
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 19th, 1859.

ASSETS.	
Notes and Bills Discounted	716,338 32
Coin	100,508 83
Notes and Checks of other Banks	15,776 53
Due by other Banks	12,181 09
	$844,804 77
LIABILITIES.	
Circulation	258,790 00
Due to other Banks	9,368 11
Individual Deposits	86,492 90
	$354,591 01

The above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. W. COOK, Cashier.
Sworn and subscribed before me, this 21st day of Feb., 1859. J. F. MACKENZIE, Notary Public.

Miscellaneous.

1859. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co., 1859.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY have in contemplation establishing Agencies in several important sections of the Union; gentlemen desiring to act as Agents for this Company will please apply, by letter, stating references, what Companies (if any) they are now Agents for, and the probable amount of business that can be controlled for this Company.
WM. CHAUNCEY, President.
WM. HOLDREDGE, Vice President.
JOHN K. OAKLEY, Secretary.

SPRAGUE'S ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN PULPIT, Vol. 5.
Why am I a Churchman;
Swords' Pocket Almanac;
New Tune Book;
Churchman's Diary:
For sale at
DAVIS & CO'S,
fe21:2tdis Odd-Fellows' Building.

ONE HORSE SPRING WAGON AT AUCTION.—On Wednesday morning, Feb. 23d, at 11 o'clock at the commercial sale Room, No. 54 Fifth st., will be sold, one superior light one horse Spring Wagon.
P. M. DAVIS, Auct.
fe22

500 BATH BRICK for sale by
W. MACKROWN,
fe22 No. 107 Liberty street.

BURCHFIELD & CO., are closing out their winter stock of Hilas and Mous De Lains at very low prices, they have also received a supply of Spring Goods.

COTTON—11 bales on consignment for sale by
fe22 ROBERT DICKEY.

SOUTH-WEST MISSOURI.

[We publish below, a Special Report from Prof. Swallow, State Geologist of Missouri, on certain lands situated in the county of Barton, in that State. As will be seen by the letter of Prof. S., this Report was prepared at the request of Messrs. Wm. Frazier & Co., No. 97 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, who are the Agents for the sale of a large body of lands in that county. As the object of this Report is to furnish *reliable information* to those who may contemplate investing in that portion of the South-West, it is hoped that it will receive from all such, a careful perusal.]

GEOLOGICAL ROOMS, STATE UNIVERSITY,
Columbia, Mo., Nov. 11, 1858.

MESSRS. WM. FRAZIER & CO:

Your letter requesting me to report to you the character of climate, surface of the country, soil and other natural resources of Township 33, in Ranges 33, 32 and 30; Township 32, in Ranges 33, 32 and 30 and Township 31 in Range 33, in Barton county in this State, is at hand. As I have before stated, it will be impossible for me to give you a minute description of each township, as that county has not yet been surveyed. I have passed through it, in making our preliminary surveys. My knowledge, however, of it and the adjoining counties, is such as to enable me to speak with certainty of the topography of the county, the climate and the soil, and with tolerable certainty of the mineral wealth of the county.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Your lands in Barton county, are on the western extremity of the Missouri table lands, which I have thus described in my Report (now in press) on the South-Western branch of the Pacific Railroad:

That portion of Southern Missouri extending from Barton county in the South-west, to St. Genevieve in the south east, usually represented as the eastern extremity of the Ozark Mountains, is in fact, a table-land, varying from 1000 to 1500 feet above the ocean. In the West it is sufficiently undulating to be well drained; while in the South and East it sometimes rises into ridges and knobs of moderate elevation.

From this table-land the country decends, by moderate slopes in every direction. On the northern slope, are the tributaries of the Drywood, Sac, Pomme de Terre, Niangua and Gasconade, flowing into the Missouri; on the East, Meramec and the Big, flowing into the Mississippi; on the South, the waters of the St. Francois, the Current and the White and its tributaries, decending towards Arkansas and Spring river, Shoal creek, and Neosho on the western slope.

The valleys of the numerous streams which flow from this table-land, are at first but little depressed below the general level; but the further they descend, the deeper and wider they become, until they expand into broad alluvial bottoms, bounded by bluffs and or lesser precipitous.

The table-land presents a surface sufficiently undulating to be well drained, and still level enough for agricultural purposes.

SOIL ETC.

This table land, as above stated, has an elevation of some twelve or fifteen hundred feet above the ocean. It has a rolling surface, but gentle slopes, of some four or five feet to the mile, towards the Osage, the Mississippi, the Arkansas, and the Neosho or Grand river; and no high mountains or cold plains to disturb the equable and agreeable temperature which usually prevails at this altitude under the 37th parallel of north latitude. There are no swamps or overflowed lands, from which noxious exhalations can arise, to affect any considerable portion of this country.

The climate, as these facts indicate, and as our meteorological observations clearly show, is most agreeable and salubrious. (The Census Report for 1850, shows that South-West Missouri is one of the most healthy regions in the United States.) The summers are long, temperate and dry; the winters short and mild. No climate, in short, is better fitted to secure health, and a luxurious growth of the staple products of the temperate zone.

SURFACE.

So far as observed, the boundary of the great western coal field passes through Barton county, from the East to the South-West. It is certain that a large part of the country, particularly the northern and western, is underlaid with valuable coal beds. In other sections, the limestones and sandstones of the lower carboniferous rocks come to the surface.

The loose surface deposit belongs to the quaternary system. The valleys of the streams are covered with rich alluvial deposits, and the high lands by the fine siliceous marls of the bluff formation.

SOIL.

As one would expect from the geological characters above stated, the soil of Barton county is of a very superior character. It is true, there are a very few ridges of inferior lands, but the large body of the lands is exceedingly rich. And besides, the sub soil of the siliceous marls renders it inexhaustible, as deep plowing will bring up these rich fertilizers, whenever the surface soil has deteriorated by cultivation.

The soil is well adapted to hemp, corn, oats, tobacco, grass, etc., and the poorer regions yield very superior wheat. Fruit of all kinds do well. Cherries, apples, plums, grapes, etc., are the spontaneous products of the soil; while peaches and pears, and the cultivated varieties of apples, plums and grapes, are grown with ease, and they yield a great profusion of most excellent fruit.

BUILDING MATERIALS

Are abundant in this county. There is an ample supply of limestone and sandstone, suitable for all ordinary purposes. Clays and sands of excellent quality for cements and bricks, are abundant. Gravel and pebbles of good qualities for walks and roads, occur in the beds of all the streams.

timber and prairie.

This county is very happily divided into timber and prairie, which are for the most part so arranged that every farm may be supplied with a desirable portion of each. The prairies are ready for the plough, and may be easily fenced with hedges of the Osage orange, which is a native of South-Western Missouri.

There is an abundance of most excellent timber. Linn, cherry, cottonwood elm (3 species,) hickory, (6 species,) locust, oak (12 species,) sycamore, walnut (black and white,) and cedar, will supply all possible demands for lumber and fuel.

WATER.

Barton county is well watered by the head branches of Drywood, Clear and Horse creeks, on the North; and by the Coon and Muddy, and their branches of the Neosho, on the South. Springs are abundant and of the best character of South-western Missouri. I am unable to say, since my return, the distance of any water, but the numerous streams are as numerous as elsewhere, or the land would have been mentioned. In the report above quoted, I have given the following description of the springs of South-west Missouri:

There is probably no part of the continent, that can boast of so large a number of bold, limpid springs, whose pure, cool waters gush forth in such abundance, so beautily and refresh the land. Bryce's Spring, on the beautiful Niangua, is one of the largest. It rises in a secluded valley, where it forms a small pond, that flows away—a river. This river, just below where it flows from the spring, is 120 feet wide, and has an average depth of about one foot, and its velocity is a little more than one foot per second. This immense spring discharges more than 126 cubic feet of water per second, 455,326 per hour, and 10,927,872 cubic feet per day. The water is nearly pure, contains about the same temperature at all seasons, and shows no perceptible fluctuation in quantity, either in the dryest or wettest seasons.

This is one of the many hundred large springs whose pure waters ooze and form the numerous streams which flow from this table land. Many of them furnish the very best water power for driving mills and factories.

The streams formed by these springs, are numerous, clear and rapid, furnishing sufficient water-power to drive all the mills and factories demanded by any ordinary population. While the springs and streams large enough to furnish mill-sites are very numerous, the smaller fountains and branches are so abundant, that every farm may be supplied. In short, the pure, limpid fountains and streams of this region are unrivalled in beauty, and adaptation to the wants of man—they have challenged the admiration and praise of every traveler.

COAL.

This county contains an abundant supply of good bituminous coal. I have seen workable beds on Horse creek and Drywood. There can be no doubt that a large part of your lands are underlaid with coal beds of good quality.

POPULATION.

So little has been known of the vast resources