Pittsburgh Gazette.

D. P. WILLIAMS.....D. L. SAYOR.....S. RIDDLE.....RUSSELL CARTER

S. RIDDLE & CO.,
EDITORS and PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 25, 1859.

☞ *See Fourth Page for reading matter and new advertisements.*

MR. BOTTS' SPEECH AT NEW YORK.—The New York papers contain the speech delivered by John Minor Botts, at the Academy of Music, in that city, before the Association of United Americans, on the anniversary of Washington's birth day. The address occupies about twelve of the closely printed columns of the *Tribune*, which is a fault, and we believe the only one connected with it. Botts is a man of more than ordinary courage and honesty, and on that account should be sustained and encouraged by all who admire these qualities in our public men. It was a glorious sight presented at the Academy of Music, when a Virginian in his own person was found bold enough to endorse the sentiments of Washington, in defiance of persecution and detraction at home, and the narrowest sectionalism in all parts of the country. It will be remembered that this fearless statesman denounced, with all the indignation of a noble spirit, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, when public sentiment in his own State was so decidedly in favor of that iniquity that the simple expression of an opinion on his part drew upon him the reproaches of his neighbors and caused the estrangement of his dearest friends. Even the Richmond *Whig*—his organ and mouth-piece—hurled anathemas at his head and branded him as incendiary and an enemy of the institutions of the South. He has, however, out-lived all these petty calumnies, and his course is now appreciated by his old friends and neighbors to such an extent as to cause the *Whig* to withdraw its offensive remarks, and to acknowledge the injustice of its former course, tendering, at the same time, all honor to the clear minded patriot whose motives it so unjustly assailed.

The speech delivered at New York is an overpower[illegible] stroke to the party now in power, as well as a triumphant vindication of the course of the opposition. The Cuba scheme—the attempt to re-open the African slave trade—the effort to wrest from Congress the war-making power—the Kansas iniquity—the free-trade proclivities of the Democracy—the sectional spirit evinced by the supporters of Buchanan—and a host of other enormities are all noticed in proper terms, and their hideousness exposed to the gaze of an indignant people. On these subjects the patriotic Virginian is really eloquent; his deductions and inferences are based solely on the plain and simple truth. He boldly charges the administration with complicity with the fillibusters and asks how is it that one man has been permitted to set the whole government at defiance? —to raise his troops—charter his vessels—ship his men and munitions of war, and sail from the ports of New York, New Orleans, and Mobile, in defiance of the law, and all its officers, with the proclamation of the Executive to stop it and when he is arrested by a naval officer, in strict obedience to the spirit of his orders, (for it was no more a violation of the laws of neutrality to arrest him on the territory of Nicaragua than on the waters within the jurisdiction of Nicaragua, and to which the letter of his orders extended,) and when he is brought home an offender against the laws of his country, he is discharged, not only without punishment, but without reproach, and is turned loose only to repeat his former offences?

He asks, "who are these fillibusters and these traffickers in African captives?" And in reply, he declares them to be "democrats"—the friends and supporters of the national administration. He alludes to the hypocrisy of politicians, who, under the sacred name of "national democrats," are [illegible] warring on the Union of the States—politicians who threatened an absolute dissolution of the unqualified secession, [illegible] event of the success of a certain prominent candidate for the Presidency, and continues in this strain:

"No man that belongs to the Whig party—no man that belongs to the American party—no man that belongs to the Republican party, so far as I know—no man that belongs to the great opposition party—is an advocate for disunion! for the moment he becomes contaminated, or united with this foul and odious and detestable heresy, he falls out of the ranks of the opposition party and walks straight into the ranks of the *Imposition party*, where he can find sympathy and aid and comfort. This brother democrats—and this of late years—is the bond that has given suspicion [illegible] and to crouse the energies of every patriotic heart to frown down them as an unsafe and dangerous political organization—it is the only party that will recognize and fraternize with disunionists, and the number of these, whatever it may be, is to be found in their ranks, and theirs only. Let the good men, let the patriotic men, who love their country and its institutions, come from it, and leave it to die the death it deserves; and if they will not, if they still persist, if honest, well meaning, and patriotic men (as the great mass of them are) still adhere to the enemies of their country—let them, also, through our united and untiring efforts, share the fate they will have brought upon themselves, and which they will so richly deserve.

"Let it not be supposed that I entertain any apprehensions for the fate of the Union—not at all! This Union has the element of strength within itself to enable to meet and crush all rebellion from within, and all assaults from without."

Mr. Botts pays his respects to the Cuba question, including the Ostend Manifesto, the former of which he pronounces unconstitutional. "Now, then," he continues, "here is the proposition—first to place the armed forces of the United States at the disposal of the President, with full authority to make war; then transfer to him the treaty-making power; and last of all put the purse-strings of the nation in his hands, by the appropriation of the enormous sum of $30,000,000, to accomplish all the ends he has in view; and now I ask of the people of the country, what will be left of the constitution worth preserving? Yet this is Democracy! This is the only National party! This is the party that can be safely trusted to save the Union and preserve the Constitution!"

He regards the foreign policy of the administration as about on an equality with its domestic policy—that is, wretched beyond all description.

We are warned by the space which we have already occupied to bring this notice to an abrupt close. We do so with a regret that the great length of this speech excludes it from our columns. As the production of a prominent citizen of one of the most influential slave States of the Confederacy, it should receive extensive perusal. It is a production worthy of the occasion which brought it forth, and thrice worthy of the anniversary, to the glorious commemoration of which it has contributed so much.

CUBA'S POLICY.—Mr. Cobb will not consent to a revision of the Tariff to raise money for the bankrupt government, but is, instead, about forcing over two millions of acres of public lands into market, in hard times, to the ruin of industrious settlers, and the lasting injury of Wisconsin and Minnesota. Poor pre-emptors will be forced to "prove up"—that is, pay cash for their farms. This will be a harvest for speculators to loan their money and warrants, on mortgage, at usurious rates. Many acres of public lands in Wisconsin are advertised for sale the 2d of May, before navigation usually opens, and when it will be impossible for any but rich speculators to be on hand. The Senators and representatives of the northwest have remonstrated against the injustice of forcing land sales at a time when the settlers are [illegible] from flooding and other disasters, but in vain. It seems to be the settled policy of this government to oppress its people in some way or other, and every step it takes has that result, whether so intended or not.

THE PRESENT WHEAT CROP.—The past winter has been exceedingly severe on the wheat in the ground, owing to the variable character of the season, and the alternate freezing and thawing. We hear a great deal of complaint in regard to the unhealthy appearance of the grain. —*Hancock, (O.) Jeffersonian.*

OPPOSITION STATE CONVENTION IN KENTUCKY.—The Opposition Convention at Frankfort, nominated Joshua F. Bell for Governor, Alfred F. Allen Lieutenant Governor, and James Harlan Attorney General.

TONNAGE TAX DUE.—The Auditor-General has informed the legislature that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is indebted for tonnage tax from the 20th day of July, 1858, to the 1st day of December, in the sum of $87,375 22. The Auditor-General further states that the Company have expressed a willingness to pay that portion of the tax on "local tonnage," that is, the freight carried within this Commonwealth, as soon as the amount can be ascertained; but that they refused to pay the balance for legal reasons assigned by counsel, and all the payments made were made under protest.

The Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad Company is in arrears from the 10th day of March to the 1st day of December, in the sum of $23,394 42; but the Auditor-General remarks that they have agreed to pay the same within a short period.

PATINO TAXES.—The Judiciary Committee of the House, at Harrisburg, have reported a general bill, applying to the whole State, which make an entire change in the present system of collecting State and county taxes. It dispenses with the army of tax-collectors, and makes the Treasurers of the several counties collectors of the public revenue. They are required to attend at least two days in each township and borough of the county previous to the 12th of July, for the purposes of receiving taxes. A reduction of five per cent. is allowed to those who pay on or before that date. Those who fail to pay for a period of thirty days after the 12th of July are to be proceeded against in the manner prescribed by the act.

We are indebted to Mr. Stokes for a pamphlet copy of a Letter from himself to Speaker Cresswell, of the State Senate, on that prolific subject of discussion—the Tonnage Tax. As principal Attorney of the Pennsylvania Railroad, he takes decided grounds in favor of a repeal of this tax —as might have been expected.

NATIONAL SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION.—The proceedings of this assemblage, to which the various churches in this city sent delegates, but whose doings were not considered important enough to receive a notice even from telegraphic reporters, are published in considerable detail in the Philadelphia *Bulletin* of Wednesday. Almost every State in the Union was represented, and the liveliest interest was taken by the public in the meetings, the first of which was opened by Geo. H. Stuart, Esq., in some remarks, and the singing of the hymn—

"All hail the power of Jesus' name."

The Rev. Alfred Cookman, well known and much beloved in Pittsburgh, then read the 16th and 133d Psalms. A committee was appointed to report permanent officers of the Convention, who reported, for President, Hon. Jas. Pollock, Ex-Governor of Pennsylvania. Among the Vice Presidents is Jas. McCandless, of Pittsburgh.

The following are the resolutions proposed on the first day of the meeting, (22d,) for discussion:

1. Is the Sunday School competent, as an agency for bringing the entire youth of our country under the saving influence of the Gospel?

2. Should not every teacher avail himself of the facility of access to families which his position gives him, by visiting his scholars regularly at their own houses; and thus not only increase his influence with the child, but secure the co-operation of the parent?

3. What should Sabbath School Teachers be willing to accept as a test of their faithfulness?

4. What are the requisite qualifications of a good Sunday School Teacher? What are some of the particulars in which failure is most frequent?

5. Is not the management of the Church and of Sabbath School Teachers, in regard to the early conversion of children, far below Bible history and Bible teaching; and ought not teachers in all their intercourse to keep this object steadily in view, as the great and only truly satisfactory result of their labor.

6. Would not the organization of Sunday School Teachers' Associations and greatly to the efficiency of the system? and what is the best means of organizing them?

7. What are the qualifications of a good Superintendent?

8. How can we remedy the great deficiency throughout our Schools in the matter of committing the Scriptures to memory?

9. How shall we promote the spirit of benevolence among children, both with reference to present objects and habits of future beneficence?

10. How can we secure from the membership of our churches that social encouragement, pecuniary support, and personal service which they owe to Sunday Schools?

11. How far are Mission Sunday Schools contributing to the evangelization of our destitute populations, and what can be done to give a further increase to their efficiency, and extend the sphere of their usefulness? Ought not many such schools be made more serviceable in elevating and improving the social condition of families represented in them?

12. How can a larger attendance of our grown-up youth of both sexes be secured?

On the second day, gentlemen from all portions of the Union, from Maine to California, and one gentleman, Rev. Mr. Williamson from the Valley of the Daqua in South America, participated in the discussion and bore testimony to what had been done and was doing in all their fields of labor for the cause of Christ through the means of Sabbath Schools.

Mr. Sanford gave a brief sketch of the history of the Five Points Mission, which was established by some ladies, eight years ago. Their first location was a filthy little room over a grog shop, and they had about seventy children, with over one hundred adults for their first subjects. Soon after the establishment of the Sunday School, they turned it into a day school.

Mr. Morton then gave an account of the establishment of a Sunday School at Mackrelville, a hard neighborhood in New York, where the teacher was greeted, the first day, with sticks and dirt and rotten eggs and stones, and fish bones, but finally triumphed over the vicious influence of the vicinity. Some of the little wretches of children in this school actually picked the superintendent's pocket during prayer, but much good was subsequently accomplished.

Mr. Woodruff, of Brooklyn, said that these large assemblies which have been gathered under the revival influence, were not trivial, but were gathered to discuss and settle the best means of accomplishing certain objects of lasting interest. Here the speaker detailed the history of an unruly Sabbath school, where the boys did nothing but yell at first, but finally it has worked a wonderful transformation in the neighborhood, where a church is growing up. The key to the success of this school appeared to be earnest and direct prayer, with unceasing efforts to bring the pupils to Christ.

The Philadelphia papers of Wednesday announce a grand Sabbath School celebration at Jayne's Hall, for that afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the report of which we await.

DEFALCATION OF A BANK TELLER IN BROOKLYN.—The first teller, or paying clerk, of the Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn, not making his appearance at his desk at the accustomed hour, suspicions were excited that there could be wrong in his accounts. It was found that he left his home in Sackett-street, where he kept house, at his customary hour, that he took leave of his family in the usual manner, but had not since been seen. On examining his account a deficiency of about ten thousand dollars was discovered, the greater part of which consisted of bills of the Bank. As there does not appear to have been anything wrong in his accounts up to the day of his absconding, it is supposed that he has taken the greater part of the money with him. The bank has recovered the amount of $10,000, so that it will not lose much, if anything, by the defalcation. The name of the absconding teller is Oscar A. Field. He is a native of New Jersey, about thirty-five years of age, and has a wife and two children. He has been in the bank about six years, and, we understand, had always been perfectly exemplary in his conduct.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE PIKE'S PEAK EXCITEMENT.—The immense supplies of food and clothing being purchased by speculators, and shipped to depots, on the upper Missouri, and on the supposed line of march, to the newly discovered gold regions, in the Rocky Mountains, leads us to think that there will be a greater abundance of the necessaries of life, in that region of the country, the coming season, than in any other part of the Union, and if the emigration is not immense, there is no doubt that living will be cheap.—Pork, Flour, Beans, Cheese, Butter, and the countless minor articles, are being stored away, in the greatest profusion, and there can be no doubt, that whatever truth, or humbug may exist about the gold, there can be none regarding the ample supply of provisions, which will be found in the western district of Kansas, next spring and summer.—*Cin. Price Current.*

IMMIGRATION.—We are gratified to see the evidences of immigration from the East already appearing. There is scarcely a day that we don't see stout young men, with carpet bags on their shoulders, going Westward—Westward ho! This we like to see. They bring with them money, resolute will and arms, and will soon carve out for themselves, in the untouched and unbroken prairie, homes where wealth and smiling prosperity will take up their abode. The carpet bag immigration is the forerunner of white canvass-covered wagons, filled to the brim with little folks and house and barn utensils.—The more the merrier.—*Lawrence (Kansas) Republican.*

WHAT IT COSTS TO DIE IN CUBA.—A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* says:

If you die on the island it will cost your friends $600 before your remains can be taken away. If you die poor, and those expenses are not paid, you are taken in the public dead-cart and pitched into a ditch among the remains of paupers and those who have been executed. The $600 is made up as follows: Coffin $170; embalming $290; church tax $72; hotel for bedding, about $40.

[Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, Feb. 23, 1859.

Dear Gazette:—The House resumed operations this morning, after an adjournment of two days. The Senate was in session yesterday, but in the House little was done except the reading of Washington's farewell address.

The Finance Committee have reported with a negative recommendation, the bill which passed the House the other day, providing that no money should be paid out of the Treasury of Allegheny county until the claim should be passed upon by the board of auditors. The eastern members have a notion that it is intended to obstruct the payment of the railroad bonds; hence this effort, first in the House and now in the Senate, to defeat it. Garman and Penney, however, will make a strong effort to put it through the Senate, notwithstanding the report of the Committee.

After going through with the orders, the House took up the private calendar this morning, on which there are but two or three bills this week relating particularly to Allegheny county; one of which is House bill No. 294, relating parts of Washington, Fayette, Allegheny, and Westmoreland counties into a new county, to be called Monongahela. This is an attempt on the part of certain aspiring gentlemen who wish to make a new county, and thereby occasion the necessity for a lot of new offices, some of which they hope to fill. There would be no sort of danger of the bill passing were it not for the fact three or four other projects of like character have been started in different parts of the State, and they are all uniting whatever strength they can command in order to carry their respective measures through. The bill mentioned was objected off the calendar, and goes over until next week.

House bill No. 371, to incorporate the Citizens' Passenger Railway Company in the city of Pittsburgh, was on the calendar for to-day.

Mr. Foster moved to refer the bills reported on the subject to the Allegheny delegation for further consideration.

Messrs. Irish, Bayard and M'Dowell opposed the motion, on the ground that the only effect of it would be to delay action on the bill; that the people were anxious that a bill should pass in some shape, and were unwilling that it should lose its place on the calendar.

Afterwards, when the calendar was taken up, Mr. Foster objected it off on first reading, and the bill goes over until next week, unless a two-thirds vote should order it to be taken up in the meantime.

A resolution passed the House this morning to adjourn on the 10th of March, which is perfect nonsense, as they cannot possibly dispose of the business which is now before them by that time. However, it will be dispatched as soon as possible, and we will have, from present appearances, what is very much to be desired, a short session. RANDOM.

TRIAL OF REV. DANIEL DOWNEY.—The third trial of Rev. Daniel Downey, the Catholic priest, for murder, in Staunton, Va., was closed last Tuesday. The jury retired and subsequently stated that it was impossible for them to agree upon a verdict. The Judge then adjourned them till Wednesday. During the trial the prisoner's health appeared to be very feeble. On Saturday evening he fainted.

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 *Burnham's Balsam of Peru.*

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

CAUTION!—Be careful to ask for Burnham's Balsam of Peru. 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 Pharmacists, 104 Maiden Lane, Cortlandt and Dey street, between 1st and 2d sts., Pittsburgh, Pa., and Druggists generally. fe21d4w

New Advertisements.

MANHATTAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPY,
OF
NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL, all paid up.....$250,000 00
SURPLUS.....123,229 09

Total Assets.....$373,229 09

The following statement is made in conformity with the requirements of the law of Pennsylvania.

NEW YORK, January 1, 1859.

The Capital Stock paid up in the amount of $250,000, with the assets as invested as follows:

ASSETS.	
Cash on hand and in Bank	[illegible]
Amount of Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, secured by adjusting the lien on real estate, on which there is less than one year's interest due and unpaid	220,500 00
Brooklyn City Bond, par value [illegible], it other value	20 500 00
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.	

	Par.	Market Value.	Loan.
5 $1000 Common Bonds of Hamilton Co., Ohio	$5,000	$5,100	$4,500 00
10 $1000 do do	10,000	10,200	9,000 00
2 $1000 Harlem Railroad Bonds	2,000	1,700	1,500 00
1 $1000 State of Illinois Bond	1,000	800	800 00
25 shares People's Insurance Company Stock	2,500	1,325	1,000 00
10 shares Bank of Commerce	1,000	1,010	
15 " American Ex. Bank	1,500	1,050	1,825 00
20 " Park Bank	1,000	1,075	750 00
20 " Irving Bank	1,000	1,000	700 00
20 " Ocean Bank	1,000	1,000	
13 " Bank of Commerce	1,300	1,274	1,000 00
10 " Park Bank	1,000	1,310	1,000 00
100 " Galena and Chicago Union Railroad	10,000	1,050	700 00
2 $1000 Bonds Galena and Chicago Union Railroad	2,000	7,150	7,000 00
40 shares Irving Insurance Co. Stock	1,000	1,960	
65 shares St. Nicholas Bank	6,500	1,350	800 00
7 $1000 Coupons Sinking Fund Bonds of Southern Michigan and N. Indiana Railroad	7,000	6,160	5,000 00
Amount of Premiums Due			2,200 00
Amount of Interest on investments accrued			4,259 11
			3,751 00
			$373,229 09

LIABILITIES.

Amount of Losses, in course of settlement	$10,700 00
Amount of Dividends, declared and unpaid	4,500 00
	$15,200 00

INCOME.

Amount of Cash Premiums received	$139,491 72
Amount of Interest Money received from the investments	22,820 03
	$162,310 75

PAYMENTS.

Amount of Losses paid during the year	$36,122 14
do do do which accrued prior to the year	14,814 20
Amount of Dividends paid during the year	75,000 00
Amount of Expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees to Agents	9 810 31
Amount of Taxes paid during the year	4,221 95
Amount of all other Expenses of the Co.	14,312 25
	$154,282 85

CITY AND COUNTY OF } ss.
NEW YORK.

WILLIAM F. PALMER, President, and ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary, of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company, of New York, being duly sworn, do depose and say that the foregoing statements are true, and show the complete state of said Company, on the first day of January, 1859, and the seal annexed to their names, is the official seal of said Manhattan Fire Insurance Company.

Sworn before me this 24th of January, 1859.

[SEAL.] [Signed] JAS. W. HALE,
Commissioner for Pennsylvania.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK } ss.

I HEREBY certify that the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company of New York, is in possession of the assets in the foregoing statement, and that they are of the value therein set forth, and that said Company is possessed of assets available of the value of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and official seal at New York, this eleventh day of January, Eighteen Hundred and Fifty-Nine. [signed] JAS. W. HALE,
[SEAL.] Commissioner for Pennsylvania.

DARLINGTON & BOOK, Agents,
☞ Temporary Office at I. M. Pennock & Co.s' No. 57 Wood St. fe24d2wood

New Advertisements.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE
CITY OF NEW YORK,
Ro. C. LOOMIS, Agent,
No. 59 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

Capital and Surplus—Dollars 1,077,000 40.

1. Capital Stock	
2. Number of shares of stock subscribed for six thousand	
3. Amount of subscriptions or instalments on stock paid in, in cash	600,000 00

ASSETS.

1. The value, or as much thereof as of the Real Estate held by the Company	67,621 00
2. Amount of cash on hand	
3. Amount of cash deposited in banks, specifying the in what banks the same is deposited. Continental Bank	35,000 00
4. Amount of cash in hands of agents and in course of transmission	17,111 00
5. Amount of debts secured by bonds and mortgages, constituting the lien on the real estate on which there is less than one year's interest due and unpaid, worth at least $1,179 [illegible]	594,800 00
6. Amount of loans upon which interest has not been paid within one year	none.
7. Assets due Company on which judgments have been obtained	none.
8. All other claims due the Company	1,417 00
9. Amount paid etc. is owned by the company whether of any State, city, or Municipal Corporation of any inter-oceanic city of the United States of all other description specifying the number of shares and the par and market value of the same; par $15,000; market value	19,207 20
10. 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; par $143,200; market value, $142,997 [illegible]	109,259 00
10. Amount of assessments on the stock of the company called in, and due and unpaid	none
11. Amount of premium notes, or bonds and obligation risks	3,024 74
12. Amount of premium uncollected on policies issued at office	1,665 48
13. Amount of interest on investments made by the company, due and unpaid (due January 1, 1859)	14,123 20
	$1,077,990 40

LIABILITIES

1. Amount of losses unadjusted	none.
2. Amount of the claims for losses which are resisted or contested by the company	18,609 16
3. Amount of losses during the year, which have been paid	193,717 80
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	9,691 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	none.
10. Amount of money borrowed, and the nature of the security given therefor	none.
11. Amount of all other existing claims against the company, contested or otherwise	872 23

INCOME

1. Amount of cash premiums received	628,619 95
2. Amount of premium notes taken by the company for inland navigation risks	8,024 74
3. Amount paid for these premiums	502,477 38
4. Amount of interest money received from the investments of the company	54,666 96
5. Amount of income of the company from any other source	131 60

EXPENDITURES

1. Amount of losses paid during the year	218,575 77
2. Amount of losses paid during the year, which accrued prior to the year	24,857 97
3. Amount of which the losses were estimated in former statement, which were paid during the year	22,800 87
4. Amount paid and owing for reinsurance premiums	
15. Amount of return premiums, whether paid or unpaid	
6. Amount of dividends paid during the year	111,400 00
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	38,856 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 for these premiums 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, being severally sworn, 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 true, true and correct, and that they are the officers of said Company as herein stated.

(Signed,) CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
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.] BENJAMIN RANKIN,
Commissioner for Pennsylvania, in and for the State of New York, 105 Broadway, N. Y.

This is one of the best Companies in the United States.—Fire and Inland Risks solicited.

R. C. LOOMIS, Agent,
fe22-3tsw2w No. 59 Wood st., Pittsburgh.

NEW BOOKS FOR SALE AT HUNT & MINER'S—
History of the State of Rhode Island;
"The Mechanics' and Builders' Price Book;"
to Cabinet Gee Fees, or Recreative Readings;
Alba's German Grammar;
The Prince of the House of David;
Prescott's Philip the Second; Barth's Africa;
Guizyot's Frederick the Great;
Palestine, Past and Present;
Anecdotes of Love, by Lola Montez;
Scourge of the White Slave;
The Two Sicilies, by Linda Kavanaugh;
The Ballad of Bible Boll;
The Father and Daughter, by Frederika Bremer;
The Lady's Manual of Fancy Work;
The Ancient of the Breakfast Table;
The Sociable, or 1001 Home Amusements.
And all the other new Books may be obtained at
fe26 HUNT & MINER'S.

NEW BOOKS FOR SABBATH SCHOOLS AND FAMILY LIBRARIES—
Mandip Annals, 60 cents;
St. Augustine, a Memoir, by Rev. John Baillie, 75c;
Precepts in Practice, or Stories Illustrating the Proverbs, by A. L. O. E., 50c;
Warfarers and Worth, or, Life's Progress, 50c;
Prince of House of David, new edition, $1.25.
For sale at DAVISON'S Bookstore,
fe25 Corner of Wood st. and Diamond alley.

ROLL BUTTER—8 bbls. just received and for sale by RIDDLE, WIRTS & CO.,
fe25 185 Liberty street.

PACKED BUTTER.—30 kegs Prime for sale by RIDDLE, WIRTS & CO.,
fe25 No. 185 Liberty street.

NESHIANNOCK POTATOES.—200 bush. for sale by RIDDLE, WIRTS & CO.,
fe25 185 Liberty street.

PARSNIPS, TURNIPS, ONIONS.—For sale by the bushel RIDDLE, WIRTS & CO.,
fe25 185 Liberty street.

DRIED PEACHES AND APPLES, first quality, country pickled [illegible] sale by RIDDLE, WIRTS & CO.,
fe25 [illegible] corner

Miscellaneous.

FEBRUARY, 1859.....FEBRUARY, 1859.

PIANO FORTES
FOR SALE BY
JOHN H. MELLOR,
No. 81 Wood st., Pittsburgh.

THE NEW SCALE 6½ OCTAVE CHICKERING PIANO.

THE subscriber has just received in addition to his splendid stock of the new scale, seven octave Chickering Pianos, price from $350 to $500. THE CHICKERING NEW SCALE 6½ OCTAVE PIANOS.

The improvement in the new 6½ Octave consists in no mere change of what is called the scale, bring a musical change throughout the entire piano, it is in fact a new instrument and is totally different to those made previously by the same firm.

The price of the new 6½ Octave will be from $250 to $400, according to the style of the exterior. For sale by JOHN H. MELLOR,
Sole agent for Chickering & Sons' Pianos, No 81 Wood St., between Diamond Alley and Fourth street. fe16

A SPLENDID LOUIS XIVth Louis XIV Piano. Rosewood Piano, by Raven, Bacon & Co., New York, with French grand action, carved mouldings, over strings, combined iron and wood frame, felt hammers of an entire new invention, producing a Tone of the most delicate yet powerful sweetness. The Piano Forte of this old and established house, Raven, Bacon & Co. stand second to none in New York, and their instruments will be supplied through John H. Mellor, at the Factory prices in New York, delivered at Pittsburgh, packed and ready for shipping.

SECOND HAND PIANOS at $175, $100, $60, $40, $25, $30, $35 and $10.

CHICKERING & SONS' BOSTON PIANOS.

No 20,328—A new grand scale 7 octave		Louis XIV Piano.
" 20,470—A new grand scale 7	"	carved mouldings.
" 19,938—A carved moulding 7	"	richly varied wood.
" 19,731—A carved moulding 7	"	powerful Tone.
" 20,615—A most elegant 7	"	Clifford style.
" 20,692—A new grand scale 7	"	new upright Piano,
" 20,693—A new grand scale 7	"	plain round corners.
" 20,279—A new grand scale 7	"	do do
" 20,255—A rosewood 7	"	front corners round.
" 20,693—A rosewood plain 7	"	do do
" 18,842—A full grand 7	"	Boston price $900.
" 20,509—A rosewood plain 6¾	"	F. In B up to A tr's.
" 20,521—A rosewood plain 6¾	"	do do
" 20,109—A black walnut 6¾	"	do do do
" 20,617—A rosewood plain 6¾	"	do do do

NOTICE.—Please take notice that any Piano on the above list of a less number than 20,000, will be sold at a discount of Ten per Cent. Persons residing out of the city, will please direct their letters to JNO. H. MELLOR, Agent for Chickering & Sons, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

MASON & HAMLIN'S MELODEONS.

4¾ octave portable Melodeon with harp legs		$ 60
5 do do	do do	75
5 do Piano style—very elegant		100
5 do do	do Double Reeds	150

These Melodeons are pronounced superior to all others by Dr Lowell Mason, Wm. Mason, the pianist, Thalberg, Webb, Satter, Gottschalk, etc. They have been awarded the highest premiums, at every Fair where exhibited. For sale only by JOHN H. MELLOR, 81 Wood st.
fe12d4wT

SOUTH-WEST MISSOURI,

[We publish below, a Special Report from Prof. Swallow, State Geologist of Missouri, on certain lands situated in the south-western part of the State. As will be seen by the letter of Prof. S., this Report was prepared at the request of Messrs. Wm. Frazier & Co., No. 67 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, who are the Agents for the sale on a large tract of land 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. 17, 1858.

MESSRS. WM. FRAZIER & CO:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the pleasure to report to you the character of climate, surface of the country, soil and other natural resources of Township 32, in Range 33, 34 and 35; Township 33, in Range 33, 34 and 35; 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 of 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 Rocky Mountains is in fact, a table-land, varying from 1000 to 1500 feet above the ocean. To 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 recedes, by moderate slopes in every direction. On the northern slope, are the headwaters of the Drywood, Sac, Pomme de Terre, Niangua, Gasconade, flowing into the Missouri; on the East, the 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 descending towards Arkansas; and, big rag river, Shoal creek, and Spanko 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 more or less precipitous.

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

CLIMATE.

This table-land, at above stated, has an elevation of some one thousand to fifteen hundred feet above the ocean. It has a rolling surface, and gentle slopes, of some four or five miles in width, towards the ocean, the Mississippi, the Arkansas, and, [illegible] Gulf of Mexico; and no high mountains or [illegible] intervene to shut off the equable and agreeable sea breezes, which generally prevail in the fifty-fifth parallel of north latitude—there are no swamps or unwatered lands, from which noxious exhalations can arise, to infect any 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 shows that the 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 accompany, with, a luxurious growth of the staple products of the temperate zone.

GEOLOGY.

So far as observed, the boundary of the great western coal field passes through Barton county. The East and 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 period, and is composed of 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 land 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. Peaches, 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.

TIMBER AND PRAIRIE.

Are abundant in this country. 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 highly 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. Elm, birch, cherry, cottonwood six (3 species), hickory, (6 species), locust, oak (12 species), walnut (2 species, black and white,) and cedar, will supply all possible demands for fencing and rails.

WATER.

Barton county is well watered by the head branches of Dry wood, Clear and Horse creeks, on the North; and by the Coon and Muddy, and other branches of the