THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 2, 1861. VOLUME LXXIV---NUMBER 55.

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TWO IMPORTANT BOOKS from the press of Tickner & Fields, just received. A Personal History of Lord Bacon, from unpublished papers. Autobiography of Dr. Alexander Carlyle, Minister of Inveresk, containing Memorials of the Men of his Times. James W. and Addison Alexander's New Books: Thoughts on Preaching: by James W. New Testament Literature: by Addison. Also, a new supply of the following good books: Guesses at Truth: by Two Brothers. Hymns of the Ages: Second series. Emerson's Conduct of Life. Soame's Romance of Natural History. Recreations of a Country Parson. Red'd for sale by ROBERT S. DAVIS, Jal4 No. 85 Wood st.

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POCKET DIARIES FOR 1861. PHYSICIANS' VISITING LISTS FOR 1861. PHYSICIANS' HAND BOOK OF PRACTICE FOR 1861. HOUSEHOLD EXPENSE BOOKS FOR 1861. ALMANACS FOR 1861. For sale by KAY & CO., 55 Wood street.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE REPORTS— Casey, Volume 12, just received by KAY & CO., 55 Wood st.

BOOKS FOR THE TIMES— The Life of Andrew Jackson: by Parton. Olmsted's Travels Through the Seaboard Slave States. Texas Journey. Journey Through the Back country. Life of Gen. John A. Quitman. For sale by ROBERT S. DAVIS, Jal4 93 Wood st.

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PENN INSTITUTE HANCOCK STREET, NEAR PENN, Will reopen on MONDAY, the 3d day of SEPTEMBER. Terms: $25 per session of five months. J. M. SMITH, Principal.

Pittsburgh Gazette.

PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY BY S. RIDDLE & CO., FIFTH STREET, 150½ SMITHFIELD.

PITTSBURGH: SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 2.

Compromising Prematurely.

There is one feature of the Compromise movement worthy of more attention than it has received. All the propositions that have been offered,—all the suggestions that are made,—all the exhortations so freely addressed to the Republicans on the subject, assume that something effectual must be done *before the 4th of March*, or it will be too late to save the Union. The President's anxiety to preserve the peace extends only to the 4th of March. The Southern advocates of forbearance are careful to limit the exercise of this virtue to the 4th of March. The general current of discussion and of talk, as well as of action, indicates the 4th of March as the date which must put an end to all hope of preserving the Union unless some Compromise satisfactory to the South shall be adopted meantime.

Now, what is the meaning of this? Why cannot the Union last after, as well as until, that date? Why cannot measures of compromise be proposed and adopted after that time as well as before, and with equal effect upon the public mind? A new Administration comes into power then, it is true. One set of officials gives place to another. But there is nothing new in this. It is one of the most common occurrences of our political history. Indeed it would seem most natural and proper that the responsibility of adjusting these sectional differences, should be devolved upon the Administration which is held responsible for them. If the success of the Republicans has involved the country in danger, it is manifestly the duty of the Republicans to rescue it. It belongs to them, to reconcile these differences—to secure menaced rights—to avert threatened dangers—to remove groundless apprehensions, and restore the spirit of confidence and peace to the country. The responsibility of the crisis belongs to the incoming Administration—and it is for them to meet it. It is for President Lincoln to initiate whatever measures of compromise the emergency may require.

Why is it not left for him to do so? Why has the whole country been precipitated into the present commotion in advance of the evil which is said to have caused it. Why is the country called on *now* to pass compromises, and make concessions, and perform other acts which can only be done with propriety and effect by the Administration which is so soon to come into power? There must be some motive more potent than has yet been avowed, for so wide a departure from the ordinary course of political action.

It looks very much as if these compromises were exacted *as the condition of Mr. Lincoln's coming into power at all*: The idea pervades the whole compromise measure, that unless concessions are made which shall satisfy the South *before the 4th of March*, the new Administration will not be permitted to assume the reins of Government. This really seems to be the issue tendered to the Republican Party—either to abandon what are regarded as its characteristic and essential principles,—or to be excluded from the Government which the people have intrusted to their hands. Whether this exclusion be by actual force, or by a general refusal to recognize the authority of the new Administration, is immaterial. There is an evident purpose to exact these compromises *in advance*, as the condition of acceding to power. In this aspect, it is scarcely necessary to say, they become degrading. Indeed, they are intended to degrade those from whom they are demanded. The evident object of them is to compel an abject surrender of independence in the exercise of authority, as the only condition of being permitted to wield it.—*N. Y. Times.*

Who Owns South Carolina?—An interesting Question.

The Toronto *Globe* has raised a new question, which is calculated to add fresh interest to the secession excitement. The paper says:

"Suppose that this (the dissolution of the Union) is consummated, and the serious question will arise with regard to the national property of the seceding States. Several States have recognated the national independence of the United States. But does that necessarily involve the recognition of the nationality of South Carolina, for example, when she ceases to form part of the Union? Her colonial relations to Great Britain only ceased in virtue of her being merged in the United States, whose independence was recognized by the Mother country. When she ceases, then, to form part of that nationality, does she not, by the law of nations, revert to her former position of colonial dependence on Great Britain?"

In the year 1729 the British Government, for the sum of £18,600, purchased the Carolinas from a company of merchants. When no longer under the ægis of the American flag, will they not again in the nature of things become the property of Great Britain? England may find it worth her while to produce her old title-deeds to the cotton producing territories in the South. Her manufactures form so important an element to the well being of her people, that it is not convenient for her to be dependent on foreigners for her cotton supplies. Moreover, in the interests of humanity, it would be well that the Southern as well as the Northern portion of this continent should be British. Slavery would not long exist under British rule, and with a free Republic in the center of the continent, bounded north and south by free British colonies, the future of North America might be locked to by the friends of human progress with the most cheering anticipations.

Pains and Projects of Secession.—The independent sovereignty of South Carolina does not yet find in secession that bed of roses for which it hoped. Its Convention has now under consideration a bill to create a standing army of one thousand men, with one hundred officers—this measure in itself entailing an annual outlay of more than one million dollars. It has also been found necessary to provide for the removal of the artificial obstructions sunk in the main ship channel, and for this purpose another million will be required. Add to these serious items of taxation on a State having a population of less than four hundred thousand whites, the cost of maintaining the new Coast Police, and the increased internal police demanded by Gov. Pickens in his last message; the requisite outlay for ammunition and the support of the volunteer forces now engaged in fortifying the harbor and preparing for the projected attack on Fort Sumter;—after due consideration of all which items there need be little wonder at the project now in agitation before the Convention to license and fit out privateers for the seizure of Northern commerce. Where the privateers are to come from, or how long Charleston expects to remain an inhabited city after the first practical capture of a vessel bearing the flag of the United States or any other civilized flag, we are not informed. It is well, however, to know that such a scheme of piracy is already in contemplation, and finds advocates amongst prominent leaders of the secession movement.—*N. Y. Times.*

Mr. Iverson, of Georgia, yesterday took a pathetic farewell of the Senate, and was, it is to be devoutly hoped, never to return. Before going, he threatened terribly what Georgia would do in case of war. "You may possibly overrun us, desolate our firesides, burn our dwellings, lay our cities in ruins, murder our people, and reduce us to beggary," exclaimed the rapid orator, but cannot subdue and subjugate us to your will." "You may whip us, but we will not stay whipped," he continues, in language worthy of Mrs. Stowe's Dred: "We will rise again and again to vindicate our rights and liberty, and to throw off your oppression and accursed yoke, and we will never cease the strife until our whole white race is extinguished, and our fair land given over to desolation." Two things will strike the observer as noteworthy in this speech. One is, that Mr. Iverson says "rights and liberty," when he means "rights and Slavery," and the other is, that his tone is precisely that of a bully who is frightened out of his senses. The truth is, the slaveholders are nearly insane with mingled rage and terror at the scrape into which they have got themselves.—*N. Y. Tri.*

The responsibility for the evils which bear so heavily on our country is mainly with the Republican party, says the *Journal of Commerce*. Of course. It is the Republicans who have seceded in South Carolina and the other Southern States, who have stolen the forts, arsenals and hospitals, who have fired on the flag of the United States, who have robbed the Federal Treasury, who have planted batteries on the Mississippi, and are plotting to seize Washington and install a usurping Government. The same cautious and moderate journal adds that "the war spirit has run rampant throughout the ranks of that political organization." The *Journal* naturally regards the determination to preserve the Union, maintain the Constitution, and enforce the Laws as utterly unjustifiable unless Slavery, the god of its idolatry, is to derive some benefit from it.—*N. Y. Trib.*

Emancipated.—Mr. Parrott, the delegate to Congress from Kansas, who had a valuable slave; he emancipated to him by his grand mother, in Maryland, emancipated him this week, and sent him as a free man to Ohio.

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1861.

Col. Judge, Commissioner from the independent State of Alabama to the President of the United States, arrived here this morning. He comes to negotiate for the federal property situated in that State, consisting of arsenals, custom houses, &c. He will probably communicate to the President the object of his mission in a day or two.

The administration will adopt the same policy in the case of Alabama as of South Carolina, refusing to enter into negotiations respecting federal property.

Information has been received here this evening from highly reliable sources giving the programme of seceding States that are to meet in Congress next week at Montgomery. Contrary to the expectation of all here, it is believed that the choice of a majority of the Deputies selected for a provisional President is Alexander H. Stephens, of Geo. Col. Jefferson Davis, Senator Wigfall, and other eminent secession leaders acquiesce, and even urge his selection. Their motto is "All for the cause, and the best man for it." Without regard to past position, it is urged that the choice of Stephens, having national reputation, and representing the conservative sentiment, would do more to unite the people of the cotton States, than that of any other man.

Jefferson Davis will be Commander-in-Chief of the army, which will at once be raised and organized.

The Southern Congress having consolidated an executive government, will at once adopt provisionally the present federal constitution, and all laws not locally inapplicable. They will dispatch Envoys to all foreign Courts, notifying them that the United States South recognize all existing treaties made with them by the present government, and asking for recognition. They will send commissioners to Washington to negotiate a treaty of amity with the United States North. The present tariff will be continued in force against all foreign countries, and all ports in the United States North of Wilmington, Del. The Secretary of the Treasury will at once be empowered to contract a loan in the name of the Confederation, and be instructed to accept cotton in satisfaction of bonds, and an appeal will be made to the people of the seceding States to take the entire loan, which is believed will be done.—*N. Y. Her.*

The bill reported to-day by Mr. Cochrane, from the select Committee of five, dispensing with the blockade of ports of seceding states, doubling the penalties of the act of 1799, and confiscating the ship and cargo of the master of any vessel who goes out of such ports without clearances and manifest obtained under the United States laws, meets with much favor.

Two cannon pointing inland were yesterday placed on Fort Washington, just below this city.

William Haskill arrived here this afternoon, bearing important dispatches to Col. Hayne from Gov. Pickens.

These dispatches contain the proceedings of the legislature of South Carolina on Monday, when resolutions were passed demanding the surrender of Fort Sumter, in accordance with the ultimatum submitted by Governor Pickens.

It is understood that Col. Hayne will present this demand to the President, and if refused, an attack will be made on Fort Sumter.

It appears that the authorities of Florida have been tampering again with the United States laws. A petition was presented in the Senate to-day from citizens and owners of fishing vessels, licensed under this government, setting forth that persons acting under the laws of Florida, or laws said to have been passed by that State, have seized vessels and extorted sums of money.

They represent that they are powerless to protect themselves from insult, and call on Congress to protect them in their rights.—*N. Y. World.*

The commander of the Brooklyn is ordered to land supplies at Fort Pickens; then to lay off, and closely watch the movements of the State troops. If he perceives any purpose to attack the Fort, or any preparations therefor, he is to land his artillerymen and bring his own guns to bear in defence of the post.

This I take from a copy of the official orders.

Intense anxiety prevails at the President's House to hear from Pensacola, as an immediate collision is apprehended.—*N. Y. Times.*

A merchant of Philadelphia has notified the Post-Office Department that five of his recent letters, mailed at Mobile, had been violated. This espionage has become intolerable, and Congress should interpose strongly and promptly. The Postmaster at Charleston has written for supplies of blankets and the like, as if no derangement in the relations with the Government had occurred.

There are now collected here, between light artillery and mounted, about 600 efficient men, who are ready to deal with traitors as they deserve.

Heretofore, the South has threatened dissolution in order to carry its point. Having played out the old trick, it now seeks to attain its ends by actually going out of the Union, with the purpose of proposing to return on conditions which will be conceded. Hence, it is of no use for the North to offer terms now, because the seceding States hope to get better terms by and by. They being in no hurry to accept, let us be equally slow to offer.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Free Navigation of the Mississippi River.

We understand that apprehensions exist in the Northern States directly interested in the navigation of the great inland sea, that it is the purpose of the Southern States to restrict the use of it. To remove all doubt on this subject, so far as the action and policy of Mississippi are concerned, we will again cite the fact that her Convention has passed, by a unanimous vote, a resolution recognizing and declaring the free navigation of the river by the States along its banks, in time of peace. Louisiana and other Southern States will doubtless record a similar declaration. It will be their duty, however, to establish fortifications, properly garrisoned, at suitable points along the river, within their own borders, to protect themselves from the injuries which might otherwise be inflicted upon them by the exercise of the privilege which they are willing to confer upon States not belonging to the Southern Union.—*Jackson Mississippian, Jan. 25.*

Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, Secretary of State of Kansas Territory, under Gov. Walker, and Hon. Marcus J. Parrott, the representative delegate of the late Territory, left this city for Kansas to-morrow, to make a canvass for election to the United States Senate from the State. There is but little doubt of their success, and still less that, if they are chosen, their ability and energy will give Kansas a commanding influence in the highest branch of the National Legislature.—*Wash. Cor. Philadelphia Press.*

Business Notices & Changes.

DISSOLUTION.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the firm and (leather business, under the name and style of H. CHILDS & CO. was dissolved by mutual consent, on 31st December ultimo, by the withdrawal of Asa F. Childs. Either of the late partners is fully authorized to settle the business of the firm, and to use the partnership name for that purpose. H. CHILDS, ASA F. CHILDS. Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1861. M. B. LOWRIE CHILDS.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a co-partnership under the style of H. CHILDS & CO., and will continue the WHOLESALE SHOE AND LEATHER BUSINESS, at their old stand, No. 128 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. HARVEY CHILDS, M. B. LOWRIE CHILDS.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style of BAILEY M'KAIN & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent, on the first day of January, 1861. The business of the firm will be settled at their former office, in South Pittsburgh, where all parties having claims against us are notified to present their bills immediately for payment, and persons knowing themselves to be indebted will please call and settle their accounts. JAMES M'KAIN, JACOB GEIS, JAMES M. BAILEY. Jal1:1md

Attorneys at Law.

S. SCHOVER, JR., ATTORNEY AT LAW, No. 139 Fourth st., Lowrie's Law Building, PITTSBURGH, Pa. Ja3

B. F. LUCAS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office, No. 75 Grant Street, PITTSBURGH, PA. my5

SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, Late of Butler, Pa. WILLIAM J. COFFEY, Late of Indiana, Pa. PURVIANCE & COFFEY, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Pittsburgh, Pa., Office in Mellon's Building, corner of Fifth and Wyle Streets. no25

GEORGE P. HAMILTON, MARCUS W. ACHESON. HAMILTON & ACHESON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Office No. 149 Fourth street, Pittsburgh. jel4:1y

C. B. M. SMITH, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, HAS REMOVED TO KUHN'S LAW BUILDINGS, No. 13 Diamond Street. Next door to St. Peter's Church. my16:d1y.m

THOMAS EWING, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Office, No. 180 Fourth street, near Wood, PITTSBURGH, Pa. ja21:d&wtf1y

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HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO. HARTFORD. Incorporated, 1810—Capital.....$300,000. Assets May 1, 1860.....$566,754 53. THOS. O. ALLIS, Sec'y. H. HUNTINGDON, Prest. Insurance to the above Old and Reliable Companies, can be obtained by application to W. P. JONES, Agent, 47 Water st., ja24:d1y Bagaley's Building.

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, Office, corner Market & Water Streets. (SECOND FLOOR.) WM. BAGALEY, President. SAMUEL REA, Secretary. INSURES STEAMBOATS AND CARGOES, against Loss and Damage in the Navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous; and the Navigation of the Seas. Insures against Loss and Damage by Fire. DIRECTORS: Wm. Bagaley, Jas. Park, Jr., R. P. Jones, Lyndsay Sellers, Hon. T. M. Howe, Geo. C. Zug, Capt. R. O. Young, Capt. R. Phillips, Jas. M. Cooper, S. Harbaugh, J. Caldwell, Jr., John D. Dilworth, John Shipton, Barclay Preston. de30:d1y

Philadelphia Fire and Life INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 140 CHESNUT STREET, opposite the Custom House. Capital $210,100—Assets $204,048. Will make all kinds of Insurance, either Perpetual or Limited, on every description of Property or Merchandise at reasonable rates of premium. ROBERT P. KING, President. M. W. SALDWIN, Vice President. DIRECTORS—Chas Sayen, R. E. Cope, S. S. English, Geo W. Brown, F. R. Shoemaker, Robert Pearce, St. Paul, C. Sherman, John Clayton, S. J. Megargee, S. Wiler. F. RICHARDS, Secretary. fe2:d1y

J. G. COFFIN, Agent, corner Third and Wood streets. fe2:d1y

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH. OFFICE—No. 37 Fifth Street, Bank Block. INSURES AGAINST ALL KINDS OF FIRE AND MARINE RISKS. ISAAC JONES, President; JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President; D. M. ROOS, Secretary; Capt. WILLIAM DEAN, General Agent. DIRECTORS—Isaac Jones, C. G. Hussey, Harvey Childs, Capt. R. O. Gray, John A. Wilson, S. L. Fahnestock, John D. M'Cord, Capt. Adam Jacobs, R. P. Starling, Capt. William Dean, Robt. L. McGrew, H. Davis. ja14:d1y

Indemnity Against Loss by Fire. Franklin Fire Insurance Company of PHILADELPHIA. Office 435 and 437 Chestnut st., near Fifth. Statement of Assets, January 1st, 1860, published agreeably to an act of Assembly, being

First Mortgages on ample ground rents	$1,896,263 88
Real Estate (present value $102,315 61) cost	102,095 27
Temporary Loans, on ample Collateral Security	98,155 00
Stocks (present value $56,667 75) cost	59,744 00
Notes and Bills receivable	1,541 16
Cash	27,419 22
	$2,385,051 53

The only Profits from Premiums which this Company can divide by law are from Risks which have been determined. Insurance made on every description of Property, in Town and Country, at rates as low as are consistent with security. Since their incorporation, a period of thirty years, they have paid Losses by fire, to an amount exceeding *Four Millions of Dollars*, thereby affording evidence of the ability and disposition of the Company to meet with promptness all liabilities. THOMAS P. COPE, President. ISAAC LEAF, Secretary. ASSETS OF THE COMPANY. Losses paid during the year 1859.....$105,586 87. DIRECTORS—Charles N. Bancker, Mordecai D. Lewis, Tobias Wagner, David S. Brown, Samuel Grant, Jos. Lea, Jacob P. Jones, B. Smith, Edward G. Dale, Geo W. Richards, Geo Fales. CHARLES N. BANCKER, President. EDWARD G. DALE, Vice President. Wm. A. Stone, Secretary pro tem. J. GARDNER COFFIN, Agent, my6 Office Northeast cor. Wood and Third sts.

FIRE INSURANCE. By the Reliance Mutual Insurance Comp'y OF PHILADELPHIA, On Buildings, Limited or Perpetual, Merchandise, Furniture &c., in Town or Country. Office No. 308 Walnut Street. CAPITAL $530,310.....Assets $1,000,146 94.—Invested as follows: First Mortgages on improved City Property, worth double the amount.....$185,000 00. Ground rent, first class.....2,425 00. Penna. Railroad Co's 5 per cent. Mortgage Loan, $50,000, cost.....47,000 00. City of Philadelphia, 5 per cent loan.....30,000 00. Allegheny county 6 per cent. Penna. R. R. Loan.....10,000 00. Collateral Loans, well secured.....2,600 00. Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad Company, mortgage loan.....4,000 00. Pennsylvania Railroad Co. stock.....2,000 00. Stock of the Reliance Mutual Insurance Co.....24,360 00. Stock of County Fire Insurance Co.....1,050 00. Stock of Commerce M. Insurance Co.....700 00. Commercial Bank do.....6,138 00. Mechanics' Bank do.....2,016 00. Union M. Insurance Co's Scrip.....1,120 00. Bills Receivable, business paper.....16,257 10. Bank deposits, secured by bonds, etc.....6,316 78. Cash on hand and in hands of agents.....17,285 12. $1,000,146 94. DIRECTORS—Glenn Tingley, Saml Hagerty, Geo. W. Richards, Robert Shoen, Frederick Brown, Wm Rumer, G. Hetzel, Saml. W. Tingley, John B. Worrell, Alexander Boyd, H. L. Carson, R. Lothrop, Robt Toland, Chas. Leland, Fred'k Lennig, Jacob T. Bunting, C. S. Wood, Saml Bowen, Jas R. Woodward, John Sellers, Philadelphia. GLENN TINGLEY, President. B. M. SINCHMAN, Secretary. J. G. COFFIN, Agent, 3 North-east corner Third and Wood streets.

Western Insurance Company OF PITTSBURGH. Office, No. 62 Water street, (Spang & Co.'s Warehouse) up stairs, Pittsburgh. *Will INSURE against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks, A Joint Stock Company, managed by Individuals who are their own Insurers in the community, and who are determined, by the liberality and thoroughness, to merit an the character which they have assumed, as offering the protection to those who desire to be insured.* ASSETS, OCTOBER 30, 1860.

Stock Accounts	$ 65,000 00
Mortgages	3,160 00
Office Furniture	250 00
Open Accounts, &c	7,508 43
Cash	15,831 99
Premium Notes	27,207 50
Notes and Bills Discounted	174,075 16
	$293,031 78

DIRECTORS. Geo. Dorsey, R. Miller, Jr., Sam'l Thomas, G. W. Jackson, James McAuley, Alexander Speer, Andrew Ashley, Wm. McKnight, Nathaniel Holmes, Alex. Nimick, David M. Lowe, William H. Smith, C. W. Bickerton, H. CHILDS, my30 F. M. GORDON, Sec'y.

Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company *Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.* Office, S. E. Corner Third and Walnut sts., PHILADELPHIA. *MARINE INSURANCES* on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world. *INLAND INSURANCES* on Goods, by Rivers, Canals, Lakes and Land Carriage, to all parts of the Union. *FIRE INSURANCES* on Merchandise generally—On Stores, Dwelling Houses, &c. *ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,* January 1, 1860.

United States Twenty Notes and Interest due	$119,962 50
Philadelphia City 6 per cent. Loan	126,203 37
Pennsylvania State Loan	117,513 00
Bills Receivable	171,552 43
Bonds, Mortgages and Real Estate	96,293 33
Penna. Railroad 5 per cent. Mortgage Bonds	48,000 00
Tennessee State 5 per cent. Loan	26,000 00
Stock in Penna. R. R. Bks and Insurance Cos.	34,063 50
Balance due at Agencies, Premiums on Marine Policies, Interest and other debts due the Co.	51,568 02
Cash on hand and in Banks	29,108 51
	$804,267 81

DIRECTORS. William Martin, Edward A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John B. Penrose, John C. Davis, James Traquair, William Ryan, Jr., Samuel D. Ingram, William C. Ludwig, Joseph R. Snaf, Dr. J. M. Maulon, George S. Leiper, Hugh Craig, Charles Kelley, Samuel S. Stokes, J. F. Penston, Henry Sloan, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Spencer Mellvaine, Thomas G. Hand, Robert Burton, Jr., Jacob P. Jones, Jacob S. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, John B. Semple, Pittsburgh, D. T. Morgan, A. B. Berge. WM. MARTIN, President. THOS. G. HAND, Vice President. HENRY LENNIG, Secretary. F. A. MAHONRI, Agent, ap8:1y—ja22 No. 56 Water street, Pittsburgh.

Lubricating Oil. AT THE LOW PRICE OF 25 CENTS PER GALLON, constantly on hand and for sale by R. S. & J. H. RAWLINS. As to the quality, we refer to Samples and certificates. OFFICE, No. 62 Water street. FITTSBURGH, Nov. 27, 1860