Pittsburgh Gazette.

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PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1861.

For Commercial Intelligence, River News, Steamboats, &c., see Fourth Page.

THE TONNAGE TAX.

In accordance with a desire to show fair play, we give place, at our correspondent's request, to the closing part of Mr. McClure's speech upon the repeal of the Tonnage tax, thus complying with the request of a valued friend.

In doing so, however, we take occasion to renew an expression of our convictions that the passage of this bill has not been, and cannot be, justified. We have read through the speech of Mr. McClure, only to have our convictions confirmed. It is able, plausible and eloquent; but, in our opinion, it utterly fails to meet the arguments and facts brought to bear against the bill.

BOW THE KNEE!

We wish to call earnest attention to the position now boldly put forth for the adoption or rejection of the American people by the Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, now Vice President of the Confederated States, and the master mind of that Hepiarchy. In order that the reader may have his views set forth in his own language, we take the following extract from his speech at Savannah, on the 21st instant:

"The new Constitution has put to rest, *forever*, all the agitating questions relating to our peculiar institution—African Slavery as it exists amongst us—the proper *status* of the negro in our form of civilization. This was the immediate cause of the late rupture and present revolution. JEFFERSON, in his forecast, had anticipated this, as the rock upon which the *old Union would split. He was right.* What was conjecture with him is now a realized fact. But whether he fully comprehended the great truth upon which that rock *stood and stands*, may be doubted. *The prevailing ideas entertained by him and most of the leading statesmen at the time of the formation of the old Constitution, were that the enslavement of the African was in violation of the laws of nature; that it was wrong in principle, socially, morally and politically.* It was an evil they knew not well how to deal with, but the general opinion of the men of that day, was that somehow or other, in the order of Providence, the institution would be evanescent and pass away. This idea, though not incorporated in the Constitution, was the prevailing idea at the time. The Constitution, it is true, secured every essential guaranty to the institution while it should last, and hence no argument can be justly urged against the constitutional guarantees thus secured, because of the common sentiment of the day. *Those ideas, however, were fundamentally wrong.* They rested upon the assumption of the equality of races. This was an error. It was a sandy foundation, and the idea of a Government built upon it, when the 'storm came and the wind blew, it *fell*.'

Our new Government is founded upon exactly the opposite idea; its foundations are laid, its cornerstone rests, upon the great truth, that the negro is not equal to the white man. That Slavery,—subordination to the superior race, is his natural and normal condition. [Applause.]

This, our new Government, is the first, in the history of the world, based upon this great physical, philosophical and moral truth."

It is not our object at present to combat these monstrous doctrines, or rather assumptions, which are admitted to be at variance with the earlier doctrines of the Republic, and which we all know to be at war with the general moral sense of Christendom, and with all our ideas of justice and humanity. What we wish to do is to warn our people of a danger which is looming up in the dark and stormy future. This speech is a platform upon which the advocates of slavery intend to make a stand, and upon which they hope to prevail.

Up to the time of the vote upon the question of Secession in Georgia, Mr. Stephens was regarded as the leader of the Union party; but when the ordinance of Secession passed, he put his name to it, and has ever since been a leading man in the Secession movement. Some hoped that his object was to play that mad drama out, and then, when a popular reaction should take place, lead his State back into the Union. But we now see that his views are far more radical than was at first supposed, and that he is laboring, not so much to subvert the government as to change its principles.

There is evidence of the existence of a great conspiracy to found a new government "upon exactly the opposite idea" entertained by the framers of the present government. To effect this the majority of the American people are to be persuaded to adopt that "opposite idea." All the slave States are presumed to be ready for that now. To give that idea practical force all they have to do is to discard the old Constitution and adopt the new. This, it is calculated, will restore unity and peace to the slave States, and throw the war into the free States. The Union will then be broken into two great divisions. The democratic party will then be resuscitated, and to it will be given the work of *reconstruction*, upon *democratic* principles, which, for a long time, have been nothing more nor less than such as Southern politicians dictated. The doctrines which have been maintained by the leaders and presses of that party are in strict accordance with those of the new Montgomery Constitution, and the teachings of Stephens, as above quoted. Already have many of them declared the new Constitution to be an improvement upon the old, and that their party in the North are "*in perfect agreement*" with the secessionists.

It is expected that thousands who deprecate and dread civil war will gladly adopt this *peace measure*, that others who cannot bear the idea of a dismemberment of the Union will eagerly barter away the principle involved for the hope of reunion; and last, but not least, that the mercantile classes will agree to any thing likely to preserve to them the trade of the South.

Thus do they hope to drive the line northward and northward, capturing State after State, until the whole, or at least the greater part, shall be absorbed. Then, so far as human powers of resistance can go, slavery will be supreme, and the government based upon what Stephens calls "the great, physical, philosophical and moral truth," that negroes were made to be slaves, and that the ideas held on this subject by the fathers of the Republic, "were fundamentally wrong."

Look at the combination of interests and prejudices arrayed against us on this all-important question, and you will see that the hardest struggle we ever engaged in is probably just before us. Mr. Seward was mistaken when he said, "The battle of Freedom is fought and won."

We are indebted to Hon. Thomas Williams, of the House, for a copy of the following Bill, which has passed a second reading in the House, and was then postponed, on motion of Mr. Williams:

AN ACT REGULATING THE PAYMENT OF COSTS IN MISDEMEANOR OFFENCES AND RELATIVE TO THE JAIL OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

SECTION 1. *Be enacted &c.*, That from and after the passage of this act, no alderman or mayor of the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny shall receive warrant or money from the county commissioners, to be paid out of the county treasury, for fees or costs, in committing vagrants, drunkards or disorderly persons to the jail of said county; nor shall any constable, police officer, or any other person, be paid any sum of money for arresting or conveying to prison such persons, over or above the regular compensation allowed and provided for by the counsellor of the citizens above named.

SEC. 2. That all such persons, who may be committed for the offences enumerated, shall, for habitual drunkenness, incorrigible vagrancy, or disorderly conduct, be sent to the city farm. Provided, Their residence be in either city, at the expense of the guardians of the poor of the said cities. Where the person or persons reside in the county, then he, or she, shall be sent to the county farm by the committing magistrate at the expense of the directors of the poor of said county.

SEC. 3. That the sheriff of said county, from and after October next, shall not be allowed or paid for the keeping of any prisoner in jail. The sheriff hereafter, in connection with the county commissioners, shall select two persons to act as jailor and assistant. The jailor shall give bonds, with approved security, in the sum of three thousand dollars ($3000); and the assistant jailor in the sum of fifteen hundred dollars ($1500), for the faithful performance of their duties; and the jailor shall be paid, per annum, one thousand dollars ($1000), payable quarterly, and the assistant five hundred dollars ($500) in like manner, which sums shall be paid by warrants drawn by the said commissioners on the county treasurer. But in no instance shall the sheriff be allowed or paid out of the county treasury any sum or sums for those who may be imprisoned for offences against the law.

FROM HARRISBURG.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, March 26, 1861.

ED. GAZETTE: I forgot to mention, in my last, that the Senate, on Monday night, failed to dispose of the Bank Bill in any decisive shape. It was considered in Committee of the Whole until the 4th section was reached, and then a motion was made that the Committee rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again, which prevailed.

The Committee had leave to sit again, but when it came to fixing the time, a warm struggle ensued; Wednesday, Thursday and Monday next were named, and finally Monday next was fixed, 16 to 13, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Blood, Clymer, Connell, Crawford, Faller, Hamilton, Imbrie, Meredith, Mott, Nichols, Parker, Robinson, Schindel, Welsh, Wharton, and Yardley.

NAYS—Messrs. Boughter, Bound, Finney, Gregg, Hall, Hiestand, Irish, Ketcham, Landon, Lawrence, McClure, Penney, and Serrill.

It is impossible to guess what will be done with the bill. As its discussion progresses, amendments will be offered, and I think that the proposition to permit the banks to issue a per centage of small notes, and to receive and send home the notes of other States, will prevail. They will, at any rate, be warmly pressed. The provision to raise the rate of interest to 7 per cent. will not prevail. At least, I think it will not, as it seems to receive but little favor.

The Governor has appointed ULYSSES MESSER, of Bradford county, Judge in place of DAVID WILMOT. A very excellent appointment.

ROBERT M. PALMER, at present Speaker of the Senate, has been appointed to a South American Mission. During his absence, this week, Mr. Penney has been officiating as Speaker *pro tem.*, and makes an admirable and dignified presiding officer.

Mr. Benson, member of the Senate from the Potter district, has been appointed Paymaster in the Navy. It is not improbable, also, that Mr. Ketcham, Senator from Luzerne, who had many warm friends for U. S. Senator, will be elected to Congress from the Luzerne district, in place of G. W. Scranton, dec'd.

I cannot permit the opportunity to pass without adding to yours the expression of my sincere regret at parting with my late associate in the editorial department of the *Gazette*, D. F. WILLIAMS, Esq. Four years intimate association with him satisfied me to know him thoroughly, and the more I knew him the more I became attached to him. He is a man of singularly clear judgment, well versed in the politics of the State and nation, well acquainted with men, and a ready and vigorous writer, whose judgment in political matters, was always sound, weighty and reliable. I shall always look back, with gratification, to the many pleasant hours we have spent together, and I trust that, in retiring to the pleasant place of his former residence, he may meet, as I feel assured he will, among those who know him so well, that high consideration to which his merits so justly entitle him. For his kindness in filling my place during my absence, this winter, after his connection with the paper, as proprietor, had ceased, I feel that I cannot thank him too much. E.

HARRISBURG, March 27, 1861.

EDS. GAZETTE: The House had up the Appropriation bill, this morning, but spent the whole session over the section making appropriations to Normal Schools, without coming to any decision upon it.

In the afternoon, the public calendar was taken up, and the following bills passed:

House bill, supplementary to the act for encouraging the manufacture of iron with coal or coke.

House bill, to regulate the standard weight of barley.

House bill, to authorize any prothonotary to enter a judgment on warrants of attorney, in the name of executors and administrators.

House bill, relative to the Corporations of this commonwealth.

Resolution to adjourn finally on the 18th of April.

The following were killed:

An act appointing commissioners to revise the militia law.

Resolution to purchase copies of Worcester's Dictionary.

An act relating to school directors and school treasurers.

An act relative to the fire companies of this commonwealth.

A further supplement to the act for the regulation of a system of education by common schools.

An act extending the jurisdiction of Courts in Common Pleas throughout the State.

An act to regulate the sale of powder.

An act relative to liens on real estate.

Senate bill to enable executors and administrators to sell and dispose of insured securities.

In the Senate, a large number of bills were passed, of which the following concern the west:

House bills to define the location of certain lines in the city of Erie.

House bill authorizing the Governor to appoint an auctioneer for Ebensburg.

House bill to prevent catching fish in Slippery Rock creek, Butler co.

House bill taxing dogs in the co. of Erie. [The amendment of the House adding Elizabeth township, Allegheny county to this bill, was struck out.]

House bill in relation to Greene township, Indiana county.

Senate bill supplementary to the bill concerning the Mercer school district.

Senate bill directing the manner of serving writs of summons in certain cases in Mercer county.

Mr. Irish called up the supplement to the charter of the Manchester Passenger Railway, which passed to 3d reading and laid over.

The bill from the House to change the residence of a couple of citizens of Allegheny county to Butler county, was called up by Mr. Imbrie, and was negatived in Committee of the Whole. The report of the Committee was sustained, 12 to 9, which kills the bill. E.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1861.

Information has reached here this evening that the Convention of South Carolina will to-morrow *cut off Major Anderson's supplies.*

Gen. Beauregard has telegraphed to Montgomery that he is ready to precipitate matters.

Two new dahlgrens were mounted at Morris Island yesterday, and everything is reported ready for action.

The visit of Col. Lamon to Charleston does not partake fully of an official character. He went there on his private account, and attended to some business for the Government at the same time. While no final order to evacuate Fort Sumter has yet gone to Major Anderson, it is fully expected to be sent this week.—*N. Y. Times.*

After all, David Carter is not to be Governor of Nebraska. His competitor, Mr. Saunders, who was strongly pressed by the Iowa delegation, has received the nomination, after an animated but friendly contest, in which the friends of both were equally confident of success. Mr. Carter has been made Minister resident at Bolivia, probably in compliment to his political usefulness and activity.

Charles L. Woodbary, of Massachusetts, a Democratic politician of some note, was an applicant to President Pierce for a fat office, in 1852, which was refused, but Pierce, to pacify him, sent him a commission as Minister to Bolivia. Woodbary, as he himself relates the story, turned to an atlas to find out where Bolivia was, and, after a long search in all quarters of the world, failing to discover any such country, concluded that the commission was a joke, and sent it back to Washington. We hope the new Embassador will be more successful in his search.—*N. Y. Trib.*

If a Convention of the Border States be held, as proposed, a few months hence, the probability is by no means remote, that terms will be demanded of the Administration which cannot be consistently yielded. No cause of complaint has been given them thus far, and yet the politicians insist upon a compromise which involves a direct abandonment of principle. Neither Mr. Lincoln nor his friends will consent to any such surrender. That purpose may as well be understood in advance. The Administration is for honorable peace and conciliation, but nothing more.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The western senators to-day declare that if Col. Lamon sustains the reports of the officers of the army and navy, relative to Fort Sumter, they shall not blame the administration for declining to reinforce it.—*N. Y. World.*

It is now strongly intimated that if the lately appointed postoffice agent at Lyschburg is not permitted to perform his duties, he having been prevented by the resistance of the citizens, that the mail will be discontinued and the postoffice there abolished.—*N. Y. World.*

John Covode has been compelled by sickness here to curtail his political appointments in Connecticut, which is much to be regretted after his efficient and successful campaign in New Hampshire.—*N. Y. Trib.*

The treasurer has discovered eighteen thousand dollars worth of coupon bonds lying in the treasury. They should have been converted into funds long since, and the fact that they were not, shows the looseness with which the business of the department was conducted by Secretary Cobb.—*N. Y. World.*

The reference proposed by England of the San Juan question will be adjourned till next session. As the best relations now exist between the two Governments on the Pacific, no apprehension of difficulty is expected from this delay. If pressed now, it would involve a long and unprofitable discussion, which might involve new complications.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

For several weeks past reports have prevailed that many Union men in some of the seceded States intended to apply to the government for appointments therein of Judicial officers. The truth of these statements seems to be confirmed, in part, by the fact that the President has nominated George W. Lane as Judge of the Northern and Southern districts of Alabama.—*N. Y. World.*

Richard Hildreth, of New York, the well known historian, is appointed Consul to Tripoli.—*World.*

VIRGINIA IN 1809.

At a dinner given to the Presidential Electors of Virginia, who had assembled to cast their votes for Mr. Madison, at the close of Mr. Jefferson's administration, the following was one of the regular toasts:

"The Union of the States—*The majority must govern*—IT IS TREASON TO SECEDE."

At that time there was great discontent in the New England States on account of the embargo, and some even went so far as to threaten secession.

Rheumatism! Rheumatism! Rheumatism!

It is well-known that bathings, ointments and external applications, only drive Rheumatism from one part of the system to another. Sometimes, with fatal results. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC RHEUMATIC PILLS often cure the worst and most protracted cases. This simple medicated BOHAN PILL will do more to eradicate the disease than quantities of crude medicines, and has cured when all other means have failed. Price 25 cents per box. Six boxes for $1.

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These Remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address Dr. C. HUMPHREYS & CO., No. 562 Broadway, New York.

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Public Notices.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The Republican County Executive Committee will meet at the Office of Thomas M. Marshall, on Wednesday morning, April 3d, at 10 o'clock. A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will be presented. THOS. M. MARSHALL, Chairman.
THOS. E. WILSON, Secretary. mh27

PROCLAMATION.—City of Pittsburgh, ss: I, GEORGE WILSON, Mayor of said City, do issue this, my Proclamation:

WHEREAS, By Ordinance passed by the Select and Common Councils, it is made the duty of all persons who possess or inhabit the front shop, house or building adjoining to or fronting the Foot Pavements within the said city, to cause the same, along the front of the respective shops, houses, buildings or property, to be SWEPT, SCRAPED and CLEANED, at least on every TUESDAY and FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK, before nine of the clock in the morning, and also, for the same distance, to KEEP THE GUTTERS OPEN and CLEAN.

THEREFORE, Any person so designated, failing to comply with the above, SHALL BE FINED, agreeably to the Ordinances made and provided.

Given under my hand and the seal of the City of Pittsburgh, this 14th day of March, 1861.

GEORGE WILSON, Mayor.

New Advertisements.

MERCHANTS, BANKERS, MANUFACTURERS, and others, can find a full assortment of Blank Books and Stationery, at W. S. HAVEN'S, corner of Wood and Third streets. mh7

TRIMMINGS, TRIMMINGS, TRIMMINGS, TRIMMINGS,

Braids, Glasses; Black Gutipure Lace; Black Brussels Lace; Black Thread Lace; And a full assortment of Dress Buttons.

EMBROIDERIES, EMBROIDERIES, EMBROIDERIES, EMBROIDERIES,

JACONET COLLARS, SWISS COLLARS; POINT AND THREAD LACE COLLARS; CHEMIZETTES, SLEEVES, POINT LACE SETS; JACONET AND SWISS EDGINGS.

HEAD DRESSES.

Gilt Hair Nets, Gilt Crochet Nets; Black Chenille Nets, Blue Chenille Nets; Brown Chenille Nets;

Also a full assortment of Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Gloves and Gauntlets; Gentlemen's Ties, Scarfs, Gloves, Gauntlets; Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

To which we invite the attention of all, our stock being so full and varied as to warrant us in stating we can please all who will favor us with a call, at

CHARLES GIPNER'S,
78 Market street.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

JAMES C. WATT,
Corner of Penn and St. Clair sts.

Respectfully invites public attention to his new stock of SPRING GOODS, comprising all the newest styles of Fashionable Material adapted to GENTLEMEN'S WEAR, selling in early call, and trusting to his ability to exhibit to them favoring him with the same a stock of new goods equal to any in the city, without resort to the aid of auction *item advertisements.* mh27:3t

DOLLAR SAVING BANKS,
NO. 65 *FOURTH STREET.*

Deposits made with this Bank before the
FIRST DAY OF APRIL,
Will draw Interest from that date.
mh26:2t CHAS. A. COLTON, Treasurer.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Pens and Cases Repaired;
SILVER AND GOLD PLATING
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Persons living out of the city, having Pens to repair, can send them by mail.
mh27:3ydaw* FITZPATRICK & CO.

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Sparkling Catawba Wine, Sparkling Catawba Wine,
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Sparkling Catawba Wine, Sparkling Catawba Wine.
Another supply of this superior Wine, received
at JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
at JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
at JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
Corner of the Diamond and Market Street,
Corner of the Diamond and Market Street,
Corner of the Diamond and Market Street.
mh29:3t

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ON THE OHIO!
Near NEWPORT, WASHINGTON COUNTY, OHIO—in the neighborhood of Burning Springs and other flow shows. Veins struck at the depth of 50 to 100 feet. Lots for sale in these eligible. Refer to EDGERTON & STEWART, 107 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
BATTOLLE & GREENWOOD,
mh29:3t Newport, Ohio.

TO IRON MASTERS!—
A GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN MAKING HAMMERED BAR IRON!
WILLIAM BEECH'S
Improvement is a Revolving Cone or Balance Hammer; it hammers and rolls at the same time, and purges the iron. A four-horse engine will drive a 2000 pound hammer over 200 per minute. No improvement is more wanted than one to MAKE GOOD IRON FAST. A model can be seen by calling on WM. BEACH, 1203 Noble street, Philadelphia.
mh29:2w

Patent secured.

REYMER & ANDERSON, No. 39 Wood street, have for sale
100 boxes Mantua Oranges; 100 boxes Prime Lemons;
200 do Layer Raisins; 200 do Bunch Raisins;
100 do Valencia Raisins; 500 drums Figs;
21 bbls Currants, new; 50 kegs Prunes;
80 mats Dates; 50 bags Cocoa Nuts;
200 bbls B Coffee Sugar; 80 bbls Refined Sugar.
mh29

LEGAL STATIONERY—
Legal Cap, Record and Letter Paper;
Legal Blanks of all kinds.
Lawyers' and Justices Dockets;
For sale by KAY & CO., 55 Wood st.
mh29

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, Assignee of ALVIRS HOLSINGER, for the benefit of his creditors, hereby gives public notice, that all those indebted to said Holsinger will hasten to make settlement to the Assignee, and that his creditors may hand in their accounts to me.
Pittsburgh, March 6th, 1861:3t* ALVIRS HOLSINGER, Assignee.

"STILL WATERS"—THIS POPULAR TALE is now being published in
"OUR PAPER,"
The New Pittsburgh Weekly.
mh23

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Is Published in No. 4 of
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The New Pittsburgh Weekly, Now Ready.
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"BLANCHE NEWTON, OR THE POOR SELLER," by Rose, is an excellent tale, commence in No. 4 of
"OUR PAPER," the new Pittsburgh Literary Weekly.
mh23

WHIP STORE REMOVED.—WELLS, RIDDLE & CO. have removed to No. 215 Liberty st., opposite mouth of Sixth. mh20:twsw

A LIGHT SPRING WAGON FOR SALE CHEAP, or exchange for Groceries, Dry Goods Clothing or Leather.
WELLS, RIDDLE & CO.,
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A TOP BUGGY FOR SALE LOW—In good running order, by WELLS, RIDDLE & CO.,
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NEW DISCOVERIES ON THE OHIO—
AT NEWPORT, Washington county, Ohio.
mh20:2t

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SPRINGER HARBAUGH & CO.,
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NEW SUGAR AND MOLASSES—To arrive by ex's Empire City:
60 hhds prime N O Sugar;
200 bbls do do N O Molasses.
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18,000 lb Plain Hams;
40,000 lb Sides, in store for sale by
SPRINGER HARBAUGH & CO.,
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mh29:2t

MEDICAL NOTICE.
DR. J. GOUCHER,
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First door below the Cathedral, Pittsburgh, Pa., where he will give prompt attention to the examination and treatment of disease, in which he has had twenty years' experience.

In treating disease, ELECTRICITY is one of the remedies resorted to. The investigations of Pulvermacher and Chemists clearly demonstrate that the electrical current is identical with the nervous fluid, or if not identical, will subserve the same purpose. This being so, there should be a constant develop ment of electricity for the maintenance of life. Each organ should be supplied with its electrical share, that life may progress with the activity necessary to health. If there is a derangement of the nerves leading to any particular organ, by which the nervous force is supplied, that organ will accordingly become diseased. Thus, if the fluid is diminished, the organ decreases in action; while, if the quantity is too great, other symptoms will manifest themselves which would be indicative of an opposite electrical treatment. If the voltaic current in its proper application is really a substitute for the nervous fluid, then is Pittsburgh the true agent with which to assist nature.

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INSURANCE AGENCY,
R. C. LOOMIS, NO. 59 WOOD STREET.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of the City of New York.

STATEMENT of the Condition of the Home Insurance Company on the first day of January, 1861.

FIRST.

1. Capital Stock	$1,000,000 00
2. Number of Shares of Stock subscribed for	10,000
3. Amount of Assessments or Instalments on stock paid in, in cash	1,000,000 00

SECOND—THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY.

1. The Value, or as nearly as may be, of the Real Estate held by the Company	65,105 47
2. Amount of Cash on hand	15,807 90
3. Amount of Cash deposited in Banks, specifying in what Banks the same is deposited—Continental Bank of New York	60,409 10
4. Amount of Cash in hands of Agents and in course of transmission	
5. Amount of Loans secured by Bonds and Mortgages, constituting the first lien on the Real Estate, on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing	909,623 63
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
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 Val. Mkt. Val.*
200 Bank of Commerce	20,000 00 19,900 00
150 Importers and Traders' Bank	14,000 00 18,150 00
100 Occidental Bank	10,000 00 9,800 00
100 Corn Exchange Bank	10,000 00 9,000 00
100 Metropolitan Bank	10,000 00 10,500 00
50 Park Bank	5,000 00 5,250 00
50 St. Nicholas Bank	5,000 00 4,500 00
200 Peoples Bank	5,000 00 4,175 00
Brooklyn City Water Bonds	10,000 00 10,250 00
Missouri State Six Per Cent Bonds	20,000 00 14,000 00
Tennessee State Six Per Cent Bonds	20,000 00 14,800 00
North Carolina State Six Per Cent Bonds	10,000 00 7,850 00
United States Treasury Notes	100,000 00 103,859 50
	240,000 00 229,159 50
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	141,500 00
10. Amount of Assessments on the stock of the Company called in, but not paid	24,633 00
11. Amount of Premium Notes unpaid	27,703 57
12. Amount of Interest on Investments made by the Company, due and unpaid	3,150 18
Amount of Premiums uncollected on Policies issued at this date	5,500 00
Amount of all other property	1,625,409 84

THIRD—THE LIABILITIES OF THE COMPANY.

1. Amount of Losses due and unpaid	None
2. Amount of the Claims for Losses which are in suit or contested by the Company	8,258 00
Amount of Losses during the year, which have been paid	536,054 10
4. Amount of Losses during the year, which have not been settled	110,652 76
5. Amount of Losses during the year, which are contested, (included in answer to No. 2)	6,760 00
6. Amount of Losses during the year, reported to the Company and not acted upon, (included in answer to No. 4)	8,164 75
7. Amount of the Dividends declared	160,000 00
8. Amount of Dividends declared, due and unpaid	None
9. Amount of Dividends, (either cash or scrip,) declared and not yet due	None
10. Amount of Money Borrowed, and the nature and amount of security given	None
11. Am't of all other existing claims against the Company, contested or otherwise	2,503 06

FOURTH—THE INCOME OF THE COMPANY.

1. Amount of Cash Premiums received	943,077 91
Amount of Cash Premiums on policies issued at this office	3,120 18
2. Amount of Premium Notes taken by the Company	34,653 00
3. Amount of Premiums earned	936,853 63
4. Amount of Interest Money received from the Investments of the Company	57,470 72
5. Amount of Income of the Company from any other sources	651 06

FIFTH—THE EXPENDITURES OF THE COMPANY.

1. Amount of Losses paid during the year	536,906 85
2. Am't of Losses paid during the year, which accrued prior to the year, (included in last item)	34,772 64
3. Amount at which the Losses were estimated in