Pittsburgh Gazette.

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ADVERTISING AT REASONABLE RATES

PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 21, 1861.

Mr. Lincoln's Visit to New York.

The New York *Express* in an article on the visit of Lincoln to the city of New York, says:

"In the first place, our distinguished visitor should reflect for a moment, that he is in a city-city, containing a greater white population than his own State of Illinois, yet which cast for him less than thirty-five thousand votes. Even in the few brief hours to which his sojourn in such a city is limited, he may gain much useful knowledge he could never gain in the seclusion of country whence he comes."

The President elect, would find, on investigation, that the thirty-five thousand citizens who voted for him in New York, although possessing little weight in its popular elections, are the class who have contributed by their wealth, genius and enterprise, to the building up of that great metropolis. He would find among those voters great merchants, great scholars, great writers, and prosperous mechanics, whose sentiments are represented by newspapers that have world wide reputation. He would find on further investigation, that the tremendous majority which puts forth such mercenary creatures as Brooks, Bryders, Bennett, and Mayor Wood, as the representative men of the first city on the continent, is drawn from dens and caverns where crime and prostitution, like a pestilence "walketh abroad at noon day"—a majority so destitute of virtue, so hostile to patriotism and integrity that men in public places violate law with impunity.

Bryders, who conives at the slave trade and pockets bribes for his complaisance, is one of the creatures of this venal majority—Bennett and Brooks, who display all decency in the columns of their journals—are the result of this preponderance of the "dangerous classes"—Wood, a low dealer in lottery policies and Kerrigan, a leader among "short boys," have seats in Congress instead of occupying cells in the penitentiary, in consequence of the baleful influence exercised by the "still beasts" of civilized society, who burrow in the cellars and taverns of Five Points and similar localities. So much is the "majority" in New York for government, that a Republican Legislature was compelled to give to the State the control of its municipal police—and yet that same "majority," which thus plainly exhibited its incapacity for self government, is heralded forth to the country—to the South—as the exponent of the metropolitan sentiment.

The Contrast.—Our Northern Democrats who expressed so much horror when Mr. Lincoln suggested in his speech at Indianapolis, that the government should enforce its authority in the seceding States, should direct their attention to Jefferson Davis, the sham President of the bogus Southern Confederacy, who breathes "blood and war" most savagely, in his inaugural. We beg leave to ask the Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian*, the Harrisburg *Union*, and other champions of peace at the expence of our future national existence, to explain on what principle they can pass over in silence the hostile attitude of their friend Davis, after condemning so severely she patriotic and statesmanlike position of Mr. Lincoln? Is it because Mr. Lincoln is a friend of the Union, and Davis is its declared enemy?

The contrast between the President elect of the United States, and the leader of the insurgents is so striking that it cannot fail to have a marked effect on the country. It is thus briefly presented by the New York *Times*:—"Mr. Davis first tries to fight, to baptise his principles in blood. This thought, ever uppermost in the Southern mind, indicates the character of his civilization. Mr. Davis, at bay, shows his teeth, and tells us to come on, if we dare. He talks of fighting with entire impunity, and without a breath of censure, North or South. Mr. Lincoln, at Indianapolis, expressed himself decidedly against coercion, but mildly inquired whether the Government might not proceed to execute the revenue laws. For this a torrent of execration was showered upon him. There is something very curious in the reception which these two men meet with. The President elect, bound by his oath to execute the laws, must not hint at such a proceeding; while entire tolerance is extended to the threats of resistance by parties who are in open rebellion. We would like to have some person explain to us such matters, before this apparent contradiction."

The Policy of Buchanan.—While President Buchanan and his party are opposing all measures to strengthen the Government—while they are advocating "peace" at any cost—Jefferson Davis, the principal leader of the league of traitors in the Gulf States, is declaring for war, and threatening reprisals on the commerce of the nation. It cannot be denied that our government, betrayed by its Chief Executive officer, who should guard its interests, protect its flag and maintain its authority, and opposed by a party which for years has monopolized its posts of honor and dispensed its patronage, presents a melancholy spectacle to the world. Jefferson Davis, while on his way to the capital of his pretended Confederacy, not only threatened war, but he declared, substantially, that he and his associates would make it a war of invasion. Yet Mr. Buchanan has announced his determination to vote every measure which Congress may pass, having in view the protection of the government from these threatened raids. His party steadfastly and uniformly opposes every measure for defence which the patriotic vigilance of our representatives suggests. This policy will have the effect to precipitate the country into civil war, instead of averting that greatest of calamities. If Fort Sumter had been reinforced at the outset of the rebellion in South Carolina, the harbor of Charleston would not now be filled with armed traitors; and if Mr. Buchanan had thought more of his country and less of his personal comfort, and taken his position firmly on the side of the government, the traitorous league at Montgomery would not now be in existence.

A Freemonterey Act.—We observe by the telegraphic reports that the Postmaster General has removed a route agent in Virginia for neglecting his business for the purpose of engaging in the Secession movement at the late election in that State. This is commendable. If traitors plot to overthrow the government it is right that they should not be permitted to do so at the expense of the government. The most active partizans of the secession cause in the Southern (and we might say Northern) States are found among the office holders of the present administration. But this poor fellow in Virginia, no doubt, thought he was doing his party a great service, from the fact that Mason, Hunter and Wise were in his way of thinking. It was rather cruel in Buchanan to encourage his subordinate to unite with traitors, by his own tampering with that class, and then make an example of him. He should have been better posted in regard to the change in the Presidential intentions.

The Progress of the President Elect.—Mr. Lincoln will arrive in Philadelphia this afternoon at 3 o'clock. He will be escorted through the principal thoroughfares by a cavalcade of citizens to the Continental Hotel, where a grand display of fireworks will take place, and also a reception in the evening. At sunrise on the morning of the 22d Mr. Lincoln will be invited to raise a flag displaying thirty-four stars over Independence Hall.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company are making extensive arrangements for his journey to Harrisburg on the 22d, on which day there will be a grand military display at the State Capital.

From Harrisburg he will proceed to Washington direct, where he is expected to arrive on Saturday evening.

The Rebel Battle Cry.—Jeff. Davis, the President elect of the bogus Southern Confederacy, has spoken: "No compromise—no reconstruction," he declares to be the finality of the Rebels, and threatens to make the friends of the "Old Union" smell "Southern powder" and feel "Southern steel."

This is terrible. But the valorous fire eater forgets that his, "no compromise," and his Southern powder and steel have all been imported from the "hated North."

Secession is expensive. In Mississippi, according to the Ordinance passed by the late Convention, each taxpayer, in addition to his regular taxes, has to pay an additional special State tax of fifty per cent, on his regular State tax, and also a tax of three-tenths per cent. upon all money owned or controlled, for the support of the Military fund.

(For the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.)

Messrs. Editors: If I am not mistaken there was a Committee appointed some time ago to treat with the Bond holders. Will you do the people the favor to permit me to ask what has become of that Committee? Where are they to be found? Are they here or are they on the wing? Some say that their great head is on his winding way East, while another is away out West. Can this be so? As one of the Tax payers, I would like light where all is darkness. Scaipf.

FROM HARRISBURG.

[Special Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.]

Harrisburg, Feb. 19, 1861.

Edi. Gazette:—In the Senate, to-day, the most of the time was occupied in the presentation of petitions.

Mr. Penney offered the resolution, usual in all years in which there is a Presidential Inauguration, to adjourn over from the 22nd until after the 4th of March. This was the course pursued in 1857, when Buchanan was inaugurated. The Senate, however, refused to pass it, 15 to 15. This vote will probably be reconsidered to-morrow.

The bill for the better protection of laborers' wages came up on second reading, and was amended, on motion of Mr. Fuller, so as to apply only to Fayette county. In this shape it passed, but has to go back to the House.

Mr. Irish's bill to incorporate the Allegheny Oil Company, came up in order, and led to a long debate, in which Mr. Hall opposed it strongly, and finally it was amended so as to confine its operations to Allegheny county. On the 1st Section the yeas and nays were called, and resulted—yeas, 14; nays, 15. Mr. Irish has hopes of a reconsideration to-morrow.

The objection that has most weight against these Oil bills is that they interfere with private enterprise, and will create a monopoly in a business now free to men of small means.

Mr. Clymer called the attention of the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee to the fact that no report had yet been made, by that Committee, on the petitions praying for a repeal of the Personal Liberty Law. He made quite a speech on the subject. Mr. Penney replied he did not recognize the right of the Senator from Berks to ask such a question, basing the question upon mere newspaper rumors, and especially to ask it in the peculiar manner shown by that gentleman; but he informed the Senator that the Judiciary Committee had given a great deal of attention to the matter, had made up their minds upon it, and could report in a few days. It is understood that the report will recommend the repeal of a portion of the 35th section of the Penal Code, but will show conclusively that it is *not* in conflict with the Constitution and Laws.

Why, then, you will ask, do they propose to repeal it? That is a question for them to answer.

The Attorney General, in reply to a resolution of the Senate adopted yesterday, sent in a communication showing the state of the litigation with the Pennsylvania Railroad on the Tonnage Tax question. He shows that two judgments have been obtained against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company on tonnage tax overdue, one for $106,000 and one for $154,000—in all $260,000; that appeals were taken to the Supreme Court, and the decision of the Court below obtained; that levies were made on the rolling stock of the Company to satisfy the judgments, and, before sale, appeals taken to the U. S. Supreme Court; that subsequently the Company agreed to withdraw its appeals to that Court, allow the levies to remain good, without question, pay $100,000 down and $50,000 every six months until the judgments were paid off, and that he consented to this arrangement, believing it to be the best that could be done, under the circumstances, for the State.

The House, last week, adopted a resolution calling on the Attorny General for similar information, but went on and passed the bill to repeal the Tonnage Tax, without waiting for the information it had itself called. This appears the utmost haste at this populiste method of legislation, which he rebukes sterely, especially as the bill might be construed to mean an abrogation of the contract voluntarily entered into by the Company to pay those judgments. The communication was ordered to be published.

In the House, this was private bill day, and the following bills (among many others of no interest to our readers) were passed:

No. 206. "An Act to extend the provisions of an act for the better regulation of the Mercer County, Shenango Valley, Mosmur and Allegheny County agricultural societies, to the Erie County agricultural society."

Sen. 56. "An Act for the relief of William K. M'Clintock."

No. 259. "An Act to authorize the erection of a lock-up house in the borough of Summitville, in Cambria county."

Sen. 139. "Supplement to an act to incorporate the Johnstown and Ashtola railroad and tram-road company."

No. 273. "An Act extending to Cambria county the provisions of an act, to protect fruit, at cetera, and punish trespass in the counties of Huntingdon, Washington, Allegheny, Berks, Lancaster, Lycoming and Delaware."

Sen. 230. "An Act vacating certain lanes and alleys of the out lots of the borough of Beaver in the county of Beaver."

No. 281. "An Act to incorporate the Irvine turnpike and plank road company."

No. 283. "An Act relating to the Allegheny and Perryville turnpike road company."

CRICKET BILLS.

No. 145. "An Act to incorporate the North American oil company."

No. 147. "A supplement to the act incorporating the Allegheny Mountain health institute."

Sen. 49. "An Act to incorporate the Ardesco oil company."

No. 195. "An Act to incorporate the Eagle cotton works."

No. 196. "An Act to incorporate the Idaho oil company."

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Feb. 19, 1861.

The Peace Congress opened its session at eleven o'clock a. m., and did not adjourn until four o'clock p. m.

The Territorial question was under consideration to-day, and the debate was directed to the subject of securing unanimity on that point.

Various amendments were offered, and a substitute for Mr. Guthrie's proposition. These were severally voted down, indicating clearly that the Convention will ultimately sustain the report of its committee, to wit, Guthrie's plan of adjustment.

The speech that marked the deliberations was that of Judge Borwell, of Massachusetts, who declared against all compromise or concessions at present. He knew of nothing the North had done in violation of the constitution, that she should be called upon to concede. Massachusetts, the State which he in part represented, is a party to the great constitutional compact. She does not desire to shirk from her share of that responsibility, and is not inclined to release any other State. Massachusetts does not understand that the constitutional act of electing a President is cause for new compromises or concessions. To demand them or her is demanding a penalty for doing a right thing in the right place. It was not for him to offer or accept any compromise. His State was perfectly satisfied with what her people had done, and they suffered no compunction of conscience for having exercised their right of citizenship in supporting the man of their choice for President.

Governor Boutwell's speech is considered a fair index of the sentiment of New England, and is the subject of considerable comment to-night. He believes it is the duty of the people of the South to test the new administration before condemning it. Afterwards there will be time enough for compromise.

Mr. Seddon, of Virginia, made an earnest appeal for concession. He was in favor of the majority report, if it could be modified so as to embrace the main points in the Virginia resolutions.

Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, moved to amend the majority report by inserting the word "present" in the first line of article first, so that the proposition will only apply to present territory south of thirty-six thirty, and not to territory hereafter to be acquired.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Guthrie, of Kentucky, said he should support the majority proposition, and yield up the points stricken out of his plan as originally reported by him. He urged the delegates from the North to agree upon something by which the slave States now in the Union could be induced to remain. Mr. Guthrie was asked if, in his opinion, the Convention should agree to any plan of settlement, and at too late a moment for Congress to act upon it, whether it would have any good tendency. Mr. Guthrie immediately responded that it would, because in such an event the question could be taken before the people.

This reply is taken, by many republicans, as an evidence that the only desire of the originators of the Peace Congress is to invent some plan by which the opposition to the republican party can go before the people upon a new issue, for the purpose, if possible, of reconstructing the democratic party.

Governor Cleveland, of Connecticut, made a conciliatory speech, proposing nothing in particular, but pouring the Convention in good nature, under the influence of which it adjourned.

The ultra republicans are less sanguine than on Saturday, in their expectations of defeating the action of the committee. If the Michigan and Kansas Commissioners arrive here before a vote is taken on the plan of compromise, they may be able to defeat it. The Commissioners from these two States have been sent for especially to defeat any otherwise binding to a settlement. If this matter is endeavored by the Conference it may strengthen the conservatives.

Jeff. Davis' speech at Montgomery attracts considerable attention. His braggadocio and threats are the subject of ridicule, and excite no fear here. It is only tending to strengthen the anti-compromise feeling. His inaugural address, or that part of it which is received here to-night, but not yet made public, I learn from private sources, takes strong ground against reconstruction and compromise, and portrays more of the air of a military dictator than the head of a peaceful Republic. The Border State men denounce Davis and his bombast without stint.

The bill reported by Mr. Staunton authorising the President to call out volunteers and the militia to protect public property and aid in executing the laws, received an emphatic vote in the House upon Mr. Bocock's motion to reject it on the second reading, which motion failed by 43 majority. All the Southern Americans but Winter Davis followed the lead of Mr. Bocock. The Northern Douglas men generally sustained the measure.

A Member of the New York Legislature Arrested.

Albany, Feb. 18.—Jay Gibbons, member of the Assembly from the First District of this (Albany) county, was arrested this morning on a warrant issued by Police Justice Parsons, on complaint of District Attorney Shafer, charging Jay Gibbons with bribery and corruption, in demanding money for his vote on a bill to increase the salary of the Deputy District Attorney of Albany county. Gibbons offered to cast his vote in its favor for $100, and intimated that he could defeat the bill, and would do so if he was not paid the said amount.

The evidence of his crime is indisputable. He waived an examination before the magistrate and was committed, but subsequently was taken before the County Judge, where an application to admit him to bail is now being heard.

DIED.

KING—On Tuesday evening, 19th instant, EVA KING, daughter of R. M. and Mary M. C. King, aged two years.

Funeral on THURSDAY, 21st inst., at 10 o'clock a. m., from 217 Penn street, to proceed to Allegheny Cemetery.

BAIRD—MARY JANE BAIRD, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 20, at 11½ o'clock, at her father's residence, Webster street, No. 99, aged 21 years, 2 months and 16 days.

The funeral will take place TO-DAY, (Thursday) at 3 o'clock p. m., to proceed to Mount Union Cemetery. All the friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

The funeral of ARTHURS SMITH will take place from the residence of his father, A. D. Smith, Park Hill, First ward, Allegheny, on FRIDAY, 22d inst., at 10 o'clock a. m., to proceed to the Allegheny Cemetery.

For Sore, Weak, Inflamed Eyes and Eye Lids.

A true specific and invaluable remedy has been at last discovered. Dr. Humphreys argues that these affections invariably result from a constitutional disease, of which the local affection is only the outward manifestation. Hence, HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC OPHTHALMIC PILLS are only taken internally, and yet cure the worst forms of obstinate Sore Eyes or Eyelids, which have resisted all other treatment. All cases of Sore and Inflamed Eyes and Eyelids, or Failing, Weak or Defective Sight, will be promptly benefited, and the cure of the worst cases is only a question of time.

Price 50 cents, with directions

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with Book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5; ditto, in plain case, $4; case of fifteen boxes, and book, $3. Single boxes, 25 cents and 50 cents.

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. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,

No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Sold by J. M. FULTON, Fifth street, second door from the Post Office, Agent for Pittsburgh. feb15dawlm*

Mrs. Winslow, an experienced Nurse and Female Physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases—See advertisement in another column. feb18dawlyr

POLITICAL NOTICES.

FOR SHERIFF—HUGH S. FLEMING, of M'Clure township, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. feb18c.

FOR SHERIFF.—ADAM WEAVER, of the Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, will offer himself as a candidate for Sheriff of Allegheny county, subject to the Republican Convention. feb18dawtw

FOR SHERIFF—HENRY H. LEWIS, of Sharpsburg, is a candidate for Sheriff of Allegheny county, subject to the Republican Nominating Convention. feb18dawtw

SHERIFF.—HARRY WOODS, of Peebles township, asks the votes of his friends to plead in the Republican nomination for Sheriff of Allegheny County. His business will not allow him the opportunity of traversing the county and seeing them all. feb18dawtw

PROTHONOTARY.—JOHN G. QUEER, of First ward, Allegheny, asks the influence and votes of his friends to secure the nomination for Prothonotary of Allegheny County, subject to the Republican Convention. feb18dawtw

PROTHONOTARY.—D. C. HULTZ, of Reserves Township, will a candidate for nomination of the above office, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. feb18dawtw

PROTHONOTARY.—RICHARD DANYER, of Reserve township, will be supported for the above office, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. feb18dawtw

Public Notices.

Monongahela Bridge,
Pittsburgh, February 18th, 1861.

AN ELECTION for THIRTEEN MANAGERS of the COMPANY for RECTING A BRIDGE over the MONONGAHELA, opposite Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, in conformity to an Act of Assembly passed January 19th, 1861, will be held at the TOLL HOUSE, on MONDAY, March 4th, 1861, at 10 o'clock p. m.

feb18-td3w JOHN TRAY, Treasurer.

ERIE CANAL COMPANY.—An Election for Seven Directors of the Erie Canal Company will be held at their Office in Erie, on MONDAY, the 4th day of March next, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

Erie, Feb. 18th, 1861. A. H. CAUGHEY, Sec'y.

feb18-td4w

ATTENTION, SOLDIERS OF 1812—YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED to meet at the Tabernacle, on Grant street, THURSDAY, Feb. 21st, (Morning) at 8 o'clock. Those wishing to go will register their names with Captain Pratt, Council Room, on Tuesday or Wednesday forenoon. Bring your badges. By order of

feb19 WM. GRAHAM, Jr., President Association.

LUNCH SERVED UP EVERY MORNING, from 10 till 12, by O. W. SCHOMLMEYER, Jr., at his Restaurant, corner *Wylie and Fifth Sts.* feb18ydw

New Advertisements.

W. S. HAVEN,

STATIONER, JOB PRINTER AND BOOKBINDER,

Corner of Third and Wood Streets.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO PRINTING

Bill-heads, Labels, Cards or Programmes,

For Concerts, Exhibitions, or meetings of any kind. jan28dlm

HUTCHING'S LIFE EXHILERANT.—

As a Stimulant, a Tonic, and an Invigorator,

this preparation has no equal.

For sale by SIMON JOHNSTON, Druggist,

and Dealer in Choice Family Medicines,

feb20 Corner Smithfield and Fourth sts.

SUNDRIES—50 bbls. Prime Apples,
FLAXseed—50 bus Prime,
STARCH—48 boxes Wood's Starch,
SHOVELS—24 dozen Barry Browns, assorted,
LARD—25 kegs Prime,
CHEESE—50 boxes W R,
CIDER—1 bbl Cob,
DRY PEACHES—50 sacks Dry Peaches, prime,
In store for sale at 116 Second st.

feb19 FRANK VAN GORDEN.

NEW SPRING PRINTS—

Ginghams, Checks, Muslins, Linens,
Balmoral Skirts, extra width, all colors.

feb21 C. HARBOR LOVE, 74 Market st.

CONSIGNMENTS.—75 kegs Leaf Lard,
30 bbls Leaf Lard,
175 bus choice Dried Peaches, Halves,
50 do do do Pared do
40 boxes W S Cheese,
50 bbls choice Dried Apples,
110 do Green Apples,
35 bus Small White Beans,
5 bbls choice Cider,
100 bushels Potatoes,
150 cans Fresh peaches,
25 lbs Goose Feathers,
10 bbls Flat Hominy,
2000 lbs Buckwheat Flour, in sacks,
30 bbls Extra Family Flour,
74 dozen Brooms, assorted sizes,
20 boxes choice Seed,
In store for sale by

feb20 L. G. GRAFF, 187 Liberty st.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM.—This celebrated remedy for Weak and Inflamed Eyes, was constantly used with signal success by a distinguished Occulist during a long professional career; and may be confidently relied upon, as the very best salve that can be made. In cases where the Eyelids are inflamed, it acts almost the magic to relieving all irritation, and usually effects a complete cure after a few applications.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, New York.

Sold also by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa. Sold also by Druggists generally. feb18dlywtf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

New Spring Dry Goods

opening almost daily.

feb20 C. HARBOR LOVE, 74 Market st.

BACON, 50 sides Shoulders,
25 sides R. Bacon,
25 sides Hams,
25 tierces Hams, in Brady Wrap,
And for sale by WM. B. MAYS & CO.,
89 Liberty street.

LARD, 200 Tubs,
100 Pails,
75 Kegs,
For sale by WM. B. MAYS & CO.

BULK PORK, 25 sides Bacon,
25 sides Shoulders,
25 sides Hams.
For sale by WM. B. MAYS & CO.

MESS PORK, 100 bbls Mess, in store and for sale by
WM. B. MAYS & CO.

CARBON OIL—12 bbls. just rec'd for sale by
feb20 HENRY H. COLLINS.

New Advertisements.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786.

S. RIDDLE & CO. Proprietors.

Daily Morning Edition, per annum $5 00
do do per week 12
Daily Evening Edition, per annum 3 00
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Weekly Edition, in Clubs of Ten or more 1 00

To Business Men, desirous of reaching the business community in Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, Northern and Central Indiana, &c., the GAZETTE offers peculiar advantages.

ADVERTISING AT REASONABLE RATES.

COMBINED CIRCULATION

OVER 14,000!

SPRINGFIELD FIRE AND MARINE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

R. C. LOOMIS, AGENT, 89 WOOD ST.

CASH CAPITAL $400,000 00
SURPLUS 328,339 06
TOTAL ASSETS $428,339 06

STATEMENT of the Condition of the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of Springfield, Mass., on the first day of January, 1861, made in conformity with the requirements of the Laws of Pennsylvania:

FIRST:

Capital Stock $200,000 00
Number of Shares of Stock subscribed for 2000
Amount of Assessments on Stock paid in cash $200,000 00

SECOND:

The Value of the Real Estate held by the Company $32,481 13
Amount of Cash in hand and in bank 5,919 04
Ass't of Cash in hands of Agents and in transit 20,921 86
Amount of Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, constituting the first Lien on Real Estate, on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing 105,206 74

AMOUNT OF STOCKS OWNED BY THE COMPANY.

		Par Value.	Market Value.
105 shs Agawam Bank, Springfield	stock	$10,500	$11,340 00
10 " Chicopee do	do	1,000	1,250 00
14 " Springfield do	do	1,400	1,456 00
50 " Tyrrhon do	do	5,000	5,750 00
10 " J Hancock do	do	1,000	1,000 00
80 " Hadley Falls Bank, Holyoke,	do	4,000	5,000 00
70 " Hampshire Manufacturing Bank, Westfield	do	7,000	7,700 00
25 " Holyoke Bk, Northampton,	do	2,500	2,500 00
10 " Monson Bk, Monson,	do	1,000	1,000 00
145 " Elm City Bk, New Haven,	do	14,500	17,020 00
50 " Elliott Bank,	do	5,000	5,125 00
55 " Bk of Commerce, Boston,	do	5,500	5,974 00
100 " Merchants' Bank,	do	10,000	10,000 00
60 " Atlas do	do	6,000	6,420 00
22 " Howard do	do	2,200	2,420 00
17 " Boylston do	do	1,700	1,972 00
100 " Webster do	do	10,000	10,400 00
80 " Bank of Commerce, N York,	do	8,000	4,800 00
100 " Am. Exchange Bank,	do	10,000	9,200 00
100 " Continental do	do	10,000	9,200 00
100 " Metropolitan do	do	10,000	10,100 00
150 " Importers & Tra. do	do	15,000	15,750 00
110 " Western Railroad,		17,000	19,295 00
100 " Boston and Worcester R R		10,000	10,650 00
25 " Connecticut River do		2,500	1,875 00
53 " Worcester & Nashua do		5,300	3,150 00
10 " Boston & Maine do		1,000	1,475 00
100 " Fitchburg do		10,000	9,825 00
100 " Old Colony, Fall River Jo		10,000	10,700 00
100 " New York Central do		10,000	7,900 00
35 " Watertown & Rome, do		3,500	3,200 00
$4,000 Western Railroad, Mass, 6 per cent bonds,		4,000	3,100 00
$6,000 Connecticut River Railroad, 6 per cent bonds,		6,000	6,060 00
$5,000 Buffalo, New York and Erie R R 7 per cent bonds,		6,000	4,800 00
$1,550 Watertown and Rome Railroad 7 per cent bonds,		1,550	1,595 00

Amount of stock held by the company as collateral security for loans:

50 shares Milford Gas Light Company:

	Par val.	Nominal.
Amount of assessments on stock due and unpaid,	None.	
Amount of interest accrued on investments,		8,145 70
Loans on personal security,		8,198 13
All other investments		6,128 13
		$432,339 04

THIRD:

Amount of losses due and unpaid,	None.
Amount of claims for losses in suit or contested,	None.
Amount of losses during the year, which have not been settled,	$18,121 75
Amount of losses during the year, reported and not acted upon,	None.
Amount of dividends declared due and unpaid,	None.
Amount of dividends declared, and not due,	None.
Amount of money borrowed,	None.
Amount of all other claims against company,	None.

FOURTH:

Amount of cash premiums received,	$212,816 00
Amount of premium notes earned,	101,276 56
Amount of interest money received from investments,	11,622 00
Amount of income from other sources,	8,172 33

FIFTH:

Amount of losses paid during the year,	$168,431 61
Amount paid and owing for losses in process of adjustment,	None.
Amount of return premiums paid,	4,733 18
Amount of dividends paid during the year,	45,000 00
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to the agents and officers of the company,	32,957 70
Amount of taxes paid by the company,	2,936 99
Amount of all other expenses and expenditures of the company,	17,278 83

(SIGNED) E. FREESMAN, President.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, at Hartford, this 23d day of January, 1861. (Signed) L. C. BULL, Notary Public.

Who also settling to the correctness of the above Statement.

Policies in the above named Company, insuring property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, issued, and losses under the same equitably adjusted and promptly paid by

S. C. LOOMIS, Agent,
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feb19dawtd

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The remaining partners, F. H. BATON and N. G. MACKEM, have this day associated with them JAMES D. CARLISLE, late of the firm of Ross, Leigard & Co., Philadelphia, and the business will be carried on hereafter under the style of

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Feb. 18th, 1861.

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