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Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 18.

The Ruinous Policy of our Generals.

Our leading Generals are ruining and demoralizing our armies, by their slave-catching propensities, and their leniency to the rebels. The soldiers are maddened by the conduct of the Chiefs, and we are losing many of our best officers. If the President hopes to keep up an army, he should hasten to correct these evils.

Hon JOSEPH WRIGHT, of Indiana, in a late speech in the Senate, rang out a warning voice, clear and loud, as follows:

He read from a letter received from a gentleman in the South, who said that Order No. 3 of Gen. Halleck had been the death of at least 10,000 Western troops. He saw young men working at the landings and on the boats, but not a single black, except one stout fellow who was blacking the boots of a rebel prisoner. He (Mr. Wright) was willing to go to any length to put down this rebellion. There were traitors all over the land, and we must have more energy in the prosecution of this war. He had listened here for a long time hearing Senators tell what we could not do. He would have been much more pleased if these gentlemen had spent six months in finding out what we could do. He would urge them to stop discussing the negro question, and do everything to support the Government and suppress the rebellion.

We never could suppress this rebellion without a decided policy, and that policy should be protection to the loyal men, and no protection to disloyal men, North or South. Bullets and bayonets must be the policy of this war. He would join no political party till we had peace, but act for the whole country and for the suppression of the rebellion. The watchword must be "War—war—war"—prosecuted vigorously to the end, and any general who would not employ every negro in doing all the service they were capable of, should be turned out, and the property of every rebel North and South, should at once be confiscated. Make it understood that the man in arms against this Government must forfeit his property and his rights, and we will soon have them loyal men.

That Order No. 3, has been more disastrous to us than the loss of a battle. It has been the fruitful source of evils of such a magnitude, that we marvel that it is suffered to remain.

A late letter from Corinth, after describing that Halleck's army is now mainly engaged in guarding secession farms, and keeping the slaves in subjection, while their owners are away fighting at Richmond, says:

Never in the history of war have such scenes been enacted, and never before has an enemy been treated with such a marked show of kindness and consideration. And none but educated soldiers could be kept within such bounds in an enemy's country, while the enemy could ask nothing more generous. No wonder that they hope for a favorable issue to their wicked cause, for with this kind of tactics they will thrive and gather strength, while our army is wasting away and becoming disgusted with the farce.

We need laborers in the camp, cooks, teamsters, and nurses in the hospitals, and here at our hands, anxiously waiting to assist us are thousands of industrious and hardy blacks who would faithfully perform those duties, and upon whose loyalty we can depend. If they are trusty and valuable to their rebel masters without wages, how much more so would they be when stimulated with the hope of freedom and of receiving pay for their labor? If the lines of our army were opened to them, thousands upon thousands would leave their plantations and give us their valuable services and thus draw from the resources of the enemy, whose women and children would be in such real danger of starving that their husbands and sons would be compelled to lay down their arms and return home to protect them.

There is no other way of closing this war. It should be so prosecuted as to produce starvation throughout the rural districts, unless the men lay down their arms and return to their loyalty. This intrenching behind Corinth, this care of rebels will never accomplish it. Enough of blood and treasure of the Northwest has already been spent in the silly attempt to carry out that most infamous and unwise Order No. 3, to have a stop put to its further mischief.

Gen. Halleck, with a dogged stupidity, will adhere to his pet, for he belongs to a class of old fogy politicians whose boast is that they never change. With it we are losing valuable time, more valuable lives, wasting the resources of the country, and making little progress. When we begin to mass our army for battle, lay waste the country and subsist our troops upon the enemy, we shall have reached the beginning of the end, but so long as rebel wives are assured that they will not be disturbed, so long will they advise their husbands and sons to wage the contest, but take from them their last farm hands, their cotton, and their teams, allow soldiers to cook their meals with farm rails instead of picking up half rotten wood in the forest, and they would begin to see the practical results of the rebellion in all of its full blossomed beauties.

To this testimony we will add the following extract from a private letter from a soldier in the 78th Pennsylvania, to his father in this city:

COLUMBIA, Tenn., July 10.

* * * I send you a copy of the Nashville *Union*, of this date. It is the only reliable Union paper in Nashville. I suppose it may be considered Gov. Johnson's organ. If our officers would adopt its policy in dealing with rebel sympathisers we should have fewer cases of bridge burning, trains attacked, and travelers murdered, than under their soft policy of "conciliation"—that is, a good supper and plenty of wine and segars for the officers, passes and protection papers for secesh, and guard duty for us. We grin and bear it, oft-times looking at our bayonets, and thinking what a nice hole they would make in secesh's villainous carcass. But I suppose our generals expect to be presidents or foreign ministers some day, and the influence of some old patriarch in Dixie may help in that time of need.

Only yesterday, Capt. Tom Reynolds, our Sutler, was murdered, about four miles beyond Franklin, by a squad of guerrillas, and other cases of the same kind are happening every day. Lieut. Col. Foster, of the First Tennessee, was shot this week at Mount Pleasant, about twelve miles from Columbia. He was considerably damaged, but is able to go about. Of course the rascal who did it, a rebel Captain, escaped, although there was a crowd of citizens around, with Gen. Negley's pass and protection in their pockets. These people are crazy with secessionism and can't be trusted. There has not been enough of citizen blood let in Tennessee; but it will come soon if they don't change their ways. Our boys did not come down to this heathen country to be shot by bushwhackers.

Our regiment is in good health. I am quite well, as are all your acquaintances, so far as I know.

The True Policy in a Nut-Shell.

The New York *Evening Post* says:

The government must make itself a fighting government, in order to get its three hundred thousand recruits in the shortest time. The people want to fight, not to guard rebel estates; they want to fight with every means that God and nature has given them, and not to overlook the most effective of those means; they want to fight the rebels as enemies, not as half-friends, according to the laws of war, and not as half-friends, according to the Constitution and the creeds of political parties. In a word, we must have more earnestness, more determination, more energy, and more unity of purpose at Washington.

THE GREAT NEW YORK WAR MEETING.

Our New York papers reach us burdened down with the speeches made at the great War Meeting of New York. There were five stands, and five separate meetings held at one and the same time. We can only give a synopsis of the proceedings at one stand; that presided over by Gen. FREMONT.

Stand No. 5 was under the auspices of Committees of the Mercantile Library Association, and the Young Men's Christian Association.

At 4 o'clock precisely the Committee and speakers proceeded from the Young Men's headquarters in Fourth Avenue to the stand in front of the Church of the Puritans (the Rev. Dr. Cheever's.

The platform was surmounted by the national flag, its sides being heavily draped with duplicates of the same soul-stirring emblem.

On front of Dr. Cheever's Church was a banner setting forth the Scriptural injunction: "PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT ALL THE LAND, UNTO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF."

The vast area in front of the platform, extending from University place and Broadway, was one vast sea of upturned faces, anxious to see the countenance of the Pathfinder, who had been announced as the presiding officer of the Young Men's meeting. Not less than 25,000 persons surrounded the stand. Opera glasses, telescopes, &c., were used to have a sight at the General of the Mountain Department.

Having reached the stand, the Hon. Benj. F. Manierre rose and said: I have the pleasure of introducing to this vast audience, as presiding officer, the gallant Major-General John C. Fremont.

As soon as the vast concourse had satisfied itself with three times three sturdy rounds of applause, the Major-General stepped forward, and called upon the Rev. Joseph T. Duryea to commence the exercises with prayer.

THE PRAYER.

The Rev. Mr. Duryea, in addressing the Throne of Grace, said:

O God, our Heavenly Father, the God of our fathers, and our God. We look up to Thee at the beginning of this meeting for Thy presence. We acknowledge Thee to be the Lord. We acknowledge Thee to be the God of the whole earth. Our nation is dependent upon Thee, and from Thee we receive our national existence. Secure us in these our times of peril, and unite all the hearts of this great people with the sentiments of purpose, and of ardor and zeal. Concentrate all the powers and resources of this country to our salvation from the enemy which threatens our national existence. O God, fill the hearts of the young with the power of the spirit of self-sacrifice, and let not one of us withhold our gifts, and our powers, and influence, or our children, from this cause, which may give to us liberty, and benefit the race of mankind. We pray that Thou wilt bless the President of the United States, and all who have authority under him, giving them wisdom, giving them courage, singleness of purpose and innocence of heart. May the foreign nations of the earth understand, that our single aim is to remove the enemy before us, and to unite all parts of the land under the control of one Government. We pray that Thou wilt bless the army on the field, the officers who are now present, and those who in our hospitals are on the bed of sickness. Give courage to them, and accept us all for Jesus Christ's sake, Amen!

GEN. FREMONT'S SPEECH.

Gen. Fremont then rose, amid deafening applause. He endeavored several times to make himself heard, but it was quite impossible for him to do so, from the cheers that the 25,000 in front of the platform uttered again and again. Hats and handkerchiefs were waved furiously, and amid the cries of "Go it, old Pathfinder, you are the General for us," he said:

It is hardly necessary to say that this great assemblage has been called to consider the situation of our country, with the object of adopting such measures as will enable you to respond most immediately and most effectively to the President's call for troops. But, at the same time, it is expected that the occasion will be used for such an expression of your feelings and opinions as will satisfy the country that the enthusiasm which characterized your meeting held here last year, as now, becomes you should be a settled resolve, and that it is not in the ideas or possibilities of the day that you should consent to a dismemberment of your national territory. [Loud cheers, and cries of "Never."] The people realized that a decisive struggle, which would tax their utmost energies, is now come, and that upon the issue of this struggle depends the life of the nation. [Immense applause] The South has resolved itself into a great army, to the support of which all its industrial energies and resources are directed. You, too, will find it necessary to call into immediate activity your immense resources to meet the emergency. [Cheers.] For a brief time now the war must become the business of the nation. [Cheers.] You must show your soldiers that they have not only your admiration and gratitude for the services they have rendered to you, but that they can rely upon your cordial and prompt support, and that they too have their great reserves in the masses of the people. [Cheers.] By this expression the Executive will feel assured of an intelligent, harmonious and effective co-operation; and foreign Governments will recognise that we intend to maintain our historic place in the family of nations at the head of the great Democratic idea, [cheers] and that for the sake of Liberty we are resolved to maintain this Union. [Loud cheers.] The men chosen to address you to-day are among those in whom you are accustomed to place confidence, and whose opinions on these subjects more or less reflect your own. [Immense applause.] I will now introduce to you other speakers.

At this juncture the excitement of the assemblage appeared to be unrestrainable. They shouted: "No, no, you go on; we want to hear you." But the General quietly seated himself until the uproar had partially subsided, and then introduced Dr. Rufus W. Clarke, of Brooklyn, who was well received.

Speeches were also made by E. Delafield Smith, Mr. Hoxie, Mr. Gould, Col. James Fairman, and Col. Mix. We quote the latter:

SPEECH OF COL. MIX.

FELLOW CITIZENS: It is the duty of soldiers at all times to fight. That is a conceded fact. And it is sometimes the duty of soldiers to speak. I consider this one of those occasions. It seems to me but a day since that I left the City of New York to go to the battle field. Almost the last day I spent here was on the occasion of the great mass meeting held on these Square months ago. I then resolved to go to the interior of the State and appeal to men to go to the war, and do their duty, and I did not appeal in vain. I wish to say here distinctly that I am not here for the purpose of criticising any acts of my superiors. The man whom the Government places over me, whether he be fit or unfit, I will serve under at all times to the best of my ability. I have served under Gen. McClellan. I have served under Gen. Banks. [Cheers.] I have served under the great and gallant Burnside. [Cheers.] And yet in this connection I wish to say a word. Experience is the best teacher, and if any man comes to you and tells you that the negroes of the South are not fit to be employed in the army, tell that man that he is a fool, and does not know what he is talking about. [Round on round of applause greeted the speaker.] I say he is a fool, and does not know what he is talking about. [Renewed cheers.] I would put a spade in every sturdy negro's hands, and get him to dig the rascals six feet out of the world. [Cheers.]

And I must go a step further, my friends. In the South they have what we term armies by day, and soldiers by night, harmless blacks, who shoot us upon outpost. Only yesterday, when I came from Newbern, I brought with me a number of soldiers who had been treated in that way. Now I will tell you what I would do. I would take the negroes South, and put muskets in their hands. [Loud cheers.] They have been most serviceable to us in giving information as to the situation of the rebels. Now, where in South Carolina can you find a place where a dog can go over that a negro cannot? I tell you this, and there are gentlemen here who can bear me witness when I state the fact, that at all our outposts in North Carolina we have depended upon them for our guides, and without them we could not have moved one inch from Newbern with safety. [Loud cheers.] And, furthermore, the information we have received from them has always been valuable and correct in every particular. [Applause.] You all wonder, no doubt, how it is that the South has raised in front of Richmond the formidable army of two hundred thousand men. This thing can be easily explained. Every man in the South who can carry a gun must become a soldier. There are but two classes: the representative man and the poor white. The black man is a far superior class to the low, poor, degraded whites of the South. Now, what is done with these poor whites? Why, they are dragged from their homes, and compelled to go into the army. I hold in my hand a scrap of paper, from the Raleigh *Standard*, which contains the following:

> HEADQUARTERS N. C. MILITIA, *Adjutant General's Office*, Raleigh, December 21, 1861.
>
> SPECIAL ORDER No. 77.—Lieut. Sanford Earnest, of the 71st Regiment, N. C. Militia, having declared his preference for the Government of the United States, and having declined to march under the flag of the Confederate States, is hereby dismissed, being unworthy of a commission in the militia of the State—and will hereafter do duty as a private. The Colonel will have this order read before the Regiment, and printed in the newspapers of his county.
>
> By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
>
> J. G. MARTIN, Adjutant General.

That is the way they are treated. [Cries of "shame, shame."]

The following are the resolutions passed at this stand:

Resolved, That the young men of New York, alive to the exigencies of the crisis now upon the country, and, as ever, devoted to the preservation of the pure democratic principle, are bound by every interest to press forward into the ranks, and, in the most earnest, speedy, and effectual manner, put an end *forever* to the accursed idea of Secession and Disunion. To us life is valueless without Liberty, Liberty useless without Union, Union merely nominal if the idea of Secession is not finally and forever put to sleep, beyond an awakening this side of Hell.

Resolved, That while we have no sympathy with any class of demagogues who place conditions upon their professions of loyalty to the Union, we are sensible that our army is waging this war with fettered hands, and we beseech this Government to overstep the constructive bounds which prevent the employment of *every*, EVERY, EVERY means of suppressing this infernal Rebellion.

IMPORTANT LAW.

The President Authorized to Call Out the Militia.

A bill has passed both Houses, and will doubtless become a law, calling all the militia into the field to put down the rebellion. It is doubly important, from the fact that all slaves, after its passage, who come within the lines of our army, are made free forever.

The first section provides, that whenever the President shall call forth the militia of the States, he may specify in his call the period for which such service will be required, not exceeding nine months; and the militia so mustered in shall continue to serve for the term specified, unless sooner discharged. If by reason of defects in existing laws, or in the execution of them in the States, or any of them, it shall be found necessary to provide for enrolling the militia, the President is authorized to make all the necessary regulations, so as to include all able-bodied men between 18 and 45, the number shall be apportioned among the States according to their population. When so enrolled, they shall be organised in the mode prescribed for volunteers.

The second section authorises the President to call one hundred thousand volunteers, as infantry, into the field, in addition to the number already authorized by law, for the period of nine months, unless sooner discharged; and every soldier who shall enlist under this law shall receive his first month's pay, and also twenty-five dollars as bounty, upon the mustering of his company, or regiment into the service. All provisions of the law relating to volunteers enlisted in the service of the United States for three years, or during the war, except in relation to bounty, shall be extended to embrace volunteers raised under the provisions of this section.

The third section authorizes the President to accept such number of volunteers as may be required for filling up the regiments of infantry, now in the service, for twelve months, unless sooner discharged. All volunteers when mustered into service shall be on a footing with similar troops, except as to service bounty, which shall be fifty dollars, one half of which is to be paid upon forming their regiments, and the other half at the expiration of the enlistment. Section fourth authorizes the appointment of a judge advocate general, with the pay of a colonel of cavalry, to whom all proceedings in court-martial shall be returned, and no sentence of death or imprisonment in a penitentiary shall be carried out without the approval of the President. Sections five and six authorize the judge advocate for each army, and section seven requires all battalions, officers, quartermasters, and adjutants of cavalry, exceeding the number authorized by law, and now in service, to be mustered out of service. Section eight authorizes the President to establish and organize an army at his discretion, and section nine regulates the staff of the commanders of army corps as follows: One assistant adjutant general, one quartermaster, one commissary and one assistant inspector general, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and three aids-de-camp. Section ten, regulates the number officers of cavalry regiments. Section eleven, authorizes the President to receive into service for the purpose of constructing entrenchments, performing camp service, or any military or naval service for which they may be found competent, persons of African descent, and such persons shall be enrolled and organised under such regulations not inconsistent with the Constitution and the laws as the President may prescribe; and section twelve enacts that whenever any man or boy of African descent, who, by the laws of any State, shall owe service or labor to any person who during the present rebellion, has levied war or borne arms against the Government, or adhered to their enemies, shall render any such service as enumerated in the section preceding, he, his mother, wife and children, shall forever be free, any law or custom to the contrary notwithstanding; and where such persons owe service to loyal masters, provision is made for compensation.

Baltimore Loyalty.

A Baltimore letter to the New York *World*, describes Baltimore loyalty, which is the loyalty of all the Border States. There is not enough honest, unconditional Union sentiment in them to save them from such a judgment as God inflicted on Sodom and Gomorrah, were their safety from such a calamity put to the same test. If we fail to save the country, this will be the rock on which we split—conciliation of the Border States. Kentucky influence has been the bane and curse of the country since this war has commenced, and we shall not be surprised to see that State signally and awfully punished for her coldness and selfishness before the war is over, by being made the battle ground of the contending armies. When her fair plains are made a desert, she may come to know the value of the Union. But to our Baltimore letter:

There is loyalty here that would live about as contentedly and unmurmuringly under the new flag as the old. It is cold, callous—like cork, like wood, like lead, like anything but the live flesh of pure loyalty, that has grown sensitive, red, and raw under its tortures and biting insults. It does not exult over our successes and sink under our failures.

It doesn't amount to a religion, not even to a conviction striking a man through like spikes a plank. It stands off without blush, feeling, or flush, and flippantly criticises. Nothing goes to suit it. Nothing has been done. The Mississippi Valley, forts, States, streams, and all are hidden by a delay before Richmond. "We are where we were a twelve month ago. All has got to be done over again."

You can't reach this class of loyalists until you use the talisman word of the times—*negro*. Then they jump as if they were shot; burn as if they were on fire. Through all this dreadful and astounding crisis they have but one lamp by which their feet are guided—slavery. It is their pillar of cloud by day and their pillar of fire by night. Many of them do not own a slave, nor have they a relative or acquaintance that does. They never see one but by accident on the street. And yet the "peculiar institution" is as dear to them as the apple of their eye. They cherish it as they would the corpse of a dead dear one, waiting in darkness and ice for its burial.

Wendell Phillips says not a man or a dollar until emancipation is proclaimed. These say not a man or a dollar until slavery is secure. And in the great gulf that separates them the government may go to pieces, they standing the while, each on his brink, with arms folded, coldly looking on.

And these Baltimoreans that I have drawn call themselves "unconditional" loyalists. They *have* a condition. It is this—the preservation of slavery. And yet a whole year has gone since master and slave—eight millions of the one and four of the other—have "confederate for our home," and been striving together in one solid and determined energy for the ruin of the republic! If there is a goddess of patriotism she is weeping hot tears over this extraordinary spectacle.

Take my description of unconditional loyalty. It writes upon its banner, sword, and pen in reference to this rebellion, "*Out, damned spot!*" and out, out everything that helps or succors it!

The Campaign in Virginia.

The reliable Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* says:

The latest news from Richmond convinces military men here that the rebels do not outnumber General McClellan in effective troops—certainly not by more than Jackson's division of 30,000 men, who will soon be obliged to return to their old headquarters at Gordonsville or Staunton, unless the rebels mean to abandon all Northern Virginia. It is thought here that there is nothing to prevent a speedy advance of the Army of the Potomac upon Richmond, if its leader is so disposed. The fact that the rebels have fallen back upon Richmond is thought to indicate a new plan of operations. Deserters state that the rebels will adopt a new style of tactics, and will not venture either to attack our troops behind their intrenchments, or to blockade the James river. They have a wholesome fear of our gunboats, and can have no hope whatever in cutting off the supplies of McClellan's army, and the occasional firing into transport vessels is meant to harass rather than to destroy.

Gen. Pope has made his preparations so that if the rebel leaders see fit to put 50,000 or 60,000 troops under Jackson to threaten Washington again he will be ready to meet them. Better than that, he will improve upon the old tactics; if they do not send Jackson this way Pope will compel them to do so or lose their important railway connections at Gordonsville and Staunton. This is evident to all since the advance force under Gen. Hatch entered Culpepper Court House. This is the furthest advance into the heart of Virginia yet made. Here is the plantation of Mr. Wallach, of the *Evening Star*, and his family resides at this place. It is eighteen months since he has been able to visit his home or family, but he can now safely do so, unless our forces are compelled to retreat by the advance of Jackson in overwhelming numbers. It is probable that the next fighting will be *this* side of Richmond, and not the other. If so, the veteran soldiers of the peninsula army will have the quiet and rest they so much need. Gen. Pope has left town, I hear, and is with his troops.

The Troubles in Kentucky.

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, of Wednesday morning, says:

We have dispatches from our special correspondent at Lexington, up to 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It is positively stated that Morgan, with a force of 2,500, was at Midway, on the Lexington and Frankfort Railroad, the track of which at that place had been torn up. The train that left Frankfort for Lexington, in the morning, had returned, the conductor learning that powder had been placed under the pier of the bridge at Midway, with the intention of blowing it up as soon as the cars reached the bridge. Morgan's gang had been doing an extensive business in the way of stealing horses. A private dispatch mentions that the freebooters had also occupied Georgetown. This is a few miles north-east of Midway, on the road to Paris. The bridge at Kiser's Station, on the Covington & Lexington Railroad, near Paris, had been burned. This bridge can be repaired in a day or two. For the present, railroad communication between this city and Lexington is interrupted. The most stringent military rules are being enforced at Lexington. Persons capable of bearing arms are required to join the Home Guards.

Put Lead into the Rebels, and not into the Silver.

When a proposition was made in Congress to alloy the silver, to keep it in circulation, Dr. Trimble, of Ohio, made the following telling remark:

"Let the President put lead in the enemy, and he will not need alloy the silver!"

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WHEELER & WILSON'S Sewing Machines, NO. 27 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., *Awarded the First Premium at the* UNITED STATES FAIR For the Years 1858, 1859 and 1860. UPWARDS OF 80,000 MACHINES SOLD IN THE UNITED STATES. MORE THAN 20,000 SOLD THE PAST YEAR. We offer to the public WHEELER & WILSON'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINE, at REDUCED PRICES, with increased confidence of its merits as the best and most reliable Family Sewing Machine now in use. It does equally well on the thickest and thinnest fabrics, makes the lock-stitch impossible to unravel, alike on both sides; is simple in construction, more speedy in movement, and more durable than any other machine. Circulars, giving prices and description of Machines, furnished gratis, on application in person or by letter. Every Machine warranted for three years. ap8:ms WM. SUMNER & CO.

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Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad Company, mortgage loan	4,300 00
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Stock of County Fire Insurance Co.	1,050 00
Stock of Delaware M. S. Insurance Co.	700 00
Commercial Bank do	5,135 91
Mechanics' Bank do	2,012 50
Union M. Insurance Co.'s Scrip	160 00
Bills Receivable, business paper	16,297 18
Book Accounts, accrued interest, etc.	6,216 72
Cash on hand and in hands of agents	11,855 15
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First Mortgages, amply secured	$1,886,393 00
Real Estate, (pres't val. $108,314 61) cost	102,963 00
Temporary Loans, on ample Collateral Securities	89,135 00
Stocks, (present value $80,667 72) cost	89,786 00
Notes and Bills Receivable	1,821 00
Cash	27,919 00
	$2,208,051 00

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 advantages of Insurance, as well as their ability and disposition to meet with promptness all liabilities.

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ASSETS, OCTOBER 30, 1859.

Stock Accounts	
Mortgages	$63,000 00
Office Furniture	2,160 00
Open Accounts, &c.	250 00
Cash	7,509 00
Premium Notes	18,221 99
Notes and Bills Discounted	27,895 14
	174,075 12
	$233,251 25

DIRECTORS: R. Miller, Jr., James McAuley, Nathaniel Holmes, Alex. Nimick, George Darsie, William H. Smith, C. W. Ricketson, Andrew Ackley, Alexander Speer, David M. Long, Rees J. Thomas, Benj. F. Bakewell, John R. M'Cune. my30 F. M. GORDON, *Secretary.*

FIRE, MARINE AND INLAND INSURANCE.—INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, PHILADELPHIA. Incorporated 1794—Capital, $500,000. Assets, January 10, 1859 $1,159,924 61. ARTHUR G. COFFIN, *President.* THOMAS PLATT, *Secretary.*

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