CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER

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CLEVELAND, OHIO,

Wednesday Evening, Feb. 13, 1861.

Epitaph for the Late American Republic.

"Here lies a people, who, in attempting to liberate the negro, lost their own freedom."

Lincoln Modified.

As we predicted, Mr. Lincoln made a very different speech at Cincinnati from the one at Indianapolis. The latter is harmless at least, but no speeches at all would be still better. The President elect having stayed at home during the campaign and kept mum ever since, evidently feels like a pent up furnance that must blow off or burst up. Had he waited at home until the votes were counted and he officially notified of his election, then by the most direct route proceeded on to Washington and given forth his Inaugeral, it would have met the univeral commendation of the people.

Kansas Then and Now.

When Kansas was in a political fight under Jim Lane, who shot his neighbor for drawing water out of what eventually proved to be his (the murdered man's) own well, the appeal to Cleveland for aid was liberally responded to, as the following account, taken from the *Herald* of August 19th, 1856, will show:

	CR.
By Cash of Colwell & Co.	2 00
" T. S. Rodman	1 00
" W. W. Wright	5 00
" J. Barr	10 00
" — Delamater	25 00
" Dr. Sterling for unknown sub	2 00
" John A. Foot, in addition to former payment	15 00
" A. Wagar, Treas. of Rockport Kansas Aid Society	100 00
" G. E. Herrick	10 00
" Dudley Baldwin	50 00
" John Hoyt	50 00
" J. P. Bishop, in addition to former payment	50 00
" M. B. Scott	50 00
" Chas. Hickox	50 00
" J. Perkins (part sub)	25 00
" Henry Blair	10 00
" J. Packard	10 00
" W. R. Horton	5 00
" J. G. McCurdy	10 00
" H. F. Brayton	10 00
" E. H. Merrill	3 00
" W. H. Stanley, in addition to former payment	20 00
" M. C. Younglove, in addition to former payment	50 00
" Albert Younglove (son of M. C.)	10 00
" J. H. Morley	25 00
" Lemuel Crawford	300 00
" J. C. Bowles	50 00
" Chas. Wason, donation to P. O. Conver, to essist in printing Free State paper	50 00
" Ethan Rogers	10 00
" Joseph Chamberlain	50 00

As the men, women and children are now actually starving there, we may with confidence look for a response here to their call for aid that shall exceed that, as much as life and family ties exceed politics and party ties.

Correspondence.

We have received a long, yet interesting communication from J. W. Virtue, of Dakota, N. T., setting forth the promise of the country in the Missouri valley thereabouts, and the inducements to emigrants to locate there. Their crops are abundant, climate delightful and country healthy. The description of Dakota, 100 miles above Omaha is glowing, but no doubt true, and we regret that we cannot find room for it, but in the wreck of nations and fall of empires, who has an ear for anything else. People will scarcely read the funeral notices of their friends in these times. Our columns are overstocked with startling news, and this must be our answer to many other correspondents.

Pluck.

In these times, when so many knees are weak, the following lines are timely:

"A time like this demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands.
Men whom the lust of office does not kill;
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;
Men who possess opinion and a will;
Men who have honor and will not lie;
Men who can stand before a demagogue
And damn his treach-rous flatteries without winking.

Murder.

Murder has again broken out in Cincinnati, and one murder follows fast upon the heels of another. A few weeks since two policemen, Hallam and Long, were murdered by the Lohrers, father and son; then one Stover murdered Baker; now Anthony Kiltenstein, aged 16, is murdered by Charles Klinger, aged 17, and Anthony Brechter, aged 19. Full of liquor; at a dance house, they took exceptions to Kiltenstein's attention to one of the girls, and, following him home with the girl, waylaid him, as he reappeared, and coolly murderered him.

The way Hoosiers Shoot Duels.

Heffren and Moody, members of the Indiana Legislature got by the ears in debate, and concluded to see which was the better man at a rifle shoot. So they through their seconds agreed to fight as follows:

Newport, Ky., Feb. 10, 1861.

Major Geo. P. Buell—*Sir:* Mr. Heffren will meet Mr. Moody to-morrow morning, as nearly at sunrise as possible, and at some place within a few miles of this city, to be designated to you as soon as selected.

The rifle is the weapon selected, a brace of which will be furnished by me, as the friend of Mr. Heffren, the choice of which will be given to you, to be used by Mr. Moody, and the other retained for the use of his antagonist.

The choice of ground will be decided by lot, and the second of the party not receiving such choice shall give the words of command, unless these two points shall be determined by the mutual agreement of the seconds.

The distance shall be seventy-five yards.

The guns, loaded, cocked, and with triggers set, shall be handed to the parties, who shall take position, side toward side, and hold their pieces in the order of a "present arms." The words of caution will then be: "Gentlemen, are you ready?" When both parties respond "Ready." The words of command will be given as follows: "Fire! one! two! three! stop!" The firing shall be done between the commands "fire" and "stop" and neither party shall take any rest for the support of his gun, nor move from the position of a "present arms" until the command "fire" is given, nor fire after the command "stop" is uttered by the second commanding, under the penalty of being shot down by the second of his antagonist.

Two friends, in addition to the chief seconds and surgeons, may attend each of the principals on the field, and no more, unless mutually agreed upon by the chief seconds, and no friend or second shall have more than one revolving pistol in his possession, nor shall he carry to the field any other weapon.

Please signify your concurrence in these specifications which are given, I believe, in conformity with the Code of Honor, and inform me, also, of the hour, this afternoon, at which you will be shown the place of meeting.

Respectfully yours,
J. C. Walker.

Delivered at 10½ o'clock A. M., Feb. 10.

—At the great Union meeting in Boston last week, the names of Williom H. Seward and Charles Frances Adams were received with enthusiastic applause.

A very bad thing for those two gentlemen.—The endorsement of a Boston Union Meeting is a load that ought to break down any public man.—[*Ohio State Journal.*

How indignant this paper would have been had we charged their Editors with these sentiments one year ago.

☞ Strangers in the city can see Blitz and the learned canaries Friday evening at the Melodeon.

Pennsylvania Western Penitentiary.—There are in the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, located in Allegheny city, 311 convicts. Of these 149 are married, 154 single, and 8 widows and widowers; 200 are intemperate men, and 21 moderate drinkers: 302 are males, and 9 females; 259 are in confinement for the first offence; there are no lawyers, physicians, ministers or printers in the penitentiary; 115 are in for larceny, and 17 for murder in the second degree; 47 are under 20 years of age, and 2 over 80; 137 were born in Pennsylvania, 31 in New York, 37 in Germany, and 29 in Ireland.

Ohio Legislature--Governor's Message.

A message was received from the Governor, and on motion of Mr. Jones, the rules were suspended, and it was read.

Executive Department,
Columbus, Ohio,
February 11, 1861.

To the General Assembly of Ohio:

I transmit to you herewith copies of letters received from the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and Hon. John Sherman, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, relative to the surplus revenue deposited with the State for safe keeping, under the act of Congress of June 23, 1836, and accepted by the General Assembly of Ohio, by its act of December 19, 1836; and I respectfully recommend the passage of a law authorizing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to guaranty the payment of the interest and principal of an amount of the Bonds of the United States equal to the portion of the surplus revenue, received by this State, as requested by the Secretary of the Treasury.
W. DENNISON.

Treasury Department,
Washington, 4th Feb., 1861.

His Excellency, William Dennison, Governor of the State of Ohio:

Sir:—In a letter to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, of the House of Repsesentatives, of the 18th ult, I suggested that the deposits of money with the States by the Federal Government, made under the act of Congress of the 23d June, 1836, might be made instrumental to the support of the public credit by pledging them as security, for the repayment of a loan by the United States. Such a loan will be necessary in a few days, and the State of Ohio will greatly facilitate the object by agreeing to guaranty bonds of the United States to the amount of money she has received, and pledged her faith to repay. As the loan must be advertised in a few days, prompt action is indispensable. I take the liberty of enclosing a preamble and resolutions giving the requisite authority to the principal officer of your State. A similar preamble and resolutions have been introduced into the Legislature of New York, and I am assured will be speedily adopted. As the Secretary of the Treasury is designated by the act of the 23d June, 1836, as the agent of the Federal Government to call for the repayment of the moneys deposited with the States, when directed by Congress, I have thought it not improper to address this communication, in regard to the use of the credit of your State in sustaining that of the Federal Government, in the manner suggested.

I am, very respectfully, your ob't servant,
JOHN A. DIX,
Secretary of the Treasury.

House of Representatives,
Committee of Ways and Means,
Washington, Feb. 5, 1861.

Dear Sir:—I am requested by the Secretary of the Treasury, to urge immediate action by the Legislature of Ohio, on the accompanying joint resolutions. The necessities of the Treasury are now so pressing, that the Government must resort to every available measure to maintain the public credit. I see no practical objection to his plan, and it is not at all likely that the State of Ohio will ever be called upon to make good its guarantee. The Surplus Revenue was deposited with the States, upon the express condition that it should be restored, if called for by the General Government. The loyal States should be willing, to the extent of the deposit, at least, to sustain the Government.

Very truly yours,
JOHN SHERMAN.

Gov. Dennison.

Mr. Jones on leave, introduced S. B. 224 (from the Finance Committee)—"To authorize the guarantee of U. S. Bonds." The bill sets forth in a premable, that by the 13th section of an act of Congress, approved June 23d, 1836, "to regulate the deposits of the public money, $2,007,260 34 was deposited with Ohio for safe keeping, and that the State of Ohio by an act of Dec. 19, 1836, accepted said deposit, and pledged the faith of the State for its repayment when required by the Secretary of the Treasury, and provides "that upon the request of the Secretasy of the U. S. Treasury, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, be and are hereby authorized and required, under their hands and the great seal of the State, to guarantee the payment of the principal and interest of any bonds of the U. S., to the to the amount of the moneys belonging to the U. S., which were received &c., by this State."

The rules were suspended, and the bill passed unanimously.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITEES.

Mr. Cox—From the Judiciary Committee, presented S. B. No. 225—"to punish adulterous elopements." It provides that if any married person shall elope with any other persons with intent to cohabit adulterously &c., both shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be imprisoned in the Penitentiary, and kept at hard labor, not more than three years nor less than one—read first time.

S. B. 220, which was passed, appropriates $3,000 to pay the Ohio Peace Commissioners $8 per day each, and $100 each for traveling expenses.

BILL INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Garfield, S. B. No. 226; "For the relief of the suffering people of Kansas." It appropriates $20,000 for the purchase of seeds for spring planting in Kansas, and appoints a committee to administer the fund.

Mr. Bruff presented the memorial of Jonathan Crew and 17 other citizens of Mahoning and Columbiana counties, praying for a law prohibiting the intermarriage of first cousins. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

H. B. No, 350, by Mr. Shaw—To prevent giving aid to fugitive slaves.

Why Fort Pickens Was Not Attacked.

Major Chase, the commander of the State troops at Pensecola, passed through Columbus, Georgia, on the 4th inst., en route to Tallahassee, to have a conference with Governor Perry, of Florida. The Columbus *Times* says:—In a brief conversation with him we learned that it is the policy of our men to avoid a conflict with the federal troops until after the 4th of March. The reasons for this course were, that so strongly a fortified place as Fort Pickens ought not to be stormed, but captured by bombardment or siege, and time was necessary to complete preparations for a successful attack. That a victory would doubtless follow a desperate charge upon the fort with the loss of seventy-five out of one hundred men, but it was a question of doubtful expodiency, not to say a display of bad generalship, to win a battle at so costly a sacrifice. That one hundred and ten men were in the Fort, sufficient to manage the guns. The howitzers on the right angles were capable of being fired at the rate of ten shots to the minute, which would do terrible slaughter. That the fort could be taken in the right way and at the right time. That a demand would be made by the commissioners sent to Washington by the Southern Congress, and on failure of its acceptance preparations for an attack would begin. The arrival of the *Brooklyn* with its few men was not a matter of much consequence. Major Chase's opinion was that Lieut. Slemmer, in command of the federal troops, would defend the fort.

Calamities.

—Rev. M. Spencer has lost all his 5 children in a fortnight, by diphtheria, at Pawlet, Vt.

—Mrs. Burch died recently at Junius N. Y., aged 112 years. She was married 90 years ago.

—In a fit of low spirits, by the loss of her husband, Mrs. Emily Amstrong hanged herself at Hartford, Ct., on Tuesday.

—Rufus W. Higgins was drowned at San Francisco on the 13th ult: he was a highly respected officer of the California Steam Navigation Co.

—Two little children fell through weak ice at Trenton, N. J., on Wednesday; one, a girl 8 years old, was drowned; the boy was rescued.

—A vicous horse kicked John Adams in the forehead, at Nottingham township, Pa., on Thursday, while about to feed him. The poor man was found on the stable floor dead.

—Mr. Bartlett, mate of the American ship Kino, while at the Chincha Islands, was murdered on board his own vessel by a sailor belonging to the Hippogriff.

—The train from Montreal on Tuesday, morning, January 19th, only reached Rouse's Point Friday evening, Febuary 1st—four days for what commonly a run of less than four hours. Cause deep and blocking snows.

—William Berrian, a respected old citizen of Hempstead, L.I., was attacked with paralysis, on Monday night, while reading his Bible. He lingered till Wednesday, when he died.

Ravages of the Diptheria in Maine.—The Farmington *Chronicle* says: "This fearful disease is making sad ravages around us, in every direction. In one small neighborhood in Chesterville, we understand that ten persons have fallen its victims within a brief period. In one family the father died while his child was being conveyed to its burial. In another, three children lay dead in the house at one time, and four more prostrated with the disease. Scores of families in this and adjoining towns are mourning the loss of one or more loved ones, who have been smitten down with this fatal disease."

—The very last Irish case we have heard, is that of a cook, who happening to let some candles fall into the water, put them into the oven to dry.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

LINCOLN ON HIS TRAVELS.

Crowds meet him at all Stations--Reception and Speech at Cincinnati.

He pledges himself to carry out all the provisions of the Constitution.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

Sumner makes a "No Compromise" Speech.

SEN. CRITTENDEN REPLIES.

Sen. Green opposes Increasing the Navy

Tennessee gives 50,000 majority against Secession.

IMPORTANT SOUTHERN NEWS!

Indianapolis, Feb. 12.—Gov. Morton called on Mr. Lincoln at the Bates House this morning, and escorted him and part of the Presidential cortege to the Gubernatorial Mansion, where the party breakfasted. Mrs. Lincoln and her two sons arrived this morning, and joined the party. Immense crowds commmeced gathering at the Bates House at daylight, and at nine o'clock every available space near the hotel was occupied; and the crowds in the parlors, reception rooms and halls of the hotel equally as great as last night.

Previous to Mr. Lincoln's departure from the Bates House, he was again introduced from the balcony by Hon. Sol. Meredith.

Mr. Lincoln said he had no speech to make—if he made a speech wherever his friends desired he would not be able to reach the National Capitol at the appointed time. He once more thanked the assemblage for the reception and trusted we all might meet again under the flag of our Union; and bade them an affectionate farewell.

At 2¼ past 10 Mr. L. and suite were escorted by the Governor and Committee of the Legislature to the depot and departed amid the shouts of the multitude. Capt. G. W. Hazard, of the U. S. A., at the request of Mr Lincoln, joined the party here.

Morris, Ind., 1:10 P. M.—The train bearing the President elect and family and invited guests, arrived here without detention. Large and enthusiastic crowds assembled at all the stations. The train stopped only at Shelbyville and Greensburg where Mr. Lincoln appeared on the rear end of the train and spoke a few words.

Every precaution has been taken by the rail road company to ensure the safety of the train. Flagmen are stationd at every road crossing and every half mile, showing an American flag as a signal that all is right.

Lawrenceburg, Ind., 2:20 P. M, Feb. 12.—Immense crowd assembled here; flags and banners are suspended over the track. Mr. Lincoln spoke. He hoped all were Union men here and were friendly with their neighbors across the river.

The train moved off amid salutes, music and tumultous cheering.

The train arrived at the foot of Fifth street, Cincinnati, at the appointed time which street was literally blocked with people and the locomotive was once compelled to stop, the crowds being so great. At the depot it was found necessary to bring the military and police forces into requisition to clear the way for the passage of the cars.

Cincinnati, Feb. 12.—The reception of the President elect and party is an era in the history of Cincinnati. The weather was mild and beautiful. The streets were crowded with citizens and people from this and neighboring States.

The streets through which the procession passed was crowded at an early hour, and windows filled with ladies.

The Burnett House, where the Presidential party stop, is handsomely decorated, and every arrangement made for the comfort of the distinguished guests.

The stars and stripes are flying from all public, and a number of private buildings.

At 2½ o'clock the military, which made a fine display, and the committee of arrangements were at the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Depot. At 3 o'clock the special train arrived. Mayor Bishop was then introduced and welcomed the President elect to the city.

Mr. Lincoln then took his seat in the barouche drawn by 6 white horses, amid the deafening cheers of the vast concourse of people. The procession, in charge of Miles Greenwood, took up its line of march, passing through the principal stseets, amid the cheering of men and waving of flags and handkerchiefs by the ladies to the Burnett, where they arrived at 5¼ o'clock and entered, amid the deafening cheers and Mentor's Band playing Hail Columbia and Star Spangled Banner.

After a few moments rest, Mr. Lincoln made his appearance on the balcony, accompanied by Mayor Bishop, who made a short introductory address.

Mr. Lincoln then spoke, occupying about 20 minutes. He said:

I have spoken but once before this in Cincinnati, and that was a year previous to the late Presidential election. On that occasion, in a playful manner, but with sincere words, I addressed much of what I said to the Kentuckians. I gave my opinion that we, as Republicans, would ultimately beat them as Democrats, but that they could postpone that result longer by nominating Senator Douglas to the Presidency than they could in any other way. They did not in any true sense of the word, nominate Senator Douglas, and the result has come certainly as soon as ever I expected. I also told them how I expected they would be treated after they should have been beaten, and now I wish to call their attention to what I then said upon the subject.

I then said when we do as we say, beat you, you perhaps want to know what we will do with you, I will tell you. So far as I am authorized to speak for the opposition, what we mean to do with you, we mean to treat you as near as we possibly can, as Washington, Jefferson and Madison treated you. We mean to leave you alone, and in no way to interfere with your institutions—to abide by all and every compromise of the Constitution, and in a word, coming back to the original proposition to treat you so far as degenerate men, if we have degenerated, may according to the example of these noble fathers, Washington, Jefferson and Madison. We mean to remember that you are as good as we—that there is no difference between us other than the difference of circumstances. We mean to recognize and bear in mind always that you have as good hearts in your bosoms as other people, or as we claim to have, and treat you accordingly.

Fellow-citizens of Kentucky; friends, brethren, may I call you in my new position, I see no occasion and feel no inclination to retract a word of this. If it shall not be made good, be assured the fault shall not be mine. His remarks were received with great enthusiasm. In passing to his room those that could rushed at him, throwing their arms around him, patting him on the back and almost wringing his arms off. The politicians are thick among them, Geo. H. Sanders and others.

This evening in the grand Hall of the Burnett House, which has been decorated for the occasion, Mr. Lincoln will receive the people generally. He looks well and is in good spirits.

The whole arrangements thus far under the charge of W. S. Wood, have been admirable and nothing has occurred to mar the pleasure of the journey.

Washington, Feb 12.—House.—Mr. Morris made a report from the Special Committee on the Indian Trust abstraction, saying that it was unanimous.

Mr. Haskin wanted the report read, as it would explain why the Treasury was empty.

The Speaker said it was impossible, as the Pacific Rail Road Bill was first to be disposed of.

After some debate and confusion it was read.

Mr. Pryor intimated that the report was not unanimous.

The report was ordered printed.

Mr. Morris said he was willing to bring up the report at any time to suit the convenience of the members.

Mr. Cochrane endeavored, but ineffectually, to introduce a bill relative to the liabilities of vessels colliding at sea.

The Pacific Bill was taken up.

Mr. Curtiss favored the northern route, without deprecating others.

Mr. Craig, of Missouri, opposed the Senate's amendment.

Messrs. Farnsworth and McClernand opposed the bill as it stood.

Mr. Pryor opposed the whole bill as chimerical. He moved the Senate's amendments be tabled. Lost.

Mr. Sickles defended the project, saying that all parties for the last eight years have declared in their platforms the constitutionality and practicability of the road. He said the tidings from Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia would tend to restore the credit which Mr. Pryor said the country had lost.

Mr. Pryor replied that Virginia would sever the bonds which bind her to the oppressive association unless justice and equality were secured to her. She has not pronounced for submission but resolved magnanimously to make one more effort to preserve the Union.

Mr. Sickles said Virginia declared for reason, not passion; what she will do in future he knew not.

Mr. Leake said Virginia was anxious to preserve the Union if she can get justice; if not, she will thrust her own right arm and appeal to no earthly power for aid. One hundred and twenty out of 150 delegates are for secession unless they obtain ample guaranties by the 4th of March.

Mr. Pryor had a paragraph read from the Richmond *Whig*, sustaining his assertion as to the course of Virginia.

Mr. Sickles said the 302,000 Union men of New York have met with cordial response from the people of Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee which is indicative of love to the Union.

Adjourned.

Senate.—Mr. Wade presented a petition to stand by the Constitution.

Mr. Dixon presented a petition in favor of Crittenden's propositions.

Mr. Crittenden presented a petition of 23,200 citizens of Massachusetts in favor of his resolutions.

He said he felt cheered by such a voice from Massachusetts, showing the devotion to the Union for which their ancestors fought.

Mr. Sumner said if the signers knew what the proposition was, they never would have put their names to the petition. The proposition goes beyond the Breckinridge platform and gives guarantees of slavery in the Constitution, which the framers of that institution never gave. He said the Crittenden proposition drew a black line at 32.30, protecting slavery below, and despoiled the colored citizens of Massachusetts of their franchise. He should have expected petition, or true lovers of the Union would have asked two things: First, that the Constitution as administered by our father, be preserved intact. Second, that the verdict of the people last November, by which Lincoln was elected, be enforced. That is the ground on which every loyal citizen can stand. The time for compromises is past, and difficulties must be settled now on permanent principles, and not by the abandonment of principles. He had heard the voice of the people go forth a few days since, when the forts at the South were surrendered, and especially when it was feared Sumter would be surrrendered. He would appeal to the people now, when the proposition was to surrender principles of freedom in Territories, which was the Fort Sumter of the North. He would surrender nothing, and would not have a substitution of compromise for principle.

Mr. Crittenden said he supposed the signers of the petition were intelligent men. He had presented propositions of a basis of peace. Why had not gentlemen offered to amend.

Mr. Sumner thought them wrong—every word and line.

Mr. Crittenden—Had the gentleman no proposition to make?

Mr. Sumner—Yes! Constitution as administered.

Mr. Washburne—Why did he not amend that then?

Mr. Sumner said he had voted for the resignation of the Senator from N. H., which expressed his idea.

The hour arrived for the special order.

The yeas and nays were taken on postponing. Carried—28 to 21.

Mr. Crittenden continued: He appealed to Senators to stand by the Union and not platforms. All compromises seemed to be rejected. He believed something must be done, or the country would not be saved. He could not see how men come here and talk business, when the Union was in danger.

Mr. Sumner said the Senator from Kentucky was not aware of his own popularity in Massachusetts, and of the willingness of the people to hearing his (Crittenden's) name, which they so much respect, when, if they had examined the proposition, they would reject it.

The Senator intimated that the propositions were not applicable to territory hereafter acquired.

Mr. Crittenden said he did not consider that essential.

Mr. Sumner—The Senator from Kentucky voted for the proposition to print it.

Crittenden was understood to say if that amendment was not acceptable he would recede.

Mr. Clark got the floor.

Mr. Cameron moved to postpone till Monday. Adopted.

The Navy bill was taken up.

Mr. Green made a strong speech against the amendment to build sloops of war, basing his remarks on the ground that the country was bankrupt, and the object was to coerc independent States. He advocated the right of secession, and said that holding Fort Sumter with guns frowning on Charleston, which it was built to protect, was an act of war on South Carolina. He said Carolina has as much right to the forts in New York harbor as the United States has to Fort Sumter, and he pledged his feeble arms to act in any contingency which might arise. Missouri was for the Union, but for a Union which gives protection to all. Missouri, though slow, would act, but the action of Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia has been disastrous. If the Border States had acted there would have been a peaceable separation. If no adjustment was made, all the slave States but Delaware, Maryland and Virginia would go out together. He was afraid of Virginia; she was so slow. Arkansas, Mississippi and Kansas would go out. [Laughter.] He said after hot-house emigration to Kansas died out, she would fall back into the arms of Missouri.

He said the object of the Republicans was to extinguish slavery. He favored Crittenden's plan,, but such an amendment was good for nothing unless there was a reaction North.

The amendment was then concurred in—27 against 17.

Senators Bigler, Douglas, Johnson of Tenn., and Latham voted in the affirmative.

The bill was then passed.

Executive session adjourned.

Washington, Feb. 12.—The report of the select Committee, of which Mr. Morris, of Ill., is chairman, gives detailed facts relative to the abstraction of the Indian Trust bonds.

Thirty or forty witnesses were examined, including Ex-Secretaries Floyd and Thompson.—The latter is exonerated from any complicity in the theft, but he, as well as the former Secretaries of the interior, are censured for the insufficient manner in which the bonds have been held in that Department, there being no adequate responsibility attached to the custodian. According to Russell's own evidence, he did not know at first where the bonds of which he obtained possession came from.

Mr. Byerly was an agent for the negotiation sale of the bonds, and was an intermediate party between Russell and Baily.

It was also ascertained that Mr. Floyd gave acceptances to the amount of nearly $7,000,000, or from two to three millions more than Maj. Russel & Co., ever earned, while these contractors received all the money that was due them. The acceptances were given on the strength of their contract.

Senator Benjamin was an important witness. About a year ago (he could not fix the exact time) be received a letter from Duncan, Sherman & Co., asking him to ascertain whether Mr. Floyd's acceptances were good. Mr. Bejamin called on the President, who said that he knew nothing about them or any law authorizing their issue.

Mr. Benjamin next called on Mr. Floyd, who said the acceptances were in accordance with the usage of the Department, and were given conditionally.

As to the arrival of trains from one point to another, Mr Benjamin reminded him of the impropriety of such proceeding, and Mr. Floyd said he would sign no more; but, notwithstanding, from April to December he gave acceptances to the amount of $2,163,000. The last batch was on the 14th of December, the day Baily delivered the last supply of bonds.

The Committee have ascertained that many of these acceptances are still out, and $260,000 worth of them are in the hands of one or two parties alone, but which are witnesses.

The Committee made no recommendation, but merely report the fact.

The President has issued a proclamation declaring that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate to convene for the transaction of business on the 4th of March, at noon, viz: to receive and act upon such communications as may be made to it on the part of the Executive. This proclamation is in accordance with usage, and to enable the incoming President to nominate for confirmation the members of his Cabinet.

The Secretary of the Treasury, says, in a letter to Mr. Sherman, the liabilities due, and to fall due before the 4th of March next, are nearly $10,000,000. The accruing revenue will, it is estimated net about $2,000,000, leaving $8,000,000 to be borrowed.

There is in the Treasury, subject to draft, a little more than $500,000, while drafts to about $2,000,000 are unanswered.

The short time to elapse before the close of the present session renders it impossible for the Secretary to advertise for a loan on the 13th or 14th inst.

Washington, Feb. 12.—An appropriation of $200,000 is asked for to replace ordnance, ammunition, &c., which has been seized at various Southern posts.

Gov. Hicks will be examined to-morrow relative to information as to the contemplated seizure of the Capitol.

Horatio King was confirmed Postmaster General. Numerous Deputy Postmasters and other minor appointments were also confirmed.

The Tariff Bill will probably be up in the Senate to-morrow.

The Philadelphia Board of Trade Committee arrived this evening to urge its passage.

The resignation of Capt. Rossea, of La., has been accepted by the Secretary of the Navy.

New Orleans, Feb. 12.—The new flag of the sovereign State of Lonisiana was unfurled from the top of the City Hall to-day, amid the firing of cannon, the ringing of bells, music, and the cheers of the populace.

The Tennessee has arrived from Vera Cruz the 8th inst., bringing the exiled Bishop and Arch Bishop.

New Orleans, Feb. 12.—The Texas Convention adjourned to the 2d of March. A committee of safety was appointed to remain at Austin during the meantime. The Convention voted resolutions thanking Messers. Wigfall, Hemphill and Regan for their course in Congress, and censuring Mr. Hamilton.

The Revenue Cutter at Galveston has been condemned as unseaworthy, and her armament taken out and turned over to the Coast Survey.

There is not much disposition by the Convention or Legislature to trust Gov. Houston.

The Legislature is discussing financial matters and the Stay law. There is much opposition to the latter, but it will doubtless pass.

Leavenworth, Feb. 12.—Governor Robinson has called the State Legislature to meet March 26th.

Much interest is felt in regard to the election of U. S. Senators.

Beebe, late acting Governor of the Territory, has appointed four Commissioners to the Peace Conference at Washington.

It is thought Gov. Robinson also appointed Commissioners.

Nashville, Tenn, Feb. 12.—The returns are meagre, but the indications are that the Union candidates will have an aggregate majority of over 50,000.

The Convention is defeated by probably 20,000.

As far as heard from only two Secessionists are elected.

☞ DIPTHERIA!—DIPTHERIA!—FOR THE cure of that dreadful disease—Diptheria—Perry Davis' Pain Killer is a specific, if resorted to in time. It should be used mixed with water. as a gargle. and the throat bathed with Pain Killer freely. Read what Dr. Walton writes, which is under date of Nov. 28, 1860, from Joshecton Co., Ohio:

"I am happy to inform you that the Pain Killer cures this new disease, Diptheria or Sore Throat, that is prevailing to so alarming an extent in this section of the country. On Walnut Creek. Holmes county, they use scarcely any other remedy, and it has never been known to fail in a single instance. This fact should be made known to the world."

Letters of a similar nature are daily received. The Pain Killer should be in every house. feb12-d&w1m

☞ WE HAVE NEVER SEEN AS STRONG testimony in favor of any medicines, as we have for Dr. S. A. Weaver's Canker and Salt Rheum Syrup, together with the Cerate. They must be good medicines, for such men as Rev. Jabez S. Swan, and others of that class would never have given their names to put forward further articles. They say that these medicines are a positive cure for all Humors, and we have no doubt but they are. If we were afflicted in that way we should give them a trial, and should advise our friends so to do. f12-d&w

☞ THE INVALID WILL FIND IT BENEFICIAL to give a fair trial to Dr. S. O. RICHARDSON'S CONCENTRATED SHERRY WINE BITTERS. It is extensively used, as it possesses a combination of ingredients which bring up and relieve the constitution of all impurities. feb12-d&w

GUERNSEY'S BALM.

DIED:

In Madison, on the morning of the 26th of January, Mr. HORACE SAFFORD, a native of Vermont, aged 66.

In Madison, Feb. 2d, SALLY, wife of Lamon Copley—aged 82 years and 7 months.

In Concord, Feb. 6th, of consumption, MARTHA E. wife of Armstrong Hamilton.

ATTACHMENT.

J. W. Gray, Plaintiff, vs. W. F. Greeley and A. W. Greeley, defts. } Before E. Hessenmueller, J. P. of Cleveland township.

THE DEFENDANTS WILL TAKE NOTICE that an attachment was issued against them on the 6th inst., in favor of the plaintiff for the sum of $30. The same will be for hearing before said Justice on the 22d day of March next, at 9 A. M.
GAGE & BRUCE, Plaintiff's Atty.
Cleveland, Feb. 9, 1861.—3w

BANKRUPT SALE.

COAL OIL LAMPS.—THERE WILL BE SOLD ON Thursday the 14th inst. at 146 Superior street, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., a large and varied assortment of

Coal Oil Lamps,

Chimneys, Brushes, Shades, Wicks, Oil Cans, &c. The burners are all of the best kind and the lamps are the latest styles. They will be put up singly or by the dozen to suit bidders. Now is the time to get a lamp at your own own price. The Goods will positively be sold to the highest bidder without reserve. Dealers are invited to attend. Terms cash at the time of sale.
feb11-3t JOHN S. FERNOLD, Auctioneer.

J. B. COBB & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

DEALERS IN

BOOKS. PAPER,

AND OTHER

STATIONERY,

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

BLANK BOOKS.

ALL NEW BOOKS

Received as soon as published, and forwarded by Mail post-paid, on the receipt of the Publisher's

ADVERTISED PRICE.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN
to the wholesale trade of.

School Books.

Sets of Blank Books,

With printed heads, or otherwise.

MADE TO ORDER.

136 - - - Superior Street.

NEW STOCK
OF
CHOICE GROCERIES,

AT 108 PUBLIC SQUARE,
Adjoining Gaylord's (late Ames') Drug Store
NEAR POST OFFICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS OPPORTUNITY to inform his customers and the public that he has opened the store 108 Public Square, adjoining Gaylord's (late Ames') Drug Store, recently occupied by BABBITT & JOHNSON with a large, well selected stock of

First Class Groceries,

IMPORTED WINES & LIQUORS.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS, PROVISIONS, FLOUR, &c., &c.,

at prices as low as the lowest for CASH.
Goods carefully packed for the country, and delivered free of charge within city limits. Get your supplies at
H. W. JONES'
108 Public Square, Cleveland.
Jan. 23, 1861.—1y

237.

Hower & Higbee.

NEW GOODS.

PRINTS AT EIGHT CENTS.

THESE GOODS ARE ALL MADDER AND warranted in all respects
PERFECTLY FAST COLORS.

The Cloths are uniform and equal in manufacture to any Goods produced in this country.

WE HAVE THEM.
HOWER & HIGBEE
237 Superior Street, 237

E. I. BALDWIN & CO.

Will open Daily on and after 9th inst.,

SPRING GOODS,

and will present by far the most attractive stock of staple and fancy

DRY GOODS

ever offered in this market. We shall continue to sell Goods on the honorable and popular system of

ONE PRICE ONLY.

By this method we have of course to reduce our profits to a mere commission, but it being so much more satisfactory to our patrons we are more than compensated by their increased purchases. E. I. BALDWIN & CO.

E. I. BALDWIN & CO. HAVE OPENED THIS day—
Elegant French Pprints, Spring Styles.
Rich Muslin DeLaines, " "
Spring Balmorals; &c. &c.
feb11 E. I. BALDWIN & CO.

Piano Tuning and Repairing.

MR. L. H. JOHNSON, FROM THE MANUFACTORY of Hallet, Davis & Co., Boston, has just arrived and permanently located himself in Cleveland, and will devote his time to the Tuning and Repairing of Pianos. All orders left at our Piano Store,
Euc No. 5 lid Street,
will be promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed
feb9-3m SHAW & BARLOW.

New Advertisements.

ROUSE & JENNINGS
REAL ESTATE,
AND
INSURANCE AGENTS,
No 89 Superior Street, Marble Block, up stairs.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

30 ACRES—On Plank Road, four miles from city. New and large Dwelling, Barn, Orchard, &c. Exchange for house and lot in city.
EUCLID PLANK ROAD—Near Willson Avenue, one and a half acres, a handsome Building Lot. Exchange for a Farm and pay difference.
6 ACRES—Two miles from the Court House. Good house and some fruit. Exchange for Illinois lands.
1000 ACRES—First quality pine lands on Black River, in Wisconsin. with $1,000 cash to exchange for a good Farm.
LORAIN ST—Store, house and lot, barn, &c. Exchange for 3 to 5 acres near the city.
GRIST AND SAW MILL—20 miles south of Cleveland. with Dwelling, Barn and 13½ acres of land; doing good business. Exchange for a farm.
5 ACRES—On Superior street extension, near Willson Avenue, with small Dwelling. Exchange for a house and lot in city.
HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE—In a Village 12 miles from the city by Railroad. Large and well finished two-story house and 20 acres land- with a choice variety of fruit. $1 000 cash or secured, and balance on time, or in the western lands.
OHIO ST—House and lot, with barn, &c., $1600. Exchange for 5 to 10 acres within 10 miles of city.
LIVERY STABLE and LEASEHOLD—With stock of horses, buggies, &c., well located and doing a good business. Exchange for a grazing farm.
HERMAN ST—On West Side, overlooking Lake Erie—good two story house and lot—new. Exchange for some 10 acres near the city.
LYMAN ST.—Two story house and lot. Exchange for small farm within 18 miles of city.
NEBRASKA TERRITORY—Near Nebraska city, 80 acres good land. Exchange for a house and lot, or vacant lot.

TO LET.

STORE, Offices and Dwellings.

FOR SALE.

$1000.—An old 10 per cent. Mortgage for $1000. Secured on first class city property. Also—another mortgage for $4000.
ROUSE & JENNINGS,
211 Superior St.

EVERY BODY'S FRIEND.

EVERY BODY WILL USE
PERRY DAVIS'
VEGETABLE
PAIN KILLER.

WE ASK THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE and the public to this long tested and unrivalled
FAMILY MEDICINE.

It has been favorably known for more than 20 years, during which time we have received THOUSANDS of testimonials, showing this medicine to be an almost

NEVER FAILING REMEDY

for diseases caused by or attended upon Sudden Colds, Coughs, Fever and Ague. Headache, Bilious Fever, Pains in the Side, Back and Loins as well as in the Joints and Limbs; Neuralgia and Rheumatic Pains in any part of the system. Toothache and Pains in the Head and Face.

As a Blood Purifier and Tonic for the stomach, it seldom fails to cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Liver complaint Acid Stomach, Heartburn, Kidney Complaints, Sick Headache, Piles, Asthma, or Phthisic, Ringworms, Boils, Felons, Whitlows, Old Sores, Swelled Joints, and General Debility of the System.

It is also a prompt and sure Remedy for

CRAMP OR PAIN

in the Stomach, Painters' Colic, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Summer Complaint, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Scalds, Burns, Sprains, Bruises, Frost Bites, Chilblains as well as the Stings of Insects, Scorpions, Centipedes, and the Bites of Poisonous Insects and Venomous Reptiles.

PAIN KILLER taken internally should be adulterated with milk or water, or made into a syrup with molasses. For a Cough a few drops on Sugar eaten will be more effective than any thing else.

SORE THROAT or DIPTHERIA is quickly cured by gargling the throat with Pain Killer and water. In bad cases bathe the neck with the Pain Killer.

See directions accompanying each bottle.

It has been tested in every variety of climate, and by almost every nation known to Americans. It is the almost constant companion and inestimable friend of the Missionary and the Traveler—on sea and land—and no one should travel on our lakes and rivers without it.

Notice to all dealing in or using

THE PAIN KILLER

Its Great Merit and unprecedented sale has caused some men to offer preparations of their own make, in imitation of the Pain Killer—some using the name to sell their worthless stuff. Try no experiments but be sure to call for Perry Davis' Pain Killer, and be sure that you get it, and you will always get a good medicine and the worth of your money invested.

Price 25 cts., 50 cts and $1 per bottle.
J. N. HARRIS & CO.,
Proprietors for the South and West, Cincinnati, O.
To whom all orders may be addressed. Sold wholesale and retail by Strong & Armstrong. E. W. Sackrider, and E. F. Gaylord, Cleveland. feb3 d&w

SEVENTY-FIVE BARRELS

Hartford Coal Oil,

Just received and for sale at

REDUCED PRICES
AT
STRONG & ARMSTRONG'S.
feb12 199 Superior Street.

TWENTY-FIVE BARRELS

CARBON OIL,

LIGHT COLORED AND INODOROUS,

AT VERY LOW FIGURES,
AT
STRONG & ARMSTRONG'S.

STRONG & ARMSTRONG,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS,
GROCERIES & DYE STUFFS
199 Superior St., Cleveland. O.
COAL AND CARBON OILS,
And COAL OIL LAMPS at the lowest market prices, at
STRONG & ARMSTRONG'S,
feb1 199 Superior Street.

NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY.

GREAT SACRIFICE OF
DRESS GOODS.

I HAVE JUST COMPLETED INVENTORYING my stock, and will now commence selling off all
DRESS GOODS
without and regard to cost. There will be found in the assortment:
PLAID OTTOMANS only 25 cents a yard.
75 cents " only 37½ cts a yard,
$1.25 " only 62½ "
31¼ cent Valencias only 15 cents a yard.
25 cent DeLaines only 15 cents a yard.
EMBROIDERED POPLINS only 25 cents a yard.
with a large assortment of
BROCATELLES, CAMILLAS, FIGURED CASHMERES, COBURGHS, FRENCH MERINOS,
and every thing else of Dress Goods, will be offered at prices to suit the ideas of purchasers. This cheap sale will continue about thirty days, as my object is to dispose of these Goods prior to receiving my spring stock. Purchasers are invited to call.
S. HYMAN,
Cheap Dry Goods Store.

H. D. Kendall & Co.

New Goods.
—Received this Day—
SILKS,
GROS de RHINE,
POULT de SOIE,
GROS de AFRIQUE,
Also, Plain and Figured Black Silks.
Prints, good styles, at Eight Cents.
OPEN ON TUESDAY,
Plain Silks, in Blue, Brown and Gray. New Styles DeLaines, French Prints, Merrimac Spragues, Cocheco ditto. Also, large variety of other goods, all of which will be sold cheap for CASH.
feb11 H. D. KENDALL & CO.

Clear the Track!

ALL-WOOL MERINOS,
Worth $1, which we will sell for 50 cts.
SHERWOOD & OAKTEY.

VALENCIAS,
Worth 44 cents, which we will sell for 12½ cts.
SHERWOOD & OAKLEY.

5000 yds. Bleached Muslin,
At five cents per yard.
SHERWOOD & OAKLEY.

2000 yds. Gala Plaid,
Worth 25 cts, at 12½ cents per yard.
SHERWOOD & OAKLEY.

All of our Two Shilling DeLaines at 12½ cts per yard.
SHERWOOD & OAKLEY.

EMPRESS CLOTH,
For 50 cts—worth $1.
SHERWOOD & OVKLEY.

☞ Call and examine the above named Goods. They are the best bargains in Dry Goods ever offered in this city.
SHERWOOD & OAKLEY,
jan15 242 Superior St.

163 Ontario St. 153

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS JUST RECEIVED another invoice of
PRIME TEAS
of the choicest brands, JAVA and RIO COFFEE, SUGARS of every grade at reduced prices.
Also—Spices, Flavoring Extracts, Raisins, Currants, Prunes, Foreign and Domestic Nuts. He always keeps on hand a full supply of
FLOUR
of the most favorite brands, which he selects with great care for his retail trade. J. M. HOWER.

INSURANCE
IN
Stock Companies,

COE & MAY, Agents.

Manhattan Fire Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

Of the MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, on the thirty-first day of December, 1860, made to the Auditor of the State of Ohio, pursuant to the statute of that State entitled "An Act to regulate Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Ohio," passed April 8, 1856.

NAME AND LOCATION.

The name of the Company is "Manhattan Fire Insurance Company," and is located at New York city, No. 68 Wall street.

I. CAPITAL.

2d.	The amount of its capital stock is	$250,00	00
3d.	" " " " paid up, is	250,000	00

II. ASSETS.

4th.	1. Cash of the Company on hand and in Bank	$25,044 00	
	2. Cash in the hands of and due from Agents	5,003 17	
			$30,047 17
	3. Real estate unincumbered, none.		
	4. The bonds and stocks owned by the Company as per vouchers accompanying-how secured and the rate of interest thereon—to-wit: none.		
	Total amount loaned on above	30,450 00	
	7. Debts for Premiums	2,678 50	
	8. All other securities	3,961 63	37,090 13
	Total assets of the Company		$361,737 20

III. LIABILITIES.

5th.	Amount of liabilities due or not due, to Banks and other creditors. None.	
6th	Losses adjusted and due. None.	
7th.	" " not due. None.	
8th.	Losses unadjusted	8,510 00
9th.	" in suspense waiting further proof, none.	
10th.	All other claims against the Company, unclaimed dividends	1,145 00
	Total liabilities	9,655 00

IV. MISCELLANEOUS.

11th, The greatest amount insured in any one risk, say $15,000.
12th, The greatest amount allowed by the rules of the Company to be insured in any one city, town or village—according to risk and circumstances of places.
13th. The greatest amount allowed to be insured in any one block, no rule.
14th. The amount of its capital or earnings deposited in any other State, as security for losses therein, naming them, with the amount in each, and whether such company transacts any business of insurance in said State or States, None.
15th. The charter, or act of incorporation of said Company, March 23d, 1821.

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss:

Wm. P. Palmer, President, and Andrew J. Smith, Secretary of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement, of the affairs of said Company; that the said Insurance Company is bona fide owner of at least One Hundred Thousand Dollars of actual cash capital, invested in Stocks and Bonds, or mortgages on real estate worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged. That the mortgages above described have not been assigned, nor in any manner released or impaired by said Company, and that they are the above described officers of said Insurance Company.
WM. P. PALMER, President.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of January, A. D. 1861.
[L. S.] JAS. W. HALE, Notary Public.

State of New York, County of New York, ss:

I, John Clancy, do hereby certify that James W. Hale, whose name is appended to the jurat of the foregoing deposition, was, on the date thereof, a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the city and county of New York, duly authorized to administer oaths for general purposes; and that I am well acquainted with the handwriting of the said James W. Hale, and verily believe that the signature to the said deposition is genuine.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, this 26th day of January, 1861.
[L. S.] JOHN CLANCY.

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY,
(To expire on the 31st day of Jan. 1862.)
AUDITOR OF STATE'S OFFICE,
Insurance Department,
Columbus, Ohio, January 30, 1861.

WHEREAS, The Manhattan Fire Insurance Company located at New York, in the State of New York, has filed in this office a sworn statement of its condition, as required by the first section of the act "To regulate Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Ohio," passed April 8, 1856; and whereas, said company has furnished the undersigned satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of at least One Hundred Thousand Dollars of actual capital invested in stocks, or in bonds, or in mortgages of real estate, worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged; and whereas, said company has filed in this office a written instrument under its corporate seal, signed by the President and Secretary thereof, authorizing any agent or agents of said company in this State, to acknowledge service of process, for and in behalf of said company, consenting that such service of process shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the company according to the laws of this or any other State, and waiving all claim or right of error by reason of such acknowledgement of service.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the first section of the aforesaid act, I, Robert W. Tayler, Auditor of State for the State of Ohio, do hereby certify that said Manhattan Fire Insurance Company of New York, is authorized to transact the business of Fire Insurance in this State until the thirty-first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of my office to be affixed the day and year above written.
{L.S.} R. W. TAYLER,
fe12 Auditor of State.

Arctic Fire Insurance Company,
OF NEW YORK.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Arctic Fire Insurance Company, on the first day of January, 1861, made to the Auditor of Ohio, pursuant to the Statute of that State, entitled "An Act to regulate Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Ohio," passed April 8th, 1856.

NAME AND LOCATION.

First, The name of the Company is "Arctic Fire Insurance Company," and is located in New York City.

I. CAPITAL.

Second,	The amount of its capital stock is		$250,000
Third,	" " " " paid up, is		250 000

II. ASSETS.

Fourth,	1. Cash of the Company on hand	$8,500 90
	2. Cash in the hands of and due from agents	15,966 79
	3. Real estate unincumbered	9,365 54
	4. The Bonds and Stocks owned by the Company as per vouchers accompanying—how secured, and the rate of interest thereon, to wit: None.	
	5. Debts due the Company, secured by mortgage on unincumbered real estate, as per vouchers accompanying	$298,450 00
	6. Debts otherwise secured as per vouchers accompanying, viz:	

	par val.	mkt. val.	am't loan'd
1st, 8 shares Am. Ex. Bk N. Y. Stock	$800	$720	$450
2d, 95 shares Manhat'n Gas Light Co. Stock	4750	8,312 50	4,000
3d, 10 shares Continen'l Bank, N. Y. Stock	1000	925	925
4th, 4 bonds N. Y. Cent. R. R. sinking fund six per cent bonds	4000	3660	3000

Total amount loaned as above	8,375 00
7. Debts for premiums	3,497 67
8. All other securities	19,457 76
Total assets of the Company	$298,613 56
Fifth, The amount of liabilities, due or not due, to Banks and other creditors, None.	
Sixth, Losses adjusted and due, None	
Seventh, Losses adjusted and not due	$1,326
Eighth, Losses unadjusted	16,169 62
Ninth, Losses in suspense, waiting for further proof	2,500 00
Tenth, All other claims against the company.	33 00
Total liabilities	$20,029 43

IV. MISCELLANEOUS.

11th—The greatest amount insured in any one risk, $15,000.
12th—The greatest amount allowed by the rules to be insured in any one city, town or village, no limits.
13th—The greatest amount allowed to be insured in any one block, no limits.
14th—The amount of its capital or earnings deposited in any other State, as security for losses therein, naming them, with the amount in each, and whether such company transacts any business of insurance in said State or States, None.
15th—The charter or act of incorporation of said Company is already filed.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.

ALBERT WARD, President, and VINCENT TILYOU, JR., Secretary of the Arctic Fire Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least One Hundred Thousand Dollars of actual cash capital invested in Stocks and bonds, or in mortgages on Real Estate, worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged; that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, either as President, Secretary, Treasurer, Director, or otherwise; that the mortgages above described have not been assigned, nor in any way released or impaired by said Company; and that they are the above described officers of said Insurance Company.
ALBERT WARD, President.
V. TILYOU, JR., Secretary.

Subscribrd and sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1861. Witness my hand and official seal.
[L. S.] JOHN BISSELL,
Commissioner for Ohio, 11 Wall St.

AUDITOR OF STATE'S OFFICE,
Columbus, O., Jan. 24, 1861.

I, Robert W. Tayler, Auditor of State, do hereby certify the foregoing is a correct copy of the statement of condition of the Arctic Fire Insurance Company, of New York, made to this office for the year 1861, and now on file herein.

Witness my hand and seal officially.
[L. S.] R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State.
By O. COLE, Chief Clerk.

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY.
[To expire on the 31st day of January, 1862.]
Auditor of State's Office,
Insurance Department,
Columbus, Ohio, January 24, 1861.

WHEREAS, THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, located at New York, in the State of New York, has filed in this office a sworn statement of its condition, as required by the first section of the act "To regulate Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Ohio," passed April 8, 1856; and, Whereas, said company has furnished the undersigned satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of at least One Hundred Thousand Dollars actual Capital invested in stocks, or in bonds, or in mortgages of real estate, worth double the amount for which the same is mortaged; and, Whereas, said company has filed in this office a written instrument under its corporate seal, signed by the President and Secretary thereof, authorizing any agent or agents of said company in this State, to acknowledge srevice of process, for and in behalf of said company, consenting that such service of process shall be taken and held to be a valid as if served upon the company, according to the laws of this or any other State, and waiving all claim or right of error, by reason of such acknowledgement of service.

Now, Therefore, in pursuance of the first section of the aforesaid act, I, Robert W. Tayler, Auditor of State for the State of Ohio, do hereby certify that said Arctic Fire Insurance Company, of New York, is authorized to transact the business of Fire Insurance in this State until the thirty-first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of my office to be affixed the day and year above written.
{L.S.} R. W. TAYLER,
Auditor of State.
By O. Cole, Chief Clerk.
fe8

Panic Prices or Dry Goods.

TWO HUNDRED PAIRS KID GLOVES REDUCED this day to four shillings.
E. I. BALDWIN & CO

ZEPHYR WOOLS AND BALMORAL SKIRTS received this day at No. 7 Pub. Square.
J. H. DeWITT.