THE LECOMPTON QUESTION.

Having already furnished our readers with an abstract of the Report of the majority of the Senate Committee on the subject of the Lecompton constitution, we to-day publish the more important portions of the minority report of Senator Douglas, which exhibits very fully the views entertained on the other side. The following abstract contains all the important points made by Mr. Douglass and in his own language:

I am constrained to withhold my assent from the conclusion to which the majority of the Committee have arrived, for the reason that there is no satisfactory evidence that the Constitution formed at Lecompton is the act and deed of the people of Kansas, or that it embodies their will. In absence of all affirmative evidence, and in opposition to the overwhelming majority of the election of January 4th, 1858, it is argued that the Convention was constituted with full authority to ordain a Constitution and establish a government; consequently its proceedings must be presumed to embody the popular will, notwithstanding its being overthrown by most conclusive evidence to the contrary. As the right of Congress to accept the Constitution depends upon the assumption that its proceedings were technically regular, it is necessary to inquire whether it was duly constituted and clothed with full power for ordaining a Constitution and establishing a State government to the exclusion of the preceding Acts of Congress.

Did the Territorial act of Feb. 19, 1857, have the effect of authorizing the Convention to substitute a State government, for the Territorial?

The Committee in their reports have held that the sovereign power of a Territory is held in obeyance by the National Government in trust for the people until they shall become a State, and that this power cannot be transferred to the Territory without consent of Congress. The Kansas-Nebraska act invested the people of the Territory with the right of self-government in obedience to the organic act, but did not authorize them to annul that act without consent of Congress.

The President seems to think that the Kansas-Nebraska act authorizes the people of the Territories, or any portion of them, to form a constitution at any time without authority from Congress, suspending the authority of the Territorial Legislature, at least to the extent of depriving it of the power to submit a constitution to the people before it should be deemed the act of the people. Neither the provisions of the act, nor the understanding of its authors support this position.

President Pierce held no such theory. In 1856, he sent a special message to Congress, recommending an Enabling Act as a remedy for existing evils in the Territory.

The Committee on Territories, to whom this message was referred, were of the opinion that the recommendation of the President furnished the appropriate mode of satisfactorily adjusting the questions at issue, and so reported, thus indicating that they, as well as the Chief Magistrate, did not recognize the right of the people of a territory containing but few inhabitants to form at pleasure a Constitution and State Government. The House of Representatives, however, refused to comply with the President's recommendation.

That the Senate were of the same opinion, is evident from the passage of the Enabling Act for the people of Kansas, July 2d, 1856. No Senator who had voted for the Kansas-Nebraska Act voted against the Enabling Act, and none opposed it, on the ground that the Organic Act was sufficient to authorize the people of a territory to ordain a constitution at pleasure.

The Kansas Legislature, by the act of February 19, 1857, did not and could not confer upon the Lecompton Convention, the sovereign power of ordaining a Constitution, in place of the organic law passed by Congress. The Convention, conscious of want of power, seek to supply the deficiency by referring the Constitution to the people at an election on the 21st of December, "for ratification or rejection," with a provision that "this Constitution shall take effect and be in force from and after its ratification by the people." From this it is clear, that the Convention did not openly assert the authority to ordain the Constitution by virtue of inherent sovereign power, but referred its ratification to the people, under the supposition that the popular will expressed through the ballot box might impart validity to it. Before the time of election, the Territorial Legislature interposed its authority by passing a law, providing for holding the election on the 4th of January. The reasons for this were—

1. That the mode of submission prescribed by the Convention was unfair, rendering it impossible for the people to reject it.

2. That the mode of submission did not fully present the question of slavery or no slavery.

3. That the Convention possessing no legislative power, it could not provide penalties for illegal voting.

4. That by the schedule of the Constitution the management of the election was taken out of the hands of the Territorial officers.

The election of the 4th of January resulted in the repudiation of the Lecompton Constitution by a clear majority of 10,064 votes. Notwithstanding the legislative act, fixing on the 4th of January as the day of election, the friends of the Lecompton Constitution held an election on the 21st of December, under the pretended authority of the Convention, which resulted in a majority of 5,574 votes, cast for that Constitution, "with slavery." More than half this majority was cast at very sparsely settled precincts of the Territory, and without doubt was fraudulent. Assuming, however, this election to have been fair and valid, though not conducted according to law, on comparing the returns of the two elections, indicate a majority against the Lecompton Constitution, of 4,490, casting out the votes declared fraudulent by the presiding officers of the two Houses of the Legislature, we have a majority of 8,000, or four to one of all the legal voters of Kansas in opposition to the Constitution.

The President asserts in his recent special message, that the election of the 4th of January, was held after the Territory had been proposed for admission as a sovereign State, involving the strange inconsistency of voting against the Lecompton Constitution, while recognizing its valid existence by voting under its provisions. By what authority had the Territory been thus prepared for admission into the Union? Not by authority of Congress. Not by authority of the Territorial Legislature. It is a peculiar doctrine that a Territorial Legislature may assemble a Convention without the assent of Congress, and empower the Convention to abrogate the authority of the Territorial Government established by Congress. Such a question does not now arise for the first time.

Under the administration of Jackson, on the right of the Territorial Legislature of Arkansas, "to prepare that Territory for admission into the Union as a sovereign State without any express authority from Congress." Gen. Jackson delivered the decision of his administration through Mr. Butler, his Attorney General, that a convention assembled under a Territorial Legislature, without an express authority from Congress, had no right or power to prepare the Territory for admission into the Union as a sovereign State, and thereby abrogate or impair the authority of the Territorial Legislature.—It follows that the Lecompton Constitution should have been presented to Congress for acceptance, like any other memorial or petition.

If these principles be correct, the Convention at Lecompton had a right to assemble in an orderly manner, and pray Congress to abrogate the Territorial Government, and admit them into the Union, but had no power to establish a government, or do any other act under pretence of preparing the Territory for admission. The President is mistaken in supposing that the Lecompton Constitution did or could do any act depriving the Territorial Legislature of the power and right to pass a law referring the Constitution to a vote of the people on the 4th of January. The Convention was the creature of the Territorial Legislature, and as much in its power on the 17th of December, when the law providing for the election on the 4th of January was enacted, as on the 19th of February, when the Legislature called the Convention into existence. Therefore, whenever the Legislature ascertained that the Convention had devised a scheme to force a Constitution upon the people without their consent, and without authority from Congress, it became its imperative duty to interpose, and it deserves credit for the promptness with which it acted. Not only were the people authorised by the Act of December 17th, to vote for or against the Constitution, but by an unanimous vote of both houses, a preamble and resolutions, denouncing the Constitution, were passed and forwarded to Congress.

In the face of all the evidences that the Lecompton Constitution is not the act of the people of Kansas, we are told by the President of the United States, that "To the people of Kansas the only practical difference between admission or rejection depends simply on the fact whether they can themselves more speedily change the present Constitution if it does not accord with the will of the majority, or frame a second Constitution, to be submitted to Congress thereafter."

There is a practical difference far more important than the mere question of time, and there are principles involved infinitely more important than the practical difference. There is a serious difference, whether the people of Kansas shall be permitted to make and adopt the Constitution under which they shall live, or whether Congress will force them into the Union against their will, and with a Constitution which they have repudiated by an overwhelming majority.

If it be true, as the President alleges, that a large portion of the inhabitants of Kansas have been in a state of rebellion against the United States Government ever since his inauguration, and that up till this moment they still adhere to their treasonable pertinacity, is there ground for hope that the speedy admission of Kansas into the Union, under the Lecompton constitution, would restore peace and quiet to the whole country? It is to be lamented that the President seems to misunderstand the nature and character of the Kansas controversies.—From March, 1855, when the first annual election for members of the Legislature and the officers was held, until the general election in October, 1857, the Free State party, so called, did boldly and persistently refuse to recognize the Territorial Legislature as a legally constituted legislative body, for the reason, as they alleged, that its members were not elected by the people of Kansas, but by invaders from Missouri.

It is not my present purpose to inquire how far these allegations are sustained by the facts; I refer to them with the view of showing upon what grounds the Free State party claimed that they were justified in withholding their allegiance to the territorial government, until a fair opportunity was afforded the people to elect their own Legislature. Since the October election, however, all the opponents of the Lecompton Constitution have recognized the territorial government as valid. The October election thus becomes a memorable period in the history of Kansas. Up to this time it had been generally understood that the Convention had been called for the purpose of forming a constitution, and submitting it to the people for ratification or rejection, and of sending it to Congress for acceptance only in the event that it should first be ratified by a majority of all the legal voters of the territory.

The President himself instructed Governor Walker under the date of March 30:

"When such constitution should be submitted to the people of the Territory, they must be protected in the *exercises of their right of voting for or against that instrument*, and the fair expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by a fraud or violence."

Governor Walker, in his official dispatch to the Secretary of State, under date of June 2, said:

"On one point the sentiment of the people is almost unanimous, that the constitution must be submitted for ratification or rejection, to a vote of the people, who shall be bona fide residents of the Territory next fall."

And in his Inaugural Address to the people of Kansas, Governor Walker said:

"With these views, *well known to the President and Cabinet*, and *approved* BY THEM, I accepted the appointment of Governor of Kansas. My instructions from the President, through the Secretary of State, under date of the 30th March last, sustain the regular Legislature of the Territory in assembling a Convention to form a Constitution. And they express the opinion of the President, that when such Constitution shall be submitted to the People of the Territory, they must be protected in the exercise of their rights of voting for or against that instrument, and the fair expression of the popular will must not be interfered with by fraud and violence. *I repeat, then, as my clear conviction, that unless the Convention submit the Constitution to the vote of all the actual resident settlers of Kansas, and the election be fairly and quietly conducted, the* CONSTITUTION WILL BE, AND OUGHT TO BE, REJECTED BY CONGRESS.

Relying on such solemn assurances as these, the people were lulled into a fatal security, under the belief that that the frauds in the apportionment of delegates would be corrected and rendered harmless by the submission of the Constitution to a vote of the people. The October election having dissipated the last hopes of making Kansas a Slave State by a fair vote of the people, the Convention determined, instead of conforming their action to the known wishes of the people of Kansas, to form a Slave State Constitution, and submit it to the people in such a form as to render it impossible for them to reject it.

The Lecomptonites were loyal to the territorial government as long as they filled the offices and controlled its power; but the moment they were defeated, and the power passed into the hands of their opponents, they rebelled against it, defied its authority, and devised schemes to destroy it. They proposed to abrogate and subvert the territorial government, by providing that the people should vote for their Constitution, but not against it.—What is this but rebellion; open, marked, undisguised rebellion? Where is the difference between this and the Topeka movement, which the President denounces as a revolutionary government? The Lecompton, as well as the Topeka constitution, was declared to take effect and be in force not only without the consent of Congress, but in defiance and contempt of the authority of the Territorial Legislature established by Congress. Upon what principles of fairness, then, can it be urged that we should admit Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitutitn?

The speedy admission of Kansas is urged by the President as a question of mere expediency, to allay agitation. In order to reconcile the anti-Slavery feeling to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, the President presents the following propositions: 1st, That Slavery already exists in Kansas. 2d, That it can never be prohibited except by a Constitutional provision. 3d, That the people will then be sovereign and can regulate their own affairs in their own way. 4th, That Congress may annul so much of the Lecompton Constitution as forbids any amendment before 1864, and requires two-thirds of each House of the Legislature to authorise the people to vote for a Convention, and declaring the right of the Legislature already elected to call a Convention, by a majority vote, in violation of the Constitution under which its members were elected, and which they were sworn to support.

The President can perceive no objection to this; but what right has Congress to intervene and annul, alter, or even construe the provisions of a State Constitution, and license the members of the Legislature to disregard their sworn obligations to support the Constitution, under which they hold their offices?

When a Constitution has once become the supreme law of a State, what lawful manner is there of changing it, except the one provided and permittedby the Constitution?

I agree with the President that there are two ways of doing this; but one is lawful, and the other revolutionary. Suppose the line of policy indicated by the President is pursued, and Kansas admitted under the Lecompton Constitution, what relief will it be to the oppressed people, nnless Mr. Calhoun should set aside the fraudulent returns from Delaware Crossing and Kickapoo, in order to insure a majority in both branches of the Legislature in favor of an immediate change?

It is worse than mockery to talk about the right of the Legislature to make a change at its very first session. Mr. Calhoun's returns have not yet been declared, though more than a month has passed since the election. Any argument or proposition founded on the idea that the people of Kansas will have the opportunity of changing the Constitution by peaceful means through the instrumentality of the Legislature, must prove delusive. Should the deed be consummated, their only alternative will be submission or revolution. Revolutions are sometimes peaceful and sometimes bloody; do the history of this Lecompton Constitution, the character and purpose of the men engaged in the movement, furnish the assurance that they will permit their power to be subverted? They will demand the protection of the Federal Army, or should it be made a judicial instead of a political question, would not that court be compelled to decide that the Constitution, having once become the fundamental law of the State, must be obeyed as such until changed.

Should there be two State governments in Kansas, one organized under the Lecompton Constitution, and the other established by the people, which will the President recognize as valid, and which will he denounce as a revolutionary government, adhered to with such treasonable pertinacity as to make it his duty, under the Constitution of the United States, to put down the insurrection and crush out the rebellion with the Federal troops? It is important that this question should be determined, in order that the people of Kansas may know how they are to exercise that great indefeasible right of which the President speaks when he says: "They can make and unmake Constitutions at pleasure."

Does he mean that inalienable right of revolution to which every people may resort, when their oppression is intolerable, and submission is a less evil than resistance? If so, I fear that the bright anticipations of the President would not be fully realized when he imagined that the speedy admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution "would restore peace and quiet to the whole country," and enable him "to withdraw the troops of the United States from Kansas and employ them on branches of the service where they are much needed."

We copy from the *Union* of yesterday the following corrrespondence relative to the late difficulty between Messrs. Cullom and Clay:

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UNION:

Sir—We beg to enclose to you, for publication the correspondence in the affair of Hon. James B. Clay, of Kentucky, and the Hon. Wm. Cullom, of Tennessee; and

We are, very respectfully, your ob't servants,
R. W. JOHNSON,
F. K. ZOLLICOFFER.

February 24, 1858.

FEBRUARY 20, 1858.

SIR: You have wantonly forced upon me a personal difficulty. You have, without aggression on my part, struck me a blow. I demand the satisfaction one gentleman owes to another under such circumstances; and my friend, the Hon. R. W. Johnson, is authorized by me to confer with any one you may select.

Your obedient servant,
JAMES B. CLAY.

Gen. WM. CULLOM, &c., &c.

February 22, 1858.

Sir—Your note, dated 20th inst., was received at 11 o'clock yesterday. Whilst I hold myself bound to give you that satisfaction which you demand, I cannot omit to notice your assumption, that I have assailed you wantonly and without aggression on your part. You had used language which, under the attendant circumstances, and in view of your manner, I regarded as intentionally offensive, and so informed you. I asked an explanation of what I regarded as sarcastic and unkind, and received none, but, on the contrary, thought I heard a reference to "circumstances surrounding" me, which I regarded as still more offensive. I therefore repelled what I deemed an insult. My friend, Hon. F. K. Zollicoffer, is authorized to confer with Hon. Mr. Johnson.

Your obedient servant,
WM. CULLOM.

Hon. JAMES B. CLAY.

FEBRUARY 22, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned have learned with deep concern that a serious difficulty is pending between the Hon. William Cullom and the Hon Jas. B. Clay, and that you, respectively, occupy an official relation to the parties in reference thereto.

As friends of both the gentlemen above named, and sincerely desirous to preserve peace and to avoid the necessity of conflict, we venture to urge upon you that, first and prominent in the subject of your consultations, you consider whether an honorable adjustment of the difficulty may not be had. In that view we respectfully but earnestly suggest that the difficulty be referred to two gentlemen of eminence and honor, to be agreed upon, with liberty to them, if they deem it necessary, to call in a third party.

If in this we seem to be presumptious or obtrusive, we trust the kindly motives that impel us will be our sufficient apology.

We are, gentlemen, very truly yours,
W. L. UNDERWOOD,
A. G. BROWN.

Hons. Rob't W. Johnson and F. K. Zollicoffer.

FEBRUARY 22, 1858.

GENTLEMEN:—As the friends of Messrs. Cullom and Clay, respectively, after a full consideration of your note of this date, we say frankly that we do not feel at liberty at this stage of this affair ourselves to debate the subject of any other or different settlement of it than that which is already agreed upon.

But, in full view of our responsibility to the parties and ourselves, we do not feel at liberty peremptorily to reject the offering you have made of referees whilst there is any rational hope that this controversy may be settled amicably and honorably.

We are, very respectfully, your obedient servants,
R. W. JOHNSON,
F. K. ZOLLICOFFER.

Hons. W. L. UNDERWOOD and A. G. BROWN.

FEBRUARY 22, 1858.

Memorandum of an agreement between R. W. Johnson, the friend of J. B. Clay, and F. K. Zollicoffer, the friend of Wm. Cullom, in the matter of a personal difficulty.

In considering the note of W. L. Underwood and A. G. Brown, received this morning, we agree to the reference proposed by them, impressed as we are by the conviction that no hostile meeting should occur so long as it can be avoided upon terms honorable to both parties.

Therefore, we agree that the whole matter may be referred to J. J. Crittenden and Robert Toombs, and that they may, in case they deem it necessary, call in a third party. It being distinctly understood that, when the referees have agreed, they are to submit their agreement to us for our approval or rejection.

It is further agreed that, while this subject is before the referees, the notes which have heretofore passed between the parties are mutually withdrawn.

R. W. JOHNSON,
F. K. ZOLLICOFFER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23, 1858.

We have carefully examined and considered the facts connected with the recent difficulty between Gen. Cullom and Mr. Clay, and we are of opinion that Gen. Cullom acted under mistaken impressions, and was in the wrong, and that the honor of both parties demands that Gen. Cullom shall make a satisfactory apology to Mr. Clay.

And we further decide that the acceptance of these terms of settlement by Gen. Cullom and the seconds of the parties shall be considered a compliance therewith, and restore the former relations of the parties.

J. J. CRITTENDEN,
R. TOOMBS,
A. KENNEDY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1858.

Gentlemen: I defer to your decision communicated yesterday, and, on behalf of General Cullom, am authorized to accept it.

Very respectfully,
F. K. ZOLLICOFFER.

Hons. J. J. CRITTENDEN, R. TOOMBS, and A. KENNEDY.

FEBRUARY 24, 1858.

Gentlemen—In your judgment I have entire confidence, and I accept the award you have made in the controversy between Mr. Clay and General Cullom.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. W. JOHNSON,
Friend of Mr. Clay.

Hons. J. J. CRITTENDEN, ROBERT TOOMBS AND A. KENNEDY.

Business Cards.

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As many preparations are offered to the public styled "Super Phospate," we have for our own, and the protection of the agricultural community, surrendered up to Drs. Higgins and Bickell the entire scientific feature of the RHODES' SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME, and every lot offered for sale is regularly analyzed by them and reported to the public, which we conceive will be a proper caution to the agricultural community to protect them from imposition in the many spurious articles now offered in the market.

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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

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and in all cases it is to be presumed that if a mixture is desirable, the Farmer alone should be the only competent and proper person to make such mixture; therefore, we invite all interested to give us a call, as we can furnish to such an unadulterated article.

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Also best quality Wood Burnt Lime, for building purposes. This Lime is manufactured at my own quarries, and purchasers may rely on getting a No. 1 article; CEMENT and CALCINED PLASTER, of the best brands; BRICKS, HAIR &c., &c. CORN, OATS, RYE, CORN MEAL, and all kinds of Mill Feed. fe22-tf.

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STATEMENT OF THE GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY, for the fiscal year, ending 31st December, 1857, as required by the Charter.

Premiums on outstanding Risks, Dec. 31st, 1856		$554,834.87
Premiums from Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st, 1857		2,216,767.62
Total Marine Premiums		$2,771,602.49
Premiums marked off as earned for the year	2,451,451.59	
Interest received on Investments	43,025.09	
	$2,494,477.59	
Less Return Premiums, Discount on Premiums, &c	359,694.84	
Leaving net earnings of the Company		$2,134,782.75
Losses adjusted and paid	$1,337,088.88	
Re-insurance account paid	90,592.27	
Expenses, including taxes on Capital Stock	43,660.05	
		1,471,341.20
Leaving net profits for the year		$663,441.55

DISTRIBUTED AS FOLLOWS.

Dividend of interest in July to Stockholders	$35,000.00	
Dividend of interest in January to Stockholders	35,000.00	
Interest to Scripholders of 6 per cent. on amount issued, to be paid February 10	19,533.00	
Reserved to cover estimated losses by Marine disasters and bad debts	260,000.00	
Available for distribution as dividend of net profits, say ¼ to Stockholders and ¾ to Policy Holders, as provided by Charter of Company	313,908.55	
		$663,441.55

THE COMPANY HAVE THE FOLLOWING ASSETS.

City Bonds and Loans on Bonds and Mortgage on City property	$240,000.00	
Loans on Call secured by State and other stocks	351,296 56	
Adjusted Re-Insurance Claims on other Companies	52,654.42	
Bills received, and accounts due the Company, (*average maturity 20th March*)	1,512,335.41	
Uncollected Prem. and Interest, &c	22,852.64	
Cash in Banks	97,689.76	
		$2,276,828.79

TO REPRESENT.

Cash Capital	$1,000,000.00	
Scrip of 1867	325,550.00	
" 1858, (to be issued June 1st, 1858	235,431.41	
Interest to be paid Stock and Scrip Holders, Jan. 1st, and Feb. 10, 1858	54,533.00	
Dividend to Stockholders to be paid Feb. 10th, 1858	78,477.14	
Reserved to cover estimated losses and bad debts	260,000.00	
Prem. on Risks not yet expired	320,150.99	
Undivided Stockholders' Divid'd Fund of last year, &c	2,686.25	
		$2,276,828.79

The amount set apart as Scrip Dividend being ⅜, the net profit is $235,431.41

We recommend therefore a Scrip Dividend of 15 per cent. on the $1,550,000, estimated as terminated without loss, which will amount to 232,500.00

Leaving an undivided balance of		$2,931.41
There is to credit of the Stockholders an undivided balance of last year's profits	$1,834.13	
To which we carry ¼ of the net profit of this year	78,477.14	$80,311.27
We recommend, therefore, a cash dividend of 8 per cent. to be paid out of this fund to Stockholders, which will amount to		$80,000.00
Leaving an undivided balance of		$311.27

To the President and Directors of the Great Western (Marine) Insurance Company:

The undersigned, a Committee appointed by your body to examine the accounts, and report upon the financial condition of your Company, have to say that they have compared the books, with the condensed statement above submitted, and find them to correspond accurately.

They have also examined the loans made on bonds and mortgages, and on stock collaterals, and find them most amply secured.

In regard to the Bills Receivable, your Committee have made an estimate of such as are suspended, and report the same at $58,916.67, which we have valued at $31,740, or at about 54 per cent. on the dollar.

We also think proper to call the attention of the Board to the nature of our Bills Receivable, in which we consider consists the great strength of our Company; they have, on the average, but sixty days to run, the average maturities being the 20th day of March.

We therefore recommend that the dividend on the stock, and the interest on the scrip, be paid according to the statement submitted, on and after the 10th day of February, and that the new scrip be issued on and after June 1st, to Policy holders.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
JAMES BENKARD,
ADRIAN ISELIN, } Committee.
H. F. SPAULDING,

On motion, this report was unanimously accepted, and adopted by the Board of Directors,
DOUGLAS ROBINSON,
Secretary.

Great Western Buildings, Jan. 20, 1858.

DIRECTORS.

W. C. PICKERSGILL, of W. C. Pickersgill & Co.
J. L. ASPINWALL, of Howland & Aspinwall.
R. CALDWELL, of Robert Caldwell & Co.
JOHN ALLEN, of Hopkins, Allen & Co.
WM. H. GUION, of Williams & Guion.
ADRIAN ISELIN, of A. Iselin & Co.
THOS. RICHARDSON, of T. Richardson & Co.
JOHN P. BROWN, of Brown & De Bossett.
JAMES W. PHILLIPS,
A. LACHAISE, of Lachaise, Fauche & Co.
CHAS. H. DABNEY, of Duncan, Sherman & Co.
WM. LOESCHIGK, of Loeschigk, Wessendonk & Co.
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr., of N. L. & G. Griswold.
N. CHANDLER, of J. Munroe & Co., Paris.
SAM'L D. BABCOCK, of Babcock, Bros. & Co.
L. H. BRIGHAM, of Brigham & Parsons.
CHAS. STRECKER, of Kunkelmann & Strecker.
JAS. M. BROWN, of Brown Bros. & Co.
H. F. SPAULDING, of Spaulding, Voil & Fuller.
WM. G. LANE, of Wm. G. Lane & Co.
ROBT. SPEDDING, of Spedding & Howe.
SAM'L BATES, of Stone & Co.
J. B. JOHNSTON, of Boorman, Johnston & Co.
WM. M. EVARTS, of Butler, Evarts & Southmead.
E. LAHENS, of J. Lahens & Co.
GEO. BLISS, of Phelps, Bliss & Co.
JAS. T. SOUTTER, President Bank of the Republic.
G. G. SAMPSON, of Sampson & Baldwin.
JAMES BENKARD, of Benkard & Hutton.
FRED'K C. GEBHARD, of Schuchardt & Gebhard.
J. LEAVCRAFT, of Leaycraft & Co.
SAM'L B. CALDWELL, of Brewer & Caldwell.
GEO. W. HENNINGS, of Hennings, Muller & Gesling.
E. L. TRENHOLM, of Jno. Fraser & Co., Charleston, S. C.
THOS. B. CURTIS, Boston.

President.
RICHARD LATHERS.
Vice-President.
JOHN A. PARKER.
2d Vice-President,
JAMES F. COX
Secretary.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON.
Great Western Buildings, Nos 33 and 35 Pine street.
COLIN MACKENZIE, Agent in Baltimore,
Office, Commercial Buildings,
Corner Gay and Lombard sts.
f22 tf

OFFICE OF THE SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
NEW YORK, OCT. 29, 1857.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS of this Company, is published in conformity with the requirements of the 10th section of the Act of its incorporation:—

Premiums on unexpired risks Oct. 4th, 1856		$335,086.09
Premiums received during the year ending Oct. 4th, 1857, viz:—		
On Marine Risks	$1,273,494.71	
On Inland Navigation and Transportation Risks	109,575.80	1,383,070.51
No Fire Risks taken since Nov. 1855, when the New Orleans Agency was discontinued.		
Total amount of Premiums		$1,718,156.60
Earned Premiums during the year ending as aforesaid		$1,403,305.93
Less return Premiums		99,646.56
Net Earned Premiums		$1,303,659.37
Losses during the same period:—		
On Marine Risks, (less Savings,) &c.)	$977,503.93	
On Inl'd Navigation and Transportation Risks	29,840.97	
	$1,007,344.94	
Expenses during the year	34,750.00	
Re-insurances during the year	95,849.71	
		1,137,944.61
Net Profits		$165,714.76

The ASSETS of the Company on the 4th of October, 1857, were as follows, viz:—

Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	$498,000.00
Stocks, Loans on Stocks, Accrued Interest on Bonds and Mortgages, Loans and Rents due on Real Estate, Salvages, &c	250,482.29
Cash	139,704.14
Bills Receivable	799,283.84
Premium Accounts not yet Collected	14,695.39
Scrip of sundry Insurance Companies, estimated at	28,628.50
	$1,730,794.16

The Board of Trustees have this day directed that a Dividend of Interest, to 1st November, 1857, be declared of SIX PER CENT. on the outstanding Scrip of the Company, payable on the 2d of November next.

That a dividend of TWELVE PER CENT. in Scrip to the dealers of the Company on their Terminated Premiums of the past year, be issued on and after the 1st of January next, that the remaining portion of the Unredeemed Scrip of 1851, be paid in Cash, after the 1st of January next, and that $78,219 be added to the former RESERVED CAPITAL, thereby making said Capital to exceed TWELVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

By order of the Board,
JOHN WHITEHEAD, Secretary.
C. OLIVER O'DONNELL,
Agent in Baltimore,
fe22-3w3m 51 Exchange Place.

BISCUIT AND CRACKER BAKERY.
(No. 98 PRATT STREET,)
FORMERLY R. MASON & BROTHER,
JAMES D. MASON & Co. having made EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS in their *BISCUIT AND CRACKER BAKERY,* by the introduction of NEW MACHINERY of the LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, are now prepared to supply *any demand* for
PILOT and NAVY BREAD, WATER, BUTTER, SUGAR, PIC NIC and EDINBURGH CRACKERS, SODA and WINE BISCUIT, and all kinds of FANCY CAKES of a quality SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT.