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Prices.

Hon. S. S. Cox has our thanks for Congressional favors.

We are indebted to Hon. A. L. FERRILL for a copy of the Report of the Auditor of State; and to Hon. ORR DARRER for a valuable document. They will accept our thanks.

Responsibility for Failure in the War.

The Abolitionists are playing their last card on the negro. It is a desperate trick, and they are beginning to have awful premonitions of a terrible failure.

To save themselves from the public odium and indignation which they apprehend is about to be fixed on them for their management of the war, they seek to shift the responsibility and shove it off upon Democrats. They say that if the war has been in any sense a failure, it is owing to the Democratic Generals by whom the army has been in the main commanded.

This will not answer their purpose. If the Administration has put in the field incompetent officers, it is no excuse to say they were Democrats. Nor does it place the responsibility of their failure upon Democrats, since the Administration, not they, had the selection of the commanders. If a bad choice was made, the blame clearly falls upon the appointing power which was in the hands of the Abolitionists, and not in those of Democrats or Conservatives.

Many General officers in the army, who have been called Democrats, are not and never were entitled to that honorable distinction. Others, who had once acted with Democrats, at the moment they obtained office and place under an Abolition Administration, became the bitterest of renegades against their old party friends, and sold themselves to do the bidding of the rank and file radicals. Those who remained true to the principles of the Constitution and the Union as held sacred by Democrats, have been hunted and persecuted, their plans thwarted, their loyalty impeached, and many of them dismissed from actual service. Abolition hate and jealousy follow the few that remain in the army, with a seeming determination to berid of every prominent officer in the army who does not swear fealty to the distant creed of Abolitionism.

The Administration and the party that placed it in power and has sustained it, are alone responsible for any failure there has been, or may be in the conduct of the war. They had the raising and equipping of the army. They could and did appoint and remove officers at pleasure. If the Generals have proved incompetent, it was because the appointing power lacked the sense and judgment to make good selections.

The Administration and its party have had everything their own way. They have had all the executive officers—all the power and patronage of the National Government in their own hands. A large majority in both branches of Congress has been obedient to do the bidding and register in the forms of law the decrees of its party. Besides, they have had the control of the executive and legislative departments of all the Northern States, who have not been behind Congress and the Executive in ready obedience to party dictation.

Men and money, the sinews of war, have been furnished with a liberal—a prodigal hand. If the Administration and its party had the capacity to bring the war to a successful termination, it would seem rational to suppose that such a result should have been at least nearly or quite reached with a million of the best soldiers ever called into the field, and with the expenditure of over a thousand million dollars, and the almost inexhaustible resources of a great country at command.

Democrats have not had it in their power, even had they been so disposed, to hinder or materially obstruct the Administration and its party in carrying on the war in their own way. They have had full swing—their management it is they are now managing it, to their own liking, and they alone are responsible for any failure in the past, or any defeat in the future in regard to the objects for which they ostensibly engaged the country in the war. The people will hold them fast to this responsibility, and not allow them by any sham plea, trick or device, to evade it.

A Month Under the Abolition Proclamation.

It is now just one month since the President's second and great Proclamation of Freedom, as the Abolitionists call it, was issued. By this time, according to radical prophecies uttered before the issuing of the proclamation, the rebellion and sinews of the rebellion, which the radicals assure us are the slaves, should have been so broken and weakened that the Confeds would be about giving up the contest in utter despair.

Soon as the proclamation should be issued the high priests of Abolitionism promised that a new enthusiasm, fervor, zeal, and courage would be kindled all over the North, which would cause "brave men," if not "fair women," to rush by hundreds of thousands to the field of battle. And yet, strange to tell, these very Abolitionists and their followers hang back from the service as much as before, and are trying to force the negroes to do all the fighting for them.

But what has become of that great slave inurrection which was to follow upon the heels of an emancipation proclamation, and give the finishing blow to the slaveholders' rebellion, as Massachusetts calls it? We all remember the glowing forecasts of somebody who wrote a book or pamphlet, entitled "Among the Pines," from which copious and startling extracts found their way into leading magazines and newspapers. The author was represented as having traveled extensively all over the extreme South, as having the misfortune of the strongest mind among the slaves and their Abolition friends in that region, and as understanding as well their future plans as their secret motives and springs of action.

The author of the work in question told the world that a great negro conspiracy existed, having its leaders and its ramifications all over the far South, and that as soon as the President

should issue his free negro proclamation and the air should be assured of support from the Federal arm, a formidable slave insurrection would at once break forth, more extensive and appalling than ever been imagined or dreamed of—an insurrection that would so weaken and demoralize the white rebels in the South as to utterly prevent them from longer maintaining war against the National Government.

Well, the President issued a proclamation a month ago, declaring all the slaves in the extreme South forever free, and pledging to them the Army and Navy of the United States to maintain them in their freedom. And yet we hear of no slave insurrection on a large or a small scale. The negroes, for aught that appears, remain as quietly in the service of their masters as before, except a few runaways that come within our lines, as was the case and to about the same extent, before the proclamation was issued.

The inference is that the author of the work or essay "Among the Pines" was either a fool or a knave. He was either grossly deceived himself, or intended to palm off a stupendous humbug upon the credulity of the Abolition philanthropists and freeters.

But the cream of the whole joke is that the proclamation has lain dead for a month till its friends even begin to despair of its having any vitality in it. It has called neither white nor black soldiers into the field; it has not promoted slave insurrections, or excited a single black bandman to "strike for freedom," and has not weakened but rather strengthened the rebel cause.

Such has been a month's experience of the effects of the proclamation. The future promises no better for it than the past. What will the Abolitionists do next? "O arm the negroes!" Well, arm the negroes, as many as you can get, and do it quickly, and see what will come of it.

THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.

In the SENATE, on Saturday, after prayer by the Rev. Mr. Roberts, petitions were presented by Messrs. Ferrill, Miles and Sherrard, which were referred. Mr. Godfrey gave notice of a new bill. Mr. McLung, from the committee on Agriculture, reported a bill, which was read the first time. To amend sections 1 and 5 of an act for the protection of certain birds and game. It provides for the protection of quail. Senate bill was passed. To create a permanent board for the Ohio State Board of Agriculture; also Senate bill, to amend an act entitled an act defining the jurisdiction and regulating the practice of Probate Courts, passed March 14, 1853, as amended May 4, 1854.

Mr. Miles, concerning the brilliant idea that newspapers have not yet been sufficiently retrained by this Abolition General Assembly, offered a resolution, which was adopted, proposing an inquiry with a view of cutting down printer's fees still more.

The absence of M. L. Morrow, one of the Assistant Clerks of last session, was made the pretext for the election of another Clerk, at four dollars a day. J. M. Arthur, of Highland county, was rewarded for his political services, by being elected to draw the aforesaid per diem from the State Treasury. This is the second Clerk that the Senate has elected this session, when the public service did not require any additional clerical force.

The Senate, in executive session, confirmed the appointment of Henry E. Parsons as a Director of the Ohio Penitentiary for three years from the 28th of March next; also the appointment of Norton S. Townsend as a Trustee of the Ohio State Asylum for Idiots.

The following bills were introduced and read the first time: By Mr. Johnston—To amend section 3 of the Tax law; By Mr. Sprague—To provide for the appointment of a Medical Board for the Examination of Army Surgeons.

The Senate spent the afternoon in committee of the Whole, discussing Senate bill, providing for the election of School Examiners in the several townships. The bill was then referred to the committee on Schools and School Lands.

Mr. Guichard offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That it is made to appear, with reasonable certainty, that a combination of capitalists exists in this country to monopolize the production of paper, with the view to control the market for that commodity, whereby the price of that necessary article has been so greatly enhanced as to make the cost thereof unreasonably burdensome to the public; and

Resolved, That the present duty levied by act of Congress on paper imported from other countries is so high as to prevent competition in our market by inviting supplies from abroad; therefore

Resolved, By the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives requested to procure such a modification of the present tariff law as shall reduce the duty to be levied on imported paper to an amount not exceeding ten per centum.

Resolved, That the Governor be and is hereby requested to transmit copies of these resolutions to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

The Senate adjourned until Monday.

In the HOUSE, after prayer by Mr. Howe, petitions were presented by Messrs. Boesel, Glessner, Gribben, High, Maffett, Vance and Wilkin, which were referred. Sandy bills were read the second time and committed. House bill was passed, to authorize the construction of sewers in cities of the second class having over thirteen thousand inhabitants at the last Federal census. The following bills were introduced and read the first time: By Mr. Scott—To amend section two of an act entitled an act prescribing the rates of taxation for State, County, Township, City and other purposes, passed April 30, 1862; By Mr. Howe—To organize and discipline the militia of Ohio; By Mr. Odlin, from the Finance committee—Making partial appropriation of the General Revenue for the year 1863. Mr. Crane—a select committee of one—to whom was referred his bill, To prohibit the immigration of negroes and mulattoes into Ohio, reported it back, with the recommendation that it be passed. After a spirited discussion, it was referred to the Judiciary committee.

The House then, at noon, adjourned until Monday.

Hon. T. H. CRAWFORD, Judge of the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia, died Jan. 27, in Washington city, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. He was appointed Judge of the Criminal Court by President Polk in 1845, being at that time Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

This City Council of New York have, by a vote of thirteen to three, passed a series of resolutions condemning the dismissal of General Fitz John Porter and inviting him to visit the city.

Hon. Martin Crain.

Boile county has reason to be proud of its faithful Representative in this General Assembly.

Always at his post, and ever attentive to the interests and wishes of his constituents, Mr. CRAIN is not surpassed in usefulness and efficiency by any member of either House. He was elected in 1861 by the so-called "Union Party;" but soon after he came here last winter, he saw that party repudiate his platform, throw off its disguise, and stand before the country as completely and thoroughly Abolitionized as Guinness could desire. He thereupon severed his connection with it, and became a consistent and reliable Democrat. As a member of the good old Democratic party he expects to live and die—to it he expects to cling as the last best hope of the country. Ability, honesty, and industry have characterized his course as a Legislator, and no member possesses in a higher degree the confidence and esteem of others than does he.

Last session Mr. CRAIN introduced a bill in the House to prohibit the further immigration of negroes and mulattoes into this State. The majority refused to allow it to pass, but just before the adjournment they tabled it. At the beginning of this session, he succeeded in getting it taken up and referred to himself as a committee of one. On Saturday, he reported it back and recommended its passage. Pending its consideration, he made an able and convincing speech, which gave great satisfaction to the Democratic side of the House, and brought several of the Abolition members to their feet in defense of the "irrepressible nigger." We subjoin a synopsis of this sensible and excellent speech:

Ever since the commencement of the first session of the Legislature, petitions have been pouring in upon us by the people of all parts of the State, signed by citizens of all parties, asking us to pass a law to prevent the immigration of negroes and mulattoes into the State of Ohio. Why is it the people have so suddenly become so anxious about this subject, and what tendency or force of circumstances is it that moves them to act thus?

The tendency and effect of the war is to run negroes, both slave and free, into the Northern States, and Ohio, owing to her location, bids fair to receive more than her just portion. Why should we not prevent the negroes from becoming paupers among us? Are they any better than white men and women? We have laws that forbid our whites immigrating among us, and becoming paupers, and the law requires the trustees of townships, whenever any poor white, who are not residents of the townships, to serve a written notice on them to leave forthwith. Why can't we pass laws to protect ourselves against black paupers as well as white paupers?

The proposition can't be denied, that such a law is necessary for the happiness and peace of the white citizens of Ohio. This is a very serious question—whether this mighty homogeneous mass that now live in this beautiful State and rule it, shall continue to do so, and be the prominent race, or is it to be trodden down and mixed up with this inferior caste? Could a country be peopled with a more discordant element than the Saxon and the son of Ham?

The Saxon is a genuine race of ambitious people, ever restless and seeking after knowledge, while the negro is careless, lazy and immoral, with an ambition that never extends beyond the position of water in a hotel, or the proprietor of a barber shop.

The Legislature should pass this bill. There is no doubt upon the point of Constitutional power to do so. Let this bill become a law. Let us be faithful to our constituents. Let us lay aside our selfishness and fine-spun philanthropic theories that interfere with us in this matter, and obey the people. The people is the power, and their wish should be supreme.

There has already been too much of this respecting the requests of the people by Legislators and other officials in power. If the people had been obeyed, we would not to-day be engaged in this war. If the Congressmen and others in power in the Northern States had obeyed the earnest voice of the people, and adopted the Crittenden Compromise, there would be no war to-day, peace would reign triumphant, and mothers, wives, and sisters, who are to-day shedding tears of sorrow and bitterness over the memory of lost loved ones, would be happy and contented and singing songs of gladness—the good old Union would have been restored, and the Stars and Stripes would be waving over a reunited people, and thousands whose bones are now bleaching on Southern soil, would to-day be at home with their families, content and happy.

"The Schoolmaster Abroad."

The following is a copy of a petition presented in the Ohio Senate from the Rev. Mr. Retzer, where the big Abolition majorities are given:

A PETITION TO THE LEGISLATOR OF OHIO.

We the undersigned citizens of the Townships of Norton and Wadesboro Madras and Summit Counties, Humboldt County, your Honorable Body of the Legislature of Ohio to alter or amend the School Laws so that we may have a Board of Examiners for School teachers in each Township to be Elected at the annual Spring Elections or every two years in each Township.

Tax London Times thinks the only way to settle the dispute in America would be for the Federal Government to dissolve itself and declaring the sovereign independence of each State, leaving each perfectly untrammelled to form its own connections for the future—a position of affairs which, it supposes, might enable, under mutual compromise, a new federation to be formed that should again comprise the whole.

Congressional Summary.

In the Senate on Thursday, Jan. 29th, Mr. SAULSBURY expressed his sincere regret for what had occurred in the Senate on the Tuesday evening previous. The resolution for his expulsion will probably be suffered to rest for the present.

In the House on the same day, the negro soldier bill was taken up. Mr. Cox, of Ohio, said the gist of his objections was that the bill placed the black soldier on a perfect equality with the white. Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, said that Congress had already provided that the President might employ such persons of African descent as he might deem "useful under this bill—not only black Brigadier, but black Major-Generals might be appointed. Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, said he was favorable to the policy of the bill, but wished to provide explicitly that black men should not command white men. Mr. McPHELAN, of Pennsylvania, said the author of the bill would confer the efficiency to white men. Several voices demanded who was the author of the bill. Mr. WICKLIFF, of Kentucky, replied that it was the Secretary of War, Mr. STANTON.

In the Senate on Friday, Jan. 30, Hon. W. A. RICHARDSON took his seat as Senator elect

from Illinois, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLASS. Mr. RICHARDSON takes the place of Mr. BROWNING.

In the House on the same day, a resolution was adopted that the General-in-Chief inform the House whether paroles have been granted to any rebel officers captured since the proclamation of Jeff Davis. The House resumed the debate on the negro soldier bill, during which Mr. Cox, of Ohio, controverted the positions assumed by Mr. McPHELAN, of Pennsylvania, and other gentlemen, and argued that the course of Washington and other Generals was against the employment of negroes as soldiers. He remarked that the object of the bill was to produce a dissolution of the Union. A large portion of the army was made up of Celtic blood, and such men would not fight by the side of negroes. He said a large portion of the army were Democrats, who did not go into the contest for the cause of Abolition.

Stonewall Jackson's Chaplain.

A dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial, dated Washington, Jan. 30, says:

Stonewall Jackson's Chaplain, Rev. J. Landstreet, recently captured by our cavalry, was at the War Department to day, for the purpose of effecting an exchange. He is a Methodist preacher of much talent. He stated to day, to several persons, that the watchword of the rebel States was to conquer or die; that the last chance of a reunion was destroyed, and that the recent speech of Jeff. Davis was heartily indorsed. While he did not attempt to conceal the deficiency in clothing and equipments among the rebel forces, he consoled himself with the plan he had at Providence, who fed the children of Israel with manna, would furnish food and clothing.

The negroes, he says, never were so subservient as now, owing to the strict police measures that had been adopted, and to the circulation of accounts of returned contrabands, who told fearful stories of the cruel manner in which Yankee had treated them.

Memphis News.

A dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette, dated Memphis, Jan. 28, says:

General Van Dorn, with eight brigades, left Grenada last Saturday, and is moving toward Memphis. He must come by railroad to Coffeeville, then strike north. There were fifty thousand Confederates at Grenada on the day mentioned, consisting of cavalry, artillery, and infantry. We are expecting raids in all directions. We have advices from Holly Springs to Sunday forenoon.

There were two brigades of infantry, those under Whigham and Whiteford. They are not stationed in Holly Springs, but run in and out at pleasure. On Sunday four Federal soldiers discovered a guerrilla near Lagrange, and pursued him until he led them among ten Confederates, who killed three and captured the other.

Fifteen thousand rebels are reported fifteen miles south of the Charleston railroad, marching north.

Voices Which Speak Volumes.

There are votes which speak volumes, and those of the recent Democratic Legislative caucus in New Jersey are among them.—N. Y. Tribune, yesterday.

The Tribune never uttered a more significant truth. Only sixteen months ago Simon Cameron was a powerful part of Lincoln's Administration, having resigned the office of U. S. Senator to accept that of Secretary of War under a President who had carried Pennsylvania by 89,153 majority. On the 12th of September, 1861, the period of which we speak, the Trenton (N. J.) Gazette contained the following paragraph:

"Col. James W. Wall at Burlington, N. J., was arrested this afternoon by the U. S. Marshal and taken to New York by the afternoon train. The arrest produced most intense excitement among the people, as Col. Wall had been a leading man for many years."

After a lapse of sixteen months Mr. Cameron appears before the Legislature of his State, which was triumphantly carried against the Administration in October, as a candidate for return to the seat in the Senate to which he was chosen in 1857. He is defeated, and an uncompromising opponent of administration policy is elected. Almost at the same moment Colonel Wall, the victim of Cameron's power and the ex-prisoner of Fort Lafayette, is sent by the Legislature of New Jersey, fresh from the people, to represent that State in the Senate of the United States. Truly, "there are votes which speak volumes," and those of New Jersey and Pennsylvania are among them.

Mutterings of the Coming Storm.

At a great Democratic meeting in Springfield, Illinois, Hon. Wm. A. Richardson said: He would oppose the usurpations of the National Administration, and give his aid to a war carried on to subvert the Constitution.

R. S. Merrick, of Chicago, said that he would suffer death before he would give one dollar or one man to the Abolition war carried on under Lincoln's proclamation.

Judge Marshall declared that no more citizens should be carried beyond the bounds of the State for imprisonment in Government bastilles. "The Democratic party had made up its mind to protect the rights of citizens here on the soil of Illinois."

It does not need brains to read the imminence of a tornado. The instincts of the swine warn it of the coming storm. We do not ask if the Administration has intellect. Has it intuition?—Lagan Gazette.

Lyon's Kathairon.

This delightful article for preserving and beautifying the human hair is again put up by the original proprietor, and is now made with the same care, skill and attention, which first created its immense and unprecedented sales of over one million bottles annually! It is sold in solid at 25 cents in large bottles. Two million bottles can easily be sold in a year when it is again known that the Kathairon is not only the most delightful hair dressing in the world, but that it cleanses the scalp of scurf and dandruff, gives the hair a lively, rich, luxuriant growth, and prevents it from turning gray. These are considerations worth knowing. The Kathairon has been tested for over twelve years, and is warranted as described. Any lady who values a beautiful head of hair will use the Kathairon. It is finely perfumed, cheap and valuable. It is sold by all respectable dealers throughout the world.

D. S. BARNES & CO., New York.

A COUGH, COLIC, OR AN IRRITATED THROAT, if allowed to proceed, results in serious Pulmonary and Bronchial affections, sometimes fatal.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES reach directly the affected parts and give almost instant relief. In Bronchitis, Asthma, and Croup, they are beneficial. The good effects resulting from the use of the Troches, and their extended use, has caused them to be counterfeited. Be sure to guard against worthless imitations. Obtain only the genuine Brown's Bronchial Troches which have proven their efficacy by a test of many years. FUGIO SPECIES and Spongia should use the Troches. Military Officers and Soldiers, who over-tax the voice and are exposed to sudden changes, should have them. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per box.

Jan 30-1863

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Tapscott's Emigration and Exchange Office,

No. 80 South Street, New York.

JOHN NAUGHTON'S ESTATE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed and qualified by the Probate Court of Franklin County, Ohio, Administrator of the Estate of John Naughton, late of the city of Columbus, deceased.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 188 High Street, between Town and Rich. (Up Stairs.)

GRASSHOPPER EMPLOYMENT in good families, also those wishing to obtain good girls, will do well to give me a call. Charge moderate. Jan 30-1863 Mrs. B. FAIRBANK.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Western Massachusetts Insurance Company,

On the 30th day of January, 1863, 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 8, 1856.

NAME AND LOCATION.

First—The name of the Company is the Western Massachusetts Insurance Company, and is located at Pittsfield, Mass.

I. CAPITAL.

Second—The amount of its capital stock is \$150,000.00 Third—The amount of its capital stock paid up is \$150,000.00

Fourth—II. ASSETS.

1. Cash of the Company on hand \$5,773.70

2. Cash in the hands of and due from Agents \$11,882.11 \$17,655.81

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:

Amount. 1st. 120 shares Pittsfield Bank \$13,024.24

2d. 15 shares Agricultural Bank 1,575.00

3d. 20 shares Western Bank 2,000.00

4th. 30 shares Merchants' Bank 3,000.00

5th. 10 shares Hild & Leather 1,040.00

6th. 20 shares Adams Bank 2,000.00

7th. 10 shares Berkshire Bank 1,070.00

8th. 15 shares Pittsfield Coal Gas Co. 1,575.00

Total Bonds and Stocks 33,084.00

5. Debts due the Company, secured by mortgages, as per unincumbered Real Estate, as per vouchers accompanying:

SCHEDULE OF MORTGAGES.

1. The mortgage of sundry persons, as per certificate \$45,490.00

2. The mortgage of sundry persons, as per certificate of Geo. W. Tucker, Esq. 45,900.00

Total mortgages 90,660.00

6. Debts otherwise secured, as per vouchers accompanying, viz:

Par Market Amount value. value. loaned.

1st. 25 shares Rochester City Bank stock \$2,300.00 \$2,530.00 \$2,194.83

2d. 63 shares Lee Bank stock 6,300.00 4,725.00 4,330.00

3d. 153 shares Pittsfield Bank stock 15,300.00 15,912.00 15,300.00

4th. 10 shares Bank of Pittsfield stock 1,000.00 1,070.00 1,000.00

5th. 5 shares Adams Bank stock 500.00 525.00 420.00

6th. 100 shares D. & S. D. Rail road stock 14,900.00 13,410.00 13,370.00

7th. 10 shares Agricultural Bank stock 1,000.00 1,050.00 1,000.00

8th. 5 shares Hadley Falls Bank stock 500.00 525.00 500.00

9th. 60 shares Adams Bank stock 6,000.00 6,000.00 6,000.00

10th. 1 Central railroad bond 1,000.00 1,100.00 378.00

Total amount loaned on above 44,472.83

7. Debts for Premiums none.

8. All other securities 48,186.60

Total assets of the Company \$324,171.50

III. LIABILITIES.

Fifth—The amount of liabilities due or not due, to Banks and other creditors \$10,000.00

Sixth—Losses adjusted and due none.

Seventh—Losses adjusted and not due 3,807.00

Eighth—Losses adjusted 4,250.00

Ninth—Losses in suspense, waiting for further proof 6,700.00

Tenth—The claims against the Company, none, except for small contingent expenses.

Total Liabilities \$30,457.00

IV. MISCELLANEOUS.

Eleventh—The greatest amount insured in any one policy not to exceed more than \$5,000 by one fire in the judgment of the agent.

Twelfth—The greatest amount allowed by the rules to be insured in any one city, town or village or above.

Thirteenth—The greatest amount allowed to be insured in any one block—same as above.

Fourteenth—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 State—none.

Fifteenth—The Charter, or act of incorporation of said Company—A copy now on file.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS, ss. COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE, ss. E. H. KELLOGG, President, and J. W. DUNHAM, Secretary, of the Western Massachusetts 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, as required by the statute of the State of Ohio, in relation to Insurance Companies, and that they are the above described officers of said Insurance Company.

E. H. KELLOGG, President. J. W. DUNHAM, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn before me, this twenty-second day of January, 1863. SAMUEL E. HOWE, Justice of the