CAIRO, July 17.

The New Orleans Times has the following special:

BROWNSVILLE, July 13.

Major Texaier, of Cortinas' staff, has just arrived from above, bringing intelligence of the capture of General Kirby Smith and his entire party. He was intercepted by the Governor of Sattellos Visca, on the 4th of July, at Piedra Negras, Mexico, about fifty miles below Eagle Pass, and compelled to surrender. The victors got four pieces of artillery, 900 new rifles and a train of seventy-five wagons loaded with ammunition and provisions. The officers and men were paroled.

NEW YORK, July 29.

The Herald's correspondent says the larger number of our national troops intended to be stationed along the Rio Grande had arrived at their destinations on the 12th and formed a line extending from the mouth of the stream to some distance above Brownsville.

The town of Brownsville, which during the rebellion was the great intrepot for cotton from the interior of Texas, and where an immense business in the staple was transacted, is now deserted by its merchants, who accumulated monster fortunes in a few months. The business activity, except such as the presence of an army give to it, has for the present departed. It is estimated there remained in the State at the time it was occupied by the national troops about 145,000 bales of cotton.

12,000 French troops, direct from France, were landed at Tampico in the beginning of this month, and there was a rumor, to which there was not much credence given, that soon after there arrived 12,000 more.

The Quartermasters and Commissary Departments are forwarding large quantities of supplies for the use of the troops of Texas. Capt. Hill has just returned from an inspection tour of the Commissary Department, and reports the armies as being well supplied with commissary stores.

The trial of the Andersonville Prison jailor did not come off to-day as anticipated. A preliminary examination of witnesses is now being made for the purpose of preparing the specifications to the charges preferred against him. The trial will doubtless commence in the early part of next week.

A Vicksburg correspondent of the Tribune complains that Gov. Sharkey has not only relieved the Criminal and Probate Courts of Mississippi, set up Justices of the Peace everywhere consisting of rebels, but has even declared valid some of the laws enacted by the rebel Legislature.

A planter a few days ago shot a negro dead for saying that he was told to plant cotton instead of corn in a cotton field. The planter was arrested by the military and then demanded by the civil authorities under a writ of habeas corpus. Instructions from Washington were looked for before responding to the writ. The people in the interior look for the restoration of slavery.

FORT LARAMIE, July 27.

1,000 Indians of different tribes attacked Platte River Bridge Station, on the telegraph road, on Thursday. The garrison numbered less than 250. The fight lasted two days, and resulted in heavy loss to the Indians. The loss on our side was Lieut. Collins and one man of the 11th Kansas Cavalry, and 25 men of the 11th Ohio Cavalry killed and wounded. The Indians retreated westward, tearing down the telegraph posts and destroyed the wire.

NASHVILLE, July 30.

The *Press* this morning publishes a letter from Gov. Brownlow to mayor Andrews, of Columbia, in reply to a remonstrance against the order of Gen. Thomas, suspending his performance of his official duties. The Governor says, "You are accused of using your official power in opposition to the freed people of Columbia, preventing their education, etc. You will observe from the letter of Gen. Thomas in the city paper this morning that martial law is still in force in Tennessee. Our rebel people have not yet given sufficient assurance of returning loyalty to the general Government to warrant the withdrawal of the military power or abandon military courts. It is not strange that the authorities should distrust people who for four years applied every means they could to destoy the nation. Indeed it is a great concession on the part of the General commanding to declare the military will sustain the civil government and never assume its functions except in cases where prompt action is necessary to insure public safety. Until our people have given conclusive evidence of their intention to obey our laws, State and National, you and I and all citizens are alike liable to be arrested and tried according to the forms of military practice. It is extremely important that all conflict between the civil and military authorities be avoided, as we are now situated, just out of the rebellion in which the people refused to lay down their arms till forced to do so at the point of the bayonet."

### The Miseries of a Rich Man.

The New York correspondence of the Rochester Democrat is responsible for the following:

Alexander T. Stewart clears one thousand dollars per day, Sabbaths excepted, all the year round. Cornelius Vanderbilt pleads guilty to double that sum, while Wm. B. Astor rates his income at four thousand three hundred and thirty dollars per diem. Sleeping or walking, the latter gentleman finds a three dollar bill dropping into his hat every minute of the twenty-four hours. He cannot sit down to talk with his physician without having a little more wealth, if not health; he cannot unburden his mind for ten minutes without feeling the burden increasing in his pocket; and he cannot walk Broadway, however the weather may be, without meeting a shower of money. At every turn cash stares him in the face in the most insolent manner. Banks fling their dividends at his head; ruthles financiers beat him with coupons; unpitying and soulless corporations dump their filthy lucre at his door step, and contemptuous bill stickers plaster his house with greenbacks. One might inquire what the fellow has done to merit this treatment, and the only charge that can be brought is that he was a rich man's son, and therefore must suffer.

It is stated that the leading Masons of Massachusetts, are about to invite their most influential brethren of the South, to visit them and partake of their hospitalities that the memories of the past strifes may be blotted out and the Union commenced, where it should, in the individual hearts.

## THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

The Macon Times has the following sensible and practical remarks upon this question, which we thoroughly endorse, as we believe also does the entire Union element down this way:

Now it does seem to us, that the "purity" of the "elective franchise" would be poorly conserved by making it "universal"—by giving it to Jeff. Davis, Beauregard, Sterling Price, John B. Clark and Jim Anderson, on the one hand, and all the illiterate negroes just emancipated from a life of slavery, on the other. As a common sense, business proposition, there is none that could be submitted with more absurdity in every feature. It is so utterly absurd, and carries such a palpable contradiction upon its face, that we drop it.

Our quiet, country readers may not understand why these questions are being so pertinaciously urged at this time. It is the work of politicians—those patriotic gentlemen who make a living by politics, and are even now preparing for the next Presidential canvass. The one party wants rebel votes for his candidate—the other wants the negro votes: and outside of their votes neither cares a straw for rebel, negro or country, save as they are benefitted. That is a pretty round assertion, but in the presence of High Heaven we believe it true.

Now, in our own State, we have things in pretty good shape, and it should be our constant aim to keep them so. Our Constitution contains the word "white" and a clause that keeps rebels from the ballot-box, for at least a healthy period. Let us rest firmly on this ground. The better portion of the rebels themselves are not asking to be relieved—no negroes are clamoring to vote: but the politicians are wonderfully exercised. Some declare that having the word "white" in our Constitution renders it "infamous," while others solemnly assert that the d sfranchising clause is "barbaric," "intolerant," "revengeful," and so on, and so on.

Let these paper patriots howl on, but we trust the loyal people of the State will stand by their present work, and not be swerved to the right or left by what they may say.

### Floods of Oil.

The Venango Spectator states that the accounts from Pithole represent the excitement still on the increase. There are now five wells flowing largely. The Frazier and Twin wells, on the Holmden farm, are yielding two thousand barrels per day, while the Morehead well, on the farm adjoining, is yielding five hundred barrels. A well near the "Morehead," which has been pumping for some time, last Saturday commenced to flow at the rate of some two hundred barrels. The indications were that it would increase. Pithole has therefore proved the most productive territory in the country. Leases bring almost fabulous prices, and extensive preparations are being made to put down a large number of wells. Messrs. Prather & Duncan have laid out part of the Holmden farm into a town. They certainly have cause to be surprised at the rapidity with which Pithole City is being built up. Houses are going up on every hand, and where four weeks since there were not a dozen houses to be seen, there are now hundreds. Several new hotels are going up, and, from all appearances, Pithole City bids fair to be one of the most flourishing places in the county. The present excitement in that vicinity exceeds any since the oil business was first started. We learn that a plank road from Titusville is about to be built, surveys having been made and contracts for the grading let out. It is also proposed to build a railroad from Pithole City to the river; the necessary stock has been taken, and the work will probably be completed before fall. Unless this is done, even at the present yields of the wells, large quantities of oil must certainly waste when the rainy season sets in, as it will be impossible to get over the roads with wagons.

### Mexico and the Monroe Doctrine.

The Anzeiger remarks in discussing the Mexican question:

We have taken notice recently of the speech of Montgomery Blair and General Blair's farewell address to the soldiers, and of the declarations of both men on the question. Both demand, in the most desided manner, that a stop should be put to French interference in Mexico, by diplomacy and negotiations, if possible, or by war, if necessary. As it is improbable that diplomatic protest will effect this object, it may be said that the Messrs. Blair advocate war against Maximilian and Napoleon. The same position is assumed by a large portion of the Democratic party and by many radicals, while Seward and the majority of the Republican party represent the waiting policy, and while still others, for instance, an influential portion of the New York tradesmen, demand openly the recognition of Maximilian's Empire, expecting, as they do, great commercial advantages for the United States from the restoration of a fixed monarchy in Mexico. President Johnson has firmly taken a decided standpoint in favor of the Monroe Doctrine, and most of the newspapers believe that the Blairs, whose personal relations to the President are well known, have expressed his views and wishes in this respect.

In discoursing this highly important question, we may well abstain from the controversies regarding the original meaning of the Monroe Doctrine. The question is not whether that doctrine was correct formerly or what its meaning, but what policy corresponds under present circumstances with the interests of the American people. No doubt it would be a glorious work for our Government, if by diplomacy it should succeed in kicking France and Maximilian out of Mexico and establishing a good republican Government in the room. But if this is impossible, shall the United States carry on war against Maximilian and his allies?

The Anzeiger then proceeds to point out how necessary peace is to our country, and how all our energies are required for the great work of restoring peace and prosperity to the nation. The Anzeiger shows that a war with Mexico would be no gain for the United States; and that it is nonsense to suppose the erection of an empire in Mexico would endanger the existence of our own country. The Anzeiger then proceeds:

In our opinion annexation is the manifest destiny of Mexico—the only means to develop its immense natural resources. But we cannot annex the immense territory of Mexico at once. Though our digestion is marvellous, we cannot stand such a dose. Nor is this the time to take it, when we have so much other food to assimilate. Our conclusion is, that the true task of the United States is to establish order in our internal affairs, and not to commence a foreign war. We can afford to wait, to leave the Mexican Empire to its fate, and quietly await the time when it will fall of itself into ruins, and when the Northern States of Mexico, heavily colonized by Americans, will become ripe for annexation in the same manner that Texas did.

From the Chicago Times.

### The Wrongs of Ireland—Irishmen in Council.

A public meeting of the Irish citizens of the west division was held last evening in Aurora hall, at the corner of Milwaukee avenue and Halsted street. Mr. J. F. Scanlon occupied the Chair. There was a large and enthusiastic meeting, the hall being crowded to overflowing.

The Chairman stated that the object of the meeting was for the purpose of thoroughly inculcating the objects aimed at by the Fenian Brotherhood. Heretofore they had been little else than mere committees where the Irish people could rally round in the proper time. The time had now arrived when all the Irish were to unite together in one common cause; the object of which was to resist the oppression of their country, and establish a free government in Ireland. He introduced to the meeting Mr. A. L. Morrison, who addressed it in an eloquent speech, in which he reviewed, at considerable length, the Irish revolution of '98, and forcibly pictured the centuries of misrule to which Ireland had been subjected by her neighbors across the channel. After glancing at the existing relations between the two countries, he proceeded to speak of the impending revolution which was at hand. He said the crisis of her fate was nearer to them than any one dreamed; and it depended for success upon the Irish exiles in America. The time was rapidly approaching, the struggle was impending over our heads, and over the heads of our enemies, and it remained for them to be prepared for it. Sixty or a hundred thousand rifles would soon be required, and the question to be solved was, were three hundred thousand people in America able to buy them. The Fenians of this city had kept this cause afloat for the last seven years. When circle after circle was falling away, a few resolute men in Chicago still kept true to the old flag, and it would soon wave triumphant over the enemies of their country.

This brotherhood was now the largest, the most powerful organization that existed in any country. It has spread its ramifications throughout the whole country. They have been organized for the sole purpose of assisting our brothers at home, and where was there an Irishman that did not sympathize with them. It had been said they were a secret society, a set of atrocious filibusters. He thought if they were so at least they had conducted themselves remarkably well for the past seven years. This Fenian brotherhood had one grand object in view and that was to labor with all their zeal for the liberation of Ireland from British domination, and for the establishment of an independent government in their native land.

It has tended to promote harmony among Irishmen wherever it existed, and in Ireland it has united them in one common object to resist oppression and assert their rights.

He concluded by stating the conditions of entering the organization, which was to take the following pledge, and pay one dollar as initiation fee:

"I solemnly pledge my sacred word of honor, as a truthful and honest man, that I will labor with earnest zeal for the liberation of Ireland from the yoke of England, and for the establishment of a free and independent government on Irish soil. That I will implicitely obey the commands of my superior officers in the Fenian brotherhood; in all matters pertaining to my duty as a member thereof. That I will do my duty according to the constitution and by-laws; that I will do my utmost to promote feelings of love, harmony, and kindly forbearance among all Irishmen, and that I will foster and defend and propagate the aforesaid Fenian brotherhood to the utmost of my power."

Mr. Morrison renewed his seat amid loud applause, and the chairman then invited such as desired to enter their names as members to come forward.

A large number of Irish citizens then entered their names as members of the organization, and the meeting separated.

### Arrival and Departure of Mails.

ROUTE 10,489, FROM ALLEN TO GLASGOW.

Arrive every day, except Sunday, ..... 9 P. M.
Depart " " " " ..... 6 A. M.

ROUTE 10,452, COLUMBIA TO GLASGOW.

Arrive every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 9 P. M.
Depart every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 6 A. M.

ROUTE 10,492, GLASGOW TO MIAMI.

Arrive every Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, 3 P. M.
Depart every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 8 A. M.

F. W. DIGGES, P. M.


PROSPECTUS

OF THE

WEEKLY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

REDUCTION IN PRICE.

The WEEKLY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN is published every Friday morning, and contains all the original matter of the DAILY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, with the exception of local news not interesting to country subscribers.

It contains all the News of the day, foreign and domestic, markets, &c., as well as original correspondence from all parts of the country.

The Miscellaneous Department receives special attention; and, in all respects, efforts are being made to establish the character of the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, as a Family Newspaper.

The REPUBLICAN will continue to support the Administration in the future as in the past.

Believing that the fall in the price of paper will justify it, we have concluded to furnish the WEEKLY to single subscribers and clubs, commencing July 1, at the following low rates:

| | |
|---|---|
| One copy 1 year | $2 00 |
| One copy 6 months | 1 00 |
| Three copies 1 year | 5 00 |
| Three copies 6 months | 2 50 |
| Five copies 1 year | 7 50 |
| Five copies 6 months | 3 75 |
| Ten copies 1 year | 15 00 |
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When a Club of Subscribers has been forwarded, additions may be made to it on the same terms. It is not necessary that the subscribers to a club should receive their papers at the same Post Office.

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☞The DAILY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN is furnished to subscribers at $6 per annum; five copies one year, $25.


### DIED.

In Fayette, on the 24th inst., GEORGE DUNCAN, aged 69 years. He leaves several children, and numerous friends and relatives, to mourn his loss.

## STATEMENT

**Of the condition of the HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York, on the first day of January, A. D. 1865, made to the Clerk of the Court for the County of Howard in the State of MISSOURI, pursuant to the Statue of that State.**

### NAME AND LOCATION.

*The name of this Company is* THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, *incorporated in 1853, and located in the City of New York.*

### CAPITAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Capital of said Company actually paid up in cash is | $2,000,000 00 |
| The surplus on the 1st day of January, 1865, | 1,687,601 90 |
| | $3,687,601 90 |

### ASSETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount of Cash in Continental Bank, N. Y. | $236,562 97 |
| Amount of Cash in hands of Agents, and in course of transmission, | 83,296 28 |
| Amount of U. S. Registered and Coupon Stock 1881, market value, | $210,865 00 |
| Amount of U. S. Bonds, 5-20, market value, | 1,223,100 00 |
| Amount of Certificates of Indebtedness, market value, | 6,790 00 |
| Amount of Missouri State Bonds, 6 per cent., market value, | 12,950 00 |
| Amount of North Carolina Bonds, 6 per cent., market value, | 6,000 00 |
| Amount of Tennessee Bonds, 6 per cent., market value, | 11,400 00 |
| Amount of Ohio Bonds, 6 per cent., market value, | 10,918 00 |
| Amount of Illinois Bonds, 6 per cent., market value | 20,400 00 |
| Amount of Rhode Island, Bonds, 6 per cent., market value, | 50,000 00 |
| Amount of California State Bonds, 7 per cent., market value, | 80,000 00 |
| Amount of Connecticut State Bonds, market value, | 101,000 00 |
| Amount of New York City Central Park Bonds, market val., | 63,250 00 |
| Amount of Queens County Bonds, market value, | 25,250 00 |
| Amount of Richmond County Bonds, market value, | 24,000 00 |
| Amount of Brooklyn City Water Bonds, market value, | 11,200 00 |
| Amount of Bank Stock market value, | 117,100 00 |
| Amount of Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien of record on Unincumbered Real Estate, worth at least $2,120,800, rate of Interest 6 & 7 per cent., | 1,046,342 50 |
| Amount of Loans on Stocks and Bonds, payable on demand, the market value of securities pledged, at least $292,318, | 225,512 50 |
| Amount of Steamer Magnet and Wrecking apparatus, | 73,597 50 |
| Amount due for Premiums on Policies issued at Office, | 4,900 15 |
| Amount of Bills receivable for Premiums on Inland Navigation Risks, &c. | 30,767 36 |
| Amount of Inland Salvages, | 44,500 43 |
| Amount of other Property, Miscellaneous items, | 26,145 28 |
| Amount of Government Stamps, | 150 00 |
| Interest due on 1st Jan. 1865, | 19,505 45 |
| | $3,765,503 42 |

### LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount of Losses adjusted, and due and unpaid, | None. |
| Amount of Losses incurred and in process of adjustment, | $56,551 52 |
| Amount of Losses reported, and on which no action has been taken, | 1,050 00 |
| Amount of Claims for Losses resisted by the Company, | 20,140 00 |
| Amount of Dividends declared and due and unpaid, | 160 00 |
| Amount of Dividends either cash or scrip, declared but not yet due, | None. |
| Amount of Money borrowed, | None. |
| Amount of all other existing claims against the Company, | None. |
| Total amount of Losses, Claims and Liabilities, | $77,901 52 |

The greatest amount insured on any one risk is $75,000, but will not as a general rule exceed $10,000.

The Company has no general rule as to the amount allowed to be insured in any city, town, village or block, being governed in this matter, in each case, by the general character of buildings, width of streets, facilities for putting out fire, &c.

A certified copy of the Charter or Act of Incorporation, as amended, accompanies this Statement.

The actual cash value of the Capital Stock, allowing sixty days to convert the same into money, would be over Two Million Dollars.

STATE OF NEW YORK, *City and County of New York,* } ss.

ARTHUR F. WILLMARTH, Vice President, and JOHN MCGEE, Secretary, of the HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, being severly and duly sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a true, full and correct statement of the affairs of the said Corporation, and that they are the above described officers thereof.

A. F. WILMARTH, Vice President.
JOHN MCGEE, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 27th day day of May, A. D. 1865.

L. S. THOS. F. GOODRICH, Notary Public.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That the HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New York, do hereby authorize any and all agents that said company has, or may hereafter have or appoint, in the State of MISSOURI, for and on behalf of said Company, to accept and acknowledge service of all process, whether mesne or final, in any action or proceeding against said Company, in any of the courts of said State. And it is hereby admitted and agreed, that said service of the process aforesaid shall be taken and held to be valid and sufficient in that behalf, the same as if served upon said Company according to the laws and practice of said State; and all claims or right of error by reason of the manner of such service, is hereby expressly waived and relinquished.

Witness our hand and seal of the Company, this 27th day of May, 1862.

A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice President.
L. S JOHN MCGEE, Secretary.

**JAS. S. THOMPSON, Agent,**
GLASGOW, MO.


WILLIAM B. TALLY,

**(At the old Stand,)**

has now for sale on commission, all kinds of

FURNITURE,

such as Bedsteads, Mattresses, Bureaus, Chairs, etc., etc., including all kinds of Furniture used for family purposes.

UNDERTAKING.

Wooden and Metallic coffins of all kinds, furnished to order.

All articles finished in good style, and sold at reasonable rates, for cash.

Glasgow, July 6th, 1865.


## STATEMENT

**Of the Condition of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, on the 1st day of January, 1865, Made to the State of MISSOURI.**

The name of the Corporation is ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, located at Hartford, Conn.

The Capital is TWO MILLION TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, and is paid up.

### ASSETS.

| | Market value. |
|---|---|
| Real Estate unincumbered, | $ 76,056 57 |
| Cash on hand and in bank, | 88,864 55 |
| Cash in hands of agents and in transit | 176,867 31 |
| Mortgage bonds, (RR) 8 per cent. semi-annual interest, | 12,000 |
| Mortgage Bonds (RR) 7 per cent. semi-annual interest, | 223,025 |
| Mortgage Bonds (RR) 6 per cent. semi-annual interest, | 138,120 |
| Wayne co. Mich. Bonds, 7 per cent. semi-annual interest, | 25,000 |
| Rochester City Bonds, 7 per cent. semi-annual interest, | 27,500 |
| Brooklyn City Water Bonds, 6 per cent. semi-annual interest, | 27,500 |
| Jersey City Water Bonds, 6 per cent. semi-annual interest, | 55,000 |
| Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent. semi-annual interest, | 41,040 |
| Hartford City Scrip, 6 per cent. semi-annual interest, | 21,980 |
| Hartford Town Bonds, 6 per cent. annual interest, | 66,000 |
| New York City Stock, 6 per cent. quarterly interest, | 77,250 |
| U. S. Stock of 1871 to 1874, 5 per cent. semi-annual interest, | 215,600 |
| U. S. Stock of 1881, 6 per cent. semi-annual interest, | 212,612 50 |
| U. S. Stock of 1882, (5-20's,) 6 per cent. semi-annual interest, | 252,504 |
| U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness, 6 per cent. interest, | 3,920 |
| U. S. Compound Int. 6 per cent. Legal Tender Notes, | 50,000 |
| Connecticut State Script, 6 per cent. interest, | 101,900 |
| Connecticut State Stock, 6 per cent. semi-annual interest, | 171,700 |
| Rhode Island State Stock, 6 per cent. semi-annual interest, | 50,000 |
| Ohio State Stock, 6 per cent. semi-annual interest, | 106,000 |
| Kentucky State Stock, 6 per cent. semi-annual interest, | 10,300 |
| Michigan State Stock, 6 per cent. semi-annual interest, | 25,000 |
| New Jersey State Stock, 6 per cent. semi-annual interest, | 15,000 |
| New York State Stock, 6 per cent. quarterly interest, | 34,720 |
| Indiana State Stock, 2½ per cent. semi-annual interest, | 49,400 |
| Atlantic Dock Bonds, 7 per cent. semi-annual interest, | 22,000 |
| Atlantic Mutual Insurance co. Scrip of 1863 and 1864, | 23,410 |
| 600 shares Hartford and New Haven Railroad co. Stock, | 128,400 |
| 300 Shares Conn. River Railroad co. Stock, | 33,000 |
| 107 Shares Boston and Worcester Railroad co. Stock, | 14,980 |
| 1000 Shares Cleveland and Toledo Railroad co. Stock, | 54,500 |
| 250 Shares Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad Stock, | 25,750 |
| 500 Shares Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Stock, | 28,750 |
| 50 Shares Connecticut River Company Stock, | 1,000 |
| 36 Shares Eagle Bank Stock, Providence, R. I., | 1,800 |
| 50 Shares Citizens' Bank Stock, Waterbury, Conn., | 5,500 |
| 50 Shares Stafford Bank Stock, Stafford Springs, Conn., | 5,000 |
| 200 Shares Revere Bank Stock, Boston, Mass., | 23,000 |
| 100 Shares First National Bank Stock, Boston, Mass., | 12,600 |
| 200 Shares Bank of the State of Missouri Stock, St. Louis, Mo., | 15,000 |
| 100 Shares Merchant's Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo., | 7,500 |
| 200 Shares Mechanic's Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo., | 14,000 |
| 400 Shares Farmers and Mechanics Bank Stock, Philadelphia, Pa., | 28,000 |
| 500 Shares Hartford Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn., | 74,000 |
| 440 Shares Farmers and Mechanics Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn., | 52,800 |
| 300 Shares Phœnix Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn., | 39,600 |
| 250 Shares State Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn., | 33,500 |
| 150 Shares Connecticut River Banking co. Stock, Hartford, Conn., | 12,000 |
| 140 Shares Aetna Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn., | 15,680 |
| 200 Shares City Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn., | 22,800 |
| 100 Shares First National Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn., | 12,500 |
| 200 Shares National Exchange Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn., | 12,000 |
| 100 Shares Charter Oak National Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn., | 10,800 |
| 100 Shares Bank of Hartford County Stock, Hartford, Conn., | 5,700 |
| 100 Shares Bank of Hartford County Script Stock, Hartford, Conn., | 5,600 |
| 400 Shares American Exchange Bank Stock, New York City, | 52,000 |
| 300 Shares Bank of America Stock, New York City, | 42,000 |
| 800 Shares Broadway Bank Stock, New York City, | 41,000 |
| 800 Shares Butchers and Drovers Bank Stock, New York City, | 26,000 |
| 100 Shares Hanover Bank Stock, New York City, | 11,000 |
| 100 Shares City Bank Stock, New York City, | 15,500 |
| 200 Shares Bank of Commerce Stock, New York City, | 23,600 |
| 100 Shares Bank of the Commonwealth Stock, New York City, | 11,000 |
| 300 Shares Importers and Traders Bank Stock, New York City, | 33,000 |
| 100 Shares Mercantile Bank Stock, New York City, | 13,000 |
| 200 Shares Market Bank Stock, New York City, | 22,000 |
| 1200 Shares Mechanics Bank Stock, New York City, | 34,800 |
| 200 Shares Merchants Exchange Bank Stock, New York City, | 10,500 |
| 400 Shares Metropolitan Bank Stock, New York City, | 52,000 |
| 820 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, New York City, | 47,560 |
| 400 Shares Bank of the Manhattan Co. Stock, New York City, | 28,000 |
| 300 Shares Nassau Bank Stock, New York City, | 33,000 |
| 200 Shares North River Bank Stock, New York City, | 11,000 |
| 300 Shares Bank of New York Stock, New York City, | 36,000 |
| 200 Shares Bank of North America Stock, New York City, | 22,000 |
| 200 Shares Bank of the Republic Stock, New York City, | 22,000 |
| 400 Shares Ocean Bank Stock, New York City, | 19,000 |
| 400 Shares People's Bank Stock, New York City, | 11,000 |
| 500 Shares Phenix Bank Stock, New York City, | 11,200 |
| 400 Shares Union Bank Stock, New York City, | 24,000 |
| 150 Shares N. York Life Ins. and Trust Co. Stock, New York City, | 29,250 |
| 100 Shares United States Trust Company Stock, New York City, | 18,000 |
| 100 Shares Union Trust Co. (50 per cent. paid in) Stock, N. Y. City, | 5,000 |
| Total Assets of the Company, | $3,800,439 93 |
| Total Liabilities, | 123,077 20 |
| Net Assets, | $3,677,362 73 |

### LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| The amount of Liabilities, due or not due, to Banks and other Creditors, | None. |
| Losses adjusted and due, | None. |
| Losses adjusted and not due, | $ 6,300 00 |
| Losses unadjusted, in suspense, waiting proof, contested or trusteed, | 116,577 20 |
| All other claims against the Company are small, for printing, &c., estimated at | 200 00 |
| Total Liabilities, | $123,077 20 |

Agents instructed to take no risk over Thirty Thousand Dollars, without special permission.

The greatest amount insured in any one City, Town, Village or Block, varies.

THOS. A. ALEXANDER, President.
LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary.

Hartford, January 2d, 1865.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, HARTFORD CO., } ss.
Hartford, January 2, 1865.

Personally appeared before me, HENRY FOWLER, a Justice of the Peace, duly qualified to administer oaths, THOMAS A. ALEXANDER, President, and LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary, and made solemn oath, that the foregoing statement of the assets and condition of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY is true.

HENRY FOWLER, Justice of the Peace.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, HARTFORD CO., } ss.
SUPERIOR COURT CLERK'S OFFICE,

I, CHAUNCEY HOWARD, Clerk of the County of Hartford, and of the Superior Court within and for said county, and keeper of the seal thereof, hereby certify that HENRY FOWLER, Esquire, on the 2d day of January, A. D., 1865, is a Justice of the Peace, within and for said County, duly elected and sworn, with authority by the laws of this State to administer oaths, and take the acknowledgment of deeds and other instruments.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and Seal of the Superior Court at Hartford, in said County and State, on this 2d day of January, A.D., 1865.

L. S. CHAUNCEY HOWARD, Clerk.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, } HARTFORD, JAN, 2, 1865.

At a meeting of the Directors held this day, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved,*—That any person having a claim against this Company, growing out of a contract of Insurance, made in the State of Missouri with the Agent or Agents thereof doing business in said State, is authorized to sue this Company for the same, in any Court in said State, having competent jurisdiction; and further, that the service of process on said Agent or Agents by personal service, or by leaving a copy thereof at his place of abode, shall be binding on this Company to abide the issue of such suit, and that such service shall authorize a judgement in the same manner and with like effect as a judgement is taken against an individual in such Court when having full jurisdiction over him.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Company the day and year above written.

L. S. LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary.

**JAS. S. THOMSON, AGENT,**
GLASGOW, MO.

## STATEMENT

**OF THE CONDITION OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, A. D. 1865, MADE TO THE STATE OF MISSOURI, PURSUANT TO THE STATUTE OF THAT STATE.**

### NAME AND LOCATION.

The name of this Company is THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated July 16th 1853, and located in the City of New York.

### CAPITAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| The capital of said Company, actually paid up in cash, is | $500,000 00 |
| The surplus on the first day of January, 1865, | 111,650 09 |
| Total amount of capital and surplus, | $611,650 09 |

### ASSETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash in Saint Nicholas Bank and in Office | $31,353 54 |
| Loans on bonds and Mortgages (being first lien of record on Unincumbered Real Estate in New York and Brooklyn, worth at least $360,000, and on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing,) | 174,050 00 |
| Loans on Stocks and Bonds, payable on demand (market value of Securities held as collateral, $146,420,) | 115,850 00 |
| United States Stocks and Treasury Notes, market value | 273,360 00 |
| Real estate (unincumbered,) | 3,307 33 |
| Interest actually due and unpaid, | None. |
| Interest accrued, but not due, | 11,296 47 |
| Cash in hands of Agents and in course of transmission from Agents, | 10,902 39 |
| Bills receivable for Premiums on Inland Risks and other items, | 4,836 00 |
| Cash Premiums uncollected on Policies issued at office, | 933 12 |
| | $625,888 85 |

### LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount of Losses adjusted, and due and unpaid, | None. |
| Amount of Losses incurred, and in process of adjustment, | 11,560 00 |
| Amount of Losses reported, on which no action has been taken, | None. |
| Amount of Claims for Losses resisted by the Company, | 750 00 |
| Amount of Dividends declared and due and unpaid, | 1,232 50 |
| Amount of Dividends either cash or scrip, declared but not yet due, | None. |
| Amount of Money borrowed, | None. |
| Amount of all other existing claims against the Company, being United States Revenue Taxes, | 696 26 |
| Total amount of Losses, claims and Liabilities, | $14,238 76 |

The greatest amount insured on any one risk is $30,000, but will not as a general rule exceed $20,000.

The Company has no general rule as to the amount allowed to be insured in any city, town, village or block, being governed in this matter, in each case, by the general character of buildings, width of streets, facilities for putting out fires, &c.

An attested copy of the Charter or Act of Incorporation has already been filed.

STATE OF NEW YORK, *City and County of New York.* } ss.

J. MILTON SMITH, President, and VINCENT TILYON, Secretary, of the ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, being severally sworn depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a true, full and correct statement of the affairs of the said Corporation, and that they are the above described officers thereof.

J. MILTON SMITH, President.
V. TILYON, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn before me, this 30th day of January, A. D. 1865.

L. S. J. W. WILDER,
Comm'r for Missouri in New York.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That the ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New York, do hereby authorize and empower Messrs. THOMPSON, LEWIS & CO., of Glasgow, Agents of said Company, duly appointed and commissioned in the State of Missouri, for and in behalf of said Company, to accept and acknowledge service of all process, whether mesne or final, in any action or proceeding against said Company, in any of the Courts of said State. And it is hereby admitted and agreed, that such service of the process aforesaid shall be taken and held to be valid and sufficient in that behalf, the same as if served upon said Company according to the law and practice of said State, or of any other State; and all claims or right of error by reason of the manner of such service, is hereby expressly waived and relinquished.

Witness, our hands and the seal of the Company, this 30th day of January 1865.

L. S. J. MILTON SMITH, President.
V. TILYON, Secretary.

**JAS. S. THOMPSON, Agent,**
GLASGOW, MO.

### Final Settlement.

CREDITORS and all others interested in the estate of Morris & La Mott, late of the county of Howard, are hereby notified that on the first day of the next August term of the County Court of Howard county, I shall make final settlement of said estate.

WILLIAM O. LA MOTT, Adm'r.

July 6, 1865—4w. n4.