

**REMARKS OF
HON. A. STEWART.**
In the House of Representatives
May 29, 1846.

The Bill from the Senate making alterations in the Pay Department of the Army being under consideration, and an amendment pending, which proposed to abolish the offices thereby created in six months after the termination of the present war with Mexico. Mr. RATIBUN remarked that he was by no means disposed to withhold from the Government the necessary force for conducting the public service and prosecuting the war; but he was entirely opposed to a permanent increase in the number of our officers without some provision for returning to the peace establishment after the war was over, and concluded by saying that he was against the repeal of the existing law.

Mr. STEWART said that he thought the committee were expending too much of their time in making provision for the officers of the army, and not enough in making provision for the privates in the ranks. He inquired of the Chair whether it would be in order to move an amendment to the amendment now proposed making an increase in the pay of volunteers? The officers were well paid and could take care of themselves, but what was to become of the families of the poor volunteers, who encountered all the hardships of military service for seven dollars a month. It was a very comfortable thing to have an officer's birth and ample provision from Government, while the men did the fighting. Now, he thought it was these very men, who after all had to bear the brunt of the battle, who ought first to be provided for.

Mr. S. had risen mainly for the purpose of vindicating himself and those who acted with him from a false and calumnious charge. The Whigs in that House had been charged with throwing cold water upon the war, disheartening the nation, and discarding and discouraging the volunteers. Now, actions spoke louder than words, and he should, on this occasion, appeal to facts to show who were and who were not justly liable to this charge. What were the facts?

A few days since a bill had been returned from the Senate reducing the pay of the volunteers from ten dollars a month to seven dollars a month, and on concurring with that reduction the yeas and nays had been called; and what was the result? The Whigs in that House went in a body against concurrence and for giving the volunteers ten dollars, while every member of the Democratic party, with the exception of eight, had voted to reduce their pay to seven dollars. Was that the way patriotic gentlemen encouraged volunteering? Mr. S. looked at votes, not at speeches. He did not ask who flattered the volunteers, but who voted to pay them. Apply this test, and how stood the two parties? Who voted to give them ten dollars a month? The Whigs. Who were for reducing their pay to seven dollars? The Democrats. Mr. S. had produced this stubborn fact for the vindication of himself and his friends. He appealed to the record. There stood the yeas and nays. Let gentlemen deny their own votes if they choose.

What more? Mr. S. had introduced a resolution which proposed to increase the pay of volunteers to ten dollars, and to give them a hundred and sixty acres of land. Here was another test. Every Whig but five voted in favor of the motion, but it was voted down by gentlemen on the other side.

Mr. S. had renewed the same proposition yesterday in Committee of the Whole, but it was again voted down by gentlemen on the other side in a body. Now, he wanted the country to understand this matter. A strong effort was making to cause the people to believe that the Whigs were opposed to the war; that they were throwing embarrassments in the way of the Administration, disheartening the army, and discouraging the volunteers. These slanders were repeated every day in the official, (the Union), and copied from it into all the party papers, the followers of the Union, in the country. Yet how stood the fact? Who was it that discouraged the volunteer? Was it the Whigs, who were ready to pay him ten dollars a month and give him a comfortable farm, or was it the so-called friends of the Administration, who wanted him to fight for nothing and find himself seven dollars a month? A pretty amount of pay for a farmer or a mechanic, who could get a dollar a day by laboring at home, but who forsook his business and his family, and went into the sickly climate of Mexico, encountered the dangers of the camp, the fatigues of the march, and the blood and carnage of the battlefield! It was said he went for glory! The Whigs were ready to give him a tract of land; the Democrats voted it down two to one. The Whigs wanted to give him ten dollars; the Democrats gave him seven. Was not this very patriotic? Here were gentlemen, flaming patriots too, who received their eight dollars for spending a few hours a day in legislation, and who then returned to all the comforts of a plentiful home, and could very coolly vote a man seven dollars a month (less than what they themselves received a day) for going to Mexico, a distant and uncongenial climate, and exposing himself to the lances and the bayonets of the foe! These were the men who encouraged our volunteers! These were the supporters of the President! While the Whigs, they say, threw cold water on the war and the volunteers, and all patriotic men who were ready to fight for the honor of their country.

Mr. S. wanted to fix the responsibility just where it belonged. When it was proposed to give the volunteers ten dollars per month, there were but eight Democrats in favor of it, and but five Whigs against giving them ten dollars and one hundred and sixty acres of land; yet the Whigs are discouraging volunteers! Reverse the case, let but eight Whigs vote to pay the volunteers, and five Democrats against, and what tremendous denunciations would follow. Whigs would be expelled the House as traitors and traitors on sight. After their votes were spread before the people, let these gentlemen go home and meet the patriotic and honest farmers and mechanics of the country, and try to make them believe that Whigs were their enemies, and Democrats their friends, and the mechanics would hold up to them the yeas and nays, and tell them that actions speak louder than words, the wives and daughters of the volunteers who were left destitute to scuffle for a living as they could, would frown upon these men with unutterable abhorrence and indignation. For his own part, Mr. S. said he had voted for every measure to strengthen the arm of the Executive, and bring the war to a speedy and successful termination, and he should continue so to vote. He wished to see this war brought to a successful termination; and he should do every thing in his power to promote such a result. War was a terrible calamity to any country, and especially to a country like this; and no matter what he might think of the conduct of the Executive in bringing on this war without consulting Congress, then in session; no matter what he might think of the Executive in determining upon his own responsibility that we had good cause of war, and acting upon that determination without the concurrence of Congress, with whom alone resided the war-making power; no matter what might be thought of the conduct of the President in blockading the Rio Grande, and marching the army from Corpus Christi to Matamoros and pointing our guns into that city, within the acknowledged limits of Mexico, itself an act of hostility, and leading inevitably to war; how far the President could be defended in such a course without first submitting the alleged causes of war to the consideration of the Representatives of the people who had to fight the battles and bear the burdens, were questions he would not now discuss. The President had assumed the responsibility, and he would have to meet it. The war is upon us; no matter how or by whom brought on, it is our duty to prosecute it to a speedy and honorable conclusion; and to this end he was ready to give all the money, all the men, all the energy and power of the Government. He would now no further detain the committee; he wished not to assail others, but this much he felt constrained to say in vindication of himself and his friends against the false charges made on this floor and in the public press, that the Whigs were endeavoring to discourage volunteers and embarrass the Government in the prosecution of the war.

As to the provisions of the present bill, Mr. S. was opposed to making the office of paymasters permanent; and he hoped, therefore, either that the amendment of the gentleman from New York (Mr. Hungerford) would prevail, or that the second section which repealed the existing law would be stricken out. He then said that if the motion was now in order, he would move to increase the pay of volunteers in the existing war to ten dollars, and to make to each of them a donation of one hundred and sixty acres of land.

The Forty-ninth Parallel.
Mr. BENTON has made an elaborate argument in the Senate to show that our title to the whole of Oregon is not "clear and unquestionable;" and upon the principle demanding nothing but what is right, he contends that Mr. POLK's position on that point is untenable. Our claim to the forty-ninth parallel he considers perfect, and in his view that line is the best boundary that can be devised in a geographical aspect as well as in regard to right and justice. At the conclusion of his remarks on Tuesday he thus spoke of its parallel.

It is the line which parts, more suitably than a line following the high lands could do it, the valley of the Columbia and of Frazer's river, saving to us all our discoveries and settlements beyond the Rocky Mountains, and leaving to the British the whole of theirs. It is a continuation of the line on this side of the mountains—a line which happens to conform to the geographical features of the continent on this side of the mountains, and equally so on the other. On this side, it parts the two systems of waters, one of which belongs to the valley of the Mississippi, and the other to the basin of Hudson's Bay; on the other side, it parts the system of waters which belong to the valley of the Columbia from those which belong to Frazer's river cutting off the heads of a few streams, of about equal value on each hand.

It is the line of Utrecht—a line which will now be denied but by few—and to which few, nothing more on this point will ever be said by me. It is the line of right, resulting from the treaty of Utrecht; and as such always looked to, in the early stages of this controversy, both by British and American Statesmen as the ultimate line of settlement and boundary between the countries. It is the line of right, resulting from the said treaty of Utrecht, up to which Mr. Adams, in his despatch to Mr. Middleton, of July 13, 1823, alluded as an "unquestionable title" to extend; for only upon that treaty could a line of "unquestionable title" be averred. On any other basis, it could only be a line of convention—a conventional

line of mutual agreement; and Mr. Adams was not a man to confound two things so different in their nature. It is the best line for us; for it gives us all the waters of Puget's sound and Bellingham's Bay. I do not say the Straits of Fuca; (for those straits, like all the other great straits, in the world, are part of the high seas, and incapable of self appropriation by any nation;) it gives us these waters, and with them the picturesque and fertile square, of more than a hundred miles every way, lying between the Straits of Fuca and the Columbia, and between the Pacific coast and the Cascade range of mountains, and of which Mount Olympus, near the centre, is the crowning ornament, and from which the whole district derives its classic name of Olympia.

All this line of the treaty of Utrecht gives us, which the line of the valley of the Columbia would not; for that river has no valley, at its mouth, and enters the sea through a gap in the iron-bound coast. The valley of that river is a fan expanded, the spreading part in the Rocky Mountains, the handle in the sea. It is the best line for the British, for it gives them the upper part of north fork of the Columbia, where it heads opposite the Athabasca and Saskatchewan, British rivers and covered by British posts—and from all which the valley of Frazer's river would be cut off from communication if the head of the Columbia remained in our hands, just as Halifax was cut off from Quebec by the northern waters of the St. John's.

Thus, the line of right—the line of Utrecht—is the best for both parties, having to each what is convenient and necessary to it, (for the triangle at the head of the Columbia is as necessary to them as the Olympic square is to us) and taking from each a detached district, of little value except for annoyance. The British could annoy us in the Olympic district; we could annoy them at the head of the Columbia; but why do it, except upon the principle of laying eggs to hatch future disputes!—upon the Machiavelian principle of depositing the seeds of a new contestation while assuming to settle the mischiefs of an old one? Fortynine is the line which Mr. Jefferson proposed in 1807, as I have shown heretofore to the Senate. It is the line of which Mr. Gallatin and Mr. Rush said in 1818:—

"The forty-ninth degree of north latitude had, in pursuance of the treaty of Utrecht, been fixed, indefinitely, as the line between the British northern possessions and those of France, including Louisiana, now a part of our territories. There was no reason why, if the two countries extended their claims westward, the same line should not be continued to the Pacific Ocean. So far as discovery gives claim, ours to the whole country on the waters of the Columbia river was indisputable."

It is the line of all the American statesmen, without exception, twenty and forty years ago. It is the line of Mr. Canby in 1823. It was the line for the rejection of which by Mr. Pakenham, without reference to his Government, Sir Robert Peel has lately, and publicly, and in the face of the world, expressed regret. It is a line which we have never presented as an ultimatum which we have often proposed gently, and which the British have as often gently shoved aside, because they saw, from our own coetaneous propositions, that they could do better, and get the whole, at least for a long time, under our own exclusive project of joint usufruct.

But now all this gentle and delusive work is done with. The joint use is to terminate—events advance—and the question must be settled now by reason and judgment, or it will soon settle itself by chance and arms. Fortynine is the line of right with me; and, acting upon the second half of the great Maxim, SUMMIT TO NOTHING WRONG! I shall submit to no invasion or encroachment upon that line.

Senators may now see the reason why for twenty-five years, I have adhered to the line of the Utrecht. It is the line of right, which gives to us the Olympic district and its invaluable waters, and secures to us the river and valley of the Columbia. It is the fighting line of the United States. The UNION can be rallied on that line!

Summer Quarters of the Army of Occupation—Magnificent Prospect.
From the Houston (Texas) Telegraph
May 13.

We learn from a private letter, that Gen. Taylor has expressed a determination to make his summer quarters at Monterey, and there is no doubt that with the force now under his command, and the volunteers that are hastening to his standard, that he can establish his summer quarters in any part of the eastern provinces of Mexico that he desires. The valley of Monterey was visited by many of our soldiers, during the Federal War, and they describe it as an earthly paradise; groves of oranges, lemons, figs, and pomegranates, surround the city; and the whole valley, which is irrigated by countless rivulets of pure and wholesome water, is but a continuous garden, producing various kinds of vegetables, and tropical fruits in abundance.

The climate, however, in summer, is rather too warm to be agreeable to persons from the Northern States; but a short distance, in the elevated plains among the mountains, the climate, even in midsummer, is as cool and salubrious as that of the Catskill mountains. Even the northern fruits, such as the apple, pear, &c., are produced in abundance, in those elevated regions. When our troops once get pleasantly located in that delightful region, they will be very unwilling to forsake it; and the glowing description they will circulate throughout the Union

will ere long excite a desire among all classes to annex it to the United States. The stupendous chain of the Sierra Madre is a boundary meet for a great nation; but the insignificant Rio Bravo is only suitable to define the limits of State or counties.

The Frightful Hurricane.

The following particulars of the frightful hurricane, which recently passed over the town of Grenada, Mississippi, are furnished by the Greada Chronicle:—

It appears that the storm of wind consisted of two channels before it reached Grenada, one of which was sweeping due North, and the other East. After having torn up trees as they came for perhaps several miles, (and the latter dealing destruction on the house of Gen. Waul, occupied by W. Eubanks, killing that poor man, and wounding Mrs. Eubanks and all of her children, and tearing the roof from the house of J. Sims,) they met at or near the residence of D. Robinson, in the western part of the town, when that from the west proving the strongest, turned the course of the other, and together they came in one body, forming a whirlwind, for a mile perhaps, then proceeded with somewhat of an inclination northward. Besides these two, there may be seen traces of three other channels of wind, though not so heavy.

The first sign that was visible in the Heavens was a dark cloud, which thickened in the west, and as we stood and watched it, we could see clouds of red smoke rise, as if from earth. The roar of the thunder was deafening and the flashes of lightning almost blinding. A short pause, and the cloud appeared to have blown past us, and those who were standing with us, near the Post Office, looking on the black floating element, began to think we should have no rain. After a short time, however, we could observe the sudden turn in the wind, and, looking southward, we could plainly perceive another cloud coming up from that direction. The wind, in the mean time, was forcibly felt in town, as trees were tumbling down every instant, and shingles from the roofs of some of the houses were seen to fall, even before we had any idea of a tornado. The wind continued to rise, and the rain descended in torrents; all around us trees and fences were falling, and houses cracking, as if to warn the inmates to leave them. This was followed by a scene more terrible than one can easily imagine, and far beyond our power to delineate.

When the winds met, we could hear the crash as they came together, which sounded like a mighty thunder as they passed through the town, the noise was heard at the distance of 12 or 14 miles. A glaring, and at the same time a dismal flame burst up on the first appearance of the hurricane in the western part of the town, which continued throughout as terrible and destructive as it was sublime. In coming together, the tornado took up the house of Samuel King, occupied by D. Robinson; his wife, father, sister, and two children, being in this building, (Mr. Robinson himself being down town.) Mrs. R. was blown a considerable distance in the air, and found about one hundred and fifty or two hundred yards from the site of the house, literally cut to pieces, the head cut open, and the brains running out; near the house, Mr. Robinson, Sr., was found dead and woefully cut and bruised; Mrs. Dougan and Mr. Robinson's two children were also found dreadfully mangled, and one of the children has since died. Portions of the house were seen several miles from town, and of the immense sum of money lost by Mr. R., about \$120 has been found. Gen. Waul's house, occupied by Dr. R. F. Purnell, was also torn to pieces, and two negroes killed; but fortunately, as it was singular, Mrs. Purnell, and her children and nieces, who were in the house at the time, saved their lives, though they escaped not being wounded, by getting under the piano, which was heavy and strong enough to withstand the crush of the falling timbers; all the furniture in the house, save this instrument, was blown off, but a large portion of it recovered, though damaged considerably; the Doctor, we believe, saved none of the valuable books which constituted his library.

At the foot of the hill on which these two houses were situated, stood a house which was occupied by a poor family by the name of Deal, who were in it at the time, and though the house, with all their clothing, &c., was blown off, no person was killed: a large oak tree was there left standing, around which, another, equally as large, is twisted, and the bark taken off as completely as if it had been done by a man, thereby showing in some degree the velocity of the whirl, from the centre of which this is about twenty or thirty yards. The fences blown down we cannot note, as nearly every fence within three or four hundred yards of the immediate vicinity of the tornado was torn to atoms.

The trees in the route of the storm were thrown aside, and almost uninterrupted it came upon the Baptist Church a large brick building, and we supposed the strongest house in Grenada, and at the same time it reduced this heavy and noble building to a pile of ruins, it tore the houses of Mr. Plummer, (who taught a school,) Peter W. Gause, James M. Baughan, the male and female Academy, Sept. Caldwell's residence, and houses of John Foster, T. J. Dullahite, Thomas S. Land and L. D. Butler. In Mrs. Plummer's house there were some 12 or 16 persons, of whom several were killed and others wounded, Mrs. P. herself among the former. At M. Gause's no person was killed, but several were wounded. At Mr. Baughan's that gentleman was killed, and Mrs. Baughan severely if not mortally wounded. The male and female

academy was the next scene of horror. Of the students, there were only about 14 or 15 in the school, together with the teacher, Mr. Sample; 4 or 5 of whom were killed, and the rest, with Mr. Sample, so dreadfully mangled that their lives are despaired of. At Mr. Caldwell's, four negroes belonging to him were killed, and several injured. At Mr. Dolahite's and Mr. Foster's none were killed, though there were several wounded. At Dr. Snider's, where the frame work of a new house was blown down, and the roof of that wherein he lives was taken off, we believe one or two persons were wounded. Col. Morton's house and lot were injured, and some of his family wounded. The house of Mr. E. H. Mitchell was damaged, as also of R. L. Bingham, Esq., but no one, we believe killed or dangerously wounded. At Mr. Land's, Mrs. Land was wounded, but not dangerously; two negroes belonging to Mr. L. were also wounded. At Dr. J. P. Tarpley's, all the appurtenant houses to the dwelling were blown entirely down, and the latter slidden off the pillars which supported it, but no person hurt.

LATER FROM THE ARMY.

Arrival at New Orleans of the Steamers.

Galveston & James L. Day.

CONFIRMATION OF THE CAPTURE OF MATAMORAS—AN ARMISTICE ASKED BY GEN. ARISTA—AMERICAN TERMS DECLINED—U. S. SQUADRON ORDERED TO PENSACOLA TO PREPARE FOR AN ATTACK UPON VERA CRUZ—MORE MEXICANS CAPTURED.

[From the N. O. Tropic, May 30th.]
LATER FROM THE ARMY.

The Galveston, Capt. Wright, has just arrived, having left Point Isabel on Wednesday, the 27th inst. The news brought by her is confirmatory of the capture of Matamoros. The Mexicans were encamped about 20 miles up the river. Both the Americans and Mexicans were waiting for reinforcements, when another battle was expected. The Mexican army left a large amount of ammunition at Matamoros, which is a valuable acquisition to General Taylor's supplies.

The Mexicans having previously destroyed large quantities by filling up the wells in the city, and throwing some into the river. Gen. Taylor, like a true American officer, gave orders to have his army not to take the slightest article without paying for it its full value. The citizens of Matamoros were permitted to transact business as usual, with the exception of selling liquors. Com. Connor, with most of the squadron, had gone to Pensacola to refit and re-inforce before making an attack on Vera Cruz. Captains Platt and Ellmore's companies of Alabama volunteers were safely landed at Point Isabel on the 26th inst. The James L. Day, Capt. Griffin, has arrived, but brings nothing later. A part of Colonel Twig's Regiment of Dragoons, under command of Captains May, Arnold and Kerr, arrived at Point Isabel on the 25th inst. to recruit their horses.

[From the N. Orleans Bulletin.]
The Mexican Army had retreated to Camargo. A passenger on board the Galveston has furnished us with some interesting details connected with intelligence received by previous accounts. On the 17th inst. a large portion of Gen. Taylor's army moved up the river for the purpose of crossing. Gen. Taylor remained at the Fortifications with about 300 men, as the army were seen by the Mexicans on the opposite side of the river, to leave the encampment and approach the Fort.

Arista sent a flag of truce to Gen. Taylor requesting an armistice of six weeks, giving as a reason for his request, that he desired to communicate with his Government. Gen. Taylor said that he would give him till 8 o'clock the next morning to evacuate the city of Matamoros, and would permit him to take the public property under his charge. On arriving at the city, it was discovered that Arista had departed with his forces leaving only the mounted Battery, all the mortars and such of the military apparatus as could not be removed in their haste to escape, were thrown into the wells.

A party from our army went out to reconnoitre immediately after the entrance into Matamoros and overtook a portion of the Mexicans who were retreating, 22 of whom were made prisoners. It is understood that Arista's head quarters are at San Fernando, about 90 miles from Matamoros. The wounded of the American Army are understood to be doing well.

Secret Service Money

The Washington correspondent of the Newark, (N. Y.) Advertiser, says: "Ex-President Tyler is here, and his evidence in the case is being taken. He testifies that Mr. Webster never made use of a single dollar of the secret service fund without his approval; and further, that Mr. Van Buren left as a legacy for his administration to pay off \$15,000 due the secret service fund, and which debt was paid."

Effects of the War.

The effects of the war are already being seriously felt on our seaboard. Money is scarce—produce has fallen—commerce languishes, and bankruptcies occur daily. In New Orleans, New York, and other cities the money pressure is already severe and getting worse. Stocks of all kinds are falling.—Pa. Tel.

LAW NOTICE.

SAM'L W. PEARSON,
HAVING returned to the practice of the law, tenders his professional services to his old clients and the public generally.
Office in North end of Snyder's row, lately occupied by A. J. Ogle, Esq.
dec16 '45-3m

Cumberland Market.

Flour, per barrel,	\$3 50 a 4 25
Wheat, per bushel,	80 a 85
Rye, " "	65 a 70
Corn, " "	65 a 70
Oats, " "	40 a 45
Potatoes, " "	00 a 50
Apples, " "	1 00 a 1 25
" dried " "	1 25 a 1 50
Peaches dried " "	2 50 a 3 00
Butter, per pound,	12 a 13
Reef, " "	3 a 4
Veal, " "	5 a 6
Chickens, per dozen,	1 25 a 1 50
Eggs, " "	15 a 16
Stone Coal, per bushel,	7 0 8

Pittsburgh Market.

Flour,	62 50 a 62 87
Wheat,	60 50 a 60 65
Rye,	50 a 55
Corn,	37 a 40
Oats,	25 a 30
Barley,	65 a 70
Bacon, hams, per lb	5 a 6
Pork,	00 a 00
Lard,	5 a 6
Tallow, rendered	6 a 00
" rough	4 a 00
Butter, in kegs,	0 a 8
" roll,	7 a 9
Cheese Western Reserve	5 a 7
" Goshen,	00 a 10
Apples green, per barrel,	2 52 a 3 00
" dried per bushel,	1 10 a 1 20
Peaches,	3 00 a 3 50
Potatoes, Mercer	00 a 00
" Neshannocks	45 a 50
Seeds, Clover	4 50 a 0 00
" Timothy	2 75 a 0 00
" Flaxseed	00 a 1 06
Wool	22 a 33

BANK NOTE LIST.

Pittsburgh, Pa.
CORRECTED WEEKLY

STANDARD—GOLD AND SILVER

Pennsylvania.

Pittsburgh, Banks,	par
Philadelphia Banks,	par
Girard Bank	par
United States Bank,	25
Bank of Germantown	par
Monongahela Bank Brownsville	1
Bank of Gettysburg	1
Bank of Chester County	par
Bank of Chambersburg	1 1/2
Bank of Delaware,	par
Bank of Susquehanna County	2
Bank of Montgomery County	par
Bank of Northumberland	par
Bank of Lewistown	1 1/2
Bank of Middleton,	1 1/2
Carlisle Bank	1 1/2
Columbia Bank and Bridge Co.	par
Doytestown Bank	par
Erie Bank	1
Franklin Bank, Washington	1
Farmers' Bank Reading	par
Farmers Bank Bucks County	par
Farmers & Drover's Bank Waynesburg	1 1/2
Farmers' Bank Lancaster	par
Lancaster Co. Bank	"
Lancaster Bank	"
Harrisburg Bank	1 1/2
Honesdale Bank	"
Lebanon Bank	"
Miners' Bank Pottsville	par
Wyoming Bank	1 1/2
Northampton bank	"
York Bank	"
State Scrip, Exchange bank Pitts.,	par
Mer. and Manf's B	1
Issued by solvent Banks	2

Ohio.

Mount Pleasant	2
Staubenville, (F. & M.)	"
St. Clairville	"
Marietta	"
New Lisbon	"
Cincinnati banks,	"
Columbus	"
Circleville	"
Zanesville	"
Putnam	"
Wooster	"
Massillon	"
Sandusky	"
Geauga	"
Norwalk	"
Xenia	"
Cleveland Bank	"
Dayton	"
Franklin Bank of Columbus,	"
Chillicothe	"
Sciota	2
Lancaster	10
Hamilton	13
Granville	45
Commercial Bank of Lake Erie,	20 1/2
Farmers Bank of Canton	40 1/2

Indiana.

State Bank and branches,	2
State Scrip, \$3's	2

Illinois.

State Bank	50 Shawncetown	—
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Missouri.

State bank	2
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Tennessee.

Memphis	3 Other solvent banks	3
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North Carolina.

All solvent banks	2
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South Carolina.

All solvent banks	2
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New England.

New England	1
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New York.

New York city par Other banks	1
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Maryland.

Baltimore par — Other banks	1
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