

monies. We were fortunate in finding the door-keeper, who kindly showed us in. However, there is no such thing as refusing us anything—might give us a gift. The furniture around the altar was very neat, though not so costly as I had been led to suppose, from reading the account of those at Mexico. No diamond and pearl petticoats of "Our Lady of Guadalupe." The painting of the Virgin Mary was very good; my admiration of it pleased our cicerone, as he said it was his property.

I could tell you of many nice things, but my letter is spinning out monstrously long, and if I was not "Officer of the Day" I think I should have cut it short long since; but, as I have to set up, here's for a little more.

On the 19th Col Garland was sent out with the Dragoons and the two companies of Rangers, to follow and observe the course of the retreating army. He returned this evening, having been sixty miles from here; about twenty-seven miles he followed in with a party and attacked them at 10 o'clock at night. Two of the men (Rangers) were wounded. He killed two of the enemy, wounded two, and took two men and two women prisoners, and captured their baggage. He followed the enemy forty-six miles. His force was small and not intended for hostile operations. The enemy the first day appear to have been in great confusion; but after that they organized and conducted their march in perfect order. They have 11 pieces of artillery, with them. How much it is to be regretted that we were not strong enough to have given immediate pursuit; a thousand Cavalry would have been above price. Gen. Arista is still at their head, and they are on their way to Monterey.

This afternoon Gen. Taylor very proudly divided his captured cigars among his command; such a happy set of smoking dogs you never saw, and all at the expense of the enemy! There was something very comfortable and consoling in the thought. No men have better earned a smoking indulgence by smoking work.

None of the volunteers have as yet joined the main army. Gen. Smith is daily expected with a large number of them from Burrita, of which place we hold possession. From all accounts "the cry is still they come!" I fear for their gratification, the fighting is all over. If all tales be true, there will be enough here to overrun the whole country. I do not know the intended movements of the General; I presume he will take all the towns upon the river, if he does not advance into the interior.

I saw to-day something I have never seen or heard of before; it was a horned spider! It was a regular spider, with a kind of a shell, if I may so term it, upon its back—broadest farthest from the body, of a bright yellow color, with four horns, two small and near the body, and two larger at the farthest extremity. The horns resembled those upon the horned frog. Did you ever see a spider of that kind before? [Not as we know on, but we have seen a horned frog.]

The army are all in excellent health and spirits—ready to "go or die!"

Yours truly,
G. S. de L.
P. S.—"Davy Branch," the gallant Ringgold's war-horse has followed his master. He was shot to relieve him from his misery.

LATE FROM THE ARMY.

COL. WILSON FOR REONOSA—ARISTA'S PROCLAMATION TO GEN. TAYLOR—STRENGTH OF THE MEXICAN ARMY—ANOTHER BATTLE EXPECTED.

The following comprises all the news which has reached since our last, by the arrival at Mobile of the U. S. schooner Walcott, and of the Galveston, at New Orleans. It will be found to be important as well as interesting.

The U. S. schooner Walcott, Joseph Amazeen, lieutenant commanding, arrived at Mobile on the 13th instant, after eight days' passage from the gulf squadron of the Rio Grande and Brazos Santiago, with passed midshipman Arnold bearing despatches from Com. Conner, at Pensacola.

From the officers of the cutter, the Mobile Tribune learns the following particulars in regard to the movements of the army and gulf squadron.

Gen Taylor was at Matamoros waiting for reinforcements to march on Monterey. Seven hundred and fifty men were stationed at Barita; five hundred at Point Isabel; and the remainder with the general at Matamoros—making, in all, about 9000 strong.

The Mexican forces were between Matamoros and Monterey, for the purpose of repelling Gen. Taylor's advance. Report estimated them to be 15,000, but this number is supposed to be exaggerated. The general impression was that they would make a stand there, and, if defeated, the war would be ended.

The squadron is dispersed about the mouths of the different rivers, viz: The St. Mary's off Tampico, frigates Raritan and Mississippi, off Vera Cruz; brig Lawrence, off Rio Grande; brig Somers, off Alvarado; the frigates Cumberland and Potomac, sloop John Adams and Fal-mouth gone to Pensacola for Provisions and water. The brig Porpoise to St. Domingo with a special messenger on board—Schooner Flirt left Rio Grande on the evening of the 5th for Vera Cruz with purser Watson on board, bearing despatches to the senior officer in command, off Vera Cruz. From 50 to 60 sail inside the bar off Rio Grande and Brazos St. Lago. The Lawrence went to sea on the evening of the 5th, on a cruise for ten days, at the expiration of which she was expected to return to Pensacola. It is supposed she will be ordered North for repairs, having suffered from the effects

of a gale on the 30th of May, and having been in commission over three years.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER GALVESTON.

The steamer Galveston was below at New Orleans on the 12th inst., having met with an accident to her wheels, and reached the city on the 13th.

The Galveston had on board Major Bell, Lieut. Hooe, and a number of officers and men wounded in the late actions, and 108 passengers besides.

The Galveston left Brazos Santiago at noon on the 8th inst., and Galveston the evening of the 10th. The army was about moving up the river to take the small towns on its right bank.

The following additional particulars received by the Galveston are rather important:

FIRST MOVEMENT OF INVASION OF MEXICO.

On Saturday the 7th instant, Lieut. Colonel Wilson left Matamoros for Reinoso, making the first movement towards the invasion of Mexico by the American army. Col. Wilson has a command of 500 strong.

Four companies of the 1st regiment of infantry, under the respective commands of Maj. Abercrombe, Capt. Miller, Bachus, and La Motte; Capt. Price's company of Texan Rangers, with a section of Lieut. Bragg's battery, under Lieut. Thomas and Johnstone, and a company of Alabama volunteers under Gen. Desha, form the command.

This movement is highly interesting, because it opens the ball of carrying the war into the enemy's country. Reinoso is a small town on the Rio Grande, sixty miles from Matamoros, and containing about one thousand inhabitants. It is presumed that Col. Wilson and the brave soldiers under him, will take it without a blow,—at least the soldiers fear that such will be the case.

The volunteers are in good health and spirits—very few cases of sickness. It is rumored that Gen. Arista has sent a proclamation to Gen. Taylor, ordering him to leave Matamoros within a given time, or he should be obliged to come down from Monterey and chastise him for remaining on the west side of the Rio Grande.

By the Galveston, the Picayune has received Galveston papers to the 10th inst. They bring up the news from the Rio Grande to the latest dates, and will be found interesting.

We regret to say that Gov. Buder of South Carolina, reached here in a very low state of health, but we are in hopes that a few days of quiet and repose will bring him up speedily.

Volunteers have at last begun to pour into Galveston freely. From the News of the 9th instant, we copy the following:

A full company, under Capt. Arnold arrived by the steamer Samuel M. Williams, on the 5th inst. They are from Nacogdoches, and carry a standard with the words "Old Nacogdoches" on it.

A company from Jasper and Jefferson counties arrived from Sabine, by water, last Saturday the 6th, commanded by Capt. Cheshire, who was in the battle of San Jacinto. These have also been received, and left for Point Isabel on the schooner Testa, Captain Fish, this morning.

By this arrival we have received the first two numbers of the "Republic of the Rio Grande and Friend of the People." The first number is dated June 1st, and the second June 8th. The motto of the paper is, "Fear not—the brave and generous soldier is only to be dreaded in the field of battle." The leading articles are printed both in English and Spanish.

The purpose is to convince the people of Tamaulipas, Coahuila, New Leon and Chihuahua, of the futility of resisting American arms, and to throw upon the administration of Paredes the responsibility of the war. A separation of the departments named above from the Central Government of Mexico is the distinct aim of this new paper. We have not room for one of its "leaders" to-day, but will a few "new items," as follows:

MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY—A traveler from Tampico met a Government courier between that place and Victoria, about ten days ago hunting for the Mexican army, for whom he bore orders, to retreat upon Tampico. This would seem to indicate that the Government consider the day as definitely lost in this quarter, or were reinforcing their army sufficiently to enable it to stand another battle, and were collecting its fragments for the defence of Vera Cruz.

The Port of Tampico was not blockaded, he states as vessels were entering and departing through an American sloop of war—the St. Mary's—was in sight Mr. Chazell and the other Americans, who were so rudely driven from Matamoros by Ampudia, had reached Tampico in safety, though shaken in health by their forced journey of three hundred miles.—They took shipping on the 23d ult. for this place, where they may be hourly expected.

Arista's retreat will doubtless continue to the mountains. After losing the day with five to one at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, it is not likely that he will make another stand on the plains. Gen. Taylor takes the field with so overwhelming a force, and so admirably equipped with that terrible arm, the light artillery, that it would be madness in the enemy to fight again, where defeat would be certain and retreat impossible. Monterey is the first position of any natural strength, and it also commands the entrance of the mountain pass to Saltillo. It is there, in all probability, that Arista will make his great effort, which the importance of the object, his wounded pride, and the advantages of the ground, will all conspire to make a

brilliant, but a bloody day in the history of this war.

We understand that Canales is at Olmito Ranchos, five leagues on this side of Reynosa, levying contributions upon the people, and plundering them of all their mules and other moveable property. He has closed the road and intercepts all communication from this direction, treating all those who are suspected of coming from this place with the greatest harshness.

From a letter in the New Orleans Delta, dated June 7, we make the following extracts:

Gen Canales, with his 1800 cavalry, has fallen back, and is entrenched at Remoso. A brush may therefore be looked for between him and the command of Lt. Col. Wilson.

It is rumored here that Gens. Scott and Wool are ordered to Mexico; this intelligence does not meet with the same favor. On Thursday, the Ricardo Rangers were sent out on a scout, after some armed Mexicans, who were discovered prowling about in the vicinity of the Andrew Jackson camp. They returned without finding them, but on their march they discovered, through information furnished by a Mexican, a lot of arms, swords, pistols, etc., concealed in a Rancho's house, about five miles from camp.—These, as well as the possessor, were captured by them, and brought into camp.—The proceeds of the booty will be distributed among the captors.

Sickness prevails to some extent throughout the volunteers, confined, however, to bowel complaints chiefly; but no sign of fever. The water and green corn are the principal causes. MAJOR RINGGOLD'S EFFECTS.—A letter from N. Orleans to the Charleston News says:—

The coat, boots, and complete uniform of the late Major Ringgold, with his holsters, "housing and saddle bloody red," were sent to his friends at Baltimore in the brig Architect, Capt. Grey, which cleared for that port yesterday. The boots had been cut from his feet, and the front of the saddle was completely torn away. From the judgment of a person in horses and riders I learn that Major Ringgold must have been standing in his stirrups, giving orders, with body facing a little to the left. The ball, it is inferred, came from the rear of the left and passed in his front, shattering the thigh about midway.

The Postscript of a letter from Point Isabel, dated June 7, says:

Two men died in the Hospital here, yesterday and day before; the balance, with one or two exceptions, are doing well. A number of wounded departed for St. Joseph's yesterday. I saw Capt. Page a moment ago, and saw his wound dressed. He is out of danger, but has made a dreadful sacrifice to his country's honor. Col. McIntosh is improving very much, and the other wounded officers are doing very well.

The Progress of the War.

The most important questions in every circle at present are "How will the government carry on the war?" "Will it attempt to march overland to the Capitol, or proceed to capture the frontier and coast towns, continue to blockade all the ports, and perchance batter down St. Juan d'Ulloa, and thus open a gate to the Halls of the Montezumas?" These questions, we repeat, are being discussed and agitated in all circles, and it is roundly asserted by many to be almost, if not quite, an impossibility for an American army to reach the city of Mexico, over land, from the Rio Grande, should that be the intention of Government.

The Charleston Patriot, in the course of an interesting article upon the subject of conquest, furnishes these hints:—"To traverse the territories of Mexico, in approaching the Capital, would be a work of immense difficulty for an invading army, and its very size would be one of its greatest difficulties. To provision such an army along the route, unless you have an immense cavalry, and in the teeth of an excellent and numerous cavalry, would be scarcely possible. We must not forget that Mexico is, strictly speaking, a mountainous country throughout. Its roads are mostly foot paths, pursuing gorges in the mountains which the heavy rains have hollowed out. In the table land contiguous, lives the RANCHERO. Over these gorges he hangs; in the hollows of the hills he lurks, ready to launch out, at the signal, and dart with the rapidity of the vulture upon the victim whom he sees. Our course, during the present war, should be first to close all the ports of Mexico, at once, by simultaneous blockade;—this would be more likely to bring her to terms than any thing else. It would be the only process by which to bring to terms the sixty thousand foreigners within her territories, most of whom have busied themselves in fomenting the hostility of the Mexicans against our people.—These people, cut off from a profitable trade, would at once come to their senses. The Ministers, and Consuls of foreign nations would soon bestir themselves to bring about an accommodation. England and France alone, have some thirty-six millions of trade annually at stake in Mexico, an amount quite too great to forfeit in the philanthropic policy of keeping up bad blood between the countries now separated by the Rio Grande. The conquest of Mexico is to be effected by gradual colonization. Let Matamoros be occupied by an armed population of Americans as soon as taken. Do likewise with Santa Fe, where it would be easy to convince the people that we should be better friends and neighbors than those they have been accustomed to. If Vera Cruz is bombarded and taken, let our Government invite settlers, by large bounties of land, to take possession, and the fear of *venomito* would be no terror to natives of the cities along

the low latitudes of North America.—Citizens of Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, Pensacola and New Orleans, could go with perfect impunity to the deserted habitations of Vera Cruz, in the depth of August and September. We have many young hawks in all these cities, who require to be fed, and who would relish no better privilege than that of fending a brave Anglo Norman Colony under the shadow of San Juan de Ulloa.

We trust, however, that there will be no necessity for conquest, and that Mexico, satisfied that she can do no better, will hold out the olive branch, and thus the amicable relations of the two countries may be speedily restored. War is a great calamity, and should be avoided whenever it may be with honor."

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776:
The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen United States of America.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self evident—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. He has refused to assent to laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with many firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected, whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise, the state remaining, in the mean time, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws, giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us;

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states;

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world;

For imposing taxes on us without our consent;

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury;

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences;

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies;

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our government.

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections among us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms: our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind—enemies in war, in peace friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world, for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connexion between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

JOHN HANCOCK,
PRESIDENT.

AWFUL CALAMITY.

DESTRUCTION OF THE THEATRE ROYAL AT QUEBEC—GREAT LOSS OF LIFE!

Quebec has been visited again by another dire calamity. On the night of the 13th inst., about 10 o'clock; a fire broke out in the Theatre Royal, at the close of an exhibition of Chemical Dioramas. A camphire lamp was by some means upset, and the stage at once became enveloped in flames. The house had been densely crowded, but a number had left before the accident. A rush was at once made to the staircase leading from the boxes, by those who in the excitement of the moment forgot the other passage of egress. In an incredible short space of time (says an eye-witness) the whole of the interior of the building was in one sheet of flame. The scene was heart-rending in the extreme;—as far into the interior of the burning house as could be seen there was a sea of heads, of wretched bodies and outstretched arms. In a few minutes from the time the flames enveloped the building, the mass of human beings, who had but a short interval previous been in the enjoyment of a full and active life, were exposed to view a mass of calcined bones.

FORTY-SIX BODIES HAD BEEN RECOVERED FROM THE RUINS! Most of them had been recognized—a greater loss of life than in the two dreadful conflagrations of last summer. Sad wailing pervades the city. Scarcely a street can be traversed in which the closed shutter of the hanging erape do not betoken a sudden bereavement. Fathers, sisters, children, of both sexes, indulge in the deepest lamentation.

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 0 85
Rye, " "	65 a 0 70
Corn, " "	65 a 0 70
Oats, " "	40 a 0 45
Potatoes, " "	00 a 0 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 0 15
Beef, " "	3 a 0 4
Veal, " "	5 a 0 6
Chickens, per dozen,	1 25 a 1 50
Eggs, " "	15 a 0 16
Stone Coal, per bushel,	7 0 8

Pittsburgh Market.

Flour,	63 37 a 0 00
Wheat,	0 60 a 0 65
Rye,	50 a 0 55
Corn,	37 a 0 40
Oats,	25 a 0 30
Barley,	65 a 0 70
Bacon, hams, per lb	5 a 6
Pork,	00 a 0 00
Lard,	5 a 6
Tallow, rendered	6 a 00
" rough	4 a 00
Butter, in kegs,	6 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 0 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	1/2
Bank of Gettysburg,	1
Bank of Chester County,	par
Bank of Chambersburg,	1/2
Bank of Delaware,	par
Bank of Susquehanna County,	2
Bank of Montgomery County,	par
Bank of Northumberland,	par
Bank of Lewistown,	1/2
Bank of Middleton,	1/2
Carlisle Bank,	1/2
Columbia Bank and Bridge Co.,	par
Doylstown Bank,	par
Erie Bank,	1
Franklin Bank, Washington	1
Farmers' Bank Reading,	par
Farmers Bank Bucks County,	par
Farmers' & Drover's Bank Waynesb'g	1/2
Farmers' Bank Lancaster,	par
Lancaster Co. Bank,	"
Lancaster Bank,	"
Harrisburg Bank,	1/2
Honesdale Bank,	"
Lebanon Bank,	"
Miners' Bank Pottsville,	par
Wyoming Bank,	1/2
Northampton bank,	"
York Bank,	"
State Scrip, Exchange bank Pitts.,	1
Mer. and Man's B.	par
Issued by solvent Banks	2

Ohio.

Mount Pleasant	2
Steubenville, (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,	"
Farmers Bank of Canton	20
Urbana,	40

Indiana.

State Bank and branches,

State Scrip, \$5's

Illinois.

State Bank 50 | Shawneetown

Missouri.

State bank

Tennessee.

Memphis 3 | Other solvent banks 3

North Carolina.

All solvent banks

South Carolina,

All solvent banks

New England,

New England

New York.

New York city par | Other banks 1

Maryland,

Baltimore par — Other banks 1