

**CELEBRATION AT SOMERSET,  
JULY 4TH, 1846.**

In accordance with previous arrangements, a National salute was fired at day break by a detachment of the "Somerset Guards." At ten o'clock A. M., the company, commanded by Capt. Pearson, paraded for drill, and were thus engaged until 12 M., when a procession was formed of the citizens and the military, which marched to the Disciples' Church, where the following exercises were had.

Prayer by the Rev. D. B. Ernst.  
Declaration of Independence read by Hon J. S. Black.

Oration by A. J. Ogle, Esq.  
After the exercises at the church, the procession re-formed and marched to the Hotel of Mr. Jacob Neff and partook of a most sumptuous dinner, which had been prepared by "mine host" of the "Green Tree."

On the removal of the cloth, JONATHAN Row, was appointed President, A. Beam, S. Gaither, S. Gebhart and J. Imhoff, Esqrs., were appointed Vice Presidents, when the following toasts were drunk.

**REGULAR TOASTS.**

1. The day we celebrate: May its annual return ever find the people of the United States in the full enjoyment of civil and religious liberty.

2. The Statesmen and Heroes of the Revolution: Remember the dead and honor the living.

3. Our Country: May it ever be an Asylum for the oppressed of all nations.

4. The Officers and soldiers of the last war with Great Britain: Nobly did they defend their country's eagles; let their example be imitated by their countrymen, now in heretofore.

5. The President of the United States.

6. Gen. Zachary Taylor. He has earned for himself unfading laurels, and won a nation's gratitude.

7. The Army: Their gallant conduct in the recent engagements on and near the Rio Grande proves that in courage and patriotism they are not inferior to their predecessors of the Revolution and the late war.

8. The Navy: The nation's defence on ocean wave.

9. The memory of Maj. Samuel Ringgold and of the other Americans who fell in the late engagements with the Mexicans.

10. The Governor of Pennsylvania.

11. The spirit of universal liberty: Its flight is onward, and soon may it find a welcome and a resting-place in the bosoms of all who sway the destinies of nations.

12. The orator of the day.

13. Woman: Her smiles light our path through adversity's gloom, and add lustre to prosperity's sun-shine.

**VOLUNTEER TOASTS.**

By W. Snyder.—George Washington first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen.

By A. H. Coffroth.—The American Eagle spreads her wings and soars on high, and soon shall tame the lion of British dominion and make him lie down in peace with the gentle lamb.

By Sergeant George Chorpenning.—A member of the Somerset Guards.

Heaven forbid that the citizens of our place should not possess courage and spirit enough to come forward and fill up the ranks of our company to the number required, and give us an opportunity of doing service to our country, as well as honor to our place.

By S. Gaither.—Gen'l Lewis Cass, the Civilian and soldier—whose services in war, and in peace, at home and abroad, entitle him to the highest honors in the gift of the American People.

By Capt. Sam'l W. Pearson.—The speedy organization of our fellow citizens, capable of bearing arms, into Volunteer corps. Hear the words of a favorite song of the Revolution:

"Comrades, follow my advice,  
Learn to draw a trigger,  
Awkward men are weak as mice,  
Dextrous men beat two men bigger."

By W. B. Coffroth.—General Scott; May he in 1848 prove himself to be as competent to govern in the cabinet as in the field.

The following was sent by the Hon. Andrew Stewart:—

The blessings of Annexation: It has involved us in a war—a national debt—and will in all probability pass the new free trade tariff in the Senate.

By Wm. Adams.—General Winfield Scott—the hero of bye-gone days—as an officer he stands second best to none of his age—as a statesman, pure and philanthropic. His opponents may tarnish his character for a while, but it will, (like the sun after a shower) shine with more resplendor than ever.

By John Moore.—Our Captain, a noble fellow, and worthy of a better command.

By a Guest.—The noise made about Gen. Scott and his sword, just about as useless and foolish as the barking of dogs at the moon.

By Wm. Adams.—The Ladies—their patriotism is without bounds—although their ears are saluted on every side with the cry of war—we see them as firm and uncompromising annexationists as ever.

By R. L. Stewart.—Major Ringgold, may his memory ever be cherished in the hearts of his countrymen.

By Wm. Graham.—Aristocracy—turns the great stream of property out of its natural channel, and compels it to flow into a few hands by means of special legislation, unequal laws, and odious monopolies, the fundamental principles of W. G. W.

By a Guest.—General Z. Taylor a

good soldier—may he never exchange his fame for a plate of soup.

By Wm. H. Snyder.—Ringgold and Brown. Amid our rejoicing lets have a sigh for the death of Ringgold & Brown, and rejoice that they died fighting for their country.

By H. F. Coffroth.—Gen. Taylor, may his bravery long be cherished in the hearts of his countrymen.

By Jno. Nedrow.—Patriotism. When our country calls, the voice of faction should never be heard.

By Wm. H. Snyder.—The fair sex—though absent are not forgotten, nor can they be forgotten.

By Wm. McCreery.—The memory of General Harrison.

By T. E. Ogden.—Virginia. He that has seen Virginia, will have her name forever stamped in his heart.

By George L. Gordon.—Our country, the land where Liberty and Independence dwell, may we ever hold in grateful remembrance, the heroes and soldiers who were instrumental in achieving it.

By Benj. F. Beatty.—Republican sons. Are vigorous enough for a nation of freemen always ready to reject invasion.

By Daniel E. Davis.—The existing war. May it be brought to a speedy and honorable termination, after Mexico learns who she has so wantonly insulted.

By John M. Holterbaum.—Our country, at present involved in war. May she be supported by all, and never know a deserter.

By a Guest.—Andrew Stewart his persevering and able support of the Tariff clearly proves, that he is governed by a regard for the interests of his country.

By Josiah Hartzell.—Our gallant army on the Rio Grande, may victory always perch upon their banner.

By the Company: Our host and hostess.

The celebration was conducted upon temperance principles no intoxicating liquors of any sort being used on the occasion.

At an early hour the company dispersed in good order and good humor. All were well pleased with the manner in which the day had been spent—pleased with the fine martial appearance of the "Guards"—pleased with the rich treat afforded by Mr. Ogle's oration—pleased with their dinner and the attentions of the host and hostess—pleased with themselves and each other, and with all the world besides.

**From the Greene County Democrat.  
Meeting of the Whig Central  
Committee of Greene County.**

In pursuance of previous notice a meeting of the Whig Central Committee of Greene County was held at the House of W. W. Sayers in Waynesburg on Saturday the 27th inst., when, on motion, RICHARD LONG, Esq., of Jefferson township, was called to the Chair, and Capt. Wm. HILLER appointed Secretary. On motion,

Resolved, That a Committee of five persons be appointed by the Chairman to report a preamble and resolutions expressive to the sense of the meeting. Whereupon the Chairman appointed Col. S. H. Wells, A. G. Allison, S. Siegfried, Sen., Eli Bailey and Jno. Meighan, said committee, who having required a short time, returned and reported through the Chairman the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, all past experience in political tactics has taught us the great importance of a thorough and complete organization of our party forces. It is the very basis upon which we must build our standard—it creates a bond of union and "in union there is strength," and thereby presents to our opponents an undivided, unbroken front, enables us to act against them with all that vigor of concentrated action, so necessary to success in every cause. If evidence be wanting of the efficacy of a thorough party organization, it is only necessary to point to our sister Counties of Fayette and Washington, where but a few years since Locofocoism, like the sable "Goddess of Night" with her leaden sceptre, presided over their political destinies, as she now presides over those of Greene. But there were Whigs there, who would not submit to her dark influence—they resisted it—and by a thorough and constant organization of the Whig party, have happily succeeded in breaking the spell which bound them; ray after ray of light has crept in until nearly the whole horizon, is now illuminated by the brightness of Whig principles; by pursuing a like course may not benighted Greene, at no distant day, look forward with joyous hopes to so glorious a dawn. Therefore,

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Committee be authorized to call a County Meeting of our friends, at such time and place as he may deem proper, for the purpose of nominating suitable persons as candidates to be supported by the Whig party for the several County and State offices at the ensuing General Election.

Resolved, That three Congressional Conferees be appointed to meet such Conferees as have been selected by the Whigs of the Counties of Fayette and Somerset, to assemble in convention at such time and place as may be agreed upon for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress, to represent this District in the Congress of the United States, and that A. G. Allison, Col. J. H. Wells and James Mahannah are hereby appointed Conferees on the part of the Whigs of Greene County—and that they be empowered to fill any vacancies that may occur in their body.

Resolved, That although we have un-

bounded confidence in the ability and patriotism of our distinguished Representative in Congress, Hon. A. Stewart, and consider him as the eloquent, unrivalled advocate of all those great national questions which now agitate our country, and wish him still to retain that post where his services are so invaluable—yet we would request our Conferees, when assembled in Convention, to present the name of our fellow-citizen, C. T. Hager, before said Convention, and give him their votes, on the first ballot, as a candidate for Congress.

Resolved, That a County Meeting of the Whigs of Greene County, be held at the Court House in Waynesburg, on Saturday the 8th of August next; and that J. H. Wells, Esq., Simeon Siegfried and Lewis Barker, be a committee to draft an Address to the Whigs of Greene County.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers, and published in the Greene County Democrat, the Democrat and Review at Uniontown, and the Somerset Herald.

RICHARD LONG, Pres't.  
Wm. HILLER, Secretary.

**MR. BRINKERHOFF,  
OF OHIO;**

**On Oregon and the Tariff.**

The bill for reducing the existing Tariff being under consideration in the House of Representatives, on the 29th ultimo, Mr. Brinkerhoff, a locofoco member from Ohio, made the following speech in opposition to its passage, which we publish for the purpose of showing our readers in what light the present Administration is viewed and how severely its acts are condemned by the more honest portion of the "unterrified Democracy." We copy from the National Intelligencer—

Mr. BRINKERHOFF obtained the floor; and said he had risen at this time for the purpose of having a little plain talk; of telling that committee what Ohio could do, and what she could not do; what she would do, and what she would not do. They had had a great deal of discussion here on the doctrines of protection and free trade, which led to little more practical result than the discourse held by the fallen angels who waited on the shores of hell, while their great chief was absent on his expedition through chaos—

"and reasoned high  
Of providence, foreknowledge, will, and fate,  
Fixed fate, free will; foreknowledge absolute,  
And found no end, in wandering mazes lost."

Mr. B. said he was warranted to speak the unanimous sentiments of the entire Ohio delegation, without the exception of a man. Did gentlemen suppose that they were going to support this bill? They would do no such thing. And why? They had some objections against it, which, though strong, would not of themselves be insuperable; but there were others which nothing could remove. They objected to the bill, first, because it made a wide and improper distinction in the duties levied on spirits and upon wine. There ought to have been no such discrimination between these two articles. If there was a good reason for laying a duty on the one, there was a reason equally good for imposing a duty on the other. Both articles were equally unnecessary; nor did he think that the health and morals of the American people would be at all injured should both be permanently excluded. Their next objection to the bill was the discrimination made between the articles of woolens and that of wool. The duty on woolen goods was put down at 20 per cent., the duty on wool at 25 per cent. Both articles were imported, and they should both have been taxed alike. Ohio was largely interested in the growing of wool, and she held that the wool-growers were entitled to the same protection with the manufacturer of woollen cloth. They objected, in the third place, to the distinction made between flaxseed oil and flaxseed. The one being taxed 20 per cent., and the other 10 per cent. They had the same objection to the distinction between raw hides and leather. The hides in the raw state were taxed 5 per cent.; the effect of which would be to destroy the manufacture of leather in this country.

But these objections might all be got over under proper modification. There were other objections to the bill which could not, but which were insuperable. The bill proposed a tax, contingent indeed upon the face of the bill, but certain in its operation and effect on tea and coffee. To this they could not submit, and they would not, the Union to the contrary notwithstanding. They could not consent to harmonize their votes with the cracked and discordant and squeaking notes of the government organ. The tax on tea and coffee was to all intents and purposes a poll tax. It might as well have been laid on every man, woman, and child in the country. It was a poll tax, and the people of Ohio would not pay it. These articles were in use by all the people, and most used by the poor. It was the poor man's refreshment when he came home from his toil, and it was often the poor woman's only luxury. Many families in the West made use of it three times a day. Besides the tax on these articles was a sectional tax. The people of the North and Middle States all made use of them. The laboring population as much if not more than any, while those who performed labor in the South scarce used them at all.

But it was said by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Jones) that the Government could not raise enough revenue to

meet the public service without the tax. No, not while the committee were cutting down all other articles and leaving them free; he presumed they could not. But did gentlemen think that the free delegation of Ohio, for the mere purpose of pleasing this Administration, and for nothing else under heaven, were going to tax the stomachs of the people, and that too to support an exclusive Southern chivalry? They would not do it. Whence came our ministers abroad, and with their nine thousand dollars outfit and their nine thousand salary? Every one of them from the slave States. Whence came a majority of our foreign ministers of the second rate, our Charges des Affairs? From the States. This under an Administration that they had themselves made and helped to sustain by a majority of their number. [A laugh. A voice.—"Whom did Ohio vote for?"] Ohio had had a constant Democratic majority on that floor, and yet this was the manner in which she was used.

"Can such things be,  
And overcome us like a Summer cloud  
Without our special wonder?"

Ohio had been wholly excluded from that share of influence in this Government to which she was entitled. It was of this that she justly complained. We not care about your money, said Mr. B. All our people are accustomed to work for their living, it is not your money we want; but we claim to have our legitimate share of influence and consideration in this Government. We claim it because it is our right. Our citizens have been studiously excluded from almost all public offices; and have been thus prevented from obtaining that experience in public business which forms the best education of a statesman. Ohio is the third State in this Union; and yet what has she got from this Administration? Has she a foreign minister? Not one. A charge? Not one. A consulship of the first class? Not one. A consulship of the second class? Not one. A child can tell the story who has learned to speak but two words, "not one." I believe she has one bureau, that of Indian Affairs, and this is all under the Government to show that such a State is in existence. Our people do not yet know all these things; but they shall know them, and they shall act upon them. They will do it. Are free and Independent men going to liek the hand that smites them? I tell you that ours is not the soil that gives birth to such men; and so long as I can exert any influence over the action of my people, it never shall be. We will not consent to tax the stomachs of our people to please either this Administration or its organ. If our people cannot have their share of office and of influence, they shall have it at least of the comforts of life.

"Oh, but you will vote this tax as a war tax. Certainly, as a war tax you will vote it, won't you? You will not refuse a tax to support the war?" Just as large as you chose to ask if we had not seen you such valiant heroes when fighting was to be done with the Mexican heyna, but trembling like an aspen leaf at the first remote muttering of the British lion. If you had stood up for what you yourselves taught us was our right, you might have taxed any thing you pleased. We would have stood by you till the last and given you our last dollar. But you have made a most disgraceful surrender. After declaring that Oregon was ours of right up to 54° 40', you have come down to 49°; yes, below 49°, and have given up to our ancient enemy the use of a great river south of that line.— And after all this you can now turn round and ask us for a war tax. Now, we must pay for a war for Southern conquest after you have given away millions upon millions of acres of our own territory at the North. Will you now ask from us to grant you a tax on tea and coffee?— And do you think we will give it? No, we will do no such thing. I said at the beginning that I rose here to have some plain talk.

And now I ask you, suppose you strike out tea and coffee from your bill, what then? I have always stood up for a revenue tariff; I stand for it still. I go neither for a tariff for protection nor for a tariff of destruction of revenue, and therefore the next question is, will your bill raise revenue enough for the use of Government without tea and coffee?— The Secretary of the Treasury says that he lays this tax on tea and coffee to supply the requisite amount of revenue, and that he expects it to produce three millions of dollars. Strike it out and you have a deficit of three millions to start with. But the gentleman from New York (Mr. HUNGERFORD) very clearly demonstrated in his speech of yesterday that your bill would produce a deficit of much more than three millions.

The average expenditure of this Government has been shown to be nearly twenty-six millions per annum, and you have brought us a bill which, without tea and coffee, will not give you eighteen millions. I am under no pledge to go for a tariff to destroy revenue, and especially when it is foreseen and is so intended that this shall lead to a permanent tax on tea and coffee. I suppose if we refuse to insert the tax in this bill, you will bring in a separate bill for that purpose expressly. Now it is not my duty as a Democrat to vote for such a bill to raise revenue. I hold it neither wise as a statesman nor politic as a partisan, and I here give you fair warning that we make an issue with the Committee of Ways and Means on this point, and if you reckon on our vote to carry your bill, you reckon without your host. I warn you to come to it in time.

We have agreed that we will support the amendment moved by the gentleman from New York, (Mr. HUNGERFORD.) For that we are ready to vote unambiguously, because it compromises this much-

disputed question, and will settle it forever. That bill is exempt from the odious minimums which have occasioned so much complaint, and it contains but two or three specific duties.

We cherish no hostility to old Pennsylvania. On the contrary, we love her well, for we look to her as a parent. Virginia, indeed, claims us, but we disown her. Good old Pennsylvania has done more for the State of Ohio than all God's creation besides, and we are not going to prove matricides. We have long looked with pride to her Democratic banner, and it would be suicidal madness to throw her into the embraces of our enemy.

There is a point where neglect will not be remembered and where insult will not be forgotten. I believe Pennsylvania will yield much for the sake of compromise, but to go with our eyes open and with full knowledge for the destruction of a tariff which does yield sufficient revenue, to adopt a bill which begins with a deficit of three or four millions, we cannot do it. We can defeat your bill and will defeat your bill. I speak this more in sorrow than in anger. I cherish no hostility to any man on this floor, but gentlemen on all sides may reckon upon this purpose to be fixed as fate. "I speak as to wise men; judge ye what I say." [This speech was heard in profound silence, and produced great sensation.]

**High waters—Great Destruction  
of Property.**

It becomes our painful duty to record the occurrence of one of the most devastating Freshets in this place and vicinity, that perhaps has ever been witnessed heretofore—equalling if not surpassing the great flood of 1816. The rain commenced to descend on Monday evening last, and continued with but little intermission until Tuesday morning, when it came down in torrents, swelling Wills' Creek, the Dry Run and other streams to an immense height in a short time. During the whole of Tuesday afternoon the raging streams poured their noisy floods into our streets, dwellings and cellars, bearing on their headlong currents numerous small buildings, located on their banks, hen-coops, pig-sties, bridges, mill-dams, barrels and lumber of every description. The water rushed in upon us, so suddenly as to prevent some of our merchants from clearing their cellars, which speedily filled with water to the injury of a considerable quantity of sugar and liquor.— The damage in this way, however, was not serious.

Great apprehension existed her for the Canal and our local Rail Roads, as the great body of water, gathering strength and fullness from the towering hills on either side, swept down the Valley through which they are constructed, like some mighty river, stirred to its lowest depths.— We are happy to be advised, however, that the damage to these works have not been so serious as we feared. We have learned on competent authority that the damage to the Mount Savage Rail Road, will all be repaired by Monday night next. The expense will not amount to more than \$1,000. The injury at the works was by no means serious—the Rolling-Mill and Blast Furnaces being all at work as usual.

The injury to the Maryland Mining Co's Road above Wills' Creek, can be repaired in three or four days, but, at Wills' Creek, the embankments were almost entirely destroyed, so much as to require 10 or 12 days for their restoration. The bridge itself remained firm after the embankments had been swept from it.— The two trams of Cars were prevented from returning on Tuesday, and still remain above the bridge. It is a source of sincere pleasure to us, and it should be of pride and gratification to these Companies that their Roads have been able to withstand the raging flood.

Whilst, however, Cumberland and the immediate vicinity have escaped with a loss of about \$5,000, the crops on the Potomac must have been almost entirely swept away. Corn, Wheat, Rye, Grass, &c., &c. It is out of our power to furnish particulars; and, we therefore conclude this hasty and imperfect sketch, by warning the citizens to beware of sickness, to take every precaution which their ingenuity can suggest,—to keep their gardens, yards, cellars and out-buildings of every description nice and cleanly, so that when hot weather comes upon us, we may be prepared for it.

The Mayor and Council know their duty and will attend to it.—Cumb. Civilian.

**Gen. Wool's Command.**

Gen. Wool is to command the Cavalry companies to rendezvous at Memphis. They are to proceed to Fulton, Ark., lying on Red River, and from thence, with an army of 4000 mounted men, they march to Chihuahua, (pronounced Chee-war-uar), Mexico, one of the Mexican States bordering Texas on the west, and separated from Texas by the Rio Grande del Norte. Chihuahua is bounded north by California, and lies about 400 miles west of San Antonio, Texas through which town the forces pass.

The troops are destined first to the city of Chihuahua, capitol of Chihuahua State—thence north to California, some 300 miles distant to nearest point; making the entire distance from Memphis to California, the probable ultimate destination of this department of the American forces, some 1500 miles. It is probable, however, that Gen. Wool's and Gen. Wilburn's forces, the latter destined against Santa Fe, will ultimately unite at Monterey or San Francisco, on the Pacific, and take possession of these chief towns of California. Distance to Monterey on the Pacific, about 2000 miles from Memphis, due west.

**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.  
dec 16/45-3m

**Cumberland Market.**

Flour, per barrel,	\$3 50 a 4 25
Wheat, per bushel,	80 a 0 85
Rye, "	65 a 0 70
Corn, "	63 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,	62 37 a 0 00
Wheat	0 60 a 0 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,	6 a 8
" roll,	7 a 9
Cheese Western Reserve	5 a 7
" Goshen,	00 a 10
Apples green, per barrel,	2 50 a 3 00
" dried per bushel,	1 10 a 1 20
Peaches,	3 00 a 3 50
Potatoes, Mercer	60 a 60
" Neshranoocks	45 a 50
Seeds, Clover	4 50 a 0 00
" Timothy	2 75 a 0 60
" Flaxseed	00 a 1 05
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 1/2
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
Doylston 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 1/2
Farmers' Bank Lancaster	par
Lancaster Co. Bank	"
Lancaster Bank	"
Harrisburg Bank	1 1/2
Houssdale Bank	"
Lebanon Bank	"
Miners' Bank Pottsville	par
Wyoming Bank	1 1/2
Northampton bank	"
York Bank	"
State Scrip, Exchange bank Pitts.,	1
Mer. and Manf's B	par
Issued by solvent Banks	2

Ohio.

Mount Pleasant	2
Stuebenville, (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	"
Scioto	2
Lancaster	19
Hamilton	13
Granville	45
Commercial Bank of Lake Erie	20
Farmers Bank Canton	20
Urbana	40

Indiana.

State Bank and branches,	2
State Scrip, \$5's	2

Illinois.

State Bank	50   Shawnetown	—
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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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