

THE LATE CAPTAIN PAGE.

BY AN OFFICER OF THE ARMY.

From the New Orleans Delta.

The death of Captain J. P. Page, late of the 4th regiment of the United States Infantry, on the steamboat Missouri, has been announced in almost all the newspapers of the United States; but justice to his memory requires that at least a brief account of his public services and private virtues should be given to his country, to whose service his youth and manhood were devoted, and finally upon whose altar he offered his life.

Captain PAGE entered the army as a Second Lieutenant in the 8th regiment of infantry on the 13th of February, 1813; was promoted to the grade of First Lieutenant on the 1st of January, 1819; and received the full commission of Captain in the line on the 29th of April, 1831.

He was for many years actively employed in the Subsistence Department in Florida, and for a long period also filled the post of Assistant Quartermaster, being the active officer of that department in the original establishment of Fort Brooke Tampa Bay, in 1823.

In August, 1832, he was appointed, by the direction of President Jackson, emigrating and disbursing agent in the removal of the Choctaw Indians to the country west of the Mississippi river, assigned as the future homes of the various Indian tribes, and was entrusted successively with the emigration of the Creeks, Cherokees, and Chickasaws.

The policy of removing the Indian tribes from contact with the whites was deemed essential to the internal peace of the States within whose limits they resided and it was a delicate and difficult task, even after the Indians had pledged themselves by treaty with the General Government to emigrate, to execute.

Their attachment to their native woods, next to revenge the strongest feeling in an Indian's breast, the distrust with which they look upon the whites, their faithlessness in the observance of treaty stipulations, had to be naturalized & combated. The zeal, intelligence, and fidelity of Captain Page, after incredible labor on his part, accomplished the object without bloodshed.

During his employment on this duty he disbursed millions of public money with the most scrupulous regard to the faith of the Government and justice to the Indians. He enjoyed to the fullest extent the confidence of the Department in his connexion with the Indian tribes, and by the Indians themselves was beloved.

On the breaking out of hostilities in Florida Captain Page was in Washington, and being pressed by General Scott to accompany him in his staff, was at an early day engaged in the long and sanguinary contest with the Seminole Indians.

He served in Florida at different periods during the continuance of the war with untiring zeal. In 1841 Mr. Poinsett, then Secretary of War, despairing of closing the war in Florida by the usual process of hostile operations, determined to try the friendly offices of a delegation of the emigrated Seminoles, and with this view, selected Capt. Page, from his knowledge of Indian character, and consequent fitness for the enterprise, to proceed to the Seminole country, west of Fort Gibson, and prevail upon as many of the most influential of the nation as in his judgment might be necessary to aid in the pacification of their hostile brethren.

He succeeded, and with his friendly delegation repaired to the seat of war and reported to Gen. Armitstead. With this delegation he operated, and in a very short time brought about the surrender of several hundred of the Indians.

He left Florida in May, 1841, with Gen. Armitstead, but returned early in the fall of the next year, and remained in the field of duty with his regiment until the termination of the war by Gen. Worth in 1842. His regiment was then relieved from duty in Florida, and he accompanied it to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri; where he was permitted to repose for a time, blessed with the society of his wife and children. But this period of happiness was brief, and the last he enjoyed on earth.

In May, 1844, his regiment was ordered to Natchitoches, Louisiana, being an element of the force destined for the frontier of Texas, pending the proposition to annex that Republic, as a state, to the American Union.

In this movement Capt. Page accompanied his regiment. In July, 1845, circumstances placed him temporarily at its head, and he conducted it to the shores of St. Joseph's island and Corpus Christi—those almost unknown regions; since which time he has maintained his position as a soldier in the field, exposed to the hardships, privations, and diseases incident to the service and climate, resisting the appeals of family and friends, though for some time disabled for duty by illness, and devoting himself to the last moment to the calls of the service of his country. That devotion he sealed with his life. He fell nobly in the memorable action of Palo Alto, on the 8th of May last, while commanding the leading division of his regiment in support of the battery of 18-pounders. His regiment for some time was exposed to a most galling fire from the Mexican artillery, a shot from which struck Captain Page on the face, carrying away the whole of the lower jaw. He was removed from the field, and under the hands of the surgeon, displayed unexampled patience and fortitude.

The day after the battle he was sent to Point Isabel, where he endured extreme suffering for nearly two months, during which he was never heard to complain, but was cheerful, and manifested at all times, though he could not speak, the compassionate and social qualities which, with proverbial goodness of heart, endeared him, through life, to all who knew him.

About the last of June his wound had

so far healed as to enable him to take passage on a steamship for New Orleans. A few days after his departure his wife, who, impelled by the purest affection and a devotion to her husband that overcame every obstacle, had left her home in Delaware, and travelled several thousand miles to minister to his comfort. Arrived at Point Isabel. Her disappointment at not meeting him was borne, not without grief, but with a firmness as unprecedented as it was admirable. She returned immediately to New Orleans, and there found her wounded husband prostrated and rapidly sinking under the long and extreme suffering he had endured. They left New Orleans on the steamboat Missouri for St. Louis, but the heroic sufferer was doomed to expire before reaching their destination, and on the 12th of July, 1845, near Cairo, he quietly gave up his spirit, consoled in his last moments by the tender care of his devoted wife. His remains were taken to Jefferson Barracks and interred with the honor of war, escorted to the grave by Col. Baker's regiment of Illinois volunteers.

Capt. Page was a native of Friburg, in the state of Maine, and was born on the 4th of February, 1797. He lived beloved and died lamented by all who knew him.

FROM THE ARMY.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE ARMY.—THREE DAYS BATTLE—BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE AMERICAN ARMS, AND CAPTURE OF MONTE REY.

The New Orleans mail last night brought us highly exciting news from the army announcing a protracted battle with the Mexican entrenched and fortified army, and the glorious triumph of the American arms under General Taylor. We compile from the New Orleans papers the most pertinent particulars of this battle, so honorable to the bravery of the American troops, volunteer as well as regular, whose victory was not achieved, however, without severe loss. Many brave officers and men fell, and our total loss was 500 killed and wounded. The enemy it seems, had strengthened Monterey with various fortified batteries, the cover of which gave their army, estimated at 7,000 regulars and some thousands of rancheros, great advantage over our exposed troops. But neither their fortresses nor their bravery, such as it was, could withstand the ardent courage and gallantry of the American battalions. The leading and chief assault—the post of honor—was given by the commander to the chivalric Worth and his gallant division, and nobly did their victorious valor justify the commander's confidence.

FROM THE N. O. PICTURES OF OCT. 4. GLORIOUS NEWS FROM THE ARMY.—CAPITULATION OF MONTE REY, AFTER THREE DAYS' FIGHTING.

The steamship James L. Day arrived from Brassas Santiago about 10 o'clock this morning. By her we have received the glorious news that Monterey has capitulated, after three days of desperate fighting. Capt. Eaton, one of the aids of Gen. Taylor, arrived on the Day, bearing despatches for Washington. He left Monterey on the 25th ultimo.

We cannot delay the press to attempt to write out a narration of the battles.—The following "memoranda" are from the pen of an officer who was in the battles.

Gen. Worth, who led the attack upon the city on the west side, has immortalized himself. The fighting was desperate on our side, the Mexicans outnumbering us by two to one, and being protected by strong entrenchments.

Almost all our different accounts set down our loss at five hundred or over, of whom three hundred were killed. This best tells the character of the fight.

HASTY MEMORANDA OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE AMERICAN ARMY BEFORE MONTE REY, MEXICO, FROM THE 19th TO THE 24th SEPT.

On the 19th Gen. Taylor arrived before Monterey with a force of about 6,000 men, and after reconnoitering the city at about fifteen or sixteen hundred yards from the Cathedral fort, during which he was fired upon from its batteries, his force was encamped at the Walnut Springs, three miles short of the city. This was the nearest position at which the army could obtain a supply of water, and be beyond the reach of the enemy's batteries. The remainder of the 19th was occupied by the engineers in making reconnoissances of the city, batteries, and commanding heights.

On the 20th Gen. Worth was ordered with his division to move by a circuitous route to the right, to gain the Saltillo road, beyond the west of the town, and to storm the heights above the Bishop's Palace, which vital point the enemy appear to have strangely neglected. Circumstances caused his halt on the night of the 20th short of the intended position.—On the morning of the 21st he continued his route, and after an encounter with a large body of the enemy's cavalry and infantry, supported by the artillery from the heights, he repulsed them with loss, and finally encamped, covering the passage of the Saltillo road.

It was here discovered that, besides the fort at the Bishop's Palace, and the occupation of the heights above it, two forts, on commanding eminences, on the opposite side of the San Juan, had been fortified and occupied. These two latter heights were then stormed and carried—the guns of the last fort carried being immediately turned with a plunging fire upon the Bishop's Palace.

On the same morning (the 21st) the 1st division of regular troops, under Gen. Twiggs, and the volunteer division, under Gen. Butler, were ordered under arms to make a diversion to the left of the town,

in favor of the important operations of Gen. Worth. The 10 inch mortar and two 24-pounders howitzers had been put in battery the night of the 20th, in a ravine fourteen hundred yards distant from the Cathedral Fort or Citadel, and were supported by the 4th regiment of infantry.

At 8 A. M. on the 21st the order was given for this battery to open upon the citadel and town, and immediately after the 1st division, with the 3d and 4th infantry in advance, under Col. Garland, were ordered to reconnoitre and skirmish with the enemy on the extreme left of the extreme left of the city, and, should prospect of success offer, to carry the most advanced battery. This attack was directed by Major Mansfield, Engineer, and Major Kinney, Quartermaster to the Texas division. A heavy fire from the first battery was immediately opened upon the advance, but the troops soon turned off, entering and engaging with the enemy in the streets of the city, having passed through an incessant cross fire from the citadel and the first and second batteries, and from the infantry who lined the parapets, streets, and house-tops of the city.

The rear of the first battery was soon turned, and the reverse fire of the troops, through the gorge of the works, killed or dislodged the artilleryists and infantry from it, and the building occupied by infantry immediately in the rear. The first division was followed and supported by the Mississippi and Tennessee and first Ohio regiments, the two former regiments being the first to scale and occupy the fort. The success of the day here stopped. The Mississippi, Tennessee, and Ohio regiments, though warmly engaged in the streets of the city for some time after the capture of the first battery and its adjoining defences, were unable, from exhaustion and the loss they had suffered, to gain more advantage. A heavy shower of rain also came up to cause a suspension of hostilities before the close of the day.

The third, fourth, and first Infantry and the Baltimore Battalion remained as the garrison of the captured position, under Col. Garland, assisted by Captain Ridgely's battery. Two 22-pounders, one 4-pounder, and one howitzer were captured in this fort, these officers and some twenty or thirty men taken prisoners. One of the 12-pounders was served against the second fort and defences, with captured ammunition, during the remainder of the day, by Captain Ridgely.—The storming parties of General Worth's division also captured two 9-pounders, which were also immediately turned against their former owners.

On the morning of the 22d Gen. Worth continued his operations, and portions of his division stormed and carried successively the heights above the Bishop's Palace. Both were carried by a command under Capt. Vinton, third artillery. In these operations the company of Louisiana troops under Capt. Blanchard formed efficient and gallant service as part of Capt. Vinton's command. Four pieces of artillery, with a good supply of ammunition, were captured in the Bishop's Palace this day, some of which were immediately turned upon the enemy's defences in the city. On the evening of the 22d Col. Garland and his command were relieved as the garrison of the captured forts, by Gen. Quitman with the Mississippi and Tennessee regiments, and five companies of the Kentucky regiment.

Early on the morning of the 23d, Gen. Quitman, from his position, discovered that the second and third forts and defences east of the city had been entirely abandoned by the enemy, who, apprehending another assault on the night of the 22d, had retired from all its defences to the main plaza and its immediate vicinity. A command of two companies of Mississippi and two of Tennessee troops were then thrown into the street to reconnoitre, and soon became hotly engaged with the enemy. These were soon supported by Colonel Wood's regiment of Texas Rangers, dismounted, by Bragg's light battery, and the 3d Infantry. The enemy's fire was constant and uninterrupted from the streets, house-tops, bartereads, &c., in the vicinity of the plaza. The pieces of Bragg's battery were also used with much effect far into the heart of the city. This engagement lasted the best part of the day, our troops having driven the scattered parties of the enemy, and penetrated quite to the defences of the main plaza.

The advantage thus gained it was not considered necessary to hold, as the enemy had permanently abandoned the city and its defences, except the main plaza, its immediate vicinity, and the cathedral fort or citadel. Early in the afternoon (same day) Gen. Worth assaulted from the Bishop's Palace the west side of the city, and succeeded in driving the enemy and maintaining his position within a short distance of the main plaza on that side of the city. Towards evening the mortar had also been planted in the cemetery enclosure, and during the night did great execution in the circumference of the enemy in the plaza.—Thus ended the operations of the 23d.

Early on the morning of the 24th a communication was sent to Gen. Taylor from Gen. Ampudia, under a flag, making an offer of capitulation, to which the former refused to accede, as it asked more than the American commander would under any circumstances grant. At the same time a demand to surrender was in reply made upon Gen. Ampudia. Twelve o'clock was the hour at which the acceptance or non-acceptance was to be communicated to the American General. At 11 A. M. the Mexican General sent, requesting a personal conference with Gen. Taylor, which was granted; the principal officers of rank on either side accompanying their Generals. After several offers in relation to the capitulation of the city, made on either side, and refused, at half-past 4 P. M. Gen. Taylor rose, and,

saying he would give Gen. Ampudia one hour to consider and accept or refuse, left the conference with his officers. At the expiration of the hour the discharge of the mortar was to be the signal for the commencement of hostilities. Before the expiration of the hour, however, an officer was sent on the part of Gen. Ampudia to inform the American General that, to avoid the further effusion of blood, and the national honor being satisfied by the exertions of the Mexican troops, he had, after consultation with his General Officers, decided to capitulate, accepting the offer of the American General.

The terms of capitulation were in effect as follows:

That the officers should be allowed to march out with their side arms.

That the cavalry and infantry should be allowed to march out with their arms and accoutrements.

That the artillery should be allowed to march out with one battery of six pieces and twenty rounds of ammunition.

That all the munitions of war and supplies should be turned over to a board of American officers appointed to receive them.

That the Mexican army should be allowed seven days to evacuate the city, and that the American troops should not occupy it until evacuated.

That the Cathedral Fort, or Citadel, should be evacuated at 10 A. M. next day, (25th,) the Mexicans then marching out and the American garrison marching in. The Mexicans allowed to salute their flag when hauled down.

That there should be an armistice of eight weeks, during which time neither army should pass a line running from the Rinconada through Linares and San Fernando.

This lenient offer of the American General was dictated with the concurrence of his Generals, and by motives of good policy and consideration for the good defence of their city by the Mexican army.

KILLED.—Capt. Williams, Topographical Engineer; Lieut. Terret, 1st Infantry; Capt. L. N. Morris, 3d do.; Capt. Field, 3d do.; Major Barbour, 3d do.; Lieut. Irvin, 3d do.; Lieut. Hazlett, 3d do.; Lieut. Hoskins, 4th do.; Lieut. Woods, 4th do.; Capt. McKavett, 8th do. Col. Watson, Baltimore Battalion; Capt. Battlem, 1st Tennessee Regiment; Lieut. Putnam, 1st do. do.; a Lieutenant in a Germany Company.

WOUNDED.—Major Lear, 3d infantry, severely; Captain Bainbridge, 3d do., very slightly; Lieut. R. H. Graham, 4th do., severely; Capt. Lamotte, 1st do., slightly; Lieut. Dilworth, 1st do., severely; Major Abercrombie, 1st do., slightly; Lieut. Wainright, 8th do., slightly; Lieut. Russell, 5th do., slightly; Lieut. Potter, 7th do., slightly; Major Mansfield, Engineers, slightly; Gen. Butler, Volunteer Division, slightly; Col. Mitchell, Ohio Volunteers, slightly; Col. McClung, Mississippi Regiment, severely; Maj. Alexander, Tennessee Volunteers; Lieut. Allen, do. do.; Lieut. Scudder, do. do.; Lt. Nixton, do. do.; Capt. Dowler, Mississippi Regiment; Lieut. Thomas, Texas Regiment; Lieut. Armstrong, Ohio Regiment, severely; Capt. Gillespie, Texas Rangers, mortally, since dead.



NORTH CAROLINA.
Official returns from all the counties of the State show the vote for Governor at the late election to be as follows:
For Graham, (Whig) 43,484
For Shepherd, (Locofoco) 35,627
Whig majority 7,859
Two years ago the Whig majority for Governor was only three thousand three hundred and fifty three; and Mr. CLAY's majority was but three thousand nine hundred and forty-five.

THE MARYLAND ELECTION.—The Whig Cause Triumphant.
The following is the Grand Result:
SENATE.
1846. 1845.
W. L. W. L.
Senators hold'g over 9 3 9 3
Baltimore City, 1 0 0 1
Baltimore County, 0 1 0 1
Cecil, 0 1 0 1
Washington, 1 0 1 0
Allegany, 0 1 0 1
Queen Anne's, 1 0 1 0
Caroline, 0 1 1 0
Worcester, 0 1 1 0
— — — — —
12 8 13 7

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.
1846. 1845.
W. L. W. L.
Baltimore City, 2 3 0 5
Baltimore County, 0 5 0 5
Cecil, 1 3 0 4
Harford, 1 3 0 4
Frederick, 5 0 0 5
Montgomery, 4 0 3 1
Kent, 3 0 3 0
Carroll, 4 0 4 0
P. George's, 4 0 4 0
Charles, 2 1 3 0
Washington, 3 2 2 3
Talbot, 1 2 0 3
Calvert, 3 0 1 2
Allegany, 0 4 0 4
Anne Arundel, 3 2 2 3
Queen Anne's, 3 0 3 0
Caroline, 0 3 3 0
St. Mary's, 3 0 3 0
Dorchester, 4 0 4 0
Somerset, 4 0 4 0
Worcester, 3 1 4 0
— — — — —
53 20 43 39

NOTICE.
Estate of John N. Coleman, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of John N. Coleman, late of Brothersvalley, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the late residence of the deceased, on Saturday the 15th of November next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

SAMUEL COLEMAN,
of Somerset tp.
JACOB J. COLEMAN,
of Brothersvalley tp.
Oct. 6, 1846-6.

JURY LIST.
For November Term 1846.

COMMENCING ON THE 16th DAY OF THE MONTH

GRAND JURORS.

Milford - Wm. Henry
Henry Long
John Infield
Wm. Moore
Jacob Knable,
Thomas Mason
David Philippi Jr.
Summit - Martin B. Loy
Peter Walker
Stoystown - George Foy
Southampton - W. G. Capper
John Bowman
Addison - David Campbell
Jenner - Jacob Cover
Joseph Haynes
Somerset - R. Laughton
Peter Friedline Jr.
David Ankeny of J.
Berlin - Charles Krissinger
Brothersvalley - John Knepper
Turkeyfoot - Jonathan Burnworth
David Crossing
John Cramer of S.
Thomas Hanna

TRAVERSE JURORS.

Brothersvalley - Simon Hay
Hugh Schrack
John P. Brubaker
Conemaugh - Peter Heckman
Tobias Livingston
Lewis Umburn
Stonycreek - John Mung
Charles Rehman
Conrad Myers
Michael Brubaker
Shade - Joseph Leasure
Philip Ling
John Hamer
Samuel Stalter jr.
Andrew Berkephile
Milford - David D. Miller
Henry Cramer
Jacob Humbert
Samuel Snyder
Somerset tp. - Henry Frank
Joseph Smith
Jacob Hauger
Abm. Beam
Christian Walter
Philip Shafer
Jenner - Michael Horner
Philip Hoffman
Allegheny - Henry Poorbaugh
Turkeyfoot - Alex. Cunningham
Aaron Schrack
Summit - Rudolph Boose
Southampton - Daniel Camp
Point - Solomon Moyers
Wm. Dempsey
Peter Berkey
Berlin - Samuel Philson
Quemahoning - Valentine Miller
Somerset br. - George Pile

STRAUB'S PATENT

FLAME ENCLOSED OVEN

COOKING STOVE.

THIS Stove combines all that is valuable in existing Cooking Stoves with certain improvements peculiar to itself. It is constructed upon a new and entirely distinct principle truly philosophical, so as to pass the flame entirely round the oven, thus making it enveloped or flame encircled, without impairing the necessary draught of the stove. This method of thus passing twice round, once over and once under the oven, is the secret of its great economy in the use of fuel, while the enlargement of the air chamber affords increased space for the rarefaction of air and compensates for the usual disadvantages of a circular draught. It bakes, roasts, and boils, easier and better than any Stove yet offered to the public, with the advantage over most of them of saving one half the fuel. It is superior to the "Queen of the West," "Back's Patent," "Eclipse" or "Hathaways Patent," for the following reasons:—In these Stoves the upper side of the oven is dependant for heat and can have from no other source than what radiates through the plate on which the fire is made. If the ashes be lifted clean, too much heat will radiate and burn the bread on the upper side, if too much ashes be left, the bread will not bake on the upper side. Of this defect all good cooks complain. This Stove is entirely free of this objection, the oven always heating exactly alike top and bottom, and ends. Many buy the Premium or step stove and others of similar model. These Stoves consume much fuel, for first the fire chamber is too deep, the pots &c., are too high above the fire. Second when using the oven, all the heat which passes off under the oven being one half, never comes in contact with the boiling utensils, passes off into the pipe and is lost. Also our Stove is so arranged with a bank or elevation in the fire chamber as to ensure the use of the flame upon the forward part of the Stove first, and it then passes back afterward heating all alike whereas Stoves like the Hathaway, having one vest chamber, allow too wide a range for the flame without sufficient concentration. We manufacture two sizes of this Stove at the Eagle Foundry in Berlin, Som-

erset county, Pa. For the larger size most of the pots commonly used in the kitchen will answer.

Always on hand, a complete assortment of PLOUGHS, with PLOUGH CASTINGS of great variety. BOLT-LOW WARE of superior material and finish, comprising every thing in that line. CASTINGS on hand, and made to order, on the most reasonable terms. HOUSER & BERKEY.

Berlin, Oct. 13 1846 3m.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honorable JEREMIAH S. BLACK, President, and G. Chorprenning and John M. Carty, Esqs., associate Judges of the court of common pleas, in and for the county of Somerset, and assistant Justices of the courts of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery and quarter sessions of the peace, in and for said county of Somerset, have issued their precept to me directed, requiring me among other things to make public proclamation throughout my bailwick, that a court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery; also, a court of general quarter sessions of the peace and jail delivery, will commence at the borough of Somerset, in and for the county of Somerset, in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the 3d Monday of November next, (16th day) in pursuance of which precept

Public Notice is hereby given, to the justices of the peace, the coroner, and constables of said county of Somerset, that they be then and there, in their own proper persons, with their rolls, records examinations, and inquisitions, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their officers appertain in that behalf to be done and also all those who prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the jail of the said county of Somerset, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just. Given under my hand, at Somerset, this 6th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1846.

JACOB PHILIPPI, Sheriff.

BANK NOTE LIST.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

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	14
Bank of Delaware,	par
Bank of Susquehanna County	2
Bank of Mononguey County	par
Bank of Northumberland	par
Bank of Lewistown	par
Bank of Middleton,	14
Carlisle Bank	14
Columbia Bank and Bridge Co.	par
Doyles-town Bank	par
Erie Bank	1
Franklin Bank, Washington	1
Farmers' Bank Reading	par
Farmers Bank Bucks County	par
Farmers & Drover's Bank Waynesb'g	14
Farmers' Bank Lancaster	par
Lancaster Co. Bank	"
Lancaster Bank	"
Harrisburg Bank	14
Honesdale Bank	"
Lebanon Bank	"
Miners' Bank Pottsville	14
Wyoming Bank	14
Northampton bank	"
York Bank	"
State Scrip, Exchange bank Pitts.,	1
Mer, and Man's B	par
Issued by solvent Banks	2
Ohio.	
Mount Pleasant	14
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	14
Farmers Bank Canton	50
Urbana	45
Virginia,	
Eastern solvent banks	1
Wheeling and Branches,	"
Indiana,	
State Bank and branches,	2
State Scrip, \$5's	2
Illinois,	
State Bank 50; Shawnetown	—
Missouri,	
State bank	2
Tennessee,	
Memphis 3; Other solvent banks	3
North Carolina,	
All solvent banks	2
South Carolina,	
All solvent banks	2
New England,	
New England,	1
New York.	
New York city par; (Other banks	1
Maryland,	
Baltimore par — Other banks	1
Kentucky,	
A solvent Banks	1