SOMERSET HERALD.

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HENRY RINK.

Our readers will recollect that we last week announced the death of Henry Rink of Berlin Borough. He was killed in the battle of Buena Vista on the 23d of February last. The following letter was received by the Postmaster in Berlin from Capt. Washington, who commanded the company of Light Artillery to which young Rink belonged. It is a high tribute to his character as a soldier.

CAMP TAYLOR, near Agua Nueva, (Mexico,) 4th March 1847.

DEAR SIR—For the want of better information, I am compelled to communicate through you to the friends of HENRY RINK (who enlisted in my company as it passed through Pennsylvania in June last) the sad intelligence of his death.—He fell at his gun on the 23d of February, at the battle of Buena Vista, whilst fighting nobly against the Mexicans, who were signally defeated by our arms on the same day. Henry Rink was a fine specimen of a soldier while living, and died gloriously.

I am respectfully,
Your ob't servant,
J. M. WASHINGTON,
Capt. 4th Artillery Comp. Light Co. B.

To the Post Master, Berlin, Pa.

[FROM THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FROM MEXICO.

Philadelphia, May 4th, 1847.

We have Brazos dates to the 22d. All was quiet then. Father Rhey and a private named Carson, had been murdered. Several Volunteers were about leaving Brazos for New Orleans, and the Kentucky Legion would be off as soon as other Volunteers arrived to take their places. But few have re-enlisted.

Col. Cushing has issued an order to put down the disturbances which have prevailed in Matamoros, and to close all gambling houses, dancing houses, grog shops, and prohibiting the sale of all ardent spirits.

No later news from Vera Cruz.

No later news from the Army. The only intelligence by mail is the destruction of the town of Griffin, in Georgia, where fourteen stores have been burnt, and the town nearly destroyed by fire.

FROM GEN. TAYLOR'S CAMP.

Philadelphia, May 2d, 1847.

We have news from Brazos Santiago to the 18th. Gen. Taylor was at Monterey on the 15th April, pushing forward his supplies. His intention was to march to San Luis as soon as men and provisions warranted the advance. General Wool was with the main body of the troops at Buena Vista. The wounded were fast recovering and all was quiet.

Brigadier General Cushing was at Matamoras with the Massachusetts regiment.

No other news of importance.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

A singular and serious accident occurred last week at Cincinnati. In company with a gentleman in a buggy a young lady was returning to the city from a country jaunt. Her long dress flying over the side of the vehicle, caught in the splinters of a broken felloe of the hind wheel, and dragged her violently and suddenly out upon the pavement. In the fall her skull was fractured and her recovery is doubtful.

[It is a wonder that such accidents do not more frequently happen, seeing the heedless manner in which Ladies (not realizing the danger of the practice) suffer their garments to hang loosely from gigs, carioles, or any sort of carriage which is partly open. We have often (observing carriages passing our own streets) shuddered at the reflection that a light breath of wind wafting the folds of a shawl or mantle, or the train of a gown over the wheel of the vehicle a lady is riding in, might lead to the most frightful accident—just such as that above described.—Editors Nat. Intel.]

Locofoco "Aid and Comfort."

POLK'S PASS TO SANTA ANNA.

The Commander of our Naval forces in the Gulf is hereby directed NOT TO OBSTRUCT THE PASSAGE of GEN. ANTONIA LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA AND SUITE to Mexico should he desire to return hither.

May 15, 1846. JAS. K. POLK.

POLK'S ADMISSION OF HAVING GRANTED THE PASS.

"When Orders were issued to the Commander of our Naval forces in the Gulf, on the fifteenth day of May last, only two days after the existence of the war had been recognised by Congress, to place the Coast of Mexico under blockade, HE WAS DIRECTED NOT TO OBSTRUCT THE PASSAGE OF SANTA ANNA TO MEXICO SHOULD HE RETURN."—Polk's Annual Message to Congress, Dec. 7. 1846.

It remains to be seen whether his return may not yet prove favorable to a pacific adjustment of existing difficulties.—IBID.

WHAT HAS BEEN SEEN.

BATTLE OF MONTEREY.—Sept. 21, 22, 23, 1846—three days hard fighting.—*Loss of Americans in killed and wounded—FIVE HUNDRED!*

BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA.—Feb. 22d, and 23d, SANTA SANTA COMMANDING IN PERSON A MEXICAN FORCE OF 20,000 MEN! Loss of the Americans in killed and wounded—*SEVEN HUNDRED!*

This is what we call 'aid and comfort' with a vengeance.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

The following are the names of the members of Congress elect:

Whigs.	Locofocos.
Thos S. Flourney,	Archibald Atkinson,
William L. Goggin,	Geo. C. Dromgoole,
John M. Botts,	Thos S. Bocock,
John S. Pendleton,	Thomas S. Bayly,
William B. Preston,	R. T. L. Beale,
Andrew S. Fulton	James McDowell,
☞ WHIG GAIN, 5.	Wm. G. Brown,

The Kanawha district to be heard from, in which there is reason to believe the Whig candidate, McCOMAS, is elected—as nearly as possible, if it be so, dividing the Virginia delegation. Had Campbell done its duty, the Whigs might have had a majority of the delegation! Is not this glory enough for one campaign?

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

We also give the following table of the Whig gains and losses in the State Legislature:

WHIG GAINS—Louisa 1, Dinwiddie 1, Gloucester 1, Elizabeth City and Warwick 1, Buckingham 1, Greenbrier 1, Franklin 2, Gauquier 1, Henry 1, Montgomery 8, Floyd 1, Monroe 1, Giles and Mercer 1 Patrick 1, Cabell and Wayne 1, Pendleton 1, Braxton &c. (rep.) 1—18.

WHIG LOSSES—Caroline Senator 1, Culpeper 1, Charlotte 1, Accomac 2, Monongalia 1, Harrison 1—7.

Nett Whig gain 11, equivalent to the annihilation of the Locofoco majority of 22 last winter! The Whig majority in the next House of Delegates, should there be no further changes in the few counties that remain to be heard from, will be 10, the Locofoco majority in the Senate the same.

THE SKY LOOKS BRIGHT.

The recent elections are most gratifying to the Whig cause, and indicate the downfall of Locofocoism in characters so plain that he who runs may read. The followers of Polk & Santa Anna have been vanquished on every field, at home and abroad. The gallant Whigs of CONNECTICUT and RHODE ISLAND, have made a clean sweep—achieved a perfect BUENA VISTA TRIUMPH!—NEW YORK CITY *has been gloriously redeemed*, and the elections throughout the EMPIRE STATE have resulted in a succession of splendid WHIG VICTORIES! In NEW JERSEY a similar result has taken place. The ever faithful and noble hearted Whigs of the BUCKEYE STATE have done their whole duty. The Whig Banner floats over the Queen City, and locofocoism has been handsomely thrashed in every section of the State. In IOWA locofocoism has been signally rebuked, and last and most glorious of all, even OLD VIRGINIA,—that Steadfast locofoco State, has caught the Whig fever, and administered a signal rebuke to the powers that be! Of the result in Pennsylvania next fall there cannot be a doubt. From present indications IRVIN and PATTON will sweep the State by a majority of 20,000, and both branches of the legislature will be Whig by larger majorities than last year. In 1848 Taylor bids fair to carry every State in the Union. Locofocoism will then be completely on its back—there we trust to remain forever.—Read. Jour.

DANGER OF INHALING ETHER.

A boy named Coolidge had his arm badly crushed in a Boston steam bakery a few days since, and it was amputated by Dr. Lewis while the patient was under the influence of ether. In a few hours after he died. The ether was properly administered by Dr. Hayward, surgeon of the Massachusetts Hospital, who, with Drs. Jackson, Cabot, and others, were present at the operation. It seems from the report that, in the opinion of Dr Lewis, "the inhalation of the ether was the *immediate cause* of the boy's death." Several cases of this kind have been recently recorded proving that this wonderfully affecting agent is to be administered with the greatest caution.—NAT. INTEL.

[From the Pittsburg American.

THE FIRES.—We publish to-day accounts of two fires, one in this city and one in Allegheny which occurred last evening, each of which destroyed property to a large amount. The fire in this city originated in the large cabinet shop of Messrs. Roberts & Kane, between Front and Water streets.

There was but little wind and this was from the north, which blew the flames and carried the sparks to the river. Had a wind prevailed in any strength from the west or south, a much larger range must have been given up to ruin.

Judge Shaler we learn saved the most of his furniture, but doubtless much of it in a damaged state. His house was burnt. The building was old, but remembered and honored by all our old citizens, as the dwelling place for so many years of Major Kirkpatrick, a distinguished hero of the revolution.

FIRE.—The first alarm of fire between 7 and 8 o'clock, on Friday evening, was caused by the burning of the Planing Machine shop of Messrs. George Draher & Co., at the corner of Cedar street and Canal in Allegheny city. The establishment was entirely destroyed, and the loss was great to the proprietors. The surrounding property was in imminent danger, but was saved through the timely exertions of the firemen.

The Duquesne Company broke the axle of their reel, and smashed one of its wheels by running off the bank at the end of the bridge. The same reel, we are informed ran over the legs of a person whose name we did not learn, while going to the fire.

Before the engines had returned from Allegheny, a fire broke out in the cabinet-ware manufactory of Messrs. Roberts & Kane, on Front street near Short, and before it was subdued destroyed eight or ten buildings mostly large frames, and did much damage to property.

Messrs. Roberts & Kane's loss was very large. They have been peculiarly unfortunate, having been large sufferers by the great fire of 1845.

Messrs. Jones & Burkhammer's large block and pump factory was also destroyed. Their loss is heavy.

Judge Shaler's dwelling house on Water street—a large frame, although not entirely burnt down, was completely destroyed. The greater portion of the furniture, books and contents of the house generally, were removed and saved.

Mr. James Elliot's large blacksmith shop was also destroyed. His loss is severe.

The old O'Hara Mansion, which was at the time unoccupied, was burnt so much as to render it useless, although the firemen succeeded at last in putting out the flames.

Mr. Silas Amberson had a good deal of property destroyed in his spar yard.

The firemen worked nobly, and by their efforts succeeded in preventing the further spreading of the flames, of which are built of wood, of the steamboats lying at the wharf cut from their moorings and dropped down the stream, fearing danger from the sparks.—Chr.

It is rumored that Santa Anna has written on to President Polk to have Gen. Taylor and Capt. Bragg arrested for disobedience of orders. He contends that his PAPER was as good for allowing him to "PASS" through the PASS of Buena Vista as the blockade of Vera Cruz. He further argues that this want of good faith on the part of our government will cause great excitement in Mexico, and much difficulty in reconciling the people to any negociations for peace. It was his confidence in this paper that made him send to Gen. Taylor, when Bragg's battery was pointed against him, to know "what he wanted." That he (Santa Anna) had no notion of fighting—all he wanted was some provisions for his men.—Pittsburg American.

MASTERSHIPS.—The tory party have one and all taken a violent antipathy to the Iron business, which, more than any other, is the great staple of the State, and their reason for opposition to Gen. Irvin is, that he is engaged in it, and hence they denominate him, as if invidiously, as an "IRON MASTER," as if there was something criminal attached to the pursuit.—Well, we say he is an "Iron Master"—has been an active, enterprising and successful one. Who is THEIR candidate?—He is an "OFFICE MASTER"—has been an active, zealous and so far successful one. Now we should like to know which of these two MASTERSHIPS is the most honorable of the two?—Pittsb. Amer.

DEATH OF ACHILLE MURAT.—The Southern papers announce the death of Prince Achille Murat in Florida on the 15th inst! He was the son of Joachim Napoleon, King of Naples, and Caroline, youngest sister of Napoleon, Emperor of France. He was in the 46th year of his age. He held the commission of Colonel of the Foreign legions from the King of Belgium—the rank of colonel in Florida, as aid to Gov. Call with whom he served in the Florida war—practised as a lawyer for several years at the bar and afterwards discharged the duties of judge of one of the courts of that State.

The last letter from Gen. Taylor, of the 28th March, reports that our communications with the rear are now measurably secure, no interruption having taken place since THAT reported on the 20th ult. A train arrived on the 24th, under escort of the 1st Indiana regiment, and another was daily expected. It is understood that the regular cavalry under Urrea had retired from that quarter across the mountains; a natural result of the retreat of the main army towards San Luis and of our precautions to secure the trains. All was quiet Saltillo and Monterey, were generally returning to their homes, and, in country, are engaged in planting their crops.

TRADE ON OUR PUBLIC WORKS.

The Pennsylvania canal and rail road is put to its utmost capacity of its motive power. The amount of produce passing on this line is unprecedented in any former year. The bbl. Pork, formerly sent by New Orleans, has this year all came by this route, particularly that for the English market. The large amount of this has kept the bacon back, and up to this time the amount of bacon sent is much less than in the same time last year. The same remark may apply to Tobacco. The amount of toll received at the office up to the 30th of April for freight is 133 per ct. over that of 1846 up to the same period. The amount received this year being $28,000 to $12,000 received in 1846. This is caused in a great measure by the high freights by sea, which has thrown an immense and unusual amount upon our public works. The amount paying tolls up to that period at this office is 40,435,000 lbs.—Pittsburgh American.

A writer in the Montreal COURIER, speaking of the progress of the American arms in Mexico says:

"Permit me, before closing, to direct your attention to the extraordinary efficiency of the Light Artillery of the United States Army. That arm seems to be used by them with facility and ease, equal to that with which light artillery is generally used. In fact, their dragoons have been invariably accompanied, even almost in their charges, by light artillery; and, be it remarked, not six and nine-pounders, but 12's and 18's. Nor has the rapidity of movement been exceeded by the rapidity of firing and the precision of the fire.

"I have a very high opinion of our artillery, horse and foot, and perhaps they would have done all that has been done by the artillery of our neighbors, but I hope the gentlemen of the Royal artillery in America will condescend to pay attention to the style in which Jonathan manages his guns in the field."

THE LIGHT ARTILLERY.

The American light artillery was first brought into practical use in the battle of Palo Alto. Its power was an offensive arm in war was then powerfully tested and its efficiency proved. To its great efficiency, the victory on that day is to be mainly attributed. At Buena Vista, it was Bragg with his light artillery that rolled back the tide of victory, upon which the enemy were advancing with so much certainty and confidence. A brave Mexican General is said to have remarked that the Americans appeared to have loaded their little cannon day before, and being set in motion they poured out cannister, grape and chain shot without intermission or interruption. and were everywhere in the battle at the same time. He had not conceived of the possibility of anything so destructive.—PITTSBURGH AMER.

HON. DIXON H. LEWIS.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, under date of Saturday, says:—The Hon. Dixon H. Lewis, we regret to say, in the act of getting into a carriage, on Pennsylvania avenue, this morning, broke out the bottom of the carriage with his great weight—his legs crossing over the coupling pole, and nearly touching the ground between the wheels, the residue of the honorable Senator being invisible inside the hack.

It was a curious spectable to the "outside barbarians," to see a hack standing by the sidewalk with two such substantial legs sticking through the bottom, as those of the honorable Chairman on Finance. We understand that Mr. Lewis, without injury, extricated himself from the dismantled vehicle—paid the driver an allowance, and sent off at once to procure a CHARABANC with a better bottom.

The report of the decease of the Hon. George C. Dromgoole, for several years past a representative in Congress from the Burnswick district of Virginia, and just re-elected to that station in the Thirtieth Congress, is confirmed. He died, of a severe attack of bilious pleurisy, on Wednesday night last.

Mr. Dromgoole was a distinguished politician. Endowed by nature with sagacity to plan and courage to execute, he was the ablest debater of his party, and unequalled as a legislative tactician.

His death will be sincerely regretted by those who have always known him, as we have done, as a decided political opponent, it is true, but also as a courteous and kind-hearted gentleman.—NAT. INTEL.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

We have dates from the Brasos to the 18th ultimo. Gen. Taylor was at Monterey on the 5th, while the army remained at its old position under Gen. Wool. Gen. Taylor was pushing up supplies from Camargo to Saltillo with all rapidity, and with a view to a forward movement upon San Luis. Men only will be wanting for that purpose.

The volunteers are returning towards the mouth of the Rio Grande as their terms of service are expiring. The right wing of the Kentucky Legion had reached the Brasos and was awaiting there the arrival of the other wing, prior to sailing for New Orleans. We learn that none of the volunteers scarcely are re-enlisting.—PICAYUNE

MICHIGAN WHEAT CROP.—The Ann Harbor Journal says:—

The wheat prospect, so far as present appearances warrant a judgment, is unfavorable. The close covering of ice during the latter part of the winter left the fields looking quite dead. They are beginning to look green, but there are many spots where the wheat is nearly all killed.

A TRIUMPH WITH A MORAL.

We trust there is not a Whig from the Aroostook to the Sabine (we won't answer for Texas Whigs) who, if he has not heard, will not hear with a thrill of exultation that JOHN M. BOTTS has been returned to Congress from Virginia. We doubt whether there is one among us, short of Harry Clay himself, whose personal triumph would cause a wider or deeper satisfaction. Not that Mr. Botts is deemed wiser, greater, better than many another Whig Member elect of Congress, but because that, in the face of a bitter, unscrupulous and temporarily triumphant opposition, he has borne himself so frankly, uprightly and manfully, that Political Integrity triumphs in his person, and his election is a verdict not merely against his defamers but in favor of lofty bearing in adversity, and vindicates the good old Anglo-Saxon love of fair play. Among the six-score and over of Whigs who will meet on the first Monday in December next to choose (we hope) a Whig Speaker and Clerk of the House and to look sharply into the diplomacy of Buchanan and the financiering of Walker, to overhaul the tyrannical absurdities of Cave Johnson and bury out of sight and scent the offensive remains of Polkery, there will not be one whose hand will be grasped more frequently or warmly than John M. Botts.

Reared and living, in a State famous for its crotchets and abstractions, Mr. Botts has been at all times and eminently a Whig of the Union. He has been openly and steadfastly an advocate of a Protective Tariff, of a National Currency, and of liberal appropriations for the improvement of our Rivers, Lakes and Harbors. Living in the midst of a Slave-breeding population, finding his most powerful support in one of the chief marts of the Domestic Slave-Trade, he did not hesitate to vote against the Gag-Rule subverting the Right of Petition, even when Representatives of Northern Freemen who now appear to be most zealous in their resistance to the encroachments of Slavery were voting with South Carolina against Freedom. He was among the first to denounce the treachery of John Tyler, though his neighbor and daily associate. He fought the Annexation of Texas from first to last with manful zeal, efficiency and perseverance; he denounced the abominable War on Mexico from the outset and is its unwavering adversary still; and when an attempt was made to ensnare and defeat him by a pledge to support no man for President who favored the Wilmot Proviso, he promptly answered, in substance, "MY way to avoid 'all trouble concerning Slavery in our 'conquered territory is to TAKE NO TERRITORY of Mexico; and, though I don't 'like the Wilmot Proviso, I pledge you 'that I shall vote for ANY Whig against 'any Loco-Foco candidate who may be 'nominated." Such is the man who will represent the metropolitan District of Virginia in the next Congress. Richmond, it will be seen, gave him a heavier vote as well as a larger majority than she gave to Henry Clay; and in the District his majority is more than double Mr. Clay's. And this after a face-to-face canvass, in which his adversary and the Richmond Enquirer had rung the changes on his alleged anti-Southern votes and sentiments, denouncing him as unsound and dangerous. May we not now deem it settled, with regard to mean appeals to local interest or prejudice, that the Hibernian was right who averred that 'the best course to avoid danger is to meet it half way?'

—Hon. Willoughby Newton, who took the other course with regard to Texas, pronounced Annexation a SOUTHERN measure, and as such supported it by his voice and vote, lost his seat thereupon as Mr. Botts did, and is now beaten in an attempt to regain it.—Will not statesmen heed these facts and their moral?

[N. Y. TRIBUNE.

DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND DEAD.

A letter from London to the New York Journal of Commerce, gives an account of the death of the Duke of Northumberland—one of the richest peers of England. He died suddenly in his bed, at night, having merely suffered a few days attack from influenza. It is an awful thought to reflect that all the enormous wealth of this noble man—the decendant of the renowned Percys—with an income averaging from 2,000 to 3,000 pounds daily, perfectly unencumberod—could not procure him a single hand to close his eyes, for which he might have grasped and breathed "fare well." His grace died without issue, and is succeeded in his titles and possessions, by his brother Lord Prudhoe. Though not a man of great abilities, the late Duke held the high office of Chancellor of the University of Cambridge.

He also had been Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, ambassador to the court of St. Petersburg, an especial envoy to France at the coronation of the illated Charles tenth. During the latter embassy he refused to receive any public money for outfit, or for anything else though a diamond hilted sword of the value of £10,000 sterling, voted to him by the House Commons he subsequently accepted.—During the whole time that he remained in France, he had, independent of retainers, three hundred gentlemen of birth in his suit. As he progressed through France to Paris he scattered gold among the crowds that surrounded his train of equipages, at every post-town. His wife was the governess to Queen Victoria.

The remains of the Duke were interred in Westminister Abbey, in the tomb of the Percys, and with royal state.—Balt. Patriot.

The Secretary of War has issued regulations prohibiting the introduction of intoxicatin liquors among the Indian tribes.

Millinery & Mantua Making.

MISS S. M. EARL,

WOULD respectfully inform the Ladies of Somerset and vicinity that she is capable of doing the above work in **The Neatest and most Fashionable Style,** and will be grateful for a share of their patronage. [april 27]

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of David Simpson, late of Conner township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby requested to attend at the office of Samuel W. Person, Esq., on Wednesday the 9th day of June next, prepared to settle; and those having claims to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated.

ABSALOM CASEBEER,
DAVID SIMPSON,
May 4. 1847. Executors.

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of administration, on the estate of David Findley, late of Stonycreek township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the house of Samuel Kimmel, in Quemahoning township, on Saturday the 19th day of June next, prepared to settle, and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

MARY FINDLEY, Adm.x.
DAVID HUSBAND, Adm'r.
May 4, 1847.

Franklin H. Stahl,

FASHIONABLE HATTER,

TAKES this method of informing the citizens of Somerset and surrounding country that he has rented the old established hat shop of Sam'l Stahl, where he is manufacturing hats, from the most fashionable to the most domestic, and made of the best materials.—His stock consists in part of

Nutria, Cassimere, Brush, Russia, and Naped Hats,

of every shape, color and quality. Also a variety of men's and boy's wool hats; all of which he will warrant of equal finish and durability to any manufactured here or elsewhere,

This establishment having gained a reputation for making good work, the subscriber is determined to keep it up.

☞ Remember the place opposite the "Herald" Office, ☜

N B The highest price given for lamb's fleece and skin wool and all produce suited to this market. Great Bargains for cash. [apr20]

Cumberland Market.

Flour,	per barrel,	$5 00 a 5 50
Wheat,	per bushel,	90 a 1 00
Rye,	"	60 a 0 70
Corn,	"	60 a 0 70
Oats,	"	25 a 0 28
Potatoes	"	60 a 0 75
Apples,	"	0 00 a 0 00
" dried	"	50 75
Peaches dried	"	1 50 a 1 50
Butter,	per pound,	00 a 0 00
Beef,	"	6 a 0 7
Veal,	"	5 a 0 9
Chickens,	per dozen,	1 25 a 1 50
Eggs,	"	15 a 0 16
Stone Coal,	per bushel.	7 0 9

Pittsburgh Market.

Flour,	$4 00 a 4 12
Wheat	0 70 a 0 00
Rye	37 a 40
Corn	37 a 40
Oats	26 a 27
Barley.	35 a 40
Bacon, hams, per lb	7 a 8
Pork	00 a 00
Lard,	7 a 8
Tallow, rendered	8 a 00
" rough	5 a 00
Butter, in kegs,	7 a 8
" roll,	9 a 10
Cheese Western Reserve	6 a 7
" Goshen,	00 a 10
Apples green, per barrel,	1 12 a 2 00
" dried per bushel,	55 a 62
Peaches,	1 25 a 1 50
Potatoes, Mercer	00 a 00
" Neshannocks	a 00
Seeds, Clover	3 62 a 3 75
" Timothy	2 00 a 2 12
" Flaxseed	00 a 1 00
Wool	24 a 35

Bank Note List.

PENNSYLVANIA.		OHIO.	
Bank of Pittsburg	par	State Bk & branches	1
Exchange bank	par	Mount Pleasant	"
Mer. & Man. bank	par	Steubenville	"
Bks. of Philadelphia	par	St. Clairsville	"
Girard bank	par	Marietta	"
Bk. of Germantown	par	New Lisbon	"
" Chester county	par	Cincinnati Banks	"
" Delaware Co	par	Columbus do	"
" Montgomery Co	par	Circleville	"
" Northumberland	par	Zanesville	"
Columbia Bridge co	par	Putnam	"
Doylestown bank	par	Wooster	"
Far. Bk Reading	par	Massillon	"
Far bk Bucks Co	par	Sandusky	"
Far bk Lancaster	par	Geauga	"
Lancaster Co bank	par	Norwalk	"
Lancaster bank	par	Cleveland	"
United States bank	30	Xenia	"
Brownsville "	½	Dayton	"
Washington "	½	Western Reserve	"
Gettysburgh "	½	Franklin Bk Columbus	"
Chambersburg	½	Chillicothe	"
Susquehanna Co bk	½	Lake Erie	"
Lehigh county bank	½	Sciota	"
Lewistown	½	Lancaster	10
Middletown	½	Hamilton	12
Carlisle	½	Granville	50
Erie bank	½	Farmers Bk Canton	30
Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, Waynesburg	"	Urbana	50
		MARYLAND.	
Harrisburg	"	Baltimore banks	par
Honesdale	"	B. & O. R. P. Scrip	10
Lebanon	"	Comb. Bk Allegany	¾
Pottsville	"	Far. bk of Maryland	"
Wyoming	"	Far. & M bk Frederick	"
York Bank	"	Frederick co bank	"
West Branch bank	"	Hagerstown bank	"
Relief Notes	"	Mineral bank	"
Merchants & Man bk		Patapsco bank	"
Pitts. relief notes	par	Washington bank	"
City & County Scrip	¾	Bank of Westminster	