THE CITY POST.

TUESDAY MORNING.....DECEMBER 26.

DECEMBER TERM—CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY.

The December Term of the Court of Quarter Sessions commenced yesterday. After the Grand Jury had been sworn in, Judge M'Clure delivered the following charge to the Jury:

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:—It becomes the duty of the Court from time to time to address the Grand Jury in matters relating to the welfare of society. I shall simply say, that what I may communicate is true, and, in my opinion, called for. In what may be said, I disclaim in advance any reference to any particular case tried or to be tried. My remarks shall be general in their nature and application.—I do not expect that what I say will please any who do not fear God and reverence the law. It is the duty of a magistrate to be plain. In the conscientious discharge of duty here, man's favor, or man's hate, I neither ask nor fear, I neither seek nor shun. I know little, and care less, about such things, for the magistrate who would seek popularity (as that word is used and understood) in discharge of his judicial functions, is both a coward and a knave. All he has to do, is his duty, and let the consequences take care of themselves.

This Court has been in session since October Term, without intermission, despatching the criminal business of the county. There is one thing for which every public functionary is directly responsible, and for the want of which, no excuse will serve. That is, its industry; and so far as regards the industry of this Court, and every officer connected with it, day and night, I challenge scrutiny.

The October term has been, in the number and magnitude of offences on its calendar, the largest and most important of any that ever has preceded it in Allegheny county. The trials on that calendar are finished, but are nearly so. I have kept a docket and table of contents, causes, time, &c., in my own way, collateral to and independent of the usual records of the Court, and without wearying your patience with the process I have gone through I will give you the results, which is this, had it not been for the use and abuse of ardent spirits in Allegheny county, every case on the October calendar would have been disposed of in one week (and the District Attorney confirms this statement) with the utmost ease, and the cases would have been of a trifling nature. There would not have been one case in the Over and Terminer.

I shall cease to prate any more to Grand Juries about this omnipotent parent of crime, alcohol. If a century of Inebriate legislation has not sufficed to convince reasonable men; if crime and poverty before their faces has failed to convince; if a ceaseless drain upon their charity, from destitution, born of drink; if their increased taxes; if man's eyes and ears will not convince; if the evidence of our senses will not enlighten our understanding in this behalf, and cause in the community corresponding acts, prompted by duty and conscience, among them, to talk on this theme longer here is time thrown away. If society chooses to indulge in this costly luxury of woe, and in the causes that produce it, I have no more to say; for society has the power to select its own peculiar enjoyments, and indulge itself therein. Its right to do so is more questionable.

I consider it my duty to notice one fruitful source and nourisher of crime and contempt of law. It comes from a quarter where it might be least suspected. It is that bastard humanitarian sentiment, which is sickly, sentimental, misplaced benevolence; that sickly, sentimental sympathy; not for crime; not for guilt; but for those who are proper subjects for punishment; not a sympathy for crime, but for the criminal; not a sympathy for guilt, but for the guilty. And this bastard benevolence is by no means confined to Allegheny county, or to Pennsylvania. I fear it is becoming a national feature. This bastard till of flowing sympathy is a fearful nourisher of crime. It first promotes crime, and then will not permit it to be punished.

Let us examine it a little. This social imperfection is traceable to those excellent principles of both sexes, when united with their hearts at the expense of their understanding, and which not reach wisely or well.

The human whose life is a series of malefactions is always a poor reasoner, and he always starts, too, on wrong premises. I suppose it would be hard to find an equal number in any one place of wretched reasoners in this behalf as the inmates of its jails and penitentiaries, so literally true it is, in the language of Scripture, that folly and wickedness are convertible terms.

Now the malefactor judges of all the world by the known standard of his own character; hence his estimation of mankind is too low.

Your benevolent, easy dispositioned man, who is as harmless as the dove, but by no means so wise as the serpent—who can see one detail at a time, but who has never fully comprehended at one view the working of the machinery of society with its changes and its consequences; I say every large community holds thousands of such men. These judge of mankind by the standard of their own character—their own thoughts, feelings, actions, and their estimate of mankind. Their standard is entirely too high, and precisely at this very point, lies the fatal mistake. For the influence of such excellent characters is very great in any community; and so indeed it ought to be.

Now for an example: A malefactor is convicted. This alone evokes the active sympathy I speak of. The serpent that has stung society has been foiled, baffled, caught, and caged. Now the dove begin to remonstrate, and how is this done? The good man who reasons from his feelings, at once puts himself in the place of the malefactor. He thinks how badly he would feel under the circumstances. What awful temptation must have sprung upon the convict, and like a lion vanquished his good and pious resolutions at the distance to temptation could have time to begin. What distress of mind—what repentance—what terror, would fill his own heart, and what remorse would tear it under the circumstances; and various other interesting and pretty things—all which you may see in perusing well written tragedies.

Now here is a blunder made at the very start. Why, the remorse that such a character would feel—the fact that that man's nature—precludes the possibility of him in such man nor offending. His heart is no component of the felon's become; his thoughts and feelings are not the felon's thoughts and feelings; far from it. This very exhibition of bastard sympathy, of wrong reasoning, the hardened convict scorns and laughs at. He cannot even understand it all. He thinks it must be "something funny." Virtue and goodness to the vile seem vile.

The laws were never made to punish the kind and benevolent; they do not offend; their excellent dispositions and blameless lives are a sure guarantee that such persons never will offend; they are a law unto themselves; for if a man has the law of God written on his heart, he will transgress no human law.

There is also another error which soft and easy natures commit. They overlook entirely the fact that the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth, and the security of society, merits some little regard.

They lavish their sympathies upon the wolf, not upon the lamb—upon the guilty, not upon the innocent. The hardened malefactor is the wolf that worries society, and society is the innocent lamb that is worried, and is dumb the while.

This misplaced mercy is manifestly in its effects, a emboldens criminals; it creates offenses and fails to punish them; it wheels the assassin's knife, and blunts the sword of justice, and all these disasters it keeps going all at once and all the time.

Added to this, much of the light literature of the day, (and some of it is heavy, too) the offspring of the brains of men who style themselves authors, who begin to write before they begin to think, has, and will have, a pernicious effect upon the minds of men. It is not wholesome diet.—It stimulates the mind, but does not strengthen it; it arouses the passions, when it should teach us to subdue them; it excites sympathy for crime, when it should teach us to avoid it it.—I allude particularly to those tales of horror, which unfledged authors in other countries, as well as this, try their hand on. The taste for such poisonous mental condiment may be created where it did not exist, and if once created it will be supplied, and the supply will not fall short of the demand, but will exceed it. It has its effect on every large community, and the effect is to excite compassion for vice, at the expense of virtue. And as regards this class of literary productions, nothing short of shipwrecks, confiscations, robberies or assassinations would find a sale for those who take pleasure in perusing such things—added to this, the class of literary productions to which I allude, are extremely feeble in all the attributes of authorship; generally speaking they are—

"Begotten without thought, born without pains,
The copy drivel of rheumatic brains."

Their effect is to create sympathy with crime, and the next step is an ambition to imitate it. In most large libraries of a miscellaneous character dwell I have ever seen, such pernicious books abound; and every body knows what kind of books, if any in such collection, an inexperienced youth would be likely to select. The boy is not to blame the blame lies elsewhere. Most men think if their boy only has a book in his hand, all is right for the present. But if he has not got the right kind of a book in his hand, he had far better be asleep.

These truly great and good men who compiled the criminal code of Pennsylvania, set out by saying that crime was prevented more by the mildness and certainty of the law, than by its severity. They accordingly framed the mildest criminal code of laws on earth. They were wise men; they knew the past, but could not know the future, accordingly they hit the mildness, while they missed the certainty.—Added to this, the Commonwealth has, from time to time, amendatory for various acts of Assembly—and forms of practice, and judicial proceedings, those rights which, in the Over and Terminer, she once possessed—until I know not what she has left to herself to yield, in such cases, unless it be to empanel the prisoner on trial as juror in his own case, and then permit him to be sworn as a witness in it.—And after all is over, the slightest omission or commission, technical defect, or informality in the record, sets all aside—even after a verdict of guilty. And with the very best of clerks to keep the record from error, I confess it costs this court far more anxiety to see and be sure that the record be correct and free from all accidental error than it does to try the case.

But after conviction, this sickly, sentimental, bastard benevolence of which I have been speaking, resumes itself, and then its full force is felt; it importunes, it worries, it threatens; it persuades the Executive to strike dead with a blow what vitality of law is left, and before the convict is warm in his cell, he walks abroad with a pardon in his hand, and finished with what he considers luck, he goes on at his old trade, is arrested for new offences, arraigned, tried, the same solemn farce is enacted, for

"Mercy is not itself, that oft looks so,
Pardon is still the nurse of second woe."

No Governor—past, present, or to come—deserves the slightest censure if he would pardon every rascal in the land; for hundreds of men of character and responsibility will sign a petition for pardon, will sign their own death warrant, if presented to them; for if once they be assured that their signatures will cost no money, they will sign anything, without reading what it is they do sign; and in all this support of solicitation to pardon, the Executive hears no warning voice to bid him beware. Why, what can he do, what would any man do but pardon as a matter of course. If he—you see society, as a mass, will do what no individual member dare do; and society, as a mass, will neglect to do what no one individual dare neglect to do—and all these things happen just because, when men act in the aggregate they seem to think, (but how, I could never understand,) that individual responsibility is avoided, which is a mistake. As to the consequences of such notions, there is and can be no mistake.

Malefactors are a migratory race, and seek those places where they may thrive best; they thrive best, and fatten soonest, and longest-most, where the laws are feebly administered, and they are not slow to perceive those localities, from Boston to New Orleans. If they will not love the law, it shall be our concern, as it has been, to make them fear it.

The facilities of travel now are great, and profession at rascalage where they can do a thriving business; and as sure as commerce prefers a port free from the imposition of heavy duties, so surely does villainy and crime collect and centre in those places where villainy and crime can be perpetrated with most impunity.

No bastard benevolence, no sickly sympathy, no morbid pity for crime or criminals, (which is always cruelty to innocence) ever has persuaded, or ever shall persuade justice to break or bend her sword, whilst my hand sways it.

Now, gentlemen, every citizen has a right to demand imperatively, and to receive a prompt, plain and decisive answer, whether the law is sufficient to protect him; an honest and fearless magistrate may do much, but unless the people be a law-loving, law-abiding people justice is clogged, thwarted, foiled, baffled, at every step and turn.

I am a fellow-citizen myself, and unless the law be able to throw its protecting shield around me and mine; if the law is too imbecile to protect the living or avenge the dead—why, I as an humble citizen, am active, able, ready and willing to afford swift protection to myself and all I owe it to; and if the law is too feeble to prevent or punish, then I am ready and willing, as an unprotected citizen, thrown back upon the law of nature, not only to protect and defend, but to make swift retribution too.

The train of these remarks is prompted by the disgraceful scenes recently enacted in the city of Baltimore. The town has surrended to rowdies and villains. Evening service in the churches has ceased. Prayer meetings at night are broken up. Jurors are attacked and beaten by villains and their friends, when a righteous verdict of conviction is rendered; and men are robbed in open day on the street, with a butter round their neck, and quick lime in their eye.

There is something wrong and rotten somewhere, in justice or her ministers. It is their business, not ours, to find it out, and apply a keen and caustic remedy, let it light where it will; but it is our business to take warning by their example, and shun so barnin, a disgrace. The magistrate who fears God aright, will son s all other fear; the magistrate who honors the law, will scorn all other homage; but if those or any of them, judicial or ministerial, entrusted with the administration of the law, will pander to villainy, truckle to crime, or wink at outrage, then, "God save the Commonwealth."

What a magnificent opportunity does the city of Baltimore now afford, to develope in perfection all the stern and fearless features of the perfect model magistrate! What a chance for distinction, what a fine theatre on which to achieve magisterial renown—fame, real and enduring!

I humbly trust that every man connected with the administration of criminal justice (myself among the number) in Allegheny county, will do his duty, without fear, favor or affection.

DISTURBING A CONGREGATION.—A man named John Barry, was taken before his Honor, the Mayor, yesterday, and after a hearing was committed to jail, on a charge of an affray.—Barry, in company with two others, entered the Welch Congregational Church, on Ross street, on Sunday night, and made a noise in the vestibule while the congregation were at prayers. The Sexton of the church, Mr. Evan Hughes, remonstrated with the young man, and attempted to put him out, when Hughes was assaulted by Barry and his two friends, who, with slung-shots and knucklers, inflicted serious injuries on the sexton. His sight temple was cut to the bone, and other portions of his face and head wounded by the ruffians. A number of the members of the congregation ran out and pursued the three rioters, who had made off, on the alarm being given—two succeeded in making their escape, but Barry was secured, and handed over to the officers of the law, who placed him in the tombs, where he remained until yesterday morning. The sexton, Mr. Hughes, is injured very badly; the information against Barry was laid by Evan B. Thomas, who witnessed the outrage, and arrested the rioter.

The mayor fined Barry fifty dollars for disturbing a congregation, and committed him, to answer the charge of making an affray.

MURDER IN M'KEESPORT.—A man named Augustus Ketchum, was killed in the village of M'Keesport, on Saturday last, Christmas day. His death was caused by a blow from a cane or mace in the hands of a constable of the village, named Caspar Walthour.

It appears that Walthour, on Christmas day, arrested a drunken man in the streets of M'Keesport, and was taking him to the lock up, when Ketchum interfered, with the intention of rescuing the prisoner. The Constable struck Ketchum on the head with a mace or cane, after this Ketchum went away. He returned, however, shortly afterwards; he had had the wound on his head dressed, and came towards Walthour with the intention, apparently, of assaulting him with a poker which he had in his hands. Ketchum was arrested and placed in the lock up, where he died in the course of the day.

Coroner Conway was called upon to hold an inquest on the body, yesterday. A Jury was empanelled, and after the examination of witnesses, a verdict was returned that deceased came to his death from injuries inflicted on him by Walthour, in the manner described above.

Walthour is now in our county jail, on a charge of murder. He was committed last evening.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT—MAN KILLED.—As the accommodation train on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad was coming up from New Brighton last evening, the engineer noticed a man lying across the track, a short distance below Sewickly. The engineer reversed the engine, but before the reverse efforts were unsuccessful, and the man was thrown off the track, by the cow catcher, and instantly killed. The train was stopped, and the remains of the unfortunate man placed on the cars and brought to the depot, in Allegheny city.

The name of the man killed, is unknown. It is supposed, however, he was a German; and, from a letter in his possession, it appears that he was on his way from Pittsburgh, to Pugtown (where it is, we do not know,) to Loiselle, Illinois. But a few moments prior to the accident he left the station, at Sewickley. He must have taken a fit, and fell on the track, or placed himself there with the deliberate intention of committing suicide. No blame is attached to the engineer, as every effort was made to avoid the fatal collision. The injuries received were principally on the head, which was struck by the cow catcher.

NEW ORLEANS OPERA TROUPE.—On Christmas day and evening Masonic Hall was filled to its utmost capacity, and hundreds were unable to gain admittance to witness the favorite Troupe of Minstrels. Owing to their success the manager has consented to remain one week longer; after which, we learn, they leave for Cleveland. There is a variety of new songs on the programme for this evening; among which is "My Own Kentucky Home," written lately by S. C. Foster, of this city. It is said to be one of his best compositions.—If so, it must excel "Old Folks at Home," which we have always regarded as the best of Ethiopian Melodies. This new song will be sung by Mr. Lynch, the tenor of the Troupe, who, we are confident, will do justice to its author. Recollect, on Saturday they give two performances, which will be the last appearance of Sanford & Co.

ASSAULTING A TOLL-KEEPER.—A man named Justice made an information before the Mayor, yesterday, in which he charged Henry Trueman, Beverly Peterson and Washington Galloway with assaulting Mr. Wilkinson, one of the toll keepers on the Hand street Bridge, and also assaulting complainant. The parties were all arraigned, fined five dollars and costs, which they paid and were discharged.

FINE ONES LEFT.—Notwithstanding the large number of elegant books sold by H. Miner & Co., 32 Smithfield street, since the holidays set in, they still have a beautiful assortment on hand, and are daily adding to their stock the most choice and splendid gift books which can be procured in the Eastern cities. All the latest cheap publications may also be found at Miner's, as usual.

CHRISTMAS WEATHER.—The weather at present is about as far removed as possible from the ideas generally associated with the holiday season. Neither, no lee, nor frost, tend to heighten the merriment of the days, but instead, mud and rain predominate. The streets are bank full, the sidewalks as much mud between the pavements as possible, and to heighten the general misery, it is raining.

BAYNE'S PANORAMA.—This beautiful Panorama, at the Athenæum, still continues to attract crowds. This panorama is one of the best in the country, and more can be learned in regard to the location and appearance of well known places from seeing it than reading a dozen books of travels.

SQUIRE PARSONSY, of Birmingham, committed on Saturday a man named Henry Myers, on a charge of larceny, laid on an information before the magistrate by S. A. Klagers.—The prisoner purloined the large sum of twenty-eight cents, the property, goods and chattels, of said Klagers.

WE would remind our readers that W. G. M'Cartney, will commence the sale this morning at 10 o'clock, at No. 51 Fifth street (opposite the Theatre) of a large assortment of Dry Goods, Millinery and Variety Goods, which will be continued day and night until all are sold.

POLICE NEWS.—The Item of police news has become quite plenty since the holidays set in. The Mayor, for the three mornings, Saturday, Sunday and Monday, committed twenty-four persons, on charges of vagrancy, drunkenness, and disorderly conduct.

FOR TRIAL.—Mary Reis, charged with obtaining money to the amount of $208 from Bernard Bench, by falsely pretending that she would deposite the same in bank, was committed for trial yesterday. Prisoner's husband is also in jail on the same charge.

TO BE REVIVED.—The pews in the basement of the new Cathedral will be rented on Saturday next. It is estimated that the basement of the building, which extends but half way under the church, will hold as many persons as the old Cathedral.

MRS. FARRIN STILL continues at the Theatre—her engagement, for length and the attendance accompanying it, has been unsurpassed by any Theatrical engagement which has been filled in this city for years.

IN THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Before Judges McClure, Boggs, and Adams. No business was transacted in this Court yesterday, other than the charge to the Grand Jury, by the President Judge.

COAL.—Considerable quantities of coal will be sent down the river on the present rise. The article was retailing in Louisville, on Friday last, for twelve-and-a-half cents per bushel for Pittsburgh.

REGISTER'S COURT.—The Register's Court was in session yesterday morning. Present—Register Richardson, and Judges M'Clure, Boggs and Adams.

WE would call the attention of dealers to the large sale of choice groceries, liquors, cigars, tobacco, &c., this afternoon at 2 o'clock, at Davis's Auction Rooms.

THEATRE.—To-night the tragedy of the Apostate will be performed; the new drama of the Irish Sybil closes the entertainment for the evening.

LOW FREIGHTS AND QUICK TIME.—Adams & Co. are now carrying heavy freight to Philadelphia in twenty-hours at $1, 12½ per 100 lbs.

ADAMS' EXPRESS.—Adams & Co. are now carrying heavy freights to Philadelphia in twenty-two hours, at $1,12½ per 100 pounds.

COMMITMENTS.—There were twenty-eight commitments to jail, for the three days of Saturday, Sunday and Monday.

PRISONERS.—The county jail at present contains about one hundred and five prisoners.

DISTRICT COURT.—This Court will not meet until Wednesday next.

EGGS—1 bbl. Eggs, on hand and for sale by
dec26 KING & MOORHEAD.

Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad.
THE subscribers to the Capital Stock of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Company, are hereby notified to pay into the Treasury, the fourth installment of Fifty Dollars per share, on or before the 1st of December, proximo, and Five Dollars per share on or before the 1st day of each month thereafter, until the whole amount of stock subscribed for has been paid.
WM. A. HILL, Treasurer.
nov16-6mdaw Treasurer's Office, 64 Wood street.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES in and for the Western District of Pennsylvania.
The Steam Boat Pilot No. 2, } In Admiralty.
vs.
Foster et al.
The Steam Boat Pilot No. 2.
By virtue of a writ of attachment issued out of the above named Court, returnable to the 28th day of December inst., at which time the cause will be heard, I have attached the Steamboat Pilot, No. 2, her tackle, apparel and furniture.
JOHN DICKEY,
dec24-td Marshal Western District of Pennsylvania.

Teas! Teas! Teas!
500 Half Chests Green and Black Teas.
A. JAYNES,
PEKIN TEA STORE, 38 *Fifth street*, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Teas, Coffee, and Sugars, invites the attention of his customers and Country Merchants generally, to his large stock of Green and Black Teas, selected in New York, with great care, and with special reference to his increasing retail trade. Having devoted our entire attention during the last seven years to the Tea trade, we feel assured that we can do our numerous customers ample justice, both in quality and price. Retail Grocers are invited to call and get samples of the different grades. We particularly invite the attention of our customers to our stock of Fine Wine Young Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder.—Also, Extra Fine Orange Pekoe, sweetest and most fragrant in the American market. Also, Lovering's Crushed and Powdered Sugar; Rio, Java and Mocha Coffee; and New Orleans Sugar.
Pittsburgh, November 3, 1852.d&w

TELEGRAPHIC.

By the O'Reilly Lines for the Morning Post.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON CITY, December 27.

SENATE.—Mr. CASS submitted a resolution instructing the committee on Public Lands to enquire into the propriety of reporting bills granting lands to Michigan and Wisconsin for the construction of certain Railroads. Adopted.

After other unimportant business, there being no quorum, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President to inform the House whether claims are pending before the Treasury in favor of sundry persons who are now or have been custom house officers, and also under what law the persons demand additional pay, by whom such claims have been presented, and whether any action is advisable to protect the Treasury from unjust claims or secure claimants their just rights.

On motion of Mr. Smart, That the President be requested to communicate what measures, if any, have been taken since January last in relation to the capture and condemnation by the Spanish authorities of the bark Georgiana and the brig Susan Lord, of Maine.

Mr. Lane introduced a resolution giving bounty land to the officers and soldiers of the Indian war in Oregon Territory, and a bill for locating the same.

An effort was made to suspend the rules to take up the Senate resolution on the Lieutenant Generalship. Less than two thirds voted that the rules be not suspended. The House then adjourned.

BANK NOTE LIST.

CORRECTED DAILY FOR THE MORNING POST BY
Hoon & Sargent, Exchange Bankers,
Corner of Wood and Sixth streets, Pittsburgh.

PENNSYLVANIA.		
Pittsburgh Banks	par.	State Bk. and branches...
Philadelphia "	par.	Other solvent Banks.....
Brownsville "	par.	Bank of Sandusky.....
Bucks county "	par.	Granville..... 50
Chester Co. (new issue)...		Norwalk..... 50
Columbia Bridge Co....	par.	Urbana..... 50
Danville "	par.	Wooster..... 25
Delaware co. "	par.	INDIANA.
Doylestown "	par.	State Bk. and branches...
Easton "	par.	ILLINOIS.
Germantown "	par.	State Bank Branch..... 50
Lancaster Banks.....	par.	Bank of Illinois..... 75
Lebanon "	par.	KENTUCKY.
Montgomery co. Banks...	par.	All solvent Banks.....
Northumberland "	par.	MISSOURI.
Pottsville "	par.	State Bk. and branches...
Reading "	par.	MICHIGAN.
Schuylkill county "	par.	All solvent Banks.....
Washington "	par.	WISCONSIN.
West Branch "	par.	Marine & Fire Insurance Co. at Milwaukie.....
Wyoming "	par.	TENNESSEE.
Carlisle.....	par.	All solvent Banks.....
Chambersburg.....	par.	NORTH CAROLINA.
Erie.....	par.	All solvent Banks.....
Gettysburgh.....	par.	SOUTH CAROLINA.
Harrisburg.....	par.	All solvent Banks.....
Honesdale.....	par.	GEORGIA.
Huntingdon.....	par.	All solvent Banks.....
Middletown.....	par.	ALABAMA.
Waynesburg.....	par.	Relief Notes.....
York Banks.....	par.	LOUISIANA.
Relief Notes.....	par.	All solvent Banks.....
NEW ENGLAND.		
All solvent Banks.....	par.	

State Bk. and branches...	¼
Other solvent Banks.....	¼
Bank of Sandusky.....	—
Granville.....	50
Norwalk.....	50
Urbana.....	50
Wooster.....	25
State Bk. and branches...	½
State Bank Branch.....	50
Bank of Illinois.....	75
All solvent Banks.....	½
State Bk. and branches...	½
All solvent Banks.....	1
Marine & Fire Insurance Co. at Milwaukie.....	2
All solvent Banks.....	3
All solvent Banks.....	1½
All solvent Banks.....	1½
All solvent Banks.....	1½