

THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.

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S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., MARCH 10, 1858.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—The State Convention of the Democracy of Pennsylvania assembled at Harrisburg on last Thursday the 4th inst., and continued in session until Friday night.

There was a good deal of blistering and storming. The Buchananites had, however, managed matters so as to have a decisive majority of the members of the Convention, by the hydropathic process of "packing," and thus threw a damper over the prospects of the Douglas or Anti-Lecompton faction. A committee on resolutions was appointed on the first day and reported a series endorsing Buchanan, Lecompton & Co., including "our own Bigler," as well as "soft-sodding" Gov. Packer. At the same time, W. A. Stokes, Esq., an able representative of the Westmoreland Democracy, presented another set of resolutions, which were strongly Anti-Lecompton, and which disapproved of the course of the President in regard to Kansas. It was soon apparent, however, that the Anti-Lecomptonites stood no chance whatever, and accordingly, on Friday, after voting down Mr. Stokes' resolutions, which were submitted as an amendment to the report, the latter was adopted by a vote of 111 to 1—those opposed to the resolutions not voting at all, except one who voted according to instructions. The Convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for Supreme Judge, and on the first ballot Wm. A. Porter, a son of Ex-Gov. Porter, was chosen. Mr. Porter is the candidate of the Anti-Lecomptonites, and his nomination was doubtless designed as a master-stroke of policy—a sort of "you scratch my back, and I'll tickle your belly" arrangement. The Administration faction having succeeded in forcing their resolutions through, they very magnanimously, indeed, gave the Douglasites the candidate, as an alternative, or, perhaps, it might be more properly termed a drawing-plaster. In this way, each faction being able to claim the victory, the Lecomptonites expect to "gull" the honest masses and hold the party together. The Convention, on the third ballot, selected Mr. Wesley Frost, of Fayette county, as their candidate for Canal Commissioner. Judging by his name, we should think he would make rather a chilly candidate.

THE GREAT REVIVAL.—Religious revivals seem to be going on to an unprecedented extent all over the country. Scarcely a paper comes to us that does not contain accounts of revivals. They are limited to no particular locality, but extend through our large cities and towns as well as over the rural districts. In New York city—that modern Sodom—the churches of all denominations, except the Catholic, are crowded daily with worshippers. The Episcopalian, Presbyterian and Methodist churches are gaining large accessions. It is said that hundreds of business men, with their wonted punctuality, drop into the sanctuaries at a particular hour each day to pray and receive religious instruction. These manifestations of improvement in the moral sentiments of the people cannot fail to be gratifying to the Christian and philanthropist. Whether the change will be productive of permanent good to all, is a problem that time will solve. Let this be as it may, there is no doubt of it tending to repress more or less the sordid and grasping selfishness which has so peculiarly characterized the present age. What the immediate cause of this wide-spread revival is, has been a question with many. The ways of Providence being inscrutable, no satisfactory answer can be given. Still, doubtless, the recent financial revulsion, which has swept away immense fortunes and reduced large numbers of the most affluent men to the verge of beggary, has impressed all with the uncertain and mutable nature of riches, and their entire dependence upon a superintending Omnipotence. Indeed, it seems as if it were almost necessary that mankind should be visited with reverses of fortune, famine, pestilence or dreadful calamity, to induce them to seek righteousness; and there is little to be said that the prevalence of a contagious disease, the occurrence of a frightful shipwreck or railroad disaster, the appearance of a comet, or some other extraordinary phenomenon of nature, has sent many a poor fellow to seek repentance.

LIVING BEYOND ITS INCOME.—Our Government has fallen into the hands of spendthrifts and is living far beyond its income. It appears by the report of the Register of the Treasury, made Feb. 12th, that the receipts of the United States for the quarter ending 31st of December, 1857, were \$7,092,665, and the expenditures \$17,085,654 07; excess of expenditures for three months, nearly ten millions of dollars. The probability is that the receipts of the Government during the current year will fall from thirty to forty millions of dollars behind its expenditures.

WHAT IS TO BECOME OF MEXICO?—The London Times says, "there is not a statesman who would wish to see Great Britain hamper herself with an inch of Mexican ground. Let the United States, when they are finally prepared for it, enjoy all the advantages and responsibility of ownership, and our merchants at Liverpool and elsewhere will be quite content with the trade that may spring out of it. The capacity of the Mexican population for appreciating a constitutional rule is not so remarkable that we should volunteer to administer it."

MEXICO.

The accounts hitherto given of the state of affairs in Mexico since the flight of Comonfort have been by no means favorable to the Liberal party. The leaders of that party have been represented as divided among themselves, and rather engaged each in strengthening, or attempting to strengthen, his own position than in combining to resist the reactionary Government established in Mexico. They have also been represented as numerically inferior in military forces to the reactionary Government, and as likely to submit so soon as they could secure terms. We publish elsewhere a letter from Vera Cruz, received by the last arrival, and in the correctness of the statements contained in which we have every reason to place confidence. That letter puts quite a different aspect upon the state of Mexican affairs. According to it, the united forces of the Liberals, under Parodi were far superior in numbers to those which Zuloaga had been able to send against them, and the writer believed that battle must already, before the date of his letter, have established their ascendancy. In the State of Vera Cruz itself there was, beside garrisons, a disposable Liberal force of three thousand men with eighteen pieces of artillery. If this writer's anticipations can be relied upon, the next mail may be expected to bring important information. From the fact that all the sea ports and almost the entire interior were held by the Liberals Zuloaga seems to have been under the necessity of assuming the offensive, since by success in that alone could he obtain the means of supporting his army and carrying on his Government. From the great unanimity with which all the Mexican States denounced the attempted coup d'etat of Comonfort and the zeal exhibited by them in favor of the Constitution, we have still great hopes that the Liberal party may come triumphantly out of the present struggle. Should they do so, they will occupy stronger ground than ever before, and the project of secularizing the church estates will receive a new impulse.—N. Y. Trib.

HIGH PRICE FOR INDIANS.—

William Bowlegs, Esq., head man of the two hundred Indians, negroes, half-breeds, mulattoes, etc., in Florida, except Seminoles, has, for a term of years, been one of the leading heroes in the war-like annals of the United States. Snugly ensconced in the fastnesses of the everglades, William has been vainly sought by martial bands of dragoons, mounted riflemen, and the like, at the rate of we know not how many hundreds of thousands of dollars per annum to the National Treasury. All sorts of schemes have been tried to catch him, and as none have succeeded, an attempt is now in operation to bribe him and his followers to go to the West. It will scarcely be credited, yet a Florida paper soberly tells us the fact, that the Government now has agents in Florida, authorized to offer Bowlegs and crew ten thousand dollars in cash, at once, if they will only go to the Seminole tract, west of Arkansas, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars immediately on their arrival there, twenty-five thousand dollars per annum forever after, and land to be given for cultivation with farmers, blacksmiths, etc., to do their work, under pretext of teaching them civilization. Under such circumstances, there are a great many white folks who would like to be Seminoles, as the other secures a handsome future to every man, woman and child of the whole two hundred. If Billy scorns that bribe, it will be a question which predominates in his composition, the patriot or the fool.

MASS CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRACY.—

The Philadelphia Press says:—"We cordially second the movement started at Indianapolis in favor of a Mass Convention of the Democracy, North and South, who are opposed to the Lecompton swindle. With the present aroused state of public sentiment, which is growing every hour more and more intense, we can confidently reckon upon one of the largest and most enthusiastic demonstrations which the country has ever seen. The North and East will find the South and West ready to meet in common brotherhood in defence of the platform of popular sovereignty, which is now so violently assailed. It is absurd to pretend that the great groundswell of indignation which has stirred the free States to such intense excitement has left the South unmoved. The spirit of justice which insists upon respect to time-honored principles knows no section, but appeals alike to all honorable and patriotic hearts from every portion of the Confederacy." The Press suggests Chicago as the place and May as the time for holding the Convention. May it not then be too late?

THAT WALLED LAKE IN IOWA.—

Judge Crookham, of Oskaloosa, who owns land on the border of the famous "walled lake" in Iowa, says he has often walked round it, has bathed in its waters, and carefully examined its walls, and that no man who understands philosophy, geology, or common reason would ever think of pronouncing them a work of art. In a small portion of the lake the water is from ten to fifteen feet deep, and along about fifty yards of the shore the wind has blown the sand from the boulders, so that a very respectable stairway is formed for geese to descend to the water. And this is all of that wonderful piece of mechanism which has so excited the curiosity of antiquarians.

Wonder whether the Judge, when he bathes, goes down the stairway, which he mentions?

Col. Johnston, of the Utah army, in a letter dated December 12th, says: "The day before the reduction took place [that is, all put on short allowance] we gave a dinner to the Governor, Chief Justice, &c., on our surplus in the larder. Since then I do not think we could feed an extra rat at our mess!" Must be scant living in those "diggins," we should say.

On the rival routes between Concord, N. H., and Chicago, Illinois, a distance of ten hundred and fifty-two miles, one boasts of the other of being ten minutes the shortest!

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.—The Greensburg Democrat says: "The trap we noticed last week as having been found attached to the claw of an owl which Mr. Somebody, of Hempfield township, shot from a tree a short time ago, turns out to be the property of Mr. John Cushman, living three-fourths of a mile above Johnston, in Conemaugh twp., Cambria Co. It appears that Mr. Cushman last winter, set the trap for owls, but one morning the trap came out missing and no trace was left of the course it took except a quantity of leaves and dead branches which had been scattered from the trees around the spot. . . . On Wednesday a week, Isaac M. Robinson of Jacksonville, fractured his leg by falling a distance of four feet in the barn. . . . Jesse Rumbough, of Hempfield tp., was thrown from a horse at Adamsburg, and had his skull fractured. He is in a fair way of recovering. . . . The new Masonic and Odd Fellow Hall, in Greensburg, are almost completed. . . . A temperance convention was held at New Alexandria last week. . . . A religious revival has been progressing in the U. B. Church, in Greensburg, for the last three weeks, and quite a number of persons profess to have experienced the forgiveness of their sins. . . . A man named Van Reeves, died suddenly of apoplexy, in Rostravert township.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.—Mr. Joseph Alexander, of Monongahela city, when returning from Washington last week in his sleigh, was passing another sleigh, when his horse became frightened, and ran off at a fearful rate. He ran about a mile and one half, and when at full speed, ran over Geo. Fleming and his wife, and Mr. Roberts, who were walking along the road. They were all knocked down in the twinkling of an eye, the horse not jumping his furious career in the least, but jumped clear of them, dragging the sleigh over their persons. They were severely, but not dangerously hurt. . . . Dr. R. F. Biddle, of Monongahela city, was driving out of town in a sleigh on Thursday last week, when he was picked up by boys coasting down the pike leading into town. Several of them had passed him when one, more careless than the rest, ran against the fore legs of the horse, and tripped him upon his knees, and frightened him so that he became unmanageable, and ran down a steep bank, dashing the doctor with great violence against a post of the fence, cutting one of his ears nearly in two, and knocking him senseless for some time. He was picked up and taken home, and it is hoped his injuries will not prove fatal.

CENTRE COUNTY.—The Messrs Askey's killed another large panther on Tuesday, the 25th ult., near the Bellefonte and Phillipsburg turnpike, not far from the old forge of Dr. Plumb. These gentlemen with their dogs, followed his trail all day on Wednesday, and on Thursday overtook the panther when he ascended a tree, and was shot without difficulty. It is very large, about the same size of the one killed by them, of which report was made in the Bellefonte Watchman some time ago. The old female and several young ones of this family are still at large. . . . The Askey family have started in pursuit of others said to be prowling about the "green woods" in Clearfield County, Pa. . . . Mr. John Smith, Jr. of Howard township, met with a painful accident which occasioned his death on the 25th ult. He had gone four or five days previous, to visit his sister, who was lying ill at the residence of Mr. Watkins in Curtin township, and upon arriving at the place proceeded to put up his horse, when a colt which he was passing kicked his horse; the horse ran against Mr. Smith, knocked him down and trampled upon his stomach. He was conveyed, in an insensible state, back to Howard, where he died on the 25th ult.

INDIANA COUNTY.—Eli Kuhns was arrested at Homer on Saturday last, and lodged in jail on a charge of bigamy. He recently married a woman in this county, and it is alleged that he has a wife and children living in Westmoreland. . . . It is estimated that some six hundred sleds passed through the different streets of Indiana on Tuesday of last week. No less than three hundred laden with lumber, passed one point on Philadelphia street, on the day above mentioned. . . . A stranger entered A. Graff's cellar, in Blairsville, last week, and carried off seven cans of fruit. He tried to sell the same to Mr. Alter in Bairdstown, for oysters, who suspected that all was not right, and upon opening a can which he was passing, he found berries instead of oysters. The fellow stopped, and Mr. Graff has recovered his fruit. . . . Rev. John J. Shuman, pastor of the Lutheran Church in Blairsville, has moved to Frederick City, Md.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY.—Last week some graceless scamp or scamps, who had not the fear of the law before their eyes, entered the wash-house of Col. A. Johnston, proprietor of the Exchange Hotel, in Huntingdon, and carried off a hind quarter of choice beef, together with all the bread, cakes and pies about the establishment. . . . A new Church edifice of the German Reformed congregation at Huntingdon, was dedicated on Sabbath week. . . . A series of meetings commenced in the Presbyterian Church in Huntingdon about two weeks ago. . . . There has been several cases of small-pox in the county. The only case on Broad-st was a woman, and she died some two weeks since. There has been several cases at the mouth of Spruce Creek.

LYCOMING COUNTY.—The Jersey Shore Fe-dette says that a German named August Huggley, in the employ of M. Q. Crane, was found dead in the barn on Tuesday night, the 23 ult. An inquest was held by Robert McGowan, Esq., and evidence was furnished to the effect that he had indicated an intention of taking his own life. A post mortem examination was held by Drs. Babb, Lyman, Davidson and Plouffs, and a quantity of arsenic was found in his stomach. The jury returned a verdict of death by arsenic, in his own hand. He was about fifty years of age.

ASTROLOGICAL COUNTY.—A fire occurred lately in Kittanning, which destroyed five buildings, and two others were torn down. Loss heavy. . . . The Great Western Iron works, at Brady's Bend, have temporarily suspended operations.

RAIL ROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.—According to the Railroad Journal for January, there are now 26,210 miles of railroad in the United States, of which 20,945 have been built since 1848. The aggregate cost of these roads is between nine hundred millions and a billion of dollars. The average cost per mile is about \$45,000. Virginia has 1,233 miles of railroad, the cost of which per mile is something upwards of \$28,900. New York has 2,500 miles, at an aggregate cost of \$143,316,877, being about \$55,000 per mile, or nearly double the cost of the Virginia roads. Massachusetts has 1,388 miles, at a cost of more than \$61,000 per mile. Pennsylvania has 2,545 miles, at a cost of about \$38,000. North Carolina has 943 miles, at a cost of upwards of \$17,000. Ohio has 2,946 miles, at a cost of more than \$30,000. Indiana has 1,799, at a cost of about \$22,000. Georgia has 980 miles, at a cost of not quite \$25,000. Illinois has 2,677 miles, at a cost of upwards of \$33,000.

THE KANSAS QUESTION IN CONGRESS.

The Kansas bill is now before the Senate for discussion. On Wednesday, March 3d, Mr. Seward, of New York, delivered a lengthy speech, discussing the following propositions:

First—That whereas in the beginning the ascendancy of the slave States was absolute, it is now being reversed.

Second—That whereas, heretofore the National Government favored this change of balance from the slave States to the free States, it has now reversed this policy and opposes the change.

Third—That national intervention in the Territory in favor of Slave Labor and Free States is opposed to the natural, social and moral developments of the Republic.

In arguing these propositions, Mr. Seward said that Nebraska was resigned to free labor without a struggle, and Kansas became a theatre of the first actual national conflict between slaveholding and free labor immigration, met face to face, to organize, through the machinery of republican action, a civil community.

In this first hour of trial, the new system of popular sovereignty signally failed, because it is impossible to organize by one single act, in one day, a community perfectly free, perfectly sovereign, and perfectly constituted, out of elements unassimilated, unarranged and uncomposed. Free labor rightfully won the day. Slave labor wrested the victory to itself by fraud and violence.

Further on he said: "The opinion pronounced by the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Dred Scott case, he said: 'In this ill-omened act, it forgot its own dignity, which had always been maintained with just judicial jealousy. They forgot that the province of a Court is simply "jus dicens," and not at all "jus dare." They forgot, also, that one-fourth sentence does more harm than many foul amplexes; for the last do but corrupt the stream, while the former corrupt the fountain.' And they and the President alike forgot that judicial usurpation is more odious and intolerable than any other among the manifold practices of tyranny. After further argument he added:—"No wonder that the question before us excites apprehension and alarm. There is at last a North side of this Chamber, a North side of the Chamber of Representatives, a North side of the Union, as well as a South side of the three. Each of them is watchful and resolute. If it be true, as has so often been asserted, the Union cannot survive the decision by Congress of a direct question involving the adoption of a Free State into the Union, which will establish the ascendancy of Freedom in the domestic and foreign conduct of the Government, then the day of dissolution is at hand."

Further on he said: "Let the Supreme Court recede, whether it recede or not, we shall reorganize the Court, and thus reform its political sentiments and practices, and bring them into harmony with the constitution and the laws of nature. In doing so we shall not only re-assume our own just authority, but we shall restore that high tribunal itself, to the position it ought to maintain, since so many inalienable rights of citizens and even States themselves, depend upon its impartiality and wisdom. . . . If an attempt is made to coerce Kansas into the Union, under the Lecompton Constitution, the people of that Territory will resort to civil war, if necessary. You are pledged to put down that revolution by the sword. Will the people listen to your voice amid the thunders of your cannon? Let but one drop of the blood of a free citizen be shed by the federal army, and the countenance of every representative of a free State, in either House of Congress, will blanch, and his tongue will refuse to utter the vote necessary to sustain the Army, in the butchery of his fellow-citizens."

Mr. Seward argued that the expansion of territory, to make slave States, will only fail to be a great crime, because it is impracticable, and therefore, will turn out to be a stupid and an impolicy. A free republican government, like this notwithstanding its constitutional checks, cannot long resist and contract the progress of society. Slavery, wherever and whenever, and in whatsoever form it exists, is exceptional, local, and short-lived. Freedom is the common right, interest, and ultimate destiny, of all mankind. All other nations have already abolished, or are abolishing, slavery. Does this fact mean nothing? All parties in this country, that have tolerated the extension of slavery, except one, have perished for that error alone. That last one—the Democratic party—is hurrying on, irretrievably, toward the same fate. All administrations that have avowed this policy have gone down dishonored for that cause, except the present one.

A pit, deeper and darker still, is opening to receive this administration, because it sins against the people of our Commonwealth, which have tolerated the extension of slavery, except one, have perished for that error alone. That last one—the Democratic party—is hurrying on, irretrievably, toward the same fate. All administrations that have avowed this policy have gone down dishonored for that cause, except the present one.

When we consider that our own State is far beyond any other in the Union, in the production of iron, and that thousands of her citizens depend upon this branch of manufactures for support, it is obvious that the fatal consequences to home industry from the present free trade tariff falls with particularly disastrous effect upon the people of the Commonwealth. In the recent financial difficulties which have surrounded us, this fact has been fully demonstrated by the stopping of business operations, and the throwing out of employment of poor dependent mechanics and laborers. So long as the laws which regulate the revenue of the country are so framed as to allow unrestricted ingress for the products of European unremunerated drudgery to compete with the products of free white industry, so long will our manufactures of all kinds, which are the life of our nation in trade, and our national resources, be almost worthless upon our hands. This is a question that affects us all, and, especially, those who reap the means of subsistence from any of the useful branches of industry.

THE CAMELS.—In looking over our California files, we find that Lieut. Beale, with fourteen camels, arrived at Los Angeles on the 8th of January. The appearance of these uncouth animals created great excitement among the people. The animals under Lieut. Beale have all grown servicable, and most of them are well broken to the saddle and are very gentle. The San Francisco Bulletin says that all the camels belong to the one hump species, except one, which is a cross between the one and two hump kinds. This fellow is much larger and more powerful than either sire or dam. He is a grizzled looking hybrid, a camel-mule of colossal proportions, and weighs 2,200 pounds. Their drivers say they would get two from a donkey would starve to death. The camels are now on their return to the Colorado River, for the purpose of carrying provisions for Lieut. Beale and the military escort who, it is conjectured, will penetrate from thence to as far as possible into the Mormon country. Afterwards, Lieut. Beale will return by the new wagon route that he has surveyed, to verify it; and so on to Washington. He is expected to reach the capital before the 1st of March, in order to lay his report before Congress.

The Legislature of Texas is a remarkable body, and its labors without a parallel. They have a large amount of business on hand, and for some time have been holding three sessions a day—forenoon, afternoon, and at night. To those they have recently added a fourth, a session before breakfast. The Austin Gazette says the House now meets at 4 o'clock, A. M., and goes to work.

Suspensions have been excited in regard to extensive pilferings in the dead letter office at Washington, and a thorough investigation is in progress.

The Artesian well on the Southernlands, at Paris, Illinois, has been bored to a depth of over seven hundred feet, and as yet no water has been found.

A REMARKABLE OLD MAN.—

Grant Thorburn is a sensible old man. On the 18th ult., he wrote as follows, from New Haven:—"I have lived another year in this falsely so-called miserable world. I verily believe it is the best world; terrestrial, that ever God Almighty made. I have never felt head, heart nor toothache, during the year just gone by; and this day I enter my eighty-fifth year. I walk without a staff; I sleep without rocking, and eat my food without brandy or bitters. I never was drunk in my life, and never had a rheumatic pain. I voted three years when Washington was President. I lived twenty-two years under George III.; saw the whole reign of George IV., William VI., and Victoria thus far. I was intimate with Hamilton, Jay, Morris, old Governor Clinton, and other prominent actors in the Revolution."

HEADS FALLING!—Mr. Ward, mail agent for the State of Illinois, has been taken down a head for supporting Douglas. Dr. Leib, of Chicago, Lecomptonite, succeeds Ward.

Gen. Hiram Nye, Lecompton, has been appointed U. S. Marshall of the Northern District of Illinois, in place of J. Davidson, de-capitated for favoring Douglas.

It is stated that excellent salt is manufactured at the salt springs in Lancaster county, Nebraska, equal to the best qualities manufactured in any part of the world.

Fourteen members of the Iowa House of Representatives are natives of New York, 9 are from Pennsylvania, and 17 from Ohio.

The new Hall of the Red Men in Columbus, is regarded as one of the handsomest in the country.

On Monday a-week, three hundred and twenty-two families were to leave Bangor, Maine, for Kansas.

Commodore Perry, died on the 4th inst.

TAKE NOTICE!—

TAVERN KEEPERS and the public that Gross & Kunkel, whole sale Grocers, Canal Street Wharf, Harrisburg, have on hand a large lot of liquors at reduced prices, by the barrel or otherwise, to suit purchasers, consisting of the following:

- New Holland Rum,
- Libson Wine,
- Pure Holland Gin,
- Rectified Pitts Whiskey
- Blackberry Brandy,
- Madira Wine,
- Peach Brandy,
- Pure Holland Gin,
- Cherry Brandy,
- Domestic Gin,
- Scotch Whiskey,
- And other Liquors.

Gessler's Pure Champagne, &c., &c., &c. Orders promptly attended to.

GROSS & KUNKEL, Wholesale Grocers, Canal Street Wharf, between Walnut and State Streets, Harrisburg, Pa. Mar 10-35-ly.

PUBLIC SALE.—

On Friday the 19th day of March, 1858.—A. T. Schryver will offer for sale at his residence on Clearfield Creek, the following property, to wit: One Cow, one Horse, Hogs, Beans, two Wagons (one Folsom and the other a heavy one for two horses), Ploughs, Harrow, Log-chains, Carpenter Tools, Stores, Horse-gears, Chairs, Tables, and many other articles. Terms made known on day of sale.

March 5. A. T. SCHRYVER.

BANK NOTE LIST.

The following are the rates of discount at which the notes of the banks given were purchased last week by the brokers of Philadelphia:

MAINE.	disc.	VIRGINIA.	disc.
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Mousum River Bank.	10	Bank of Kanawha, Kan.	10
Rockland Bk. N. H.	10	Northwa Salines	10
Seaboard Bk. China.	10	Solvent Bank	10
Ellsworth Bank.	10	Bank of Pennsylvania.	10
Exchange Bk. Bangor.	10	Bk of Penn'a, Phil'a 50	10
Grocers' Bank.	10	Phil'a banks.	10
Maritime Bk. Bangor.	10	Allentown Bank.	10
Seaboard Bk. Bangor.	10	Seaboard Bk. Rockland.	10
Hancock Bk. Ellsworth.	10	Bank of Chester Co.	10
Bank of Hallowell.	10	Bk of Delaware co.	10
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		Bk of Germantown, Pa.	10
Exeter Bk. Exeter.	10	Bk of Mont'y co., Pa.	10
Warwick Bk. Warw'g.	10	Bk of Mont'g Co., Pa.	10
Danby Bk. Danby.	10	Bk of Catawba, S. C.	10
Bank of Royalton.	10	Columbia Bk., Pa.	10
Bk of South Royalton.	10	Douglstown Bk., Pa.	10
Stark Bk. Bennington.	10	Easton Bank, Pa.	10
St Albans Bk. St. Alb.	10	Easton Bk. Easton, Pa.	10
Missisquoi Bk. Shelburne.	10	Far. Bk. Bucks Co., Pa.	10
Woodstock Bank.	10	Far. Bk. Lancaster, Pa.	10
MASSACHUSETTS.		Far. Bk. Reading, Pa.	10
Western Bk. Springfield.	10	Lancaster Co. Bank, Pa.	10
Bank of Lowell.	10	Lebanon Bank, Pa.	10
Farmers' Bk. Weymouth.	10	Manch. Chas. Bk., Pa.	10
Bank of South County.	10	Miners' Bk. Pittsb., Pa.	10
Worcester Bk. Worcester.	10	Par. Stroudebank, Pa.	10
Bank of Wakefield.	10	Wilmington Bank.	10
Bank of Tyngsboro.	10	Harrisburg Bank.	10
Warwick Bk. Warw'g.	10	Bk of Philadelphia.	10
Rhode Island Central.	10	Bk of Middletown.	10
Bk. E. Greenwich.	10	York Bank.	10
Mt. Vernon Bank.	10	Bk of Gettysburg.	10
Hopkinton Bank.	10	All solvent banks.	10
All solvent banks.	10	Citizens' Bk. Pittsb.	10
CONNECTICUT.		Exchange Bk. Pittsb.	10
Merch. Ex. Bk. Bridge.	10	Iron City Bk. Pittsb.	10
Bridgeport City Bk.	10	Mechanics' Bk. Pittsb.	10
Colechester Bank.	10	Monongia Bk. Pittsb.	10
Genoa Bk. Genoa.	10	Franklin Bk. Pittsb.	10
Hatters' Bk. Bethel.	10	Far. Bk. Bucks Co., Pa.	10
Exch. Bk. Hartford.	10	Far. Bk. Wayne, Pa.	10
Charter Oak Bk.	10	Bk of Northumberland.	10
Mercantile Bank.	10	Bk of Danville.	10
Yonkers Bk. Yonkers.	10	West Branch Bank.	10
Quinebaug Bk.	10	Lock Haven Bank.	10
Woolster Bk. Danbury.	10	Lewisburg Bank.	10
Woodbury Bank.	10	Far. Bk. Schuylkill co.	10
Favestock Bank.	10	Allegheny Bk. Alleghy.	10
Bank of N. Am. Schuylkill.	10	Bk of Lawrence co.	10
Pahquoque Bk. Danb.	10	Oneida Bank.	10
Granite Bk. Volunt'n.	10	Mer. Man Bk. Pittsb.	10
Pequonock Bank.	10	NEW JERSEY.	
Windham County Bk.	10	Bk of N. J. N. Brunsv.	10
NEW YORK.		Bergon County Bank.	10
Agricultural Bk. Herk Co.	10	Bk of Hackensack.	10
Addison Bk. Addison.	10	Morris County Bank.	10
Bk of Orleans, Albion.	10	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Central Bank of New York.	10	Farmers' Bank, Elizabethtown.	10
Chenung County Bk. 25	10	Solvent Bank.	10
Dairyman's Bank.	10	TENNESSEE.	
Elmira Bank, Elmira.	10	Agrie. Bk. Brownsv.	10
Hollister Bk. Buffalo.	10	Western Bk. Memphis.	10
Hamilton Ex. Bank.	10	Bank of Nashville.	10
Huguenot Bk. N. Y.	10	Bank of Murfreesboro.	10
Medina Bk. Medina.	10	Shelbyville Bank.	10
Niagara River Bank.	10	Lawrenceburg Bank.	10
Ontario Bk. Utica.	10	Bank of Trenton.	10
Ontario Co. Bk. Phelps.	10	Bank of Claiborne.	10
Pratt Bank, Buffalo.	10	Bank of Jefferson.	10
Oliver Lee & Co's Bk.	10	Bank of Knoxville.	10
Prospect Bk.	10	Bank of Paris, Paris.	10
Sackett's Harbor.	10	Bank of Tazewell.	10
Eastern Bk. Lockport.	10	Bank of the Union.	10
Yates Co. Bk. Yates.	10	Bank of the Commonwealth.	10
MARYLAND.		City Bank, Nashville.	10
Mineral Bk. Cumb.	10	Northern Bk. Clarksv.	10
Cumb'd Savings Bk.	10	Traders' Bk. Nashv.	10
Solvent banks.	10	Bk of Commerce.	10
OHIO.		Bank of Cleveland.	10
City Bank, Cincinnati.	10	Bk of Middle Tenn.	10
First Trust Co. Cin.	10	Dandridge Bank.	10
Seneca Co. Bk. Tiffin.	10	Bank of Tennessee.	10
Shankus City Bk. Cin.	10	Planters' Union Bk.	10
Bk of Macomb County.	10	Bank of the Capital.	10
Dayton Bank, Dayton.	10	Traders' bank.	10
State Bank, Cin.	10	Tippecanoe bank.	10
State Bank, Cin.	10	Central bank.	10
WISCONSIN.		Bank of the State.	