

THE HERALD.
Somerset, Pa.
Published every Tuesday at \$2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance. If not paid within the year \$2.50 will invariably be charged.
From the Ligonier Free Press.

Fort Ligonier.
Next week we will publish a Tale of Fort Ligonier, which we find in the Somerset Herald, which no doubt will be interesting to every reader. Here we give a letter from Col Boquet, which is mainly interesting to us on account of its antiquity. A gentleman of this place has it in his possession, and kindly handed it to us for publication. It is as follows:

Fort Pitt Sept. 15th 1763.
SIR—I received the 10th inst., your Letters of the 8th, and 9th, with the returns of Ligonier; The King's company observes that you have given credit for some barrels of flour, and a strayed ox, which will, of course, increase the loss of your stores. However, considering all the circumstances, it will be found very moderate.

The Garrison must supply themselves with firewood in the best manner they can, as the general don't make any allowance for that article. You might have the trees cut now and hauled in when you have horses, as I find it a saving not to cut it small in the woods. Can the inhabitants of Ligonier imagine that the King will pay for their Houses destroyed for the defence of the Fort? At that rate he must pay likewise for two or three hundred pulled down at this post; which would be absurd, as those people had only the use and not the property of them; having never been permitted to sell or rent them but obliged to deliver them to the King whenever they left them, as to their furniture, it is their own fault if they have lost it, they might have brought it in, or near the fort.

What Cattle have been used for the garrison, will of course be paid for, but what has been killed or taken by the enemy, I see nothing left to them but to petition the general, to take their case into consideration. I am very sorry for their misfortune, and would assist them if I had in my power—but it is really not. The orders forbidding and importation of goods, are given by Sir Jeffrey Amherst; However, upon sending me a list of what may be absolutely wanted, I shall endeavor to grant a permit. One Subler would be sufficient for that post. We do very well here since we have none at all.

I am sorry to acquaint you that Lieut. Carre, and Poits are included in this reduction, though all the ensigns remain. I shall with great pleasure take the first opportunity to recommend you to the general, for some place, if a staff is established in the garrisons of the continent.

I am sir
your obt. humble servant,
H. BOQUET.

Cooliel Boquet wrote on the opposite page of the same letter as follows:

Fort Pitt, Sept. 30, 1763.
I received your letter of the 25th with the returns for September. Major Campbell will change your garrison, and however disagreeable those things are, you must be persuaded that we do what we can, and not what we would choose. If the Ship Carpenters now here are not sent to the Lakes, you may defer them a couple of days to fit Barracks for 50 men, for I don't think we shall have more to spare. Blankets are certainly very necessary and I will send them.

Fuel for winter is (here the line was illegible) article. As I cannot help you at present in that, you must keep two horses going, and I'll send you some Indian Corn. I wish Major Campbell could give some assistance to cut trees, at least but I know how difficult it is upon a march to do these things. You will not forget to send the rice and axes, you received from Bedford for this Post, with the seeds.

I am dear sir
your most obt' servant
H. BOQUET.

LIEUT. BLANE.

From the Montreal Herald of Saturday.
ANOTHER FIRE AT QUEBEC.
There is a rumor in town to-day of another fire in that unfortunate city. It is said that the flames were seen by the passengers on board the steamer Quebec, which left for this city, after they reached Pointe aux Tremble, a distance of twenty-one miles from Quebec. We hope there may be some mistake, but we have seen a gentleman who was on board, and he appears to entertain no doubt that another serious conflagration has taken place.

The Commercial Advertiser says—"The flames were seen at Point aux Tremble we fear the fire was in the upper town, where the buildings are generally more valuable than they are outside the gates."

Quebec Correspondence of the Montreal Herald.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 13th.
LOSS OF THE SHIP EUROPEAN.—I am sorry to have to inform you that accounts have been received here this morning, from the Saguenay, which have no doubt of the melancholy loss of the ship European, Captain M'Ride, which sailed hence on the morning of the 1st inst, for Glasgow, with a valuable cargo of wheat, flour, ashes, &c. It is stated that she was cast ashore on the Mile Roches Point, during the late gale from the East, and will be a total wreck; her masts had been cut to prevent her falling

over. Three of the crew were drowned. The passengers, Mr. Auld and Mrs. Auld, and a young lady, (daughter of an officer of the 14th Regiment) of Montreal, were all saved, and are now at one of the ports in good health. They will probably come up by land.
The European is one of the finest vessels built at the Clyde last winter, and was only her second voyage from your port.

Great Fire in Chillicothe.
From an extra of the "Ancient Metropolis," published in Chillicothe, Ohio, we have the following painful intelligence:

CHILICOTHE, Nov. 19.
A fire broke out in our city, last night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, in the building on the corner of Paint and Main streets, occupied by Douglas & Lansing, Druggists the Scioto Gazette Printing office, and Miller's Confectionary. This building was entirely destroyed, with 7 or 8 frame ones adjoining, as follows: The dry good stores of Sultzbacher and Fern, John Ewing's saddle shop, the Advertiser Printing Office, Gibbs and Robbison's tailor shop, Shushill's boot and shoe shop, Steele's tailor shop, and Alex. Ewing's saddler shop.

C. C. Allen, the proprietor of the Gazette, lost everything in his office.—The press of the Advertiser office and most of the type were saved. The other establishments succeeded in rescuing a portion of their goods from the flames, though in a damaged condition.

We have not heard any estimate of the entire loss.

Eruption of Mount Hecla.
The Kjobenianspost, Danish journal gives the following account of the new eruption of Mount Hecla:

"Hecla, after reposing 80 years, threatens, according to private letters, to ravage Iceland. In the night of the 1st of September a frightful subterranean groaning filled the inhabitants around it with terror. This continued till midday on the 2d, when the Mountain burst in two places with a terrible crash, and vomited masses of fire. In former times these explosions came from the summit, where Hecla has no regular formed crater; but this time torrents of lava flowed down two gorges on the flanks of the mountain. Letters from Reikjavik, of the 13th, state up to that day no great damage had been done in the Syssels of Rangervalla and Arnd, situated close to the mountain, inasmuch as the opening whence the ignited masses issue are fortunately on the North and North-west side, and consequently, took that direction in which there is nothing but barren heaths. Besides, the wind having continually blown from the South and South-west has driven the ashes and dust towards the opposite point. From the clouds of smoke and vapor, the top of the volcano could not be seen.—sheep on the heaths were driven down the plains, but not till several of them were burnt. The waters of the neighboring rivers, near the eruption, became so hot that the fish were killed, and was impossible for one to ford them on horseback. Although the lava and ashes took a Northern direction, the eruption was not known on that side of the island till after the 11th, and even as late as the 15th the people at the Syssels of Mule, in the North-east, were ignorant of it. In the Western parts, the noise accompanying the eruption was distinctly heard, like rolling of distant thunder. Nothing was heard at Reikjavik."

Scirk's Settlement.
This colony is located about 700 miles above St. Peters. It consists of about 6000 inhabitants, mostly connected with the Hudson Bay Company. We have heard, that of late years, the population of the colony was rather on the decrease. A number of our most respectable citizens emigrated from Europe, and reached this place by the above route, though we never heard them recommend it as a very agreeable way. The colonists are mostly adventurers, of which we presume the subject of the following to be rather a rare specimen. One year ago last June, he passed this place, accompanied by his wife and others, on their way to the above settlement. They left St. Peters, twelve in company, but having lost their way the endured almost every kind of privation, and were one hundred and twenty days in reaching their place of destination. Four of their horses froze to death, starvation stared them in the face, and after subsisting on frogs, and cutting their way for forty miles through a forest, they arrived where their wants were supplied. Our traveller then took a tramp over to the Missouri river, and on his return, fell in with the Missouri drovers, and was with them at the time of their attack by the Sisseton Sioux Indians. He is now on his way to Scotland to see about some property which he has lately inherited. Whether he will choose to return to the Red River settlement by way of the Cape of Good Hope, Madagascar, and Oregon, or to come up the Mississippi by way of Cape Horn, we are not advised, but it is reasonable to suppose that a man who likes to travel so well will be best satisfied with the longest way.—Galena Adver. Oct 24.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

By the barque Meteor, at New York, the editors of the New York Sun have received files of the Rio Journal to 1st ult. inclusive, and a letter from Rio dated 25th ult., confirming our previous advice of the seizure of all the principal ports at or near the entrance to the La Plata, Buenos Ayres alone excepted, which the combined fleets of France and England were preparing to attack, or to seize the large Island of Martin Garcia in the harbor.

IMPROVEMENTS AT NIAGARA FALLS.—Professor Gourand has disposed of his Niagara Falls property to Gen. Charles M. Reed, of Erie, (Pa.) who intends to carry out the project originated by Mr. Rathbun, and build a public house at the Falls second to none in the West.

Foreign News.

From Bicknell's Reporter.
ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.
Thirteen Days Later from Europe.

We are indebted to a friend for a copy of the New York Herald Extra, containing London advices to the 3d inst., and Liverpool to the 4th inclusive.

The news, as it will be seen, is important. The short crops in England and all over Europe, a revulsion in railway speculations, and a fall in stocks and public securities, have combined to produce in some degree, a financial and commercial panic.

The iron continues brisk, and masters and men are well employed. In the price of pig iron a slight decline has taken place; it is now quoted at £4 15s, in Glasgow.

The steamship Marmora, from New York and Liverpool, for Constantinople, put into Cove 2d of November, with coals on fire, and would discharge them.

Nearly all descriptions of produce have received a check, but there is nothing so gloomy ahead, that a speedy and healthy reaction may not take place.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

The Corn market continues to rise, and the averages to decrease a little; but the "jump" in the scale by no means indicates the actual price which good Wheat realizes. The quantity of indifferent or bad grain which is thrown upon the market keeps up the averages—if such a misnomer can be applied to a scheme which very unfairly represents the actual price of the article. The opening of the ports is a question so important in itself, not only as it affects the corn trade, but what is of far greater consequence, as it affects the general interest of the country, that it absorbs every other topic at the present moment.

A morning paper stated a day or two back, that a treasury order had been transmitted to, and received at, the Dublin Custom House, admitting grain free of duty. This statement turns out to be incorrect; but it was generally believed—a proof of the public mind being prepared for such a step on the part of the Government. An evening paper has published a statement to the effect that Wheat and other descriptions of Corn, are to be admitted immediately, at a low figure.—Wheat at sixpence per bushel, and the other kinds still lower; but this statement although put forth imposingly, is also considered premature.

A Cabinet Council was held on Friday, at the house of Sir Robert Peel, as the Premier could not leave his home, owing to an attack of gout in the foot. At this meeting the question of the opening of the ports was no doubt discussed in all its bearings, and expectation was on the *quiver* to know the result. Another Cabinet Council was held at Sir Robert Peel's house the following day, and the result of this, as of the preceding meeting, still remains a mystery. People have been anxiously looking to the London Gazette, expecting to see an official intimation of the Government policy, but they looked in vain. The Cabinet is said to be divided on the point at issue, but no one presumes to think that the ports will not be opened. It is the only thing about which people talk—"Out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh."

The decision of the government must speedily be known, because if corn is to come in duty free, every day adds to the difficulty, as the time of the year is rapidly approaching when not only the Baltic, but the St. Lawrence, will be closed by the ice. As regards the former, however, owing to the scarcity which prevails amongst our continental neighbors, and the high price which grain commands there, much cannot be expected. The great hope is in the United States and Canada. The proof of the scarcity exists in the fact, that most of the continental powers have already opened their ports for the same object, and it is justly said, "Why should England be less considerate for its citizens, than are the continental rulers for theirs?"

The real fact in all probability is, that Peel is unwilling to act until he is armed with the strongest possible reasons for doing so; and in order to avail out the question, he is said to be waiting for the report of the scientific commissioners whom he has sent to Ireland to investigate the potato disease. Some say that Parliament will be immediately summoned to consider what ought to be done in the present emergency. A Privy Council must be called ere the ports can be opened, and as no announcement of such a meeting has yet been made, some days, it is probable, may elapse before the policy of the Cabinet will be made public.

The state of things in these Kingdoms at the present time, with the certainty of "bread stuffs" coming in free, or at the lowest nominal duty, must have a considerable effect on the price of those commodities in the United States and Canadian markets. As a proof of the diversity of opinion which prevails in the Cabinet on the subject of rescinding the Corn laws, even for a temporary purpose, we may mention that another meeting was held at the house of Sir Robert Peel, yesterday afternoon.

FAMINE EXPECTED IN ENGLAND.

Hitherto, the cycle of seasons has befriended Sir Robert Peel. Flour good

harvests in succession, have filled the exchequer—filled the stomachs of the lieges—made the nation prosperous—the people contented. Alas! the scene is changed—the evil day has come upon him, and has found him unprepared to face it. Famine—gaunt, horrible, destroying famine—seems impending.—Fears have seized the public mind. In Ireland matters look appalling—in England gloomy. The granaries of the continent are exhausted. The corn fields of the Vistula, the Danube, and the Elbe, are barely sufficient for the local wants of the inhabitants. The nation is in commotion; and the cry of "Open the ports and let in corn duty free!" is heard, on all sides, reverberated from every part of the empire. "The pressure from without" has made itself heard in Downing street, and faith in the sliding scale—Peel's sliding scale—is gone for ever. A third of the potato crop in Ireland is destroyed.

The Government has sent scientific professors to the scene of the mischief, and the awful truth is out that this large portion of the People's food—the esculent that Cobbet abhorred—is unfit for use.—What is to be done in this terrible, this unlooked-for emergency? "Open the ports," is the exclamation, and there stands the shivering Premier, like a reed in the wind, paralysed between affection for his sliding scale, and the horrors of public famine. There he is, balancing the pros and cons. But necessity is superior to consistency, superior even to law.—The ports must be opened. O'Connell, who assumes to be the tribune of the Irish people, goes beyond this. He demands a grant of public money to the extent of a million and a half, to be expended in the purchase of food—he calls for a tax of fifty per cent. on the absentees, and a tax of ten per cent. on the residents—he asks for the prohibition of corn and provisions leaving the island—and the prevention of distilleries consuming grain. Large demands these—will they be conceded? A day or two solve the question; and in the meantime speculation will find a wide margin for the exercise of its agency.

TERRIBLE RAILWAY REVULSION.

The railway mania has received its quietus. Something like a panic has overtaken the speculators in iron highways. Now that the re-action has come it brings in its train ruin and devastation and bankruptcy to thousands. But the end is not yet. A more gigantic system of swindling has rarely been seen in these latter days, and the number of respectable persons who have lent their names to support bubble companies, make us blush for the cupidity of common humanity. The Times has been foremost in this work of "flattering the Volcians." It matters little what motives may have prompted the potatoes of Printing-houses Square to sound a tocsin; whether jealousy of their contemporaries, or vexed that they did not participate equally in the spoil, or a determination to destroy the game of those who did—all this is beside the question. "We try the act, the motive Heaven can judge." The only regret is, that it was not done sooner.

But certain it is, that The Times, true to its character of seizing the right moment for acting upon fears, or controlling the public mind, kicked the bean at the critical instant, and to some extent produced the revulsion which is now witnessed. But without desiring to undervalue the power and the influence of the journal in question, it would be weak to attribute the prostration in the share market solely to its thunder.

The Bank of England, the critical state in which the food of the country has been placed by the harvest, and the state of the potato crop, above all, and beyond all, the ridiculous experiments moonshine companies made upon the common sense of mankind—those causes, irrespective of the diurnal monitor, have forced the declension to its present point. The wreck of fortune and of character which this temporary insanity has produced, will be felt long after the causes that produced it have passed away. As a proof of the extent to which this huge system of swindling has been carried, it may be mentioned that even ladies were not exempt from its influence. The female friends and relatives of those who pulled the wires of certain imposing puppet schemes, were in the daily habit of hunting the purloins and officers of the share-brokers in the Metropolis, to watch the market, in order to turn their letters of allotments to the best account! One of the railway papers mentions a certain batch of female speculators who contrived to realize, by this kind of chicanery during the height of the mania, the astounding sum of £500,000.

The appropriation of the property is others by fraud or misrepresentation, of pronounced felony by the law of the land; whereas, for a system, based for the most part on falsehood and deceit there appears to be no legal restraint—certainly no legal remedy. Now that people have time to reflect and to analyze, they find that out of thirty-three sets of provincial committees, the name of one party appears 23 times; the names of two others, 19 times; of three, 17 times; of fourteen, 14 times; of thirty-three, 8 times; of twenty-nine, 9 times; and of twenty-two, 10 times! Can further proof be needed of the systematic attack upon the pockets of the lieges, which this cunning and clever scoundrelism has worked. But when the cloud, which now hangs like a pall over every species of railway speculation, has been cleared away—when the market has been thoroughly sifted of the "bears" and the "stag" of legitimate enterprise, the result will be better for the country and for capitalists. Thunder storms clear the atmosphere, and the convulsions in the physical, produce consequences hardly less beneficial than these in the

commercial world. A better class of men—men of stability and substance, step in and take the place of the rotters, which are now being kicked with scorn out of the way.

The coming session of Parliament is dreaded by many weak and delicate members, and their fears can scarcely be said to be groundless, for the heated atmosphere of the wretchedly inefficient and contracted committee rooms, crowded to suffocation with the members of the committee, with witnesses, with barristers, engineers and others, during the greater part of the day, is enough to paralyze sensitive nerves, to say nothing of the midnight legislation, of which the morning's labor is only the precursor. Upon the whole, whether we view the crash which is now dealing pecuniary destruction over the land, or whether we regard the drain upon the national resources, which the carrying out of so many new projects will entail upon the future—whether we glance at the fearful derangement of the monetary system that must follow in the train of these adventures, as surely as the flash precedes the rolling of the thunder—or whether we limit our vision to the case of individual victims, and to the wretchedness which it has brought and will yet bring, to many smiling hearths and happy homes—the subject in every phase in which it can be viewed, requires the prompt application of practical, comprehensive, and sagacious statesmanship; and it ought, nay, it must, receive it instantly, at the hands of the "powers that be."

Turnpike Election.

THE Stockholders in the Somerset and Bedford Turnpike road company will take notice that an election will be held at the house of James Philson, in Allegheny township, on the 1st Monday (5th day) of January next, to elect one President, six Managers, and one Treasurer, to conduct the affairs of said company the ensuing year.

BENJAMIN KIMMEL,
nov18 President.
Bedford Inquirer, publish 5 times and charge Company.

Notice.

Estate of Abraham Weaber deceased.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of Abraham Weaber, late of Conemaugh 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 late residence of the deceased on Saturday the 6th of December next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

JONA. WEBER,
DANIEL WEBER,
Oct 28 '45-6* Executors.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all persons concerned as legatees, creditors or otherwise, that the following accounts have been filed and passed register in the Register's office, for the county of Somerset, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' court for confirmation and allowance on Monday, the 8th day of December next, at an adjourned Orphans' Court, viz:

- Account of Jacob Blough, Administrator of John Good, deceased.
- Account of Henry F Younklin and Frederick Younklin, Administrators of Frederick Younklin, deceased.
- Account of A J Colborn and George Pringley, administrators of Abraham Colborn, dec'd.
- Account of Jacob Cook, Jr, administrator of Conrad Beal, dec'd.
- Supplemental account of Redding B Conover, one of the administrators of Solomon Sutter, dec'd.
- Account of Redding B Conover, administrator de bonis non cum Testamento annexo of Joshua Cooper, dec'd.
- Account of Joel Miller, administrator de bonis non cum Testamento annexo of George Seese, dec'd.
- Account of Samuel Miller and Andrew Schrack, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Christian Schrack, dec'd.
- Account of Isaac Kaufman and Daniel Yoder, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Jacob Kaufman, deceased.
- Second Supplemental account of Peter Rhoads, one of the Executors of the last Will and Testament of Casper Keller, deceased.
- Account of Henry Walter, Jacob Walter and Gillian Walter, Executors of the last Will and Testament of John Walter, deceased.
- Account of George Flickinger, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Jacob Burkhardt, dec'd.
- Account of John Noff, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Michael Harbaugh, dec'd.
- Account of Thomas Hanna, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Isaac Johnson, dec'd.
- Account of John Sturz, acting administrator of Christian Sturz, dec'd.
- Account of Daniel Lepley, administrator of Christian Shockey, deceased—who in his lifetime was administrator of Joseph Cline, deceased—as also the account of said Lepley, administrator de bonis non of said Joseph Cline, dec'd.
- Account of Joseph Lehman administrator of Jacob Livingston deceased.
- Account of Emanuel Smith Surviving Executor of the last will and testament of Henry Shaffer deceased.

JOHN O. KIMMEL, Register.
Somerset, Nov. 1845.

Constables' Stay Bonds For Sale at this Office

H O!
Journeyman Cordwainers!
THIS WAY IMMEDIATELY, and a real scientific Bostonian will find constant employment; and good wages will be given. ALSO, one who can box the craft from a Stogy Boot to Ladies' Gaiter, will also receive employment, at good wages. Enquire at the shop of **DANIEL E DAVIS,** nov11 '45 Snyders' Row.

SPRAY STEER.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber in Addison township, Somerset county, a Red Steer with some white on his back and belly, and a slight in his bricket, supposed to be about a year and a half old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away or he will be disposed of as the law directs.
nov25 '45 JOHN A MITCHELL.

Cumberland Market.

Flour, per barrel,	\$5 50 a 6 00
Wheat, per bushel,	1 00 a 1 10
Rye, " "	a 0 50
Corn, " "	50 a 0 55
Oats, " "	28 a 0 00
Potatoes, " "	31 a 0 37
Apples, " "	51 a 0 37
" dried, " "	37 a 0 50
Peaches dried, " "	1 00 a 1 25
Butter, per pound,	15 a 0 18
Beef, " "	3 a 0 4
Veal, " "	3 a 0 5
Chickens, per dozen,	1 25 a 1 50
Eggs, " "	10 a 0 12
Stone Coal, per bushel,	7 0 8

Pittsburgh Market.

Flour,	\$4 40 a 4 50
Wheat	0 75 a 0 80
Rye	45 a 50
Corn	40 a 00
Oats	35 a 37
Barley,	00 a 00
Bacon, hams, per lb	8 a 00
Pork	00 a 00
Lard,	7 a 00
Tallow, rendered	6 a 00
" rough	4 a 00
Butter, in kegs,	00 a 00
" roll,	8 a 00
Cheese Western Reserve	5 a 7
" Goshen,	00 a 00
Apples green, per barrel,	1 00 a 1 50
" dried per bushel,	1 10 a 1 20
Peaches,	2 00 a 2 25
Potatoes, Mercer	00 a 00
" Neshannocks	00 a 00
Seeds, Clover	4 00 a 0 00
" Timothy	1 37 a 1 50
" Flaxseed	00 a 1 06
Wool	22 a 33

BANK NOTE LIST.

CORRECTED WEEKLY
STANDARD—GOLD AND SILVER Pennsylvania.

Pittsburgh, Banks,	par
Philadelphia Banks,	par
Girard Bank,	par
United States Bank,	30
Bank of Germantown	par
Monongahela Bank Brownsville	1
Bank of Gettysburg	1
Bank of Chester County	par
Bank of Chambersburg	1
Bank of Delaware,	par
Bank of Susquehanna County	—
Bank of Montgomery County	par
Bank of Northumberland	par
Bank of Lewistown	1
Bank of Middleton,	1
Carlisle Bank	1
Columbia Bank and Bridge Co.	pa
Doytestown Bank	par
Erie Bank	1
Franklin Bank, Washington	par
Farmers' Bank Reading	par
Farmers Bank Bucks County	par
Farmers' & Drover's Bank Waynesb'g	par
Farmers' Bank Lancaster	par
Lancaster Co. Bank	"
Lancaster Bank	"
Harrisburg Bank	1
Honesdale Bank	"
Lebanon Bank	"
Miners' Bank Pottsville	"
Wyoming Bank	"
Northampton Bank	"
York Bank	"
State Scrip, Exchange bank Pitts.,	1
Mer. and Man's B	par
Issued by solvent Banks	1
Ohio,	
Mount Pleasant	1
Steuenville, (F. & M.)	"
St. Clairville	"
Marietta	"
New Lisbon	"
Cincinnati banks,	1
Columbus	1
Circleville	"
Zanesville	"
Putnam	"
Wooster	"
Massillon	"
Sandusky	"
Geauga	"
Norwalk	"
Xenia	"
Cleveland Bank	"
Dayton	"
Franklin Bank of Columbus,	"
Chillicothe	"
Sciota	5
Lancaster	10
Hamilton	7 1/2
Granville	4 1/2
Commercial Bank of Lake Erie,	1 1/2
Farmers Bank of Canton	2 1/2
Urbana,	4 0
Indiana,	
State Bank and branches,	1
State Scrip, \$5's	8
Illinois,	
State Bank	40 Shawnetown