

bold in their appearance, and generally well equipped for so long and tedious a journey as they have before them. Among them are persons of all ages, even to the old man following his grand children."

LATER FROM THE SEAT OF WAR!

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW YORK AND ALABAMA—TAKING OF BURITA—CROSSING OF THE RIO GRANDE BY THE AMERICAN ARMY—CONDITION OF THE WOUNDED, &c.,

From the N. O. Delta, May 22.

The steamship New York, Captain Phillips, arrived yesterday from Brazos St. Jago, via Galveston. Her news is twenty-four hours later than that by the James L. Day. When the James L. Day left, Gen. Taylor was at the camp opposite Matamoros; when the New York left, he was at Point Isabel; which shows that the communication between the two points is free and uninterrupted. There is another fact which our readers should note. At the time of the previous advices, it was reported that, by order of Gen. Taylor, a bridge, by means of wagons hitched together, was being made across the Rio Grande; by this arrival, we learn that a detachment of one thousand volunteers and regulars took up their line of march for the purpose of crossing the Rio Grande at the mouth of the river, intending to enter Matamoros. Taking these two facts in connection, it would seem that the design of General Taylor is to attack Matamoros from two different points, and probably simultaneously. We may therefore expect to receive probably by the next arrival—exciting news.

We copy the following brief letter from our attentive Galveston correspondent:

Galveston, May 19, 1846.

Gentlemen—Enclosed you will find an "Extra," containing such news as came to hand per steamship New York, from the seat of war. You will not find in it any matter of great excitement, as the report was, that there was on the part of both armies a disposition to get stronger fortified, together with greater reinforcements. Galveston has sent off to the army over three hundred of her citizens, and we can justly say that they are the flower and stamina of our city. Others are preparing to go.

Yours, respectfully, J. W. J.

From the Galveston News Extra, May 18, 1846.

The steamship New York arrived about 3 o'clock P. M. having left the Brazos St. Jago yesterday about 11 o'clock, being 25 hours from bar to bar.

Soon after the decisive repulse of the Mexicans on the 9th, Gen. Taylor finding that the enemy had entirely disappeared and left the communication between his encampment and Point Isabel unobstructed, collected the baggage and plunder which they had left, and returned to his depot at Point Isabel; having previously sent word to General Arista that he had permission to send over 200 men to bury his dead.

The news is not important. No further engagements have taken place. As far as we can learn, the Mexicans appear to have retreated to the other side of the Bravo.

We learn from Capt. Phillips that Gen. Taylor is now at Point Isabel, having returned from his encampment. He is directing his operations against Matamoros, and expediting the march of the troops to that point as fast as they arrive.

On Friday night a detachment of 1000 volunteers and regulars took up their line of march for the purpose of crossing the Rio Grande at the mouth, intending to enter the city of Matamoros. They were to be joined by 500 seamen, in boats. The steamship Vesta left on Sunday morning for the mouth of the Rio Grande for the purpose of assisting the troops in crossing the river at that place.

The steamship Telegraph was to leave last evening (17th) for New Orleans.

The schooner Francis Seaward arrived at Brazos Santiago from New Orleans, on Sunday last, with supplies for the army.

Schr. Falcon from N. O. arrived on Saturday last.

Passengers per steamship New York.—Mrs. Dickson, Mrs. Cowley, Mrs. Gates, Miss Columbus, Mr. Gibson and lady, Messrs. Hunt, Edwards, Jordan, Alexander, Bennett, Denmon, Dunlap, Stuffer, Amos, F. N. Todd, Prior, Gwin, Gates, Beard, Davis, Morgan and lady, Mrs. Kelsey, Mr. Moses—and twelve on deck.

STILL LATER.

The steamship Alabama, Captain Winkle, arrived at this port about 2 o'clock this morning, bringing late dates from the Brazos, whence she sailed on the 19th inst., at five o'clock, P. M.

Capt. Taylor, U. S. A., Wm. H. Dunbar, L. C. Hornsby, F. Fischer and Mr. Barry, came passengers in the Alabama.

The Alabama reports that official information had been received at Point Isabel that Col. Wilson with four companies of regulars and three of Alabama volunteers had taken Burita without the least opposition. General Taylor was to cross the Rio Grande on Monday morning the 18th, for the purpose of taking Matamoros. Having heard no canonading at the Point, it was the universal opinion that the Mexicans had evacuated the town.

Gen. Smith's command had commenced their line of march on the Island of Boca Chica, to cross the Rio Grande at the mouth, and advance up the river on the enemy's side.

Col. Marks and Col. Walton's regi-

ments are complete; the steamer Sea having arrived on the morning previous to the departure of the Alabama.

Officers and men all well and in good spirits. The officers wounded in the late battle are doing well.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The New Orleans Bulletin says, that it has been ascertained, with certainty, that the number of the killed and wounded of the enemy during the battles of the 8th and 9th, largely exceeded a thousand, while the killed and wounded of our army numbered but 156. The wounded officers doing well. Two privates have died of their wounds since the James L. Day left.

Col. McIntosh, 5th Infantry, was pierced through the mouth with a bayonet, and shot in three places.

Col. Payne, Inspector Gen. shot in the hip.

Capt. Page, 4th Infantry; lower jaw, part of the tongue and upper teeth entirely shot away. He is suffering dreadfully.

Capt. Hoe, 5th Infantry; right arm shot off above the elbow.

Lieut. Gates, 8th Infantry; right arm broken, and shot in the left hand.

Lieut. Jordan, 8th Infantry; shot and bayoneted in several places.

Lieut. Luther, 2d Artillery; lower lip shot off.

It is expected that all the above will recover, but most of them will require great care.

[Correspondence of the Picayune.

LA BURITA, (Mexico) May 17, 1846.

To the Editors of the Picayune:—Here we are within the Vice Royalty of Mexico, at a beautiful little village on the right bank of the Rio Bravo, eight miles from the mouth. Old Zack—God bless him!—has through this day planted his foot on this side of the river. You may be assured it will not be withdrawn until all the indignities offered our beloved country are amply atoned for.

This detachment, consisting of five companies of the 1st. Infantry and four companies of Volunteers, with one piece of artillery, is under the command of Lieut. Col. Wilson of the regular army. The expedition up this river was originally planned by our General and Commodore to be a combined movement of the two services.

Some delays arising from rough weather, the military part of the expedition started this morning, and after marching some ten miles found themselves at this village—which is situated on the first high and dry land above the mouth of the river: a beautiful ridge with a fine bluff escarpment. There being an Engineer along it is thought that some fortifications will be planned, and that we shall be initiated into the art and mystery of throwing dirt out of a ditch. The gallant little army which we have to emulate dug ditches and threw up entrenchments for a whole month.

This river is about eighty yards wide, very serpentine in its course, and about ten feet in depth.

Yours, A. B.

POINT ISABEL, TEXAS, May 13th, 1846.

GENTLEMEN:—Yesterday Lieut. Col. Wilson, 1st U. S. Infantry, with four companies of that Regiment, Col. DeSha's Mobile Volunteers and two companies of the Washington Regiment of Louisiana volunteers amounting to 400 men, crossed the Rio Grande at its mouth and took up their line of march on its west or right bank for the "small town of La Burita, eight miles above; supported by the U. S. steamer Neva, Capt. Frederick, on board of which was a small detachment with a field piece.

The command had arrived the day previous at the marching from Brazos de Santiago on the Sea Beach, expecting to be joined by a detachment of sailors and marines from squadron, lying a few miles off the entrance, to assist in crossing and to co-operate in their movements, but were disappointed until the Neva entered the river and relieved them from their difficulties, she having been despatched with supplies, by that indefatigable officer of the Quartermaster's Department, Major C. Thomas, who was present with Assistant Quartermaster, Capt. M. S. Miller, at the crossing.

To-day an express was received from Col. W. stating his safe and unopposed entrance into La Burita, where he has taken up position.

Information was received from General Taylor last evening that he intended crossing over to Matamoros early to-day.—Early in the morning a few cannon were heard. I suppose he has taken the place without opposition, as the remains of the Mexican army, 2000 men, were two days since in active preparation for retreat to San Fernando, 30 leagues south—the balance, not killed, drowned, or prisoners, having scattered in utter confusion to their homes.

Never were an army so panic stricken. In the retreat from the battle field of the 9th, Generals Arista and Ampudia led the van on foot through the chaparral, stripping off their clothes as they ran, and when they arrived at the river had nothing on but their shirts, streaming in the wind—they plunged in and swam across; many of their deluded followers sinking into that "sepulchre" that Mejia had promised to "degenerate sons of Washington." Better far is the situation of the gallant Gen. M. Diaz De La Vega, now a prisoner in your city, who stood manfully at his post, doing his duty until captured, than fly like a coward. He is one of the few prominent men who is highly esteemed by all that know him for his virtues.

The regiment of Louisiana Volunteers under Col. Walton are now on board transports, to be landed to-morrow morning on Brazos Island, thence take up their

line of march, via Sea Beach, for mouth of Rio Grande. The balance of General Smith's command leave immediately after, same destination, to cross the river and march up to Matamoros.

Yours, X.

P. S. The Mexicans lost 100 drowned on their retreat crossing the Rio Grande; most of the wounded, who were delivered up to them by Gen. Taylor, have since died by neglect, and want of hospitable means and supplies.

PAY OF VOLUNTEERS.

We last week noticed the vote in Congress on a resolution offered by Mr. Stewart to increase the pay of Volunteers called into their service of the United States; and in order to show in "black and white" who are and who are not the friends of the Volunteers, and to prevent misrepresentation on the subject hereafter, we now publish the yeas and nays on the resolution, remarking only, that Mr. Tibbatts of Ky., also a Whig member, had on the previous day offered a similar resolution, which met with a similar fate,

YEAS.—Messrs. Abbot, John Q. Adams, Ashmun, Barringer, Bell, Blanchard, Cowlin, Milton, Brown, William G. Brown, John H. Campbell, Carroll, Cathcart, John G. Chapman, Reuben Chapman, Chase, Cooke, Collamer, Crozier, Cullom, Darragh, Garrett Davis, Dixon, Edsall, John H. Ewing, Foot, Genry, Giles, Graham, Grider, Grinnell, Harper, Hilliard, Elias B. Holmes, John W. Houston, Samuel D. Hubbard, Washington Hunt, Joseph R. Ingersoll, George W. Jones, Daniel P. King, Thomas Butler King, Lewis, McClay, McClelland, McHenry, Melvaine, Barkley, Martin, Miller, Morse, Parrish, Payne, Relfe, Julius Rockwell, John A. Rockwell, Root, Runk, Schenck, Seaman, Truman Smith, Albert Smith, Robert Smith, Stephens, Stewart, Thibodeaux, Thomasson, Benjamin Thompson, Tibbatts, Trumbo, Wentworth and White—70.

NAYS.—Messrs. Stephen Adams, Atkinson, Bedinger, Benton, Biggs, James A. Black, Boyd, Brinkerhoff, Brockenbrough, Brodhead, Burt, Clarke, Collin, Cranston, Cunningham, Daniel, Dargan, Jefferson Davis, De Nott, Dobbins, Dockery, Dromgoole, Ellsworth, Erdman, Ficklin, Fries, Garver, Grover, Hamlin, Isaac E. Holmes, George S. Houston, Hungerford, James B. Hunt, Hunter, Charles J. Ingersoll, Jenkins, James H. Johnson, Joseph Johnson, Preston King, Lawrence, Leake, Levin, Joseph J. McDowell, James McDowell, McGaughey, McKay, Marsh, Morris, Moulton, Norris, Owen, Phelps, Price, Reid, Rhett, Ritter, Roberts, Sawyer, Seddon, Alexander D. Sims, Leonard H. Sims, Simpson, Stanton, Starkweather, Sykes, Jas. Thompson, Jacob Thompson, Tredway Vance, Vinton, Williams, Wood, Woodward, Woodworth and Yancey—75.

The "Morning Chronicle," a NEUTRAL paper, makes the following appropriate remarks in reference to the vote on the resolutions of Mr. Tibbatts and Mr. Stewart.

Any one would naturally suppose that a resolution of this kind would have passed by acclamation. But no. Those very men who voted \$49,000 for the transportation of officers' baggage, and who pay the aristocrats of the army from three hundred to three thousand and four thousand dollars a year—many of the officers actually receive over a thousand dollars a year in extra rations—voted the resolution out of order.

The next day Mr. Stewart offered a resolution to the same effect as that presented by Mr. Tibbatts. It met with the same fate. Now, the poor volunteer, who leaves a family dependent upon him for support and marches to the seat of war to fight the battles of his country, finds his country's gratitude measured by just SEVEN DOLLARS A MONTH. Out upon such meanness!

One favorite argument with the opponents of increased pay is, that the citizen soldier should fight for patriotism. If there is any force in this it amounts to the following proposition: Patriotism in the army is in reverse ratio to the pay, *id est*, the smaller the pay, the greater the patriotism. Hence the corollary: The privates have the greatest amount of patriotism, the inferior officers none at all.—The absurdity of such reasoning is evident to the most stupid.

The truth is that the opposition to the increased pay of privates arises from a hatred of the laboring classes. These men about the time of election always profess the greatest love for this class of their fellow citizens, and when elected they take care not to make good their fair promises. Let the people put a mark upon all such hypocritical demagogues, and reward them according to their deeds.

TEXAS BEYOND THE NUECES.—West of the Nueces the people are all Spaniards. The country is uninhabitable, excepting the Rio Grande, and that contains a pretty dense population. The soil on the river is of great fertility, and though imperfectly cultivated, produces considerable corn, cotton and sugar. On the river are several fine towns, some on one side, some on the other. Matamoros, 9000 inhabitants; Remoso, 1,500; Comongo, 3000; Mir, 5000; Guerrero, 2,500; Loreda, 1,500; Presidio, 5000; San Fernando, 15,000; and when you get higher up towards Santa Fe, there is another populated country. These people are all Spaniards; nearly all of them have gone over to the other side of the river, leaving their houses and much valuable property, notwithstanding every assurance from Gen. Taylor, that all their rights and property would be respected by the Government.

CONGRESS.

We notice the following proceedings in the House on Wednesday the 2d inst. The appropriation bill being under consideration.

The question was put on Mr. Darrah's motion to strike out 50,000, and insert \$85,000 as the appropriation for the erection of marine hospitals at Pittsburgh, Louisville, Paducah, Cleveland and Natchez, and it was lost; Ayes 56, noes 88.

Mr. Lasere moved to add to the item the following:

"And for finishing the marine hospital at McDonoughville opposite New Orleans, \$30,000." This was rejected.

And the question was put on Mr. Grover's motion to strike out the item for marine hospitals at Pittsburgh, Paducah, Louisville, Cleveland, and Natchez, and there were: Ayes 79, noes 77. So the item was stricken out.

"For the building or purchasing a revenue cutter, to be employed on the coast of Texas, \$12,000."

Mr. Darrah moved to amend the amendment by inserting an appropriation of \$20,000 for the hospital at Pittsburgh.

Mr. Thomasson asked Mr. Darrah to modify his amendment so as to grant \$20,000 for each of the hospitals at Pittsburgh, Louisville, and Cleveland; making in all, \$60,000.

Mr. Darrah agreed to this suggestion, and modified his motion accordingly.

And the question was taken to agree to it, and was lost—Ayes 71, noes 80.

The question recurred on Mr. McKays amendment.

Mr. Thompson of Pennsylvania, moved to insert in the bill the following item:

"For the erection and completion of the marine hospitals at Pittsburgh, Louisville, and Cleveland, \$49,000."

Mr. Boyd moved to amend the amendment by inserting Paducah. Negative: Ayes 52, noes 66.

Mr. Thompson's amendment was then rejected: Ayes 58, noes 84.

Mr. Jos. J. McDowell moved to amend by adding as follows: "And the per diem pay of members of Congress shall hereafter be six dollars."

A motion was made that the committee rise. Carried—Ayes 77, noes 70.

Mr. McKay moved that the House again resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole on the general appropriation bill.

And the House again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the general appropriation Bill, (Mr. Hopkins in the chair.)

And the question was put on Mr. Jos. McDowell's amendment to reduce the pay of members of Congress to six dollars per day, and was lost.

Mr. Dockery then moved the following:

"That from and after the end of the present session of Congress the mileage allowed and paid to Senators and Representatives in Congress and Delegates from territories, shall be 40 cts. per mile for the first 200; 25 cts. for each mile above 200, and not over 400; and 25 cts. per mile for any distance over 400 miles provided, That the aggregate mileage allowed to any Senator, Representative or Delegate in one session of Congress, shall in no case, exceed \$750.

This was agreed to, Ayes 81, noes 32.

Mr. Yell moved to add to the bill a section, providing for the removal of the seat of Government, in the year 1850, to the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri.

The Chair ruled the section not in order.

The question was then put that the committee do agree to the amendment of Mr. Dockery, and it was carried; ayes 98, nays 91.

Mr. Bell moved to insert in the bill the following:

"That the pay and emoluments of all officers of the Federal Government in the civil departments, including that of Members of Congress, excepting such officers, however, whose pay and emoluments cannot be constitutionally reduced during their term of service, be and the same is hereby reduced 25 per centum from and after the 1st day of June next; the reduction to continue as long as the Mexican war continues. And that from the commencement to the conclusion of said war, the pay of the volunteer soldiers of the American Army be ten dollars per month, instead of that now allowed by law.

Mr. Stephen Adams moved to add to this amendment the following:

"And that members of Congress shall not receive any per diem pay on account of attendance at the present session after the 20th day of June next."

This was agreed on.

And the question recurred on Mr. Bell's amendment.

It was divided so as to take a separate question on that part reducing the pay of civil officers, and a separate question on the part raising the pay of volunteers.

Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina moved that the committee rise. Negative.

And the question again recurred on Mr. Bell's amendment.

And the question was put on the first clause of Mr. Bell's amendment, on which no quorum voted.

And the committee rose and the House adjourned.

THE YOUNG JERSEY HERO WOUNDED.

We regret to learn from the Newark Advertiser, that the gallant young Gilbert Dudley, of that city, who recently distinguished himself by taking captive two Mexican soldiers, single handed, was severely wounded in one of the late brilliant engagements, by a six pound cannon ball, which took out a large piece of flesh from his thigh. It is thought he will recover. He is only 19 years of age.

VIRGINIA.

The decline of this venerable State, indicated as it is by the successive returns of census after census, appears pictured in more impressive colors still by the more minute and individualized sketches of particular observers. A correspondent of the National Intelligencer, writing from Wilton, near Richmond, says:

"It often seems to me that as yet there are no people here, and I wish, therefore, to see them come. I have to take up a spy-glass to see the houses of my neighbors, they are so far off; yet so near am I to the capitol of about 24,000 inhabitants, that I can see its spires and steeples, and almost hear the hum of its labors. Back of me and below me, off the river as far as I have explored, I cannot find much else but woods. I ride for miles and miles in the forests, looking for people—and yet this is the first settlement and oldest part of Virginia! The people have gone off: they have settled in Georgia, Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida; and now, as if there were too many people left, a bribe is held out to go to Texas. It is a shame that this beautiful country, so blessed in climate, and so little needing, only the fertilizing hand of man, should be without people. Here is a venerable river running past my door, older than the Hudson which is lined with towns and villages—much older than the Ohio, older in settlement and geography, I mean, but where are the people? For a hundred and fifty miles, from Richmond to Norfolk, the first explored river running into the Atlantic ocean, the home of Powhatan, and the scene of the truly chivalrous John Smith—where are the people? Gone, I say, to the South and West; the trumpet is blowing among them to go to Texas! Virginia has here depopulated herself to make homes elsewhere.

CASTLE OF SAN JUAN DE ULLOA.—The first object that strikes the eye, in approaching Vera Cruz by water, is the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa, with the spires and domes of the churches, peering up in the distance behind it. It stands alone upon a small rocky island, on one side of the main entrance to the harbor, and only about half a mile from the wall of the city, and consequently has complete command of the port.—The entrance on the other side is so barred with broken reefs and ledges, that it can only be used by small craft in favorable weather.

The castle is circular and strongly built, and heavily mounted. Its principal strength however, is in its position, inaccessible except by water, and its guns pointing every way, leaving no side open to the attack of an enemy.

The form of the city of Vera Cruz is semi-circular, fronting the sea. It is situated on an arid plain, surrounded by sand hills, and is badly supplied with water. The chief reliance being upon rain collected in cisterns, which are often so poorly constructed as to answer but very little purpose. The chief resource of the lower classes, is the water of the ditch, so impure as frequently to occasion disease. An attempt was made, more than a century ago, to remedy this evil; by the construction of a stone aqueduct from the river Xamapa; but, unfortunately, after a very large sum had been expended on the work, it was discovered that the engineer who constructed it had made a fatal mistake in not ascertaining the true level, and the work was abandoned in despair.—[Norman's Rambles.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

MARCUS MORTON, Collector of the Customs for the district of Boston and Charlestown, in the State of Massachusetts, vice Lemuel Williams, removed.

LEWIS WARRINGTON, Captain of the United States Navy, to be Chief of Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, vice Captain Crane, deceased.

JOSEPH SMITH, Captain of the United States Navy, to be Chief of Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks, vice Lewis Warrington, transferred.

JOHN C. WALROUS, to be Judge of the District Court of the United States for the district of Texas.

GEORGE W. BROWN, to be Attorney for the District of Texas.

JOHN M. ALLEN, to be Marshal of the United States for the district of Texas.

GERSHOM J. VAN BRUNT, now a Lieut. to be a Commodore in the Navy, to fill a vacancy occasioned by death of Commander Richard A. Jones.

PETER W. MURPHY and JOHN B. RANDOLPH, now Passed Midshipmen, to be Lieutenants in the Navy, to fill vacancies occasioned by the death of Lieutenant John C. Henry and the promotion of Lieutenant Gershom J. Van Brunt.

OFFICIAL.

FROM THE "UNION" OF THURSDAY NIGHT.

The New Orleans papers state that a requisition has been made by Gen. Gaines upon the Governors of Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Mississippi, and Alabama for 8,400 troops. We are not able to say whether all these requisitions have been made. We understand that the States of Kentucky and Tennessee are the only ones called upon by Gen. Gaines for volunteers, of which official information has been received by the War Department. No man can doubt the patriotic feelings by which the General has been impelled to make these calls. But as the War Department has already called upon these two States for a certain number of troops, the orders of Gen. Gaines have been countermanded.

LAW NOTICE.

SAM'L W. PEARSON,

HAVING returned to the practice of the law, tenders his professional services to his old clients and the public generally.

Office in North end of Snyder's row, lately occupied by A. J. Ogle, Esq. dec16 '45-3m

Cumberland Market.

Flour, per barrel,	\$3 75 a 4 25
Wheat, per bushel,	80 a 0 85
Rye, "	65 a 0 70
Corn, "	65 a 0 70
Oats, "	40 a 0 45
Potatoes, "	50 a 0 75
Apples, "	1 00 a 1 25
" dried, "	1 25 a 1 50
Peaches dried, "	2 50 a 3 00
Butter, per pound,	12 a 0 15
Beef, "	3 a 0 4
Veal, "	5 a 0 6
Chickens, per dozen,	1 25 a 1 50
Eggs, "	15 a 0 16
Stone Coal, per bushel,	7 0 8

Pittsburgh Market.

Flour,	\$3 50 a 4 00
Wheat,	0 60 a 0 65
Rye,	50 a 55
Corn,	37 a 40
Oats,	28 a 30
Barley,	65 a 70
Bacon, hams, per lb	5 a 6
Pork,	00 a 00
Lard,	5 a 6
Tallow, rendered	6 a 09
" rough	4 a 00
Butter, in kegs,	6 a 8
" roll,	7 a 9
Cheese Western Reserve	5 a 7
" Goshen,	00 a 10
Apples green, per barrel,	2 52 a 3 00
" dried per bushel,	1 10 a 1 20
Peaches,	5 00 a 3 50
Potatoes, Mercer	00 a 00
" Neshannocks	45 a 50
Seeds, Clover	4 50 a 0 00
" Timothy	2 75 a 0 00
" Flaxseed	00 a 1 06
Wool	22 a 23

BANK NOTE LIST.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

STANDARD—GOLD AND SILVER

Pennsylvania.

Pittsburgh, Banks,	par
Philadelphia Banks,	par
Girard Bank	par
United States Bank,	25
Bank of Germantown	par
Monongahela Bank Brownsville	1
Bank of Gettysburg	1
Bank of Chester County	par
Bank of Chambersburg	1 1/2
Bank of Delaware,	par
Bank of Susquehanna County	2
Bank of Montgomery County	par
Bank of Northumberland	par
Bank of Lewistown	1 1/2
Bank of Middleton,	1 1/2
Carlisle Bank	1 1/2
Columbia Bank and Bridge Co.	par
Dryestown Bank	par
Erie Bank	1
Franklin Bank, Washington	1
Farmers' Bank Reading	par
Farmers Bank Bucks County	par
Farmers & Drovers' Bank Waynesburg	1 1/2
Farmers' Bank Lancaster	par
Lancaster Co. Bank	"
Lancaster Bank	"
Harrisburg Bank	1 1/2
Honesdale Bank	"
Lebanon Bank	"
Miners' Bank Pottsville	par
Wyoming Bank	1 1/2
Northampton bank	"
York Bank	"
State Scrip, Exchange bank Pitts.,	1
Mer. and Manf's B	par
Issued by solvent Banks	2

Ohio.

Monnt Pleasant	2
Staubenville, (F. & M.)	"
St. Clairville	"
Marietta	"
New Lisbon	"