

FROM THE ARMY.

Sickness and Death among the Troops.

GEN. TAYLOR ON THE MARCH.—GEN. PATTERSON ON DUTY

From the N. O. Tropic of Sept. 19. The United States steamer Telegraph, Captain Auld, left Brazos Santiago on the 12th, and arrived here yesterday via Port Lavaca and Galveston, which last place she left on the 16th. The Telegraph brought to this city 365 sick and disabled Volunteers, and 44 officers, and landed at Lavaca 72 Texan Gunners, and a part of a company, numbering 20 men, at Galveston.

In the same gale the schr. Edward Tilletson, bound to this port from the Brazos, with sixty-eight discharged soldiers, was blown ashore near the Sabine. Six had died previous to this disaster. On the evening of the 16th inst, a volunteer named James Hoffman, from Nashville, Tennessee, jumped over board and was drowned; and another died a few hours afterwards, named Benjamin Hartwell.

We learn from a passenger direct from Camargo, which place he left on the 7th, that an express arrived there as he was about to leave, bringing intelligence that Col. Harney had been arrested on a charge of disobeying orders, when four days in his march from San Antonio towards Monterey. Generals Taylor and Wool sent after him, and had him, and his men brought back to San Antonio, where they remain under arrest.

Gen. Taylor crossed the San Juan on the 6th, and took up the line of march on the 7th for Serola, where the forces under Worth had halted. Hay's regiment would leave China and take up the line of march for the same place, so as to reach there about the same time with Taylor.

In the advance of Gen. Taylor in the interior, he seemed determined to be prepared for any emergency, either in advance or retreat, for he would not suffer either officers or men to take more baggage than they could pack upon their backs. In consequence of this, a number of steamers had reached Matamoros freighted down with "extra baggage," the quartel of the sappers was literally crammed with it. All the supplies so far have been sent off by pack mules, and the General expects to have thirty days' provisions for 12,000 men at Serola when he reaches it, where it is generally believed he would remain for some length of time, and many think, until further advice from Washington.

Gen. Taylor believes, notwithstanding the news he has received of the advance of a Mexican force between San Luis Potosi and Saltillo—that he can go into Monterey, and even to Saltillo without meeting any opposition.

The troops on the road now between Camargo and Monterey will number near 12,000, and none were suffered to go who could not stand a long march and were not perfectly willing. In consequence of this, the volunteer regiments that left were much reduced, very few of them exceeding five hundred men, and some less. The regiments are 1 from Tennessee, 1 from Mississippi, 1 from Kentucky, 1 from Ohio, 1 from Texas, (Hay's,) the Baltimore, a part of the Texan Infantry, re-organized, and McCulloch's and Gillespie's Rangers.

There were 600 sick volunteers in the Hospital at Camargo, and they were dying very fast. So many were sick, that it required near a whole regiment to attend them. Those whom the Tennesseeans left behind, seemed to be particularly unfortunate, for they had to call on the Alabamians to attend the living and bury the dead. As fast as these men get able to leave the Hospital, they are discharged and sent home. In fact Gen. Taylor has a disposition to discharge all volunteers who are discontented and wish to return to their homes. Though the number of patients in the Hospital at Matamoros is larger than at Camargo, the mortality is greater in the latter place—near three to one. Those who are not accustomed to a Southern climate, when once prostrated by the fever, seldom regain their former strength on the Rio Grande, without a change of atmosphere. They die off quickly, else become so enfeebled that they are unable to help themselves. A person who has visited the Hospital at the different posts has said that if one-half of the Northern and western volunteers who went to the Rio Grande are effective men on the 15th of October it is more than he looks for.

Gen. Patterson has been left in command of all the country from Camargo to the mouth of the river, and he has been instructed by Gen. Taylor to issue an order prohibiting the entrance of strangers into the river and Camargo. This order was brought down to Capt. Ogden by the officers of the Whiteville. Therefore every gentleman who has not already an established business in the country will find it difficult to land there—at least, such is the opinion now. A different interpretation of the order however, may be given.

Amputia has issued another extraordinary "proclamation," warning the citizens on pain of death, not to barter with the Americans, and the Alcalde of Camargo had also put forth a "cuerdo," prohibiting the Mexicans from working on our steamboats. Some of the deck hands accordingly ceased their labor, but on an intimation from some of their employers that the fugitive's neck might be brought into close proximity with a lasso, he relented and the men returned to their labors.

The steamship Jas. L. Day, Capt. Griffin, also arrived yesterday having left Port Lavaca the 16th. We learn from Capt. G. that a train of 30 wagons left that place on the 14th for San Antonio. Col. Humphrey Marshall had reached Lavaca. A regiment of Mounted Gunners under his command were at

Victoria. The Day brought up C. W. Kennedy as bearer of despatches for Gen. Taylor. We learn further that the brig Empressario and Henry, Cap's, Collins and Cole, experienced very heavy weather during her passage to Lavaca, having been obliged to throw overboard much of their cargoes, consisting of mules wagons, subsistence, &c. During the gale, Capt. Collins was considerably injured, but is fast recovering. On the 16th, in the afternoon, the Day passed several pieces of the wreck of a steamer, supposed to be the New York.

The Day left at Indian Point, schrs. Gertrude, Piedmont and Patriot. The schrs. Wm. Bryan and St. Paul were a ground on Gallinipper Bar. The brig Empressario, Henry, Oreolo and Albertina were also at Indian Point.

FROM LAVACCA AND SAN ANTONIO.

The steamship James L. Day, Captain Griffin, arrived yesterday afternoon from Port Lavaca, which place she left on the 16th inst.

From Lavaca we have by this arrival various rumors touching Col. Harney and his movements. The account which appears to us the most authentic is that Col. Harney became impatient of his long detention at San Antonio, and accordingly took up his line of march for Mexico on the route to be followed by Gen. Wool, with the dragoons under his command and a force of Texan volunteers. He reached the Rio Grande, crossed the river, and was penetrating the country when he received an order from Gen. Taylor directing his return to San Antonio and placing him under arrest. The Texas Advocate says there has been either gross misunderstanding or willful disobedience of orders on his part, and adds that he disconcerted the operations of Gen. Wool to no inconsiderable degree.

The worst part of the story is, that on his return to San Antonio, a portion of his baggage was surprised and cut off by the Mexicans. We can find no good authority for this story, although we have heard it from several distinct sources. We set it down as a camp rumor.

We are much surprised to learn by this arrival that the regiment of Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, Col. H. Marshall, had arrived in the vicinity of Port Lavaca, and are doubtless encamped at Lavaca at this moment. This regiment left Memphis, Tenn., on the 16th July for San Antonio, via Little Rock and Fulton, Arkansas, and Robinson's Ferry, on the Trinity. On arriving at Washington, Texas, the regiment was met by an express from Gen. Wool, with order to change their route to Port Lavaca, and there encamp and await further orders. Col. Marshall has despatched Mr. Kennedy of his Quartermaster's Department to Gen. Taylor for further orders. Mr. C. W. Kennedy came over on the Day, and will take the first boat for Brazos Santiago.

THE CALIFORNIA EXPEDITION. This much talked of expedition left New York on Saturday. It comprises about 780 officers and men. The following is a list of the officers in command of the ships, viz: Ship Thomas H. Penkins, (pennant)—Col. J. D. Stevenson, Surgeon, Alexander Perry, Adjutant, Matesel, Captains Lippitt, Stevenson, and Turner; Quartermaster, Folsom. Ship Susan Drew, Lieut. Col. Burton, Commanding. Captains Frisby, Shannon, and Tay, Commissary, Marcy; Assistant Surgeon, Murray.

Ship Loo Choo, Major Hardy, Commanding. Captains Brackett, Dimmick, and Stooler; Assistant Surgeon, W. C. Parker; Chaplain, Leavenworth.

The Herald says—"The worst of the story remains to be told, for some thirty of the volunteers and a captain of a company, were left behind by the Colonel in his hurry. These men desiring to follow chartered the yacht Pearsall, lying at the Battery, and proceeded after the fleet with the intention of overtaking their comrades if possible, and taking their chance in the promised land. A woman, too, was left behind under very painful circumstances. She had come ashore leaving her husband and children on board, for the purpose of purchasing some baker's bread for her infant child, and while thus engaged, the expedition got under way, and left her behind. As might be expected, the poor woman was almost frantic at her misfortune, and was seen walking up and down the battery like a maniac."

Something in the Wind. The correspondent of the U. S. Gazette writing from Washington under date of the 26th inst, says: Matters of high importance have formed the subject of the deliberations of the Cabinet Council which assembled to-day. The Postmaster General has returned from Tennessee, and the Secretary of the Treasury had actually left the city on his way to the North, when he was recalled by a telegraphic despatch. A number of the officers of the Army and Navy, whose opinions were deemed most deserving of consideration, were called in for the purpose of throwing the light of their experience on the subject under discussion.

After a session of nearly six hours, the Council was broken, and the hundred tongues of Rumor were at once employed, discoursing most sagaciously on the topics which had been debated, and the conclusion adopted. The general understanding is that having determined that the success of our military operations in Mexico is in eminent danger of being overshadowed, unless these operations can be effectively aided by a naval demonstration of some brilliancy, it was the question before the Cabinet what enterprise of moment should be undertaken. Either an assault must be made on the

Castle of San Juan de Ulloa, or Tampico must be taken. The time for the former seems, in the opinion of experienced men, to have passed away for the present. It was therefore resolved that Tampico shall be the object of attack, and in accordance with this decision, orders are to be transmitted for this enterprise. The reasoning on which this decision is founded, is said to be this: General Taylor will probably make good his progress to Monterey and Saltillo, a distance of some eighty miles, there is a series of dangerous defiles, where the troops may probably be exposed to harassing and weakening attacks from the enemy, if they should be disposed to adopt the Guerilla mode of warfare.

Between Saltillo and St. Luis de Potosi, there is an immense desert, and even if our troops should be enabled to reach that place, they must be so weakened and diminished as to render it scarcely probable that they will be in sufficient strength to present an effectual resistance in case of any vigorous attack. If we could have possession of Tampico, we shall be able to throw in that moral and physical aid which may be sufficient, in such a case, to give effect to our military operations, and thus save the army from disaster. This is all that has transpired on the subject. After the meeting of the Council to day, large transfers were ordered to be made from the New York banks to New Orleans.

THE MORMON WAR.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLICAN. WARSAW, ILLINOIS, Sept. 15, 1846—6 o'clock P. M. I wrote you yesterday giving you all the information I could get up to that time. Skirmishing was kept up between the opposing parties all day yesterday. Three of the Anties were wounded—one severely and the others slightly. The Anties say several Mormons were killed. The cannon-balls arrived last night in camp, also a company of near a hundred men. Reinforcements to the Anties are going in rapidly from all quarters. A large quantity of ammunition and provisions were sent to them yesterday from Fort Madison.

A committee of about fifty arrived at Nauvoo to-day, from Quincy, to try to effect a compromise. At last accounts from the camp no fight had occurred to-day. The Anties yesterday found three powder plots prepared for them by the Mormons in the road over which it was supposed they would pass. They got intimation of it and passed another route.

The St. Louis Republican of the 18th contains the following in addition: "In addition to what is stated in our correspondence, we learn that the committee appointed by the citizens of Quincy had arrived at Nauvoo and visited both camps; that they had so far succeeded in their mission as to bring about a cessation of hostilities for forty-eight hours, commencing the afternoon of Tuesday; and that it was hoped time would be thus afforded for the adjustment of the matters at issue between the two parties.

"The citizens of Burlington, in Iowa, have held a meeting on the subject of the Mormons, but of the exact character of the proceedings we are not informed."

PARTY SLAVES. The Locofoco leaders who go for the British Tariff and Free Trade, will not allow their followers, the rank and file, who are robbed by it, of fair compensation for their toil, to read Stewart's speeches, or the speeches of any of the Whigs in opposition to the British Bill. Nor will they even allow them to read the speech of Senator Cameron, lest their eyes should be so far opened to truth that they would leave their foul deceivers.

Our readers will remember that Mr. Sevier, a Polk Senator from Arkansas, in his attempt to brow-beat and rebuke Mr. Cameron, declared that the Locofocos of Pennsylvania are SLAVES TO THEIR PARTY LEADERS, and that they would vote again as they did in 1844, if their LEADERS commanded them to do so!

The leaders are now engaged in a new scheme of deception, and deny to the rank and file THE RIGHT to think or act for themselves. The fiat has gone forth, from head quarters, as we learn from various parts of the State, that henceforth Whig speeches are not to be read by Locofocos. Their eyes are to be closed to truth and light! They are to obey the orders of Polk, Walker & Co. with the blind submission of SOUTHERN SLAVES! and follow their dictates without murmur or remonstrance. The order has gone forth that every one who calls himself a democrat shall vote for Foster for Canal Commissioner, and thus secure his election, and raise the shout of a Free Trade victory in Pennsylvania, over Protection and the Tariff of 1842.

A cotemporary says—If the Polk candidate is elected, it will be quoted abroad as evidence that Pennsylvania is submissive under the injury inflicted by the passage of the Polk Tariff. If Mr. POWER, the Whig Tariff candidate, is elected, it will be regarded as an evidence that Pennsylvania is sound to her protective principles and true to her own best interests.—Pa. Tel.

AN EXAMPLE TO BE FOLLOWED.—The Bangor Whig says that at the recent election in Dover, Maine, "EVERY Whig voter who was in town, and could vote, deposited his ballot."

If the Whigs of Pennsylvania every where in October would do this, the result, it might very safely be predicted, would be a brilliant Whig victory.—[Pa. Intelligencer.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO CANAL.

The Alexandria Gazette, in copying an article from the Richmond Compiler, in relation to the comparative cost of freights on Rail Roads and Canals, says: "The facts there set forth must tend to stimulate the attention of Virginia, now that the terminus is in the State, to that great and important work, and the importance and necessity of its early completion to Cumberland. Virginia now has an interest in the Canal she never had before. Let her attend to that interest wisely, and in time!" It is but just to our good old mother to say, that she has already made an appropriation of \$250,000 to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, besides throwing in the stock she held in the old Potomac Company. Still, if her means will justify it, we shall be gratified to see her give another lift to a work calculated to produce such good results as the Canal inevitably must, when finished to Cumberland.—Winchester Repub.

FEARFUL FATALITY ON THE RIO GRANDE!

Battle or no battle, says the Columbus Journal, the Mexican war bids fair to hurry to their graves a large portion of the volunteers of Ohio and the other States. Every letter from the seat of operations announces the death of a greater or less number. The Dayton Journal of Friday contains a letter from Camargo, announcing the death and burial of Lieut. P. Spiece, of one of the Dayton companies, a young man of much worth. The same letter announces ten or twelve burials on the same evening Spiece was buried. In a postscript, the death of four others during the night is mentioned.—The writer says "you can hear the muffled drum in every direction." Dr. Luther M. Beck, formerly of Cincinnati, attached to the Indiana volunteers, was recently drowned in the Rio Grande.

MAINE.—The second trial, on Monday, for Representatives resulted, as heard from, as follows: WHIGS—Buxton 1, gain, Brunswick 1, Bowdoinham 1, Richmond 1, Belfast 1, Thomaston 2, gain, Windsor 1, Litchfield 1—9. LOCO FOCOS—Standish 1, Camden 1—2. NO CHOICE—Scharboro' 1, Windham 1, Belegrade 1—3. There are now about 40 Whigs, 28 Locos and 1 Liberty man returned. Nothing farther from the Senatorial or Congressional Districts.

The House is composed of 159 members. Last year it stood Whigs 59; Loco Focos 86; Abolitionist 5. Loco majority 22.

LEWISTOWN BANK, PA.

The notes of this Institution are now redeemed in Philadelphia at the Bank of Pennsylvania, and at the Bank of Lewistown. Specie to the amount of \$130,000 has been provided, to redeem its bills. Those who allowed themselves to be shaved 30 per cent. for the benefit of the brokers, had better have kept. It is now par in Philadelphia, and everywhere.—Pa. Tel.

ANOTHER COPPER ROCK.—Accounts from the Ontonagon states that another Copper bowdler of large dimensions, and charged with silver, has been discovered on one of the leases of the Baltimore Company known as the 'Titus location.'—We have heard several accounts of its dimensions and richness but choose to wait for something more tangible to rely upon before giving them to our readers. [Lake Superior News.

THE CROPS.—We learn from various sections of the adjoining country, that the recent rains have made a decided improvement in the growing crops of Corn; it is thought that on an average the increase will be double the quantity anticipated some weeks since; and with economy a sufficiency will no doubt be raised for domestic consumption. The crops of Tobacco, we are informed, are generally light; those of Hay, Wheat, and Hemp, are remarkably abundant.—[St. Louis N. Era, 14.

THE CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS have at length left our shores. They sailed on Saturday, and rather sooner than would have been the case, had not a few hours' delay been dangerous. A warrant under the fraudulent debtors' act was issued against Col. Stevenson, but could not be served in consequence of the officer being refused admittance on board the ship where the Colonel was. The Sheriff called on the Mayor for a requisition of armed men to enforce the process, but the Colonel, having got some intimation of the proceedings, thought best to put to sea with all possible expedition, and did so, leaving some forty of the men and a captain of one of the companies behind.—Nat. Int.

CHANGES AT WASHINGTON.

Mr. Bancroft, Secretary of the Navy, goes as Minister to England, in place of Mr. McLane returned; and Mr. Mason, Attorney General, is to fill the office made vacant by Mr. Bancroft. Mr. Mason's successor has not yet been named.

The Voters of Somerset County

ARE herewith informed, that for reasons not necessary now to mention, I have withdrawn as a candidate for Sheriff at the ensuing election; and in such of them as had intended to support me, I return my cordial thanks for their good intentions.

SOLOMON KNEE. A CARD. To the Voters of Somerset County. FOR reasons which I do not deem it necessary to state, I have withdrawn my name as a candidate for Sheriff.—While declining to stand a poll at the ensuing election, I tender my sincere thanks to such of my fellow citizens as had kindly offered me their support. sept 22, '46. JACOB C. SPEICHER.

STRAY CATTLE.

CAME trespassing on the premises of the subscriber, in Somerset township, about the 1st of August last, three strays, viz:— One 1½ year-old red brindled steer, with a bell on, and a crop off the left ear. One red moiley heifer, with white head, a ne age and mark as the steer. One black and white heifer, same age, and a crop off the right ear. The owners is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be sold as the law directs.

SIMON CHORPENNING. Sept. 29.

Orphans' Court Sale.

OF REAL ESTATE. IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, there will be sold by public outcry on the premises, on Saturday, the 31st day of October 1846, the following real estate, late of William Silbaugh, deceased, viz:—

Two certain tracts or Plantations of land, situate in Addison township, Somerset county.

The one called Homeplace, containing about two hundred and thirty nine acres, adjoining lands of John McClintock, James Campbell, Henry Reck and William Harned, of which about one hundred and thirty acres is cleared land and about eighteen acres in meadow.—On which are erected one two-and-a-half story house, with about two hundred fruit trees and an excellent SUGAR CAMP on the premises; the place is also well watered and well timbered.

The other place called Parker, in said township and county, containing about ninety six acres, adjoining lands of John McClintock, John Hanna, Esq., and William Harned, of which about fifty acres is cleared land, about three of which is in meadow, with two good sugar camps, a one-and-a-half-story house, and

DOUBLE BARN

thereon erected. The place is well watered and has about twenty fruit trees thereon, and is well timbered.

TERMS—One third to remain a lien on the premises, during the lifetime of the widow, to secure the interest semi-annually, of the residue one third in hand, and the remainder in two equal annual payments, to be secured by judgment bonds.

Attendance will be given by Thomas Liston Esq., Trustee for the sale of the real estate of the said William Silbaugh, deceased.

By the court, W. H. PICKING, Clerk.

Public Sale.

THE subscriber will offer for sale, by way of public outcry, at his residence in Somerset township, on Friday the 9th of October next, the following personal property, viz:—

8 HEAD OF HORSES, 15 head of cattle, among them several milch cows, 25 head sheep, 3 hogs, a weaver's loom and gears, one cooking stove, a lot of hogheads and barrels, 2 ploughs and 1 harrow, 1 cart and cart-gears, 3 sets of horse gears, and some new collars and bridles, 1 sleigh and 2 sets of harness, 1 threshing machine;

250 Bushels Wheat, 125 bushels rye, 300 bushels oats, 10 or 12 ton hay,

and a variety of other articles, which will be exhibited on the day of sale. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., when the terms will be made known.

—ALSO—

at the same time and place, 147 acres of land situate in Somerset township, adjoining lands of Absalom Casebeer, Widow Shauman, Joseph Smith and others, 80 or 90 acres clear, 10 in meadow, and more can be made, with two Dwelling Houses and cabin barn and other buildings thereon erected, and a fine orchard on the premises.

Terms will be made reasonable. JOHN CASEBEER. September 15, 1846.

Orphans' Court Sale

OF REAL ESTATE. IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county there will be exposed to sale, by way of public outcry on the premises, on SATURDAY the 17th day of October, next the following valuable Real Estate, late the property of Peter Peterheim, dec'd viz:—a certain

Plantation and tract of land, situate in Stonycreek township, Somerset county, containing 134 acres and 35 perches and allowance, adjoining lands, of John Miller, Solomon Ringler, Jacob Fritz, Abraham Landis and others, on which are erected a two-story Dwelling House,

large frame bank barn and other improvements; about six acres are cleared, a part of which is in meadow, and a good orchard on the premises;

TERMS—One third of the purchase money to be secured on the premises for the use of Susanna Kemp, and late the widow of said Peter Peterheim, the interest whereof to be paid her annually during her natural life, and after her death the said third to be paid to the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, one half of the residue in cash and the balance in three equal annual payments without interest to be secured by judgment bonds.

Attendance will be given by John Yoder, surviving Administrator of Peter Peterheim, deceased.

By the Court, W. H. PICKING, Clerk.

Stray Cow.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber in Somerset township, on the 20th of August last, a Black and White COW, with slender horns, supposed to be five years old; no ear marks. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property and pay charges, otherwise she will be sold as the law directs. sept 22 WILLIAM ANKENY.

Gumberland Market.

Flour, per barrel, \$3 55 a 4 00 Wheat, per bushel, 65 a 70 Rye, " 63 a 70 Corn, " 37 a 40 Oats, " 37 a 40 Potatoes, " 00 a 37 Apples, " 00 a 00 " dried 1 25 a 1 50 Peaches dried " 2 50 a 3 00 Butter, per pound, 12 a 15 Beef, " 5 a 6 Veal, " 5 a 6 Chickens, per dozen, 1 25 a 1 50 Eggs, " 15 a 16 Stone Coal, per bushel, 7 0

Pittsburgh Market.

Flour, 62 37 a 3 00 Wheat 0 50 a 0 00 Rye 33 a 00 Corn 37 a 40 Oats 0 a 25 Barley, 37 a 00 Bacon, hams, per lb 5 a 6 Pork 00 a 00 Lard, 5 a 6 Tallow, rendered 6 a 00 " 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, 50 a 1 00 " dried per bushel, 1 10 a 1 20 Peaches, 3 00 a 3 50 Potatoes, Mercer 00 a 00 " Neshannocks 45 a 50 Seeds, Clover 4 50 a 0 00 " Timothy 1 18 a 0 00 " Flaxseed 00 a 1 00 Wool, 22 a 33

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, par Bank of Middleton, 1 1/2 Carlisle Bank, 1 1/2 Columbia Bank and Bridge Co., par Doylestown Bank, par Erie Bank, 1 Franklin Bank, Washington, 1 Farmers' Bank Reading, par Farmers Bank Bucks County, par Farmer's & Drover's Bank Waynesb'g, 1 1/2 Farmers' Bank Lancaster, par Lancaster Co. Bank, par Lancaster Bank, par Harrisburg Bank, 1 1/2 Honesdale Bank, " Lebanon Bank, " Miners' Bank Pottsville, 1 1/2 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.

Mount Pleasant Steubenville, (F. & M.), 1 1/2 St. Clairville, " Marietta, " New Lisbon, " Cincinnati banks, " Columbus, " Circleville, " Zanesville, " Putnam, " Wooster, " Massillon, " Sandusky, " Ganga, " Norwalk, " Xenia, " Cleveland Bank, " Dayton, " Franklin Bank of Columbus, " Chillicothe, " Sciota, 2 Lancaster, 10 Hamilton, 13 Granville, 45 Commercial Bank of Lake Erie, 1 1/2 Farmers Bank Canton, 50 Urbana, 45

State Bank and branches, 2 State Scrip, \$5's, 2 Illinois, 50 | Shawnetown, — Missouri, 2 State bank, 2 Tennessee, 3 | Other solvent banks 3 North Carolina, 2 All solvent banks, 2 South Carolina, 2 New England, 1 New York, 1 New York city par | Other banks 1 Maryland, 1 Baltimore par — Other banks 1 Kentucky, 1 A solvent Banks, 1

State Bank 50 | Shawnetown, — Missouri, 2 State bank, 2 Tennessee, 3 | Other solvent banks 3 North Carolina, 2 All solvent banks, 2 South Carolina, 2 New England, 1 New York, 1 New York city par | Other banks 1 Maryland, 1 Baltimore par — Other banks 1 Kentucky, 1 A solvent Banks, 1

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