

will be very acceptable, as to the volunteers about marching have not been paid, and many of them are much in need of shoes and clothes.

I am sorry to inform you that there is much sickness in several of the volunteer corps, and it is feared that diseases will increase. In the First Tennessee Regiment, commanded by Col. Campbell, more than three hundred men are on the sick list, and there have been for some days past several deaths each day. Other regiments are suffering severely, but not so much. The diseases are measles, dysentery, and billious fever.

Since the preceding matter was put in type, we have been favored with the following extract of a letter from an officer at Matamoros to his friend in Washington:

"MATAMOROS, Sept. 13.

"MY DEAR SIR: I am informed by letter from Camargo, written by my clerk that that place is filled with rumors from the interior, to the effect that the sutler of the 8th infantry left Seralvo on the 7th instant, and reports that the spy companies of McCullough and Gillespie, together with 400 regulars, had been sent on some sixteen miles beyond Seralvo, (he thinks,) to examine the condition of the road; that they found the enemy in great force, both regulars and rancheros, and returned to camp. Capt. Ferguson's beef agent, however, left some hours after the sutler.

"They both agree in the following particulars: That it was known at Seralvo that Gen. Ampudia had declared martial law in Monterey, and was imprisoning all strangers and suspected persons; that the Mexican population was leaving Seralvo in great haste, under the apprehension that the place was to be attacked in a day or two; that it was the impression among the officers of the Army that the road would be disputed all the way from Seralvo to Monterey. They also say they met Gen. Taylor about six leagues beyond Mier, pushing on to Seralvo, at three o'clock in the morning. He selected that hour in all probability to avoid the heat, although much stress seems to be laid upon it by some persons. It is said the Mexicans have driven off all their cattle to prevent the army from getting beef, &c.

"Last night six Texan mounted men reached here from Camargo. They left that place with eight in number, but they say they were attacked on the road by some thirty Mexicans, and that they lost two of their men, and that they killed some six of the Mexicans."

An Incident.

The clever Philadelphia correspondent of the New York Mirror relates the following:

"Yesterday I went down to the Navy Yard to see the wreck of the U. S. brig Washington. The ravings of the winds and waves had indeed despoiled her of her fair proportions. There is a little incident connected with the melancholy event, which will be found of the deepest interest. The whole crew, save four, (three of whom were the only ones on board who could not swim) were swept violently into the sea, but, with the exception of Lieut. Bache and ten others, soon regained the vessel. Last among those who drew themselves dripping and almost exhausted out of the element was a colored man from Annapolis, Md. As soon as he touched the deck, he inquired: "Where is Mr. Bache?" "I don't know," said the man addressed.

"Have any of you seen Mr. Bache?" persisted the earnest inquirer.

"Yes," said two or three, "there he floats half a mile below."

"Then I will try and save him," rejoined the noble hearted fellow, plunging again into the briny wave from which he was doomed, alas, never more to rise."

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

The Great Western brings tidings of disaster and wo to Western Europe, in the failure of the potato, and the deficiency of other harvests, which are calculated to increase the demand for, and enhance the price of, our own staple products of food, very materially. Thousands will be benefited, a few score enriched, by the reports of European markets and prices which the telegraph bore, in a few moments after their receipt, to Washington, Boston and Buffalo, whence fleet steamboats and horses are bearing them to every part of our country. There is great danger that the mad speculations of last Autumn are to be enacted over again, ultimately causing the bankruptcy of very many who are now in comfortable circumstances, and possibly deranging the currency and business of the country.

Our people will be tempted to forget that this European demand for our grain is not regular and healthful, but casual and fortuitous—a consequence, not of growth and vigor, but of disease and atrophy. Hundreds will be sufficiently unprincipled to say, "Behold here a result of the relaxing of tariffs in Great Britain and America! Behold the prices which our farmers are to realize for their grain, under free trade!" These know well that this is just as much a result of the modification of tariffs as the ravages of the East India cholera; but the less informed thousands do not know it.—(N. Y. Tribune.

The Ottawa Advocate (Canada) gives an account of an Indian falling in with a very large she bear and two cubs. The old bear attacked him, he succeeded in breaking one of her front legs with his tomawak, with her other paw she knocked the weapon out of his hand, caught his arm in hers, breaking it so that it must be amputated; his dogs ran up and diverted her, while he loaded his gun and despatched the bear. She weighed 495 lbs.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA. SEVEN DAYS LATER.

The Steamship Hibernia arrived at Boston on Saturday the 3d inst.

The Hibernia made the passage in 13 days and 18 hours. The dates from Liverpool are to the 19th September, London 18th, Paris 16th, and Dublin 17th.

COTTON.

Well founded apprehensions of a failure in the American Cotton Crop have caused an increased demand for the staple in Liverpool, and prices have accordingly advanced a farthing per pound.

MARRIAGE OF THE QUEEN OF SPAIN POSTPONED.

Her Britannic Majesty's government and the people of Spain have manifested so much hostility to the marriage of the Queen of Spain's sister to Louis Philippe's youngest son, that the celebration of the nuptials has been postponed for the present, if not forever.

The immediate consequence is a tremendous war of words between England, France and Spain. The remote consequence will probably be the destruction of the ENTENTE CORDIALE, which has so long existed between the courts of St. James and St. Cloud. It is hoped that the sudden extinguishment of the fires on the altars of two young hearts, will not prove the means of exciting a general conflagration among the crowed heads and kingdoms of Europe.

THE POTATO CROP.

The total failure of the potato crop appears to be a sad reality. Every where in Ireland, and in the greater part of the British Island, the potato fields are shrouded with the dark mists of the plague. The vegetable has turned into putrid matter, which even the hogs will not devour. From the continent of Europe, including Russia, we have dismal accounts of the progress of the blight. The future use of the potato, as an article of food, is now almost abandoned.

FLOUR AND INDIAN CORN.

At the latest date, 18th September, American flour was selling at twenty-nine shillings to thirty shillings per barrel, duty paid, at Liverpool. The price in bond was twenty-seven shillings and six pence.

Indian corn was quoted three shillings the quarter higher, and closed at forty shillings for yellow and forty-seven shillings for white.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—The news of the closing proceedings in Congress, with Mr. Polk's proposition of peace to Mexico, gave rise to considerable comment in the Parisian journals.

The Journal des Debats, the Government organ, contented itself with remarking that, without doubt, the new aspect given to the policy of the United States towards Mexico must be ascribed to offers of mediation made by England.

SPAIN.

The rumor of a Carlist rising in Catalonia, turns out to be not unfounded.

Letters from Barcelona, dated the 4th, assert that a band of from 300 to 400 men, under the command of a person of the name of Pilot has made its appearance in the plain of Larrageom.

Pilot was, during the civil war, at the head of a division in the Carlist army and the commandant of Saragossa.

IRELAND.

FAMINE—DISTRESS—PUBLIC MEETINGS—RELIEF MEASURES.—The Irish journals are filled with the most gloomy accounts of the condition of the people of Ireland, owing to the failure of the potato crop.

The Clare Journal gives a gloomy picture of the state of distress in that district, as thus:

"We feel it absolutely necessary, from the present state of the country, to call upon the Government to take immediate and decisive steps to satisfy the clamors of a starving people. Provisions are rising in price every day. As for potatoes, there are very little indeed in market, and it is almost dangerous to make use of those offered for sale. Not one stone of potatoes can be obtained, without some of them being found tainted; and even those bring 7d. Indeed, we are strongly inclined to believe, that, for the sake of their health, the people should not any longer be allowed to use this diseased food."

The state of Fermanagh—the county of all others in Ireland where there is more to be said in favor of the landlords—seems to be as unsatisfactory as any of the southern and western districts. The following is from the Erne Packet:

"On Wednesday, the 9th inst., about 1000 of the laboring peasantry entered the village of Newtownbutler, and having proceeded to the police barrack, called for the constable in charge of that station, to whom they stated that they and their families were perishing for lack of food—that they had hitherto wanted patiently in hopes something would be done for their relief by the neighboring gentry; but no measure having been adopted to give them employment, and thereby save them from starvation, their only alternative was to take by force what they could not otherwise obtain. The constable remonstrated with them on the evil consequences that would attend a violation of the law, and told them that Lord Erne was on that day gone to Enniskillen to hold a meeting for the purpose of adopting immediate measures for their relief, upon which they all returned peacefully to their respective places of abode.

Agrarian outrage, too, appears to be on the increase in this hitherto peaceable district. The annexed threatening notice has been extensively posted on the Powercourt estates in Fermanagh:—

"Take notice, seeing the blight on the potato crop has become so alarming, we

think well to caution the occupying tenants, particularly those who may be called capitalists, and also those who have been in the habit of tendering their rents at an early period from sinister motives, not to let their motives or large purses induce them to do so this season until there is an understanding between the Representatives of Lord Powercourt and the tenants; we trust the lovers of humanity and agricultural interests will take notice of any person who will be so low or truckling as to pull any of our Circulars down; Brand us not with Molly Maguireism, but if you wish to mention us you may use the following glib characters (the lovers of humanity.) We confess we have got at the present time a good gentleman to deal with, Mr. Hore.

Signed on behalf of our supporters,
CAPTAIN KEARNEY.

"N. B.—We hope our neighboring estates will take pattern."

From the National Intelligencer.
THE ARMY OF THE WEST.

From an Officer of the Army to the Editors.

SANTA FE, August 25, 1846.

GENTLEMEN: As the movements of this army may not be uninteresting, you shall have a few of the facts in relation to our operations. On the 2d instant we left Bent's Fort, and, in thirteen days arrived at the first Mexican settlements. Our march for the first ten days was very fatiguing to the men and destructive to the horses. For several days we marched over a country which may properly be called a desert. Not a green blade of grass did we see for more than fifty miles, and a part of the distance none but brackish water. It was not until we crossed the first mountain, (the Ratonne), and struck the head-waters of the Canadian, that we could see our way clearly before us. Here we found good waters, and tolerable grass. We heard very little of the intentions of the Mexicans, whether for peace or war, until we reached the "Moro." At this place an American met us, who had been sent by some traders living in Santa Fe to inform Gen. Kearney that Gov. Armiijo was at the head of twelve thousand men, and would march in a few days to meet him. The same day we met a lieutenant and three men, bearing letters from Governor Armiijo to Gen. Kearney, politely requesting the General not to advance so rapidly, but to wait some time at the "Moro." To this polite request the General returned an answer that in four days he would be in Santa Fe, and that he hoped the Governor and himself would meet as friends.

At night we encamped at the village of Vegas—a village containing about five hundred inhabitants. They did not seem at all surprised at our arrival, but came to meet us, the Alcalde remarking to the General, "I am glad to see some in the country capable of governing it." After we encamped, they brought us such marketing as the country afforded. From the appearance of the people and the cordial reception they gave us, many were induced to believe there would be no fighting. Their notions were changed in the morning; for at night it had been reported to the General that the Mexicans were occupying a "mountain pass" two miles in our front. Of course, all preparations were made for a battle. About 9 o'clock we reached the mouth of the "pass," which was so narrow as to admit us only four abreast. The signal to "trot" was sounded, and on we dashed in the most enthusiastic manner. Alas! disappointment awaited us, for not a sign of the enemy was visible.

Our march for ten miles further was over just such a country as our enemy should have chosen to meet us in—a country heavily timbered with scrubby pines, and through two "passes" beautifully adapted for defence. We kept in high spirits, in anticipation of a fight, until within a day and a half of Santa Fe. Here we met some Mexicans, bringing the news of Governor Armiijo's retreat to the south, with all the regulars and ordnance. It was now clear that we had nothing to do but march into Santa Fe and take possession. The only sign we saw of resistance (and it was a sign only) was a barrier across the road in a canon, between our camp, on the "Rio Pecos," and Santa Fe. This slight barrier was formed by placing some trees in the road. The natural advantages of the ground at this place could not be surpassed, and had they had five hundred well-armed and determined men, they could have prevented our approach to Santa Fe by this road.

We reached the city in the afternoon. The General immediately established himself in the Governor's house, and hoisted our flag, amidst the salute of the artillery and the cheers of the troops. On the following morning Gen. Kearney assembled the citizens in front of his house and addressed them to the effect that "he had been ordered amongst them by his Government, to take possession of the capital of the Province, he now proclaimed all that portion of country east of the Rio Grande a part of the United States, and that all persons within these limits would be considered citizens of the United States; that those who did not wish to remain under our laws could go where they pleased—the road was free for them." He further told them he would protect all good citizens in their persons, property and religion; dwelling a long time on the subject of their religion assuring them that our laws allowed every man to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. He then turned to the acting Governor of the Province and the three Alcaldes of the city, and asked them if they were willing to take the oath of allegiance. They answered in the affirmative. After administering the oath, he told them to continue in all the exercise of their duties as before. In conclusion, he advised the citizens to go to their homes, and continue

their usual pursuits, assuring protection to all who followed this advice. Gen. Kearney, in his management of the important commission entrusted to him, has proved himself not only an accomplished soldier but a thorough politician. Of him the country may well be proud.

As we may now call this country a part of the United States; it may be well to inquire what advantage is likely to accrue to the United States. If any advantage it is not revealed to us short sighted mortals now in the country; for of all the country we have passed over, there is not one acre in a million susceptible of cultivation. Only the narrow strips of land in the river bottoms can be cultivated, and these only by irrigation. The country can scarcely be made to produce enough for the subsistence of its inhabitants. As to horses, they have to depend entirely upon pasturage. We have not been able to get one grain of corn for our horses. The whole province could not turn out a hundred bushels at this time. The Mexicans have an immense number of sheep and goats, and these flocks constitute their whole wealth, and on them they chiefly depend for subsistence. The people are about as far advanced in civilization as the Cherokees; perhaps the proportion who can read and write is not so great.

We found here nine pieces of cannon, and among them the piece taken from the Texans, under Col. McLeod.

Gen. Kearney, with 800 men, will march the last of this week into the southern part of the province. After his return he will commence fitting out his expedition for California. The number of men he will take with him is not known. The march to California will be as arduous a one as ever undertaken. You can judge, when there is one reach of ninety miles without grass or water. If it can be done, Gen. Kearney is the man, of all others, who can do it.

Yours, in haste.

THE VALUE OF SANTA FE.

The St. Louis "Union" says that all of its correspondents describe this country "as being extremely poor, and not well adapted to agricultural pursuits." Below we give a portion of one of its letters. The same opinion as to the sterility of the land expressed by our own correspondent, in the letter published in our last

Correspondence of the St. Louis Union.

SANTA FE, August 22, 1846.

We arrived here on the 18th instant, and took possession without resistance. We are all doing well, we have had three or four days' rest, and are beginning to want something to do. On Monday next we will commence the erection of a fort at this place; a beautiful selection has been made, and I have no doubt one will be constructed that will astonish the natives. I confess I do not see the importance of this fortification. In my opinion the whole country, from the Crossing of the Arkansas to this place, is not worth what it has cost the Government to march the troops here. No man who has not visited this region can form any idea of the character of the country. Never has a nation been so completely humbugged about any thing as the United States have been about this province. I am candidly of the opinion that Gen. Kearney would do his country much service by abandoning the expedition and returning to the United States. I am fully persuaded that, if the President and Congress knew as much about the state of things here as we do, no effort would have been made to acquire it. I have discovered that every man we have met or seen since we left the States has exaggerated the accounts of this country. It appears that there is something in the atmosphere that creates a propensity to lie. I would therefore advise you to pay no attention to what you may learn from those who have visited this city or the mountains. Before we reached here there were two places where we expected to fight. There were gaps in the mountains where five hundred well-disciplined troops could have successfully resisted five thousand; yet no effort was made to stop us. The last place where we expected the enemy we discovered that some preparations had been made for defence, but, in consequence of the dissatisfaction amongst the troops of Armiijo, the whole had been abandoned. Armiijo left the city about thirty-six hours before our arrival, and has been moving towards the south with all dispatch ever since. He sent Gen. Kearney a letter stating that he would return on the 21st; this was only used as a means to prevent pursuit. All the public property of any value was removed before we arrived. The citizens here are becoming very well pleased with us, and seemed disposed to submit cheerfully to our Government at the several towns through which we passed. At St. Jose, Vegas, and St. Miguel, Gen. Kearney called the people together, and caused them to promise allegiance to the United States, he made speeches to them, and administered oaths to the different alcaldes. The General's quarters are those formerly occupied by the Governor in the palace.

A letter to the New Orleans Bee says:—I met with an old acquaintance direct from the Rio Grande having served a three months' tour. As regards the feelings of the Mexicans as to the war and towards the American forces, he thinks that they are inevitably hostile, and that if General Taylor should meet with even a partial defeat, the population would turn out en masse, and that the army would be entirely destroyed. He estimates the whole force upon the Rio Grande at 10,000, of which 6,000 were at Camargo and advancing upon Monterey so that unless negotiation should settle the matter, we may consider the war as just begun."

Cure for the Sore Throat. The Charleston Courier publishes the following:—"Two table spoons ulf ashes in one pint of boiling water, to which, after being strained, add two tea-spoonsful of table salt, a piece of alum and one of saltpetre, each the size of a nutmeg, the juice of three lemons, or a little vinegar or orange juice, all sweetened with honey, and when cold, gargle the throat every three hours. This remedy has been frequently tried, and never found to fail."

A gentleman attached to Gen. Kearney's expedition says, in a letter from Santa Fe to a brother in St. Louis: "This is the most miserable country I have ever seen. The hovels the people live in are built of mud, one story high, and have no flooring. They sleep on the ground, and have neither beds, tables, nor chairs. In fact, they burrow in the ground like Prairie dogs. We entered the city on the 18th of August, and took possession without firing a gun."

Major General Jesur, Quartermaster General, left the city this morning for the frontier of Mexico, to take upon himself the general direction of the affairs of his Department in that quarter. This step has been taken with a view to provide for every exigency without delay and inconvenience which sometimes result from waiting instructions from Washington, and in order to secure the utmost efficiency and economy to the measures of that Department.

We understand, also, that before General Jesur left Washington he had recently purchased two more excellent steamboats, on very moderate terms, for the operations of the Rio Grande, in order to save the high freights which were demanded for the transportation of our stores. Other appliances have also been recently adopted, which will save much expense, and contribute most effectively to the transportation of the necessary means for our army.—[Wash. Union.

FROM YUCATAN.

The New York Herald says that an arrival from Matanzas brings no important news from that place, but reports the arrival of the brig Gregorie, in eleven days from Sisal, bringing news from Yucatan to the 28th August, confirming that hitherto received. In a copy of the Siglo XIX, we find a decree of the Congress, declaring:—

1st. That Yucatan recognizes and proclaims the pronouncement of the city of Guadalupe, of the 20th of May.

2d. That Yucatan will continue in the same position of self-government, until by an acknowledgement by the general government of the inviolability of the treaties of 1843, she can with honor return to her allegiance.

3d. That Yucatan, convinced that Gen. Santa Anna has given at various times proofs of his patriotism, and has promulgated the most liberal sentiments, recognizes him and proclaims him as chief and director of the Mexican republic.

Upon the publication of this decree, a grand celebration was held in Merida, and General Rasadre was feted by the people.

Sickness at the West.

From all we can learn, we should judge that the present has been the most sickly season throughout the whole West since 1838. The continued prevalence of hot and dry weather, acting upon the marshes and swamps where they exist, necessarily exhales a miasma, which creates disease wherever it can reach.

In Illinois, especially, has sickness generally prevailed. The diseases are scarcely ever fatal. Whole neighborhoods are frequently so disabled that there are not enough well ones to take care of the sick. In many localities, during the present season, the crops have remained unharvested from the prostration of the farmers, and their inability to procure assistance. In fact there has been throughout the whole country, at the East as well as at the West, an unusual amount of sickness during the present season. The number of deaths in our large cities is much larger than heretofore.—[Buffalo Courier.

A Cincinnati paper says that dragging for dead bodies is sometimes unsuccessful, but a curious discovery has been lately made in that place. A child of six years was drowned in the canal, and a long time was lost in dragging for the body without success. A young woman recommended them to get a loaf of bread and put some quicksilver in it, averring that it would float to the body. The bread thus prepared floated to a distance, remained stationary after turning round several times, and beneath the spot occupied by the loaf the child was found.

ANOTHER SPECK OF WAR.

We learn from the Cincinnati Times, that the troops now at the Newport (O.) barracks have been ordered to proceed forthwith to the interior of Ohio, for the purpose of removing the Indians by force of arms, from the Miami reservation, purchased not long since from that tribe, to their lands west of the Mississippi.—They refuse to move, as they are dissatisfied with their new home from reports of persons sent to view it.

A JOKE.—A well known physician in a certain town is very much annoyed by an old lady, who is always sure to escort him in the street, for the purpose of telling over her ailment. Once she met him in Broadway, and he was in a very great hurry. "Ah! I see you are very feeble," said the Doctor, "shut your eyes and show me your tongue." She obeyed, and the Doctor, quietly moving off, left her standing there for some time in this ridiculous position, to the infinite amusement of all who witnessed the funny scene.

Cure for the Sore Throat.

The Charleston Courier publishes the following:—"Two table spoons ulf ashes in one pint of boiling water, to which, after being strained, add two tea-spoonsful of table salt, a piece of alum and one of saltpetre, each the size of a nutmeg, the juice of three lemons, or a little vinegar or orange juice, all sweetened with honey, and when cold, gargle the throat every three hours. This remedy has been frequently tried, and never found to fail."

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WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A JOURNEYMAN CHAIRMAKER, A JOURNEYMAN chairmaker, who is a good workman and of good moral character and industrious habits, will find constant employment and receive liberal wages with the subscriber, by applying immediately.

GEORGE L. GORDON,
Somerset, Sept. 22.

Cumberland Market.

Flour, per barrel,	\$3 55 a 4 00
Wheat, per bushel,	65 a 0 70
Rye, "	65 a 0 70
Corn, "	65 a 0 70
Oats, "	37 a 0 40
Potatoes, "	00 a 0 37
Apples, "	0 00 a 0 00
" dried "	1 25 a 1 50
Peaches dried "	2 50 a 3 00
Butter, per pound,	12 a 0 15
Beef, "	5 1 a 0 04
Veal, "	5 a 0 8
Chickens, per dozen,	1 25 a 1 50
Eggs, "	15 a 0 16
Stone Coal, per bushel,	7 0

Pittsburgh Market.

Flour,	\$2 37 a 3 00
Wheat,	0 50 a 0 00
Rye,	33 a 0 00
Corn,	37 a 0 40
Oats,	0 a 25
Barley,	37 a 0 60
Bacon, hams, per lb,	5 a 6
Pork,	60 a 0 60
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
Potatoes, Mercer,	3 00 a 3 50
" Neshannocks,	00 a 0 60
Seeds, Clover,	4 50 a 0 00
" Timothy,	1 18 a 0 00
" Flaxseed,	00 a 1 06
Wool,	22 a 33

BANK NOTE LIST.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

STANDARD—GOLD AND SILVER

Pittsburgh, Pa.	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
Deylestown Bank,	par
Eric Bank,	1
Franklin Bank, Washington,	1
Farmers' Bank Reading,	par
Farmers Bank Bucks County,	par
Farmers' & Drover's Bank Waynesb'g,	1 1/2
Farmers' Co. Bank Lancaster,	par
Lancaster Bank,	"
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,	1 1/2
Stuebenville, (F. & M.),	"
St. Clairville,	"
Marietta,	"
New Lisbon,	"
Cincinnati banks,	"
Columbus,	"
Circleville,	"
Zanesville,	"
Punam,	"
Wooster,	"
Massillon,	"
Sandusky,	"
Geauga,	"
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

Virginia.

Eastern solvent banks,	1
Wheeling and Branches,	"

Indiana.

State Bank and branches,	2
State Scrip, \$5's,	2

Illinois.

State Bank 50 Shawnetown,	—
State bank,	2

Missouri.

State bank,	2
Memphis 3 Other solvent banks,	3

North Carolina.

All solvent banks,	2
South Carolina,	"
All solvent banks,	2

New England.

New England,	1
New York,	"
New York city par Other banks,	1
Maryland,	"
Baltimore par — Other banks,	1
Kentucky,	"
A solvent Banks,	1