

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.
THE WAR IS IN THE HANDS OF THE PEOPLE.

From the U. S. Squadron.
SANTA ANNA ABOUT TO TAKE THE FIELD.

We have further and sitting news from Mexico. Santa Anna has accepted the command of the army—and in a letter to Gen. Almonte, he says he "WILL DIE FIGHTING, OR LEAD THE VALIANT MEXICANS TO THE ENJOYMENT OF TRIUMPH." The government has called for more troops, and the war fever, has received a new impulse. The struggle, it would seem, is only about to begin.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS DELTA.
LATEST FROM MEXICO.
FROM THE SQUADRON.

The United States ship-of-war John Adams, Com. McClintock, from the squadron, off Point San Antonio Lixardo, which place she left on the 25th ult., touched at the S. W. Pass on the 7th inst., bound to Pensacola.

She landed at the S. W. Pass, Capt. Kennedy, (son of Com. Kennedy, of the Navy,) and then proceeded on her route to Pensacola. Capt. Kennedy came up to this city yesterday, and to him we are indebted for the following information from the fleet.

The health of the squadron was generally good.

Com. Carpenter, his officers and men, were set at liberty on parole.

Com. Carpenter and his clerk—Mr. Wilkinson, Purser Cutler, and a portion of the crew of the brig Truxton are on board the John Adams.—The remainder of the Truxton's crew are on board the ship Relief, to sail for Pensacola in a few days, with the exception of say twelve, who were left at Tuspan, being sick.

One of the Truxton's men died on board the John Adams before sailing.

On the 25th, the United States schooner Forward sailed for Tuspan, to take on board the sick (Truxton) prisoners.

On the 22d ult, the frigate Raritan, Capt. Gregory, and steamer Vixen, Com. Sands, arrived with Com. Perry on board. It was rumored that he is to hoist his flag on board the steamship Mississippi.—It was not known whether Com. Conner is to be relieved from the command of the Squadron.

The sailor who assaulted his officer and was condemned by a court martial to suffer death, was executed on the day appointed.

It was thought that Santa Anna would not be entrusted with the reins of Government, unless he declared himself in favor of the war.

After the above had been in type, we received from our courteous contemporaries of the Tropic, proof sheets of the letters of their correspondent "off Vera Cruz"—the one dated the 24th ultimo, the other the 25th ult., and embracing the characteristic letter of Santa Anna, which is given below.

Omitting the speculations and opinions of the writer, we make the following matter-of-fact extracts:—

The government has issued requisitions upon the States for their contingents of troops, requiring them to appear at the city of Mexico or at San Luis Potosi, within 70 days after the publication of the order. The States contribute as follows:—

The State of Mexico 8200 men; Jalisco 4000; Puebla, 3800; Guanajuato, 3000; San Luis Potosi, 1800; Zacatecas, 1600; Queretaro, 600; Oajaca, 2000; Michoacan 1980; Vera Cruz, 1000; Durango, 600; Chihuahua, 580; Aguascalientes, 280.—Forming an aggregate of 30,000 men.

All persons between the ages of 16 and 50 are obliged, by a recent decree, to take arms when required to do so, as members of the National Guard, &c.

A free pardon is tendered to all deserters from the regular line, who may return to their respective corps within three months.

All duties are remitted upon the introduction and sale of cannon, muskets, swords, and all kinds of arms and munitions of war, except, perhaps, powder for one year.

The Government promises to purchase such arms, etc., as may be needed, of persons taking advantage of his permission. Measures are simultaneously taken to establish a national foundry, and the manufacture of gunpowder is thrown open to competition. States, associations, and individuals, engage to raise and maintain bodies of troops in proportion to their means, and entirely independent of Government requisitions. Puebla sends to the frontier, armed and supported at her sole cost, 1000 men. One citizen of Mexico raises an equal number, calling upon the Government for means of arming them only. The members of the Supreme Court of justice, in session recently, came to a similar determination.

Alvarez, the fellow who stole the California supplies, and made war against the authorities, last April, has given in his adhesion to Santa Anna's Government, and expresses a desire to help the Mexicans to "vengeance against the insolent conquerors of the New World, who have usurped the immense territory of Texas."

An edict issued the 4th September from the Government, appointing a commission, composed of five gentlemen, to digest and report a plan, the heads of which are furnished to them, for rewarding and providing for deserters from the American Army. They are:—

1st. "To determine upon the number of acres of land which the government shall grant, and the terms upon which they shall be granted, to such persons as, not being natives of the United States, shall abandon the ranks of the North Americans and pass over to ours.

2d. "To designate the uncultivated lands which the government should appropriate to this object in the different States.

3d. To propose means by which the government may best render assistance to the individuals referred to, in transporting their families, if they have any and in furnishing them with necessary implements of farming."

SANTA ANNA'S LETTER.
Gen. Santa Anna, Commander-in-Chief of the Liberating Army, to Gen. Almonte, Minister of War of the Republic of Mexico

AYOTLA, 1 o'clock, A. M., Sept. 14.
SIR:—I have received your favor of this date, acknowledging a decree issued by the Supreme Government of the nation, embracing a programme of the proceedings adopted to regulate a due celebration of the re-establishment of the Constitution of 1821, the assumption by myself of the supreme Executive power, and the anniversary of the glorious cry of Dolores.

My satisfaction is extreme to observe the enthusiasm with which preparations are made to celebrate the two great blessings which have fallen upon this nation—her independence and her liberty—and I am penetrated with the deepest gratitude to find that my arrival at the capital will be made to contribute to the solemnities of so great an occasion. In furtherance of this object I shall make my entry into that city to-morrow at mid-day, and desire, in contributing my share to the national jubilee, to observe such a course as may best accord with my duties to my country—beloved of my heart—and with the respect due to the sovereign will of the people.

I have been called by the voice of my fellow citizens to exercise the office of Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Republic. I was far from my native land when intelligence of this renewed confidence, and of these new obligations imposed upon me by my country was brought to me, and I saw that the imminent dangers which surrounded her on all sides, formed the chief motive for calling me to the head of the army. I now see a terrible contest with a perfidious and daring enemy impending over her, in which the Mexican Republic must reconquer the insignia of her glory, and for a time issue, if victorious, or disappear from the face of the earth, if so unfortunate as to be defeated. I also see a treacherous faction raising its head from her bosom, which, in calling up a form of government detested by the united nation, provokes a preferable submission to foreign dominion; and I behold, at last, that after much vacillation, that nation is resolved to establish her right to act for herself, and to arrange such a form of government as best suits her wishes. All this I have observed, and turned a listening ear to the cry of my desolated country, satisfied that she really needed my weak services at so important a period.—Hence I have come without hesitation or delay to place myself in subjection to her will, and desirous to be perfectly understood, upon reaching my native soil. I gave a full and public expression of my sentiments and principles. The reception which they met convinced me that I had not deceived myself, and I am now the more confirmed in them, not from having given them more consideration, but because they have found a general echo in the hearts of my fellow-citizens.

I come then to carry my views into operation, and in compliance with the mandate of my country. She calls me as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and in that capacity I stand ready to serve. The enemy occupies our harbors—he is despoiling us the richest of our territories, and threatens us with his domination! I go, then, to the head of the Mexican Army—an army the offspring (ejido) of a free people—and joined with it, I will fulfil my utmost duty in opposing the enemies of my country. I will die fighting, or lead the valiant Mexicans to the enjoyment of a triumph to which they are alike entitled by justice, by their warlike character, and by the dignity and enthusiasm which they have preserved of a free nation. The war is a necessity of immediate importance; every day's delay is an age of infancy; I cannot recede from the position which the nation has assigned me; I must go forward, unless I would draw upon myself the censure due to ingratitude for the favors with which I have been overwhelmed by my fellow citizens; or, unless I would behold her humbled and suffering under a perpetration of her misfortunes.

Your excellency will at once perceive how great an error I should commit in assuming the supreme Magistracy, when my duty calls me to the field, to fight against the enemies of the Republic. I should disgrace myself, if, when called to the point of danger, I should spring to that of powder! Neither my loyalty nor my honor require the abandonment of interests so dear to me. The single motive of my heart is to offer to my compatriots the sacrifice of that blood which yet runs in my veins. I wish then to know that I consecrate myself entirely to their service as a soldier ought to do; and am only desirous further to be permitted to point out the course by which Mexico may attain to rank to which her destiny calls her.

In marching against the enemy, and declining to accept of power, I gave a proof of the sincerity of my sentiments; leaving the nation her own mistress, at liberty to dispose of herself as she sees fit. The elections for members of a Congress to form the constitution which the people wish to adopt, are proceeding.—That Congress will now soon convene, and while I shall be engaged in the conflict in armed defence of her independence, the nation will place such safeguards around her liberties as may best suit herself.

If I should permit myself for a single moment, to take the reins of Government, the sincerity of my promises would be rendered questionable, and no confidence could be placed in them.

I am resolved that they shall not be falsified, for in their redemption I behold the general good, as well as my honor as a Mexican and a soldier. I cannot abandon this position. The existing Government has pursued a course with which the nation has shown itself content, and I have no desire to subvert it by taking its place. I feel abundant pleasure in remaining where I am, and flatter myself that the nation will applaud my choice. I shall joyfully accept such tasks as she shall continue to impose upon me; and while she is engaged in promoting the objects of civilization, I will brave every danger in supporting its benefits, even at the cost of my existence.

Will your excellency have the goodness to tender to the Supreme Government my sincere thanks for their kindness? I will probably repeat them to-morrow, for which purpose I propose to call at the Palace. I shall then embrace my friends, and hastily pressing them to the heart bid them a tender farewell, and set out for the scene of war, to lend my aid to serve my country, or to perish amongst its ruins.

I beg to return to your Excellency assurances of my continued and special esteem.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

LATER FROM MONTEREY.
FIFTEEN HUNDRED MEXICANS KILLED—FURTHER ACCOUNTS FROM THE BATTLE GROUND—DEATH OF COL. WATSON—LARGE NUMBER OF KILLED AND WOUNDED—KENTUCKY AND OHIO SHOWED THE WHITE FEATHER—RUMORED RECAPTURE OF MONTEREY—EXCITEMENT AT MATAMORAS—REINFORCEMENTS FOR GEN. TAYLOR, &c. &c.

We take the following letters from the Baltimore Sun, which by the Steamer McKim, from Brazos Santiago, to New Orleans.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]
MONTEREY, (Mexico,) Sept. 24, '46.
MESSRS. EDITORS: I have but a few leisure moments to give you an account of our great battle at Monterey. On the morning of the 21st, General Taylor formed his line for battle, and marched up to the outskirts and fortifications of the town keeping one bomb and his artillery battery going all the time. The Mexicans continued to fire on us all day, but no effect.

Gen. Worth on one side of the town with Col. Jack Hays, and Capt. Walker and the Texan Rangers, and Gen. Taylor and the volunteers on the other, we made our way into their streets over their breast works, with a heavy loss on both sides. When we made the first charge, we lost our gallant Col. Watson. The Baltimoreans fought bravely, and done credit to their city. We lost a number of men, but I cannot give you their names at present.

The Tennessee and Mississippi volunteers were cut up horribly. Kentucky did not stand the fire well, and Ohio got in a hot place, but soon backed out of it. Capt. Barber and Col. McCullough, of Mississippi, also fell mortally wounded, with a number of other officers whose names I cannot remember.

The battle lasted three days and two nights, and we had a hot time of it I assure you. Gen. Worth distinguished himself beyond all praise. He is decidedly a great man for a fight. He took two batteries on the first day, and used them on the Mexicans with great effect.

The greatest loss of the Americans was on the first day, but there is different reports as to the number killed and wounded. Some of the staff say that our loss is 700 killed and wounded, but I think there must be at least 1000.

The Texan Rangers are the most desperate set of men in battle that I have ever heard of. They charged up to the breast-works dismounted, and rushed over on foot, with sword in hand. They were each armed with barrelled rifles, and as may be supposed, done great execution among the copper skins.

The third and fifth regiments of the regulars were much cut up also, from the forty pieces of artillery which we had to silence; as well as the musketry from the house-tops.

The grand castle is a powerful fort, and was mounted with a number of eighteen pounders. It was there that Gen. Ampudia's quarters were during the battle.

I will relate you a number of incidents that occurred during three days:—
Col. McClung, of Mississippi, the great duelist, got upon the breastworks, waved his hat, and was in the act of giving three cheers when a ball struck him, from the effects of which he has since died.

Samuel W. Chambers, one of the Rangers, or "the Delaware hero," as they call him—got over the breast-works, obtained a foot-hold on the top of an eighteen pounder, and deliberately took aim with his "fire shooter," firing with great effect, and crushing the Mexicans, until the piece was taken by Gen. Worth, and turned on the city. Chambers escaped without a wound.

Capt. Gillespy, of the Texan Rangers, was killed whilst pouring water into the tube of a cannon, with the Mexicans all around him. But it is impossible for me to mention all the numerous incidents that occurred at the present time.

We expect another battle at Saltillo so soon as the armistice expires; and as we have got our hand in, we will give them a rougher usage next time.

Our army was about 7000 strong before the battle, but is now about 5500.—The Mexicans were nearly double our number. Their loss in killed and wounded is not less than 2,000. A great many were killed in their houses, as we had to rush in and shoot them down, to stop their

destructive fire from windows and house-tops.
We bury our dead to-day, and you may judge of my feeling at the dreadful sight better than I can describe them.—The whole field is like a slaughter-house and bodies are being buried in every direction. In short, I have had enough of the battle field, although determined to stand up to the rack throughout the campaign. Some persons may do like it, but between you and myself, I would much rather be in Baltimore.

Yours, &c., N. B. S.
Of the Baltimore regiment, Volunteers.
P. S.—Since writing the above I have been informed that not less than 60 of the Baltimore regiment are killed or missing. Notwithstanding our losses, the soldiers are in high spirits this morning on account of their brilliant victory, and well we may be, for when we commenced we never expected to gain it. The bustling fortifications looked almost impregnable. But I am called by the Sergeant to go to work and bury the dead, so I must close for the present.
N. B. S.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]
MATAMORAS, Oct. 1st, 1846.
GENTLEMEN,—I wrote you a few days since from the Camp at Monterey, since when I have been despatched to this place on public business. As I return to-morrow, I have only time to say one word:—

The entire loss in our Battalion (Baltimore) is 8 killed, and, as I am informed, 16 wounded—all slightly but one. I have seen none either of the killed or wounded, and therefore cannot give names.

Col. Watson was killed in the imprudent charge ordered by Gen. Butler.—He was at the head of the Battalion and had ordered us to go into the charge with three cheers. He received a ball in the breast while in the act of cheering and fell instantly. I tried to get to him, but was borne on in the rush. The charge was ineffectual. At this moment General Taylor rode up in great anger and ordered us to retire. Old Rough came up under the most tremendous fire. It was here his horse was shot. It is said there were angry words passed between him and Butler.

Capt. Stewart now took command, and said, "Boys, your Colonel is killed, don't run, show those d—d red skins that although you are ordered to retire, you intend to walk." With this, he shook his fist at them and d—d them pretty considerably. Our entire loss will not be much short of 800 to 900 killed and wounded—the enemy the same. Ampudia has given up the main fort as per articles of capitulation and the stars and stripes were floating over it when I left.

He asked an interview with General T. to take place the day I left I did not learn the answer.

Mr. Giles made us a speech when at the Marine Barracks in Washington—ask him if he is satisfied with us.

There is no doubt now but that Ampudia will be reinforced in about one month by 12,000 men. They will be under Santa Anna.

We must have 10,000 more volunteers, Mark that.
Yours,
J. M.

The following is also from a Baltimore volunteer, and gives some interesting details that we have not before met with.
[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]
MATAMORAS, Oct. 2, 1846.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Last night we had an alarm, and Matamoros was in a "hub-bub," with all the American population under arms. It was currently reported that Monterey had been re-taken, and the American army put to the sword, and that the Mexican troops known to be at San Fernando were to make an attempt to take Matamoros. It was quite an exciting time throughout the night, and still this morning the absence of news from above tends to keep up the excitement, rendered a little painful by another report, that the wounded at Monterey, on their way to Camargo, have been massacred. I do not believe it, although I place no confidence whatever in Mexican fidelity.

The American Flag, published at Matamoros, gives the following additional particulars of the capture of Monterey.

The steamer Mercer, arrived last evening from Camargo, and brought down as passenger Maj. Coffee, who gives us further intelligence of the taking of Monterey.

Maj. C. reports the loss on the part of the Mexicans to have been much greater than was first stated. It has been ascertained that 1500 would not cover their loss in killed and wounded. On the part of the Americans, 600 was the full extent of the loss.

The valor displayed by our whole army is unparalleled in history. Individual acts of heroism were performed which will render the actors immortal.

Gen. Worth has covered himself with glory. His tactics, as displayed in the capture of 3 of the most important forts, will vie in brilliancy of execution with those of a Wellington or a Ney.

When the flag of truce was received, and the capitulation agreed to, the whole army was disappointed. It was only then that they were beginning to "tell" upon the Mexicans. Previous to this, they had been fighting them protected by their breastworks, and at every disadvantage. Now they had got amongst them and were giving them a dose which was operating effectually.

[Charleston Evening News, Oct. 15.]
FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.
We are indebted to Capt. Thornton of the U. S. Dragoons, who arrived here yesterday, for some interesting particulars from the Seat of War.

Captain Thornton informs us that it is now very sickly at Matamoros, which place he left somewhere about the 24th of the last month. At the time of his leaving there were 700 Americans, about three-fourths volunteers, sick of dysentery, accompanied with intestinal ulceration and typhoid fever. The average number of deaths was five a day. It is to be expected, however, that the accession of cold weather will much abate the violence of the disease.

Capt. T. further informs us that an order had been issued by Gen. Taylor to Gen. Patterson at Camargo, to send the Alabama and Georgia regiments of volunteers to Monterey. They were to be commanded by Gen. Pillow.

The following is the location of the American forces at the different points on the River Grande:
One Regiment of Volunteers at the mouth of the Rio Grande.
Two Regiments at a Mexican fort on the River, ten miles from its mouth.
One Regiment of Ohio Volunteers under the command of Col. Curtis, and four companies of Artillery (regulars) at Matamoros. The volunteers are encamped on the north edge of the town; two companies of Artillery under Captain Lowe, are stationed in Fort Brown; one company in Fort Paredes; and one in the Plaza.

The whole of the troops at Camargo are under the command of Col. Clarke, U. S. A.

One company of Artillery, (regulars) and one company of Kentucky volunteers encamped at Reynosa.

One company of Artillery under Capt. Swartwout at Mier. One hundred and thirty Dragoon recruits, under Lieut. Kane, encamped in the Plaza Mier.
Gen. Patterson had, previous to the two regiments being ordered to Monterey, about 4000 men encamped three miles from Camargo.

PROCLAMATION.
WHEREAS the honorable JEREMIAH S. BLACK, President, and G. Chorpenning and John M. Carty, Esqs., Associate Judges of the court of common pleas, in and for the county of Somerset, and assistant Justices of the courts of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery and quarter sessions of the peace, in and for said county of Somerset, have issued their precept to me directed, requiring me among other things to make public proclamation throughout my bailwick, that a court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery; also, a court of general quarter sessions of the peace, in and for said county of Somerset, have issued their precept to me directed, requiring me among other things to make public proclamation throughout my bailwick, that a court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery; also, a court of general quarter sessions of the peace, in and for said county of Somerset, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Somerset, this 6th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1846.
JACOB PHILLIPPI, Sheriff.

STRAUB'S PATENT
FLAME ENCIRCLED OVEN
COOKING STOVE.

THIS Stove combines all that is valuable in existing Cooking Stoves with certain improvements peculiar to itself. It is constructed upon a new and entirely distinct principle truly philosophical, so as to pass the flue entirely round the oven, thus making it enveloped or flame encircled, without impairing the necessary draught of the stove. This method of its passing twice round, once over and once under the oven, is the secret of its great economy in the use of fuel, while the enlargement of the air chamber affords increased space for the rarefaction of air and compensates for the usual disadvantages of a circular draught. It bakes, roasts, and boils, easier and better than any Stove yet offered to the public, with the advantage over most of them of saving one half the fuel. It is superior to the "Queen of the West," "Buck's Patent," "Eclipse" or "Hathaways Patent," for the following reasons:—In these Stoves the upper side of the oven is dependant for heat and can have from no other source than what radiates through the plate on which the fire is made. If the ashes be lifted clean, too much heat will radiate and burn the bread on the upper side, if too much ashes be left, the bread will not bake on the upper side. Of this defect all good cooks complain. This Stove is entirely free of this objection, the oven always heating exactly alike top and bottom, and ends. Many buy the Premium or step stove and others of similar model. These Stoves consume much fuel, for first the fire chamber is too deep, the pots &c., are too high above the fire. Second when using the oven, all the heat which passes off under the oven being one half, never comes in contact with the boiling utensils, passes off into the pipe and is lost. Also our Stove is so arranged with a bank or elevation in the fire chamber as to ensure the use of the flame upon the forward part of the Stove first, and it then passes back afterward heating all alike whereas Stoves like the Hathaway, having one vest chamber, allow too wide a range for the flame without sufficient concentration.

We manufacture two sizes of this

Stove at the Eagle Foundry in Berlin Somerset county, Pa. For the larger sizes most of the pots commonly used in the kitchen will answer.
Always on hand, a complete assortment of PLOUGHS, with PLOUGH CASTINGS of great variety. HOLLOW WARE of superior material and finish, comprising every thing in that line. CASTINGS on hand, and made to order, on the most reasonable terms.
HOUSER & BERKEY.
Berlin, Oct. 13 1846-3rd.

Cumberland Market.

Flour, per barrel,	\$3 55 a 4 00
Wheat, per bushel,	65 a 70
Rye, "	65 a 70
Corn, "	65 a 70
Oats, "	37 a 40
Potatoes, "	80 a 87
Apples, "	0 00 a 0 00
" dried "	1 25 1 50
Peaches dried "	2 50 a 3 00
Butter, per pound,	13 a 15
Beef, "	5 1/2 a 6 1/2
Veal, "	5 a 6
Chickens, per dozen,	1 25 a 1 50
Eggs, "	15 a 1 50
Stone Coal, per bushel,	7 0

Pittsburgh Market.

Flour,	\$2 37 a 3 00
Wheat	0 50 a 0 00
Rye	37 a 40
Corn	83 a 60
Oats	0 a 25
Barley,	87 a 90
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, Mercer	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.

STANDARD—GOLD AND SILVER	
<i>Pennsylvania.</i>	
Pittsburgh, Banks,	par
Philadelphia Banks,	par
Girard Bank,	par
United States Bank,	25
Bank of Germantown,	par
Monongahela Bank Brownsville	4
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 Middletown,	1 1/2
Carlisle Bank	1 1/2
Columbia Bank and Bridge Co.	par
Doylstown Bank	par
Erie Bank	1
Franklin Bank, Washington	1
Farmers' Bank Reading	par
Farmers Bank Bucks County	par
Farmer's & Drover's 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	1 1/2
Wyoming Bank	1 1/2
Northampton bank	"
York Bank	"
State Scrip, Exchange bank Pitts.,	1
Mer. and Man's B	par
Issued by solvent bank	2

<i>Ohio.</i>	
Mount Pleasant	1 1/2
Steubenville, (F. & M.)	"
St. Clairville	"
Marietta	"
New Lisbon	"
Cincinnati banks,	"
Columbus	"
Circleville	"
Zanesville	"
Pinman	"
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

<i>Virginia.</i>	
Eastern solvent banks	1
Wheeling and Branches,	"
<i>Indiana.</i>	
State Bank and branches,	2
State Scrip, \$5's	2
<i>Illinois.</i>	
State Bank	50; Shawnetown —
<i>Missouri.</i>	
State bank	2
<i>Tennessee.</i>	
Memphis	3; Other solvent banks 3
<i>North Carolina.</i>	
All solvent banks	2
<i>South Carolina.</i>	
All solvent banks	2
<i>New England.</i>	
New England	1
<i>New York.</i>	
New York city par	Other banks 1