

...I have not, says the official returns.

Under all the circumstances the terms of the capitulation are favorable to us. There were still several strong forts in the hands of the enemy, which we would have been compelled to take by regular approaches or with heavy losses. The plaza is of itself an enormous fortification of continuous houses, with thick stone walls, and all the streets leading into it strongly fortified and filled with guns.

They admit that they will have at least 8,000 fighting men, whilst on our part we cannot muster 5,000 for duty, and have only a few heavy guns, and them we took from them.

Never I believe did troops, both volunteers and regulars, behave with more calmness and intrepidity, and I do not believe that for downright straightforward hard fighting the battle of Monterey has ever been surpassed.

An officer of the Louisville Legion, writing to the Editor of the Louisville Courier, explains the absence of the Legion from a participation in the general assault on the enemy's fortifications. The following are extracts from his letter:

"The situation of the Louisville Legion was a very silent, but at the same time a chafing one. We were obliged to stand the fire from a well-directed battery of twelve-pounders from the Castle, which were directed at the howitzer and mortar, beforementioned as being immediately in front. Their pieces were very troublesome. Their cavalry formed in front of the Castle frequently, for the purpose, it is supposed, of making an attack upon us, but a bomb thrown in their midst soon dispersed them. The Legion was formed in squares every hour or so for the purpose of receiving their expected attack on the battery. This is the reason why we were not actively engaged. Gen. Butler ordered us into the city at one time, but Major Munroe, who had charge of the pieces remonstrated in the strongest terms, and said that the mortar battery would be taken by the Mexicans in half an hour after we left, and that the pieces were protecting were then doing more damage to the enemy than we could possibly do in the city. Upon this, Gen. Butler then countermanded the order.

"We laid for nine long hours flat upon the ground, the balls whizzing a few feet over us. It is no fun, I assure you, to be shot at as a target without the power of sending back. It commenced raining about 4 o'clock, and did not cease during the whole night. It was quite cold, and many of us had no blankets. We were kept on the watch ground until 12 o'clock at night, when the pieces were moved to camp—a distance of about two and a half miles—in a very heavy rain and deep mud. We had nothing to eat all day, nothing to cook when we got to camp, and no fire to cook it by. Our camp guard, because of an anticipated attack on the camp by the Mexican lancers, had struck all the tents and packed the wagons with every thing, blankets and all, making it impossible for us to get our blankets. It was an exceedingly disagreeable night, but it was rather better than dodging twelve pounders.

"Rumor says that the enemy will be allowed to leave by giving up their arms, ammunition, and public stores. If this is not accepted, the fight will be recommenced to-morrow morning. The General does not wish to capture them, as he will have to support them, and is very short of supplies for his own troops.

"The fight on the first day was obstinate to the last, and many feared the day would end disastrously. Our loss in killed and wounded during the three days cannot be less than 500.

"There are various accounts as to the manner in which the action was first brought on, some saying it was against Gen. Taylor's orders by the rashness of the volunteers. It has ended in a glorious triumph over twice our number, who were well fortified in a place naturally a second Gibraltar. The prisoners state Ampudia's force at 14,000."

How the People's Money Goes!

The Harrisburgh Union contains a list of suits brought by this Commonwealth against defaulters to the State, occupying nearly a column and a half of that paper, published in accordance with the provisions of an act passed at the last session of the Legislature. These cases are put down for trial at an adjourned Court, to be held at Harrisburgh on the 15th instant. The list (says the Delaware Republican) presents a sad picture of the rapacity for plunder on the part of public agents, inasmuch as it embraces the names of most of those employed on the public works for the last two years past, from the Canal Commissioners down to the most humble toll gatherer, who has had an opportunity to pick and steal the money of the people. We should not be surprised if there is more than a million of dollars involved in these suits, not a tithe of which will ever be recovered by the Commonwealth. A glance at the list will answer the question, "What becomes of the public funds?"

THE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLVILLE RAIL ROAD.

The work on this road is going on very actively. Two companies of engineers have been on constant duty for several weeks, and the route from McKeesport to the mouth of Turtle Creek completed, and will be ready for letting by the 15th of this month. Two routes present themselves from Turtle Creek to the city, the surveys on both of which are now completed and calculations of the cost of each will immediately be made and reported. The other engineer corps is now employed on the route from McKeesport eastwardly, and the whole from this city to Weston will be surveyed this fall and possibly in time to let.—Pittsburgh American.

Official List of the Killed and Wounded.

The following is the official report of killed and wounded of the 1st Ohio Regiment at the storming of Monterey, September 21, 1846:

INVINCIBLE RIFEMEN.—W. H. Harris killed, shot in the breast by grape Josiah A. Kellum, severely wounded; arm amputated above the elbow. Samuel Myers, severely wounded; grape shot fractured jaw and lodged in the throat. E. Wade, slightly; spent ball in the head.

MONTGOMERY GUARDS.—Richard Welch, killed. John Farrell, slightly wounded; contusion of arm and side.—John Clarkin, severely; musket ball through the foot amputated. Vandeventer, slightly; contusion of the shoulder by a shell. John Flannagan, contusion of hip and side from a charge of horse. J. Ryan, slightly; flesh wound of leg by a musket ball.

DAYTON COMPANY.—W. G. Davis, orderly sergeant, killed. D. F. Smith, private, killed. Kelley Cox, killed; shot through the head by grape. E. Reese, killed; residence Cleveland. Thomas McMurry, killed. Lewis Moter, first lieutenant, severely wounded. Alexander McCarter, second lieutenant, slightly, musket ball in the leg.

DAYTON GERMAN COMPANY.—James McClosky, private, killed. George Phale, private, killed. Wm. Weber, private, killed. T. Went, private, severely wounded.

PORTSMOUTH COMPANY.—John W. Hewlett, private, killed. Griffin Sowards, severely wounded, grape shot through the thigh. Alfred Donahue, private, severely wounded, grape shot through the thigh. Silas Barré, severely wounded, musket ball through the leg. James Lambeck, private, slightly wounded; contusion by a shell.

CINCINNATI CADETS.—N. H. Niles, first lieutenant, severely wounded, musket ball through the hip. Wm. Miller, third sergeant, slightly wounded, contusion of hip and side by a shell. W. J. Hogan, slightly wounded, spent ball in thigh. G. W. Fitzhugh, first corporal, slightly wounded; spent ball in thigh. Thos. D. Egan, private, killed. Robert Doney, private, slightly wounded; contusion of hip by shell.

BROWN COUNTY BOYS.—A. F. Shaw, private, severely wounded; musket ball through the arm. John Fletcher, private, severely wounded; grape shot in the thigh. A. B. McKee, private, severely wounded, musket ball through the hand.

CINCINNATI GERMAN COMPANY.—Matthew Hett, 1st Lieutenant, killed—commanded company. George Myer, corporal, severely wounded; musket ball lodged in arm—extracted. E. J. Dehoelter, private, severely; grape shot in thigh and musket ball in arm. Henry Weber, do, severely; musket ball in right side—extracted at left breast. Henry Meyer, do, severely; musket ball through arm—extracted.

BUTLER BOYS.—Jas. George, Capt., severely wounded; contusion of head by shell—not dangerous. Geo. Webster, 1st sergeant, slightly; contusion by spent ball—not dangerous. Geo. Lowfellow, 2d do, severely; musket ball through thigh—not dangerous. J. Pierson, private severely; musket ball through the chest—not dangerous. John H. Longley, corporal, slightly; contusion from spent ball. R. H. Alcott, private, slightly; contusion from shell. Stephen Freeman, private, killed. Oscar Belmont, private, killed. These men were murdered and shockingly mangled by Lancers, who came upon them whilst the latter was conducting the former, who was slightly wounded, into camp—and unarmed!

FIELD AND STAFF.—Col. A. M. Mitchell, severely wounded; an esquibette (21 oz.) ball through the leg. (The Colonel's favorite horse, presented him by the Cincinnati Bar, was killed.) Adj't. A. W. Armstrong, 2d Lieutenant of Cincinnati Cadets, severely wounded; grape shot through the knee—leg amputate above the knee—recovery doubtful. (Copy of Morning Report.)

E. K. CHAMBERLIN, Surgeon U. S. A. Monterey, Spt. 24, 1846.

"This company owned the Regimental flag, a beautiful silk banner presented to them by the ladies of Cincinnati. It was carried during the whole action by Sergeant Landy, and though riddled by musket, canister and grape, and its staff shot off a few inches above his head, the gallant and fearless Sergeant kept it waving during the whole day, and now has it floating on a Mexican lance captured from the enemy!

NAVAL.—The U. S. storeship Relief, Oscar Bullis, Lieutenant Commanding, sixteen days from Vera Cruz, arrived at Pensacola on the 31st ultimo. She brought no news. Passengers, Captain Fitzhugh, relieved of the command of the steamfrigate Mississippi by Commodore M. C. Perry, the remainder of the officers and crew of the ill-fated brig Truxton, and a number of officers on their way north to attend the Naval Academy.

The U. S. frigate Potomac, Captain Aulick sailed from Pensacola on the 22d ultimo, and the U. S. ship Falmouth, Commander Jarvis, on the 25th, to join the blockading squadron.

The U. S. steamship Princeton, Capt. Engle, sailed on the 31st to join the squadron.

In Delaware County, N. Y., last week the mountains were covered with snow, the thermometer down to 20, and ice half an inch thick on the ponds.

The Washington Union says,—"We were yesterday presented with a bunch of cherries, second crop, half ripe, which grew in Washington."

The Army of Chihuahua.

From Maj. M. C. M. Hammond, U. S. A., who arrived a day or two since from Port Lavaca and San Antonio, Texas, we obtain the following information.—N. O. Pic.

One half of Gen. Wool's army left San Antonio for the Presidio on the Rio Grande on the 26th of September. The General went in person on the 29th. The remainder, consisting of sixteen companies of Illinois infantry and four companies of Arkansas cavalry, were under command of Col. Charochill, Inspector General U. S. A. Between the 5th and 8th of October, eight of these companies marched commanded by Col. Hardin; and Col. Churchill was to have conducted the remainder on the 14th, leaving one or two companies in garrison at Baxar, to protect supplies and furnish escorts.

Gen. W. expected to reach Presidio in twelve days. He will establish a depot at that point, until it is ascertained whether steamers can ascend the Rio Grande, to a position more suitable for his operations. His army will cross the river on a flying bridge, boats for which were constructed at San Antonio, under the direction of Capt. Fraser, engineer, and were transported in wagons. The river at the crossing is said to be near 400 yards wide, from 50 to 100 of which are swimming, and with a rapid current of six miles the hour. If opposed by a considerable force, the passage would be exceedingly difficult, and could not be effected without great loss.

Col. Harney's command, in July, were compelled to swim about sixty yards, and the stream so scattered them, that 100 resolute men, as asserted by some of his officers, could have prevented their landing.

As soon as supplies are received to enable him to advance, Gen. Wool will press on to Chihuahua, taking Santa Rosa and Monclova in his route. The former town is garrisoned with regular troops, and is said to be capable of strong resistance. This line of operations is longer than might be selected, but it has the advantage of turning the mountain passes—of abundance of water and some provisions—and runs within seventy or eighty miles of Gen. Taylor's, when co-operation can be readily effected if necessary.

General Wool has exhibited great activity and energy in preparing for the march. On arriving at San Antonio, on the 14th of August, he was far in advance of his army and his supplies, and met with innumerable obstacles in procuring wagons, teams, forage, and provisions.—He moved his forces at the earliest practicable moment, with so limited a number of rations as scarcely to justify an advance.

If it is found impossible to transport supplies by water to the Presidio or other point on the Rio Grande whence to furnish the Army, it will be necessary to haul all their provisions from Port Lavaca, by way of San Antonio, a distance to Chihuahua of nearly 800 miles, and through a country in rainy seasons almost impassable for a heavy wagon. It will be seen that this enterprise is gigantic, and its accomplishment will be an achievement more arduous & more creditable than a brilliant victory.

From St. Louis Union, Gen. Kearney and his Movements.

SANTA FE, Sept. 13, 1846. MESSRS. EDITORS.—On the 2d instant General Kearney, with about eight hundred men, left the town on an excursion south. We went to a village called Touis about one hundred miles distant. We struck the Rio Grande twenty-seven miles from this place, at a village called San Domingo, inhabited by the Pueblo Indians. Our reception at this village was quite a grand affair, the principal men and braves of the tribe met us six miles from the town and escorted us in; the braves were mounted on their best horses and dressed in the most gaudy apparel, and armed and equipped in the same manner as when they go out for the purpose of fighting. When the General passed the head of their columns, they fired off their guns, and then one file on each side of our companies proceeded to the rear and then wheeled and came down close to our line at the top of the speed of their horses, yelling and going through all the manoeuvres of a regular charge; they met again at the head of our columns, fired at each other with their pistols, make passes with their lances, and then filed off and returned to the head of our companies. This was repeated several times to the great admiration and astonishment of all who witnessed it. I have never seen better horsemen anywhere, and from what I could discover I should take them to be formidable in battle, if properly armed. They are fine looking men, and much superior in every respect to the Mexican population. They have a very fine village, most splendid vineyards and appear to be much more comfortable in every respect than the Mexicans.—When we got into the village, we were invited into the priest's house, where a most stupendous repast was set out, consisting of the best grapes I ever saw, melons, apples, cakes, and with liquor sufficient to wash them down.

After our repast, the General made a speech to the citizens, who appeared quite well pleased; they then escorted us out of town, and we went on our way rejoicing, with full stomachs, and every man with just liquor enough to make him feel patriotic. This was the only Indian village we visited.

After we left San Domingo, we passed through villages every eight or ten miles, until we reached the village of Tonic.—Most of them, however, were quite small, and the inhabitants, with the exception of two or three men in each, are a poor, miserable set.

The only villages on the Rio Grande that we visited, worthy of note, are San Domingo, San Philippe, Albuquerque and Tonic. Albuquerque was the residence of Armiyo. We halted a short time at this place, going and returning. Gen. Kearney called on the late Governor's wife and passed an hour or two, as he told me, very pleasantly. She is said to be an intelligent woman, and departed herself with much propriety. Her husband (Armiyo) it is said, has gone to the Passo, and it is supposed, will continue on to the city of Mexico. The people near the town of Tonic, and the inhabitants of the different villages have heard of our intended visit, and the General so arranged our marches as to bring us to this town the evening before the anniversary of their patron Saint, a great day with the inhabitants of that region of country. And I assure you it was a great day, not only with them, but to all who were present. There was an immense concourse of people, women, children, Mexicans, Indians and white folks. They had prepared fire works, which were gotten up in a very good style—the town was illuminated—they had a theatre, that is, a play in the open yard, which appeared to be well received by the inhabitants, they also had a fandango, which was not only crowded. But jammed and crowded to overflowing; the beauty and fashion were there, and to my astonishment, I found some of the women quite handsome.

It is said that the number of children born in the United States is a year is 450,000. It is calculated that only one-half live to be 21 years old.

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AFFAIRS IN THE RIO DE LA PLATA.—If we are not greatly out in our reckoning there will be sighs to be seen, things to be told of, before many days, on the other side of the Atlantic. The failure of Mr. Hood's mission will snap another link of the ENTENTE CORDIALE if the Spanish marriages have left any unbroken. Mr. Hood has gone home for fresh instructions, and to tell his Government, long since heartily sick of the "intervention," that his attempts to make a pacific arrangement have been defeated, not by Rosas, not by Oribe, not by Fructos Rivera, not even by the handful of malcontents in Montevideo, but by the French Minister, Baron Gaffaudis. How will this fall upon the chafed temper of Lord Palmerston?

But why has Baron Deffaudis stood in the way? For two reasons. First, because he is the political friend and protege of Mr. Thiers, who has already made one fierce attack upon Mr. Guizot, APROPOS to this Montevideo affair, and no doubt means to make another. Second, because Brazil has designs upon the Banda Oriental, which designs are connected with if not stimulated by the interests of the Prince de Joinville, whose wife is a sister of the Brazilian Emperor. The whole matter is as clear as crystal.—N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

COMPLIMENT TO GEN. TAYLOR.—The citizens of Jefferson county, Kentucky, where Gen. TAYLOR was reared and educated, have caused a massive silver pitcher to be executed as a present to him. A letter will be forwarded to Gen. Taylor advising him that the pitcher will be delivered to his lady. It is a fit present from the old friends of the General to their former neighbor.—Louisville Journal.

FUNERAL OF COL. CROSS.—The remains of the late lamented Col. Cross were yesterday conveyed to their final resting place in Congress burying-ground. The funeral was attended by the President of the United States and all the members of his Cabinet, by all the officers of the army and navy now in this city, by the Mayor and a number of the clergy and citizens of Washington. The funeral service was performed by the Rev. Septimus Tustin. The remains were escorted from the late residence of the deceased, in Franklin Row by the Washington Light Infantry, the National Blues, and the Union Guards, volunteer companies of this city. The Potomac Guards, under the command of Lieutenant Bomford, also attended the funeral. A great number of citizens in laces, on horseback, and on foot, followed the deceased to his grave.—National Intelligencer.

TREMENDOUS CRASH UP!

MIRACULOUS ESCAPES.—On Saturday, the immense fly wheel in the Rolling Mill or Foundry below Mill Creek, flew to pieces, scattering the fragments in all directions, for the space of one hundred feet, one piece went over the Canal a much greater distance; another piece went high in the air, and came down through the roof of a house, striking the stove, at which a woman was standing, demolishing it, and knocking a bucket out of her hand. The fly wheel was very large and in rapid motion when the accident occurred, and although the fragments of iron and wood flew in every direction, to the great danger of numerous persons, we are happy to state not one was injured. All were, of course, frightened.—Cin. Com.

AN ANTI-MORMON WAR.

We learn from the Springfield Illinois Register, that Gov. Ford heads an expedition which has been started at that place against the Anti-Mormons at Nauvoo.—The volunteer force from Springfield numbered one hundred and eleven men, and they had with them two brass six pounders, well appointed and manned by skillful artillerists. It was expected that they would receive large accessions of volunteers on the route. It is the determination of the Governor to put an end, at all hazards, to the violence and outrages that have brought disgrace upon the State.

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THE FOREIGN NEWS BY THE BRITANNIA.

England and France.

The Britannia arrived at Boston on Saturday morning, after a boisterous passage of eighteen days, having left Liverpool on the 20th ult.

The steamer Great Britain was still ashore with twelve feet water in her hold.

The Cambria, with Mr. Bancroft our newly appointed Minister to the Court of St. James, on board, had arrived at Liverpool previous to the departure of the Britannia.

The deplorable condition of Ireland engrosses public attention in the British Islands. The famine continues to spread over that unfortunate country. Diseases of the most malignant type, are also adding to the horrors of the scene. The marriage of the Queen of Spain and her sister have been consummated without producing any more serious effects on political affairs than protests from England, from one or two other European powers, against the alliance with France, which are intended to form the basis of future interventions, should occasion require.

The entente cordiale between France and England is at an end. Henceforth the two powers will move independently of each other. France joins Spain with a view to the reconquest of the Spanish Americans. There is some anxiety yet in the minds of the owners of the Great Britain. The noble vessel is still ashore, although every effort has been made to remove her. It is thought she will not sustain much more damage than she already has.

Flour is in demand in Liverpool at an advance of one shilling, since the last steamer. Cotton advanced 1 farthing. Grain is rapidly advancing in all the European ports.

Mr. Bancroft, the new Minister, had arrived in London.

Money market depressed, in anticipation of bullion being shipped to America. It is reported that the British Government are about to open their ports for grain.

Arrival of the "Palmetto."

The steamship PALMETTO, Capt. LEWIS, arrived here yesterday, thirty-six hours from Galveston, having left that port on the evening of the 27th inst. We have received by her Galveston papers to that date, together with a mass of correspondence from Monterey.

The steamship McKim, from Brasos Santiago, for New Orleans, arrived at Galveston on the 24th inst., having sustained some damage in her machinery.—There were on board most of Capt. Shivers's company of Mississippi and Texas Volunteers, Colonel Bailey Peyton, Gen. A. S. Johnson, Mr. Kendall, of the Procureur, and a large number of discharged volunteers, making about 300 in all.—The McKim was to have proceeded on her voyage on the 28th, in the evening.

The steamer Florida, Captain Butler, 11 days from Brasos, put into Galveston on the 25th instant, being in want of water and provisions. She had 160 discharged volunteers on board.

THE REPORTED DUELS.—We are happy to learn that the difference between Colonels Bailey Peyton and Marshall, and Captains Shivers and Musson, which were to have been decided on the field, have been amicably and honorably arranged.

The American troops in and about Monterey are quite pleased with the position of the place and the manners of the inhabitants. The latter certainly seem a degree higher in civilization than the people about Camargo and Matamoros.

THE OLD WORLD.

FRANCE AND THE MONARCHIES.

The political affairs of France excite attention, not only in the Old World, but in the New, because the death of Louis Philippe, which cannot be far in futurity, is regarded with anxiety and apprehension by the crowned heads and their Ministers in Europe, lest the event referred to should produce new popular convulsions and scenes of revolution and bloodshed. The opponents of monarchy in France await the event with keen expectation, and scarcely disguise their determination to make a struggle. But Louis Philippe acting upon the doctrine of "forewarned, forearmed," is endeavoring not only to render his own reign pacific, steady, and permanent, but to smooth the way and strengthen the dynasty of his successor. The chances are, we think, that he will succeed, for although the outbreak may take place on the announcement of his death, the Government will be so strong, and their plans be so well matured, as to nip an insurrection in the bud. This is clearly the policy of the king of the French and of his ministers and they are assisted in their views by the British Government, to say nothing of Austria, Russia, and Prussia.—Bucknell.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A JOURNEYMAN CHAIRMAKER. 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,	\$4 50 a 5 00
Wheat, per bushel,	80 a 0 00
Rye, "	50 a 0 00
Corn, "	30 a 0 00
Oats, "	20 a 0 35
Potatoes, "	00 a 0 37
Apples, "	0 00 a 0 00
" dried "	50 75
Peaches dried "	1 00 a 2 00
Butter, per pound,	00 a 0 00
Beef, "	4 a 0 5
Veal, "	5 a 0 6
Chickens, per dozen,	1 25 a 1 50
Eggs, "	15 a 0 16
Stone Coal, per bushel,	7 0 9

Pittsburgh Market.

Flour,	\$3 25 a 3 50
Wheat,	0 60 a 0 65
Rye,	32 a 34
Corn,	37 a 40
Oats,	0 a 13
Barley,	83 a 86
Bacon, hams, per lb	5 a 6
Pork	00 a 0 00
Lard,	6 a 7
Tallow, rendered	6 a 00
" rough	4 a 00
Butter, in kegs,	7 a 8
" roll,	9 a 10
Cheese Western Reserve	6 a 7
" Goshen,	00 a 10
Apples green, per barrel,	75 a 1 50
" dried per bushel,	44 a 54
Peaches,	1 00 a 1 25
Potatoes, Mercer	00 a 0 00
" Neshannocks	40 a 44
Seeds, Clover	3 25 a 3 50
" Timothy	2 25 a 1 75
" Flaxseed	75 a 0 80
Wool	16 a 26

BANK NOTE LIST.

Pittsburgh, Pa.	
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 Middletown,	1 1/2
Carlisle Bank	1 1/2
Columbia Bank and Bridge Co.	par
Doylesstown Bank	par
Erie Bank	1
Franklin Bank, Washington	1
Farmers' Bank Reading	par
Farmers Bank Berks County	par
Farmers & 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 Manf's B	par
Issued by solvent Banks	2
Ohio.	
Mount Pleasant	1 1/2
Steubenville, (F. & M.)	"
St. Clairville	"
Marietta	"
New Lisbon	"
Cincinnati banks,	"
Columbus	"
Circleville	"
Zanesville	"
Putnam	"
Wooster	"
Massillon	"
Sandusky	"
Gauza	"
Norwalk	"
Xenia	"
Cleveland Bank	"
Dayton	"
Franklin Bank of Columbus,	"
Chillicothe	"
Sciota	2
Lancaster	19
Hamilton	13
Granville	45
Commercial Bank of Lake Erie	1 1/2
Farmers Bank Canton	39
Urbana	45
Virginia.	
Eastern solvent banks	1
Wheeling and Branches,	1
Indiana.	
State Bank and branches,	2
State Scrip, \$5's	2
Illinois.	
State Bank	50 Shawnetown —
Missouri.	
State bank	2
Tennessee.	
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.	
All solvent Banks	1