

**An Army of Twenty-Five Thousand Men at San Luis Potosi.**

The New Orleans papers of the 18th, contain extracts from the Havana papers of the news from Mexico, received by the steamer Clyde, at that port. We copy from the N. O. Mercury, as follows:

Fraudulent peculations in the administration of the finances are hinted at by the papers and several persons, particularly Heroy Tamariz, are accused of being guilty of them. Almonte, immediately on taking charge of the finances, issued an order to stop all payments from the Treasury, but the order was scarcely issued before it was countermanded, owing doubtless to seeing its effects upon the public credit. Santa Anna is said to be much dissatisfied with the management of the finances.

Senor Adame has been elected Governor of the State of San Luis Potosi, which seems to afford much satisfaction. Salas issued a decree on the 21st, declaring all goods entered through towns in the possession of the American army contraband, admitting the entry of goods at no custom house nearer to the American lines than 25 miles, and if not entered within a month, declaring them to be forfeited.

There are accounts from the Pacific to the 11th, but no further than the arrival of the sloop of war Cyane, off the port of Guaymas, and her blockading it, and the statement of a letter writer that the blockade of Mazatlan was conducted in so loose a manner that vessels entered and departed with impunity, we find nothing new.

From the New Orleans Bulletin. On the 21st Nov., a brig and merchant packet, part of the prizes captured at Tampasco, were wrecked near Alvarado, and of nine Americans on board, 5 were drowned and 4 saved.

The most exaggerated accounts are published in the city of Mexico, as to the situation of Gen. Taylor's army. One letter says a whole brigade of 1000 men with their arms, &c. had gone over to the Mexicans, and that from desertion and the ravages of the typhus fever, Gen. Taylor had retreated from Saltillo to Monterey, and had asked a cessation of hostilities from Santa Anna!!!

The following letter appears in the Monitor of 28th November:—

**SAN LUIS DE POTOSI, 15th Nov.**

The invaders are very near on us—yesterday they entered Saltillo and must now also be in Tampico, because the correspondence which should to-day have gone to those points, has been cut off by order of Gen. Santa Anna. Who knows what will be our fate? However, we have about 25,000 men, with 52 twenty-four pounders, and a full supply of ammunition of all kinds, which is almost incredible, but having seen it myself, leaves no doubt on my mind. There are 200 blacksmiths and carpenters working for the army, and besides the men there are 1000 country women working on the fortifications, which is very satisfactory, as it shows the enthusiasm and good will which animates the people.

In one store there has been sold 15,000 daggers, bought by the country people, both men and women—in every direction we see them making lances, sharpening swords and fixing fire-arms and other warlike arrangements, and we are all getting accustomed to the din of arms.

**From the New Orleans Evening Mercury of December 18.**

**From Texas.**

By the arrival this morning of the steamer *Galveston* Capt. Haviland, we have Galveston papers to the 16th inst. and corresponding dates from the interior.

The organization of a territorial government at Santa Fe by Gen. Kearney, the papers find cause for loud complaint in. They claim Santa Fe was within the acknowledged limits of the Republic of Texas at the time of annexation, and that therefore it now constitutes a portion of the State of Texas, in which neither the United States nor her agents have any right to erect any form of government but such as may originate with the people of Texas and be established in accordance with the terms of annexation, and in the manner prescribed by the Federal Constitution. The papers seem to be highly incensed at Gen. Kearney's procedure in this respect. We quote from the Austin Democrat, as a sample:

"Should the Central Government persist in the high-handed, tyrannical course it has commenced, the ground work, the main prop, upon which the rectitude and justice of the war with Mexico can be defended, will be swept away. The Government will be estopped from pleading them, but Texas will not. This State contends, and will ever contend, that the territory included within the boundaries as laid down and defined in the law of 1836, rightfully belong to her, and to her alone, and any attempt to establish a territorial or other government within these limits, is an infringement of her rights as a sovereign State."

The House of W. B. Nichols, on the south side of Galveston, was much injured by fire on the 11th.

In the county of Eastrop there were, this season, in cultivation, 3996 acres, in corn, 1049 in cotton, 240 acres in oats, and 92 in potatoes. There are at present 47,000 bushels of corn for sale in that county.

The meeting which was held in Galveston to facilitate the communications with the country, resulted in a committee of thirteen being appointed, to cause to be made surveys of roads on two different routes, one leading from Virginia Point to or towards the Brazos, and the other from Beaver Point, in such a direction as to serve most effectually in opening communication with the country between the Trinity and Sabine rivers, and with Eastern Texas generally.

**LATER FROM THE ARMY.**

**WASHINGTON, Dec. 27—6 P. M.**

The steamship *McKim* arrived at New Orleans on the 20th, from the Brazos, bringing dates to the 16th inst., and embracing news from Monterey two days later than before received.

Among the passengers were twelve officers, and sixty-one sick and discharged volunteers.

The steamship *Virginia* left Brazos on the 15th for Tampico, with Lieut. Col. Park, and six companies of the Alabama regiment of volunteers. The steamboat *Cincinnati*, and the U. S. propeller *James Page*, left on the 16th, with Gen. Shields and staff, and Capt. Shelby's company of Alabama volunteers, all bound to Tampico.

The U. S. steamboat *Gopher* was wrecked on the 13th, outside of Tampico bar.

The pilot boat *Ariel* was also lost, and several vessels were blown out to sea.—Two regiments of Indiana volunteers and Capt. Taylor's Battery, had left Monterey for Saltillo, to join Gen. Worth.

Gen. Twigg's Division was on its march for Victoria.

Brigadier Gen. Hamer had died at Monterey of inflammation of the bowels, after but two days illness.

Gen. Butler still continued in command of Monterey.

Col. Taylor had arrived at Matamoros with despatches for Gen. Patterson.

Major Arthur came passenger in the *McKim*. He brings despatches from General Taylor. On the 8th, 9th and 10th, General Taylor was to move in columns for Victoria, with about 1500 men.

No further demonstrations would be made towards San Luis Potosi until orders from Government were received. Gen. Taylor had imprisoned the Alcalde of Monterey, his son, and several others, for furnishing money and horses to deserters from the American army.

Gen. Wool was at Parras, one hundred miles north of Chihuahua, with 1000 men, and Colonel Riley was at Monte Morales, with a similar force.—General Pillow was to move for Victoria on the 14th. Santa Anna had sent a detachment of 1000 men to destroy all the water tanks between Saltillo and Potosi.

**FROM HAVANA & MEXICO.**

Late Havana dates had been received at New Orleans.

The steamer *Vera Cruz* had arrived at Havana on the 6th inst. from Mexico.

Santa Anna is said to have threatened to retreat to Queretaro, if the two millions asked for were not sent, and great exertions were making to meet his demands. It was reported that he would fall back whether the money was forthcoming or not, in order to be nearer the capital on the opening of the new Congress. A proposition had been made to the British merchants for a loan of twenty millions, to be secured by a reduction of the duties on articles now prohibited.

The money and landed interests were much affected by the duration of the war, and those interested were heartily tired of it.

Gen. Wool, for many years in the service of Mexico, had effected a landing at Laguna, and proceeded towards the capital.

**Late from Havana.**

By the arrival of the packetship *Christopher Colon*, at New York, on Thursday last, we have advices from that place of the 16th inst. The annexed letter of our correspondent gives nearly all the news.—*Balt. Sun.*

**HAVANNA, (Cuba), Dec. 14th, 1846.**

**Mass Editors.**—As an opportunity offers I avail myself of it to inform your many readers of some of the 'doings' in the city and its vicinity. Immediately after the great tornado of the 11th October, judging from the vast destruction here, it was generally supposed that the crops had been destroyed, but I am happy to learn upon inquiry that such was not the case. The sugar crop, which was thought to be totally lost, will in fact be more than an average one; the cane having fully matured, suffered no injury by being prostrated.

On the 9th, 10th and 11th proximo the Queen's marriage will be celebrated here with great pomp—extensive and costly preparations are now being made for that purpose—half a million will be spent in gewgaws and brocade on the occasion, and the people will be allowed the high privilege of footing the bill. Here, as under all governments controlled by monarchists, the two extremes are to be seen in all their hideous deformity—monarchical splendor and the most abject poverty. Shameful it is that this state of affairs should be permitted to exist in one of the best countries, and infinitely the most salubrious climate under the canopy of heaven.

The powerful Italian Opera Company lately brought out here, has created a great excitement among the critic and amateur musicians.

The Leviathan *Tacon* is mightily crowded with an audience of wealth and beauty, such as Havana alone, on this side of the Atlantic, can present. They are reaping a rich harvest—for the several successive nights their receipts were eleven thousand dollars. I regret they are not to visit the States, being apprehensive it would not pay. They number over one hundred.

Leopold de Meyer is here, and will shortly commence a series of concerts.

Gen. Parades is still here, and like Santa Anna, keeps his 'pit of cocks.'—Doubtless he prefers fighting cocks to fighting Americans.

Gen. Vega and suite have sailed for Vera Cruz; he seems to be quite a favorite with the Cubans.

The Mexican Commissioner, Com.

Araujo, lately arrived and cut quite a swath. He represents that he has sold twelve letters of marque, but unfortunately for him no one is so credulous as to swallow it.

The U. S. Sloop of war *Albatross*, Capt. Breece, arrived a few days since from New York, making quite a short run.—She is a great favorite with her officers who says she can outrun any vessel in our navy. She sails next for Pensacola, but will remain in this port for several days yet. A rumor is in circulation that she is looking out for privateers, and will cruise about the Gulf to be ready for any emergency that may arise. The loss of the *Boston* caused much regret among the American residents.

The reported desertion of a thousand of Gen. Taylor's men is not at all credited here—it is believed to be a ruse of Santa Anna to obtain the means to continue the war, and keep up appearances.

**Mems. of Monterey.**

It was our pleasure yesterday, to hold a conversation with Dr. Wilson, of Col. Wood's Texan Rangers. He arrived here on the steamship *Alabama*, on Monday evening, and is one of the last persons from Monterey—having left there on the 25th ult. Sickness was abating in the camp, and the wounded, generally speaking, were rapidly recovering. Gen. Butler was among those whose convalescence was most slow. Gen. Worth, with about 1200 men, was at Saltillo, where he found very comfortable quarters.

The number of men fit for active duty at Monterey at the present time is about 3000. Of these, one regiment is quartered in the city—the remainder are encamped at the Walnut Springs.

From the representations which Dr. Wilson makes to us, Gen. Taylor cannot advance with his forces from Saltillo to San Luis Potosi. The Mexicans, in their retreat, performed the march at a great sacrifice of life; the Americans cannot accomplish it—first, because the enemy would let the water out of the tanks, and thus deprive them of this necessary element of existence; next, because they could find no provisions on the way—a distance of 250 miles—and, because it would amount to an almost absolute impossibility to convey the necessary forage and provisions over the mountains in the line indicated. There would seem to be no probability, then, that a junction can be formed with the two wings of our army at San Luis Potosi—the one marching from Tampico, the other from Monterey and Saltillo—which report has been saying, is to be the movement.

A report circulated along the Rio Grande, that Santa Anna had challenged Gen. Taylor, to meet him with 30,000 men, in pitched battle, between San Luis Potosi and Saltillo. "Rough and Ready" replied, that so soon as he could have 10,000 efficient men under his command, he would meet him anywhere, whatever might be the strength of his forces.

A few days before Dr. Wilson left Monterey, an express arrived there from Gen. Wool, at Matamoros. It is not his present purpose to join Gen. Taylor. In this decision he is guided by the instructions or advice of the latter. Col. Harney and his dragoons are at Chihuahua, into which they marched without firing a gun. Indeed, they were cordially welcomed and got from the authorities a decent "blow out" into the bargain.

The regular army at Monterey conduct themselves with great order and regularity; not so, always, with the volunteers. They and the Mexicans too often get into difficulties, and homicides follow. On the day before Dr. Wilson left the camp, the body of a member of the Louisiana Legion was found in a position which showed that he had been violently murdered. His comrades buried him, and the next day, the Dr. heard when he reached Camargo, they sallied out and killed seven Mexicans. He further heard, that for this, Gen. Taylor had ordered them back from the camp, with a strong reprimand, either to Llaneros or Camargo. The 4th regiment of Illinois volunteers, which had marched from Camargo to Matamoros, on their way to Tampico, were ordered back, probably to take the place of the Kentucky Legion, or possibly to repel some threatened attack on Camargo.—Whatever the motive, they were, at least, ordered to counter-march from Matamoros. The report at Monterey is, that Gen. Ampudia had been tried by a military court at San Luis Potosi, for his conduct at Monterey, and ordered to be shot.—*N. O. Delta.*

**MASSACRE OF THE NESTORIAN CHRISTIANS.**

We learn, says the New York Courier, through the correspondence of the London Morning Chronicle from Constantinople, that another terrible massacre has occurred among the Nestorians. In his letter bearing date Nov. 7, he says that the fact of such an event having occurred was known at Constantinople, but great pains were taken to conceal the particulars. In his letter of the 9th, he gives further details. About a month before, Beder Khan Bey, knowing that the efforts of the Turkish Government to thwart his designs must prove futile, collected various detachments of troops under the command of the Beys of Haikaral and Bevari, and himself taking command of a large body of Kurds, marched into the country of the Nestorians.—Knowing that he would meet with no resistance, he divided his force into small bands, and sent them in various directions to fall on the defenceless Nestorian villages.

Thirty-six of these villages at the least, have been thus made the scenes of the most horrowing wholesale murders. To speak of their having been sacked, plundered and burnt to the ground, would be to draw attention to an incident of small importance in the face of the greater horrors which these bloody barbarians com-

mitted. Men, women and children crying for mercy; the women and children, in the agonies of terror, were put to death by every species of torture which cruelty could invent. Happy were those who were shot, or who fell by the sword, who had not their bowels ripped out of them while living, or who were not impaled amidst the shouts and laughter of the murderers.

THREE THOUSAND OF THE NESTORIANS HAVE PERISHED IN THIS MASSACRE, ON THE LOWEST CALCULATION. The most extensive slaughter took place at a large village, or township, called Bias, where Beder Khan Bey was himself present.

Whilst these things were happening, a council, over which the Nestorian Patriarch, who has escaped from Moussoul, presided, was held at a town called, if I recollect aright, Arichy, one of the principal Nestorian settlements. Here it was determined that, as resistance was vain, the whole people of the Nestorians should emigrate, without an hour's delay, into Persia, where a numerous body of their countrymen are settled on the banks of the lake of Oromiah. The execution of this design was, however, difficult, perilous and disastrous. The fugitives were obliged to leave behind them all their property; most of them crossed the mountains in straggling, frightened, wretched bands. But one corps of emigrants, stronger than the others, commanded by the patriarch, was attacked on their passage by the soldiers of Beder Khan Bey. After an obstinate conflict, in which many fell on both sides, the Nestorians gained the victory.

**A National Government Massacred.**

A horrible massacre occurred in the city of Katmandoo, the capital of the kingdom of Nepal, in Northern India, last September. The Queen had a favorite, one General Gaggan Singh, whom the King caused to be murdered on the 14th September, at 10 o'clock at night. Her majesty was so enraged at the loss of her paramour, that she at once instigated the massacre of the prime minister, the members of the Cabinet, the nobility, the Council of State, generals and chief men, to the number of two hundred.—The King alone escaped, but his whereabouts was not known. A single nobleman only was saved, and the Queen appointed him commander-in-chief. The Queen is the King's second wife. The male children by the first wife, who would have preceded her children in the government, were among those slain or confined in dungeons. Nepal is a powerful kingdom, having about three millions of inhabitants. The national religion is Buddhism. Most of the people are Tartars, as may readily be inferred from the conduct of the Queen.

**The New York Regiment.**

The regiment called into service from the State of New York is not yet full.—The Courier says:—"Various causes may be assigned for this, but a prominent one undoubtedly is the insufficiency of the law, which leaves the men unprovided for until actually mustered into service. This is a great error, and should be remedied by Congress immediately. In the mean time, however, the officers of the regiment are suffering greatly; and we learn from good authority that they are now in advance \$1,500 beyond the appropriation by the Common Council, for their service! Surely this should not be. Under the existing law no regiment can be raised, the men of which will not, on an average, require to be subsisted for or five days before mustering; and although the rations only cost the Government about seven cents, no man can be boarded and lodged temporarily in this city for ten times that amount per day. It follows that at least \$5,000 must be advanced by somebody."

**Mexican Runners.**

The New York Sun says that the Mexicans have organized a division of troops called "Runners," to harass the Americans in marching, cut off straggling parties. They already number ten thousand men, armed with lances and matchlocks—old muskets which the scarcity of arms compels them to use. These forces are commanded by experienced officers in Santa Anna's army at San Luis Potosi, we note the names of Valencia, Vasquez and Lombardini, commanding divisions of infantry; and Cortaza, of Cavalry.—Generals Pacheco, Perez and Megiaz commanded brigades of infantry.

**Flat Boat Sunk.**

We clip the following from the *Maysville, Eagle*, of Tuesday last:—"The steamer *Clipper* ran into a flat-boat from Zanesville, laden with 1490 barrels of Flour, on Wednesday night, just opposite this city. The night was very dark with snow blowing from the east, and no damage was apprehended until too late to prevent the strike. The flat-boat had no lights had at a little distance the appearance of drift. The flour was insured. As the flat boat had no signal out the owners will have to bear the loss."

The Savannah Georgian of the 23d Nov. says: "Two fine shad, caught in Savannah river, were served up on Tuesday, the 22d instant, by our worthy host of the City Hotel, to his boarders. They were purchased on the 21st, at \$3 50 each. Last year the first shad were served up at the same house on the 20th of December."

Negro Suffrage.—The Constitutional Convention, Wisconsin, have passed negro suffrage resolutions by a vote of 53 to 46.

Hackathorn, who killed Sullivan on the Steamer *Hudson*, is now confined in the Pittsburg jail.

**ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.**

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Peter Shirer, Sr. late of Salisbury, Elkhick tp. dec'd. having been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the late residence of the deceased, on the 20th of January next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated. JOHN SHIRER, of Elkhick tp. PETER SHIRER, of Allegany co., Md. Dec. 8, 1846-6\*

**NOTICE.**

To the heirs and legal representatives of Geo. Hartzell, dec'd.

TAKE notice that an inquest will be held at the late dwelling house of said deceased, in the Borough of Stoystown, Somerset county, Pa. on Friday the 15th day of January 1847, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased, to and among his children, and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole, otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law; at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH, Sheriff. Dec 8.

**NOTICE.**

To the heirs and legal representatives of Mather Pinkerton, dec'd.

TAKE notice that an inquest will be held at the late dwelling house of said deceased, in the township of Turkeyfoot and county of Somerset Pa. on Saturday the 30th day of January 1847, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased, to and among his Children and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole, otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law, at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH, Sheriff. Dec 8.

**NOTICE.**

To the heirs and legal representatives of John Graham, dec'd.

TAKE notice that an inquest will be held at the late dwelling house of said deceased, in the Borough of Stoystown, Somerset county, Pa. on Saturday the 16th day of January 1847, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased, to and among his children and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole; otherwise, to value and appraise the same according to law; at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH, Sheriff. Dec 8.

**Valuable Property.**

**FOR SALE.**

THE subscriber being disposed to remove from Somerset, offers for sale the House and Lot, occupied by him situate on the north west corner of the Diamond in the Borough of Stoystown. The House is large—the front building being 66 by 35 feet, and the back building 48 by 20, both two stories high, built with brick and well finished, with a fine cellar under the whole—there is a good

**FRAME BARN,**

Carriage House and Wood shed—also a good Brick Smoke and Wash House, with a good well of water and cistern on the premises, also a fine Garden with a variety of choice fruit trees & shrubbery—this property is admirably adapted for a comfortable residence, as well as for any kind of public business, and is unsurpassed by any property in the place.

—ALSO—

A meadow lot containing 12 1/2 acres, together with a 20 acre clover lot adjoining; and several other out lots all adjoining the borough.

—ALSO—

Two tracts of unimproved land, containing 400 acres each, situate in Somerset township.

The terms will be liberal.

If the above property is not disposed of, it will be for rent from the 1st of April next.

J. L. SNYDER. Dec. 8, 1846.

**LAST AND FINAL NOTICE.**

THE Subscriber once more earnestly requests all persons having unsettled accounts with him, to call and discharge them or at least, close them by note before the first day of February next—being desirous to remove—and having already given several calls, which have been in a great measure unheeded, he trusts that those persons who fail to attend to this last notice, will not complain should they receive a "different kind of call," after the expiration of the above time, as the accounts must and shall be closed.

J. L. SNYDER. Dec. 8, 1846.

Many of my GOODS on hand, will be sold at Cost for Cash, some even below that—and I would sell on the entire stock on very accommodating terms—and the HOUSE and LOT can be had with the Store if desired. J. L. S.

**Cumberland Market.**

Flour, per barrel,	61 50 x 5 00
Wheat, per bushel,	80 a 0 00
Rye, "	50 a 0 00
Corn, "	30 a 0 00
Oats, "	20 a 0 00
Potatoes, "	00 a 0 35
Apples, "	0 00 a 0 75
" dried, "	50 75
Peaches dried, "	0 75 a 1 00
Butter, per pound,	07 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 10
Stone Coal, per bushel,	7 0 0

**Pittsburgh Market.**

Flour,	69 50 a 0 00
Wheat	0 00 a 0 00
Rye	32 a 0 34
Corn	33 a 0 35
Oats	0 a 0 25
Barley,	33 a 0 40
Bacon, hams, per lb	5 a 8
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,	45 a 50
Peaches,	1 20 a 1 25
Potatoes, Mercer	00 a 0 00
" Neshannocks	40 a 44
Seeds, Clover	5 25 a 3 50
" Timothy	1 25 a 1 50
" Flaxseed	75 a 0 80
Wool	16 a 0 25

**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 Middleton,	1 1/2
Carlisle Bank	1 1/2
Columbia Bank and Bridge Co.	par
Hoytestown Bank	par
Eric Bank	1
Franklin Bank, Washington	1
Farmers' Bank Reading	par
Farmers Bank Bucks County	par
Farmers & Drucers' 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 Banks	2

Ohio.

Mount Pleasant	1
Stubenville, (F. & M.)	1 1/2
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	"
Scioto	2
Lancaster	1 1/2
Hamilton	1 1/2
Granville	1 1/2
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
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