THE WAR FOR THE UNION

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 1.—A special despatch from Fort Smith to the *Democrat*, of this city, says: General Thayer has been assigned to the command of the District of the Frontier, heretofore commanded by General McNeil.

"Over forty thousand negroes have been concentrated at various towns in the interior of Texas, hundreds of whom are now dying from disease and starvation."

Thirty-eight Seminole Indians, who lately deserted from the rebels under Magruder, have reached Waldron, and represent that that General was concentrating his army on the border of Louisiana, in anticipation of an attack from General Banks.

A rumor is current to-day that the town of Waldron was captured yesterday by Price's forces. Waldron is seventy miles south of this city.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Jan. 31.—I have just arrived from Chattanooga. Before I left there, Gen. Palmer had returned from a reconnoissance to Ringgold and Dalton.

The main force of the enemy had undoubtedly left, and Gen. Palmer supposed they had gone to reinforce Longstreet, with a purpose of invading Kentucky.

Since arriving here I have obtained information which satisfies me that Hardee has reinforced the enemy at Mobile. An attack was undoubtedly made upon Mobile. Within the last five days persons have solicited permission to go through the lines to attend their relatives, who they represented as being wounded at Mobile.

Positive information may soon be expected of an attack on that place and its probable fall.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The Committee on the Conduct of the War had up to-day Major Mordecai, of the Ordnance Department, who has been several months at Charleston. He gave a long account of the ordnance in use there. General Totten will be called to-morrow on the same subject.

The President has sent for the record of the court-martial in the case of Captain Frank Gurley, tried in Nashville, for the murder of General McCook. Efforts are being made to have him pardoned.

Senator Trumbull's report from the Judiciary Committee, of the facts connected with the release of James M. A. Hunt from the Old Capitol prison, and the connection of Senator Hale therewith, declares that the employment of the latter was purely professional, and that he violated no law in accepting a fee for the defense of Mr. Hunt before the court, either civil or military, or even for endeavoring to procure his discharge from prison. It is held, in the report, to be improper for a Senator to accept compensation for prosecuting claims, or obtaining contracts or offices, or transacting business of the several departments of the Government, but not for accepting fees for services in judicial bodies.

A message from the President was transmitted to-day, inclosing the correspondence relative to the request that permission should be given to our military authorities to pursue the Sioux Indians into the Hudson's Bay Territories. In a note to Lord Lyons, dated the 21st ult., Secretary Seward expresses the opinion that those Indians should either be restrained from making hostile invasions into the United States territory, or that the United States troops should be allowed to pursue them.

A report from General Pope to the War Department is included in the papers, which shows that the English Government has no force in the Red River region to control these Indians, and that the Hudson Bay Company will give large quantities of provisions for their subsistence if they will return to the United States.

Lord Lyons, in a note dated January 22d, says he has referred the matter to his Government, by whom, he says, it will not fail to be immediately taken into consideration.

The communication of the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitted to the House to-day, in answer to a resolution of that body, contains statements of the practical operations of the Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and the British Provinces, from which it appears that the domestic products and manufactures exported to Canada under that treaty, for the fiscal year ending June, 1863, amounted to about $18,500,000. The imports from Canada for the same period have been $12,807,000. The exports of breadstuffs increased from $216,000, in 1849, to $9,588,000.

Our exports of manufactures have been reduced from $4,186,000 in 1859, to $1,511,000 in 1863. The exports from Buffalo and eastward ports, west, in 1863, was $9,088,000. The tonnage of transportation by the Welland Canal was 15,000 tons to Canadian ports, and 172,000 tons to United States ports, and by the St. Lawrence Canal 23,000 tons to United States ports.

The Secretary gives the numerous tabular statements with reference to the Canadian trade, but makes no recommendation relative to the subject.

The sum of seventy dollars was received at the Treasury Department to-day, in a letter dated in Boston. The writer states that the money was for duty on an article not designed for sale, imported some years ago. The writer says that computed interest and the premium on gold have been added to the amount originally due.

At the sale of property for unpaid taxes to-day, in Alexandria, fifteen sales were made, amounting to $22,837, being seventy-six per cent. of the State valuation of 1860.

Mr. Pearson, a noted blockade-runner, who was sometime ago arrested and committed to the Old Capitol Prison, but who was released on the representations of his friends, has been arrested and sent back to his former prison.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

ORANGE COURT HOUSE, Jan. 28.—Captain Strother, of the Fourth Virginia Cavalry, captured twelve Yankees near James City, Madison county, on Tuesday evening, together with their arms, equipments and horses. Two prisoners captured near Bristoe Station, have been received. There will be a review of the Yankee army near Culpepper Court House to-morrow. Roads in fine condition.

MERIDIAN, Jan. 27.—Advices from Vicksburg, of the 20th, state that the enemy are making preparations to move out and reoccupy Jackson. Pontoon bridges are being thrown across Big Black for that purpose. Sherman left Vicksburg on the 18th, on a gunboat, which went down the river.

RUSSELLVILLE, Jan. 27.—The enemy evacuated Tazewell yesterday morning, retreating towards Cumberland Gap. Maj. Day occupied the place the same day, capturing some stores and property. Our troops are being rapidly clothed. Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, has kindly offered Gen. Longstreet enough clothing to supply his command.

MOBILE, Jan. 27.—A special despatch from Brookhaven, dated the 27th, says that on the 22d Gen. Wirt Adams's cavalry entered Selsertown, near Natchez, captured thirty-five prisoners, sixty wagons and teams, a lot of cotton going to Natchez, and about eighty negroes.

PASCAGOULA, Jan. 27.—Nothing new to-day. The bass drums of the enemy were heard at noon yesterday, at Horn Island. Last night a side-wheel gunboat passed to westward.

PASCAGOULA, Jan 24.—On the night of the 5th instant, an outward bound sloop laden with turpentine, while attempting to escape from Pascagoula river, grounded on the bar in Middle Pass. To prevent her falling into the hands of our pickets, she was fired by her crew, who succeeded in making their escape in small boats. The vessel and cargo, with the exception of two barrels of turpentine, picked up on the west side of the river, were wholly consumed. On the evening of the 20th a gunboat came to under Round Island, and took on board eight or ten negroes who had fled from their owners residing on the river, and carried them to Ship Island. Yesterday a new gunboat, not seen before in these waters, and three schooners, cutter-rigged, were abreast of Horn Island, standing to westward last night. This morning several heavy guns were heard in the direction of Chandleur Island. No gunboat visible to-day.

The Charleston *Courier*, of Monday, 25th, says the enemy except about one shot an hour thrown into the city. It adds: The damage, as usual, has been very small. During Saturday night a 100-pounder Parrott struck a building, entering through the roof, and after shattering a bedstead on which the family, including three small children, were sleeping, passed through to the lower floor and exploded, causing some destruction to the building, but injuring no one. The escape of the occupants of the bed is regarded as almost miraculous, and the place has been visited by crowds of citizens, civil and military.

The Petersburg *Register* gives the following account of the destruction by Yankee marauders of the following place on James river: "What we published in our last paper as rumor about the iron-clad raid on Lower Brandon has turned out, we are sorry to say, to be sad reality. In fact, for this time, reality has put rumor far in the background. There is no doubt that all the buildings, kitchens, negro houses, &c., save the mansion, have been burned; that all the slaves but one, who secreted herself, have been carried off; that a thousand barrels of corn, all the long forage, together with a large quantity of meat, have been destroyed, and that all the mules have been carried off. In one word, we may say that this old estate has been deprived of all but a house rendered valueless to its owner, and the ancestral acres on which it has long stood, and in which true refined Virginia hospitality was for so long, without stint, dispensed to all who were worthy of it. It is estimated by competent judges that the loss sustained by the raid on Brandon will not fall short of $250,000 or $300,000. It is reported that Dr. Ritchie, the brother of Mrs. Harrison, the proprietress of the estate, was carried off by the brigands."

SOUTHERN NEWS VIA FORTRESS MONROE

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 31.—The flag of truce steamer New York, Capt. Chisholm, arrived last evening from City Point, in charge of Major Mulford. Four Union officers—one colonel and three captains—were sent down on their parole.

About twenty refugees from Richmond arrived to-day via Yorktown.

The English frigate Kadi arrived and anchored in Hampton Roads this forenoon.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, in an editorial, says: "The letter we published yesterday gave a sad but truthful picture of the worthlessness of our cavalry with the army of Longstreet. We can imagine nothing more distressing to a soldier like Longstreet than to have his plans thwarted by the stupidity of a subordinate, and Gen. Longstreet is cursed with just such subordinates. Reformation is sadly wanted. A man like Hampton is sadly needed."

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of Jan. 28th, says: "The Rev. Dr. Duncan calls the attention of our people to the condition of the 2d Louisiana Regiment, who are now in the snows of Virginia destitute of almost every comfort, and the whole regiment can only muster forty pairs of shoes. In this condition the regiments walks nine miles to picket."

"R. E. Foster, of Confederate Treasury Noto Cutting Bureau, is arrested for abstracting $11,000 worth of Memminger's promises to pay. At Atlanta, Georgia, Jan. 1, 1864, the thermometer was 12 degrees below zero, and on Jan. 2d, two degrees above. The Atlanta *Confederacy* says the scarcity of shoes in the army is attributed to the leather-heads at Richmond.

"Gen. Bragg is about to take command in the State of Mississippi.

"Governor Smith, of Virginia, has made a call for 5,000 male slaves to work on batteries; to be drawn from fifty counties. The call for this force has been made by the President, under a resolution of Congres.

LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, Feb. 1.—The steamship Hibernia, from Galway on the 19th inst., arrived at this port to-day, bound to Boston.

The steamship Louisiana, from Liverpool, bound to New York, put back to Queenstown on the 18th inst., having been disabled, and her decks swept away. Ten of the crew were washed overboard.

The following is a summary of the advices furnished by the Hibernia:

Denmark has rejected the Austrio-Prussian ultimatum, and the Austrian and Prussian Ambassadors are reported to have quitted Copenhagen.

On the 18th the Emperor of Austria reviewed 20,000 troops, who were to march immediately for Schleswig.

The military preparations of the Prussian government were progressing vigorously.

The French Chambers continued to debate the address of the Emperor. It is stated that the amendment in regard to Mexico will be met by a Ministerial statement that, since the 1st of January, all the expenses of the French troops have been borne by the Mexican government.

The Archduke Maximilian will visit Paris as a guest of the Emperor, and be received with appropriate honors.

Garibaldi has issued a proclamation for the formation of a committee to promote the Italian Union, and inviting all Italians to rally around it.

A new Spanish Ministry has been formed, with Lorenzo Ariozala as President.

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The Duke of Cleveland died at Roby Castle yesterday afternoon.

The London *Times's* city article says:

"The summary notification sent to Denmark by Austria and Prussia for the withdrawal of the obnoxious Constitution, on the pain of the immediate occupation of Schleswig, produced a further depression in all of the markets yesterday, which was aggravated by the increasing intensity of the drain of gold from the Bank of France, and the probability that its action on this side may induce an early return of the rate of discount to 8 per cent. The general discount demand was active at the Bank, but was not especially heavy. In foreign securities there was again extreme heaviness, and bonds experienced a further fall of about 1¾ per cent. About £35,000 were taken from the Bank of England for France, and 48,000 sovereigns for Alexandria. About £20,000 held in private hands were also transmitted to Paris."

The *Daily News* city article says that Paris advices state that applications for the new French government loan of £12,000,000, the lists of which were opened yesterday, are expected to reach the astounding total, according to the belief of some, of £160,000,000.

The failure is announced of P. Null, silk broker, of Old Broad street, with liabilities of about £80,000; a considerable portion of which, however, is secured. The unsecured creditors, it is stated, will get no dividends. This stoppage has also caused that of Wm. Chappel & Sons, of Coventry, whose liabilities are about £40,000. It is thought the unsecured creditors of this firm will obtain a dividend of seven or eight shillings to the pound.

The Post says the Austrian and Prussian representatives will doubtless quit Copenhagen, and war will be formally declared; but it is possible that active hostilities may not instantly follow. Neither Austria nor Prussia can possibly wish for a serious war with Denmark, and we suspect their present policy, however dangerous, is pursued from the sole desire, in consequence of their defeat in the Diet, to become so far as regards other Powers, masters of the present situation. The allied Powers of Prussia and Austria on one side, and Denmark on the other, would be belligerent parties; and the German complication, that is to say, the minor German Powers, would no longer have a right to interfere.

In the pending dispute Austria and Prussia would be the sole arbiters of the condition on which they would be willing to conclude peace.

A Danish telegram to the *Morning Herald*, dated Flensburg, Monday night, says the envoys of Prussia and Austria have presented an ultimatum calling on the Danish government to withdraw the November constitution and that the Danish government has rejected the demand. The envoys left Copenhagen at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, in a private steamer.

LONDON, Jan. 19, 1 P. M.—Consols for money 90½ to 90⅝.

The address of the Danish Rigsrad to the King of Denmark says that they have seen with much satisfaction his determination to maintain the liberty and independence of Denmark—a task fraught with difficulties and bloody sacrifices, but which will most willingly be borne by the people. It is believed that the Danish Government has rejected the ultimatum of Prussia and Austria. The Finance Committee of the Austrian Reichsrath has declared that it is the wish of the Austrian Government to prevent an European war and to localize hostilities.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 19.—Cotton—Sales Monday only 9,000 bales. Market very dull. Breadstuffs firmer under the warlike aspect of affairs. Wheat 1 to 2d higher. Provisions steady. Lard firm.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Consols closed at noon at 90 9-16 to 90 13-16 for money. Rebel loan 42 to 41.

Arrived from Baltimore, Union, at Deal.

The Hibernia was detained four days in the ice off Newfoundland.

SENATOR WHITE'S LETTER OF RESIGNATION.

NOBLY PATRIOTIC VIEWS.

THE SENATE WILL ORGANIZE AS A LOYAL BODY.

The following is a copy of a letter from Senator Harry White, delivered by Judge White, his father, to Senator Turrell, deputed by Speaker Penny to act for him in his absence. This letter has never been in the hands of Governor Curtin. Judge White, in fatherly zeal for the release of the gallant Major, having retained the letter, as authorized by his son, until his own views of duty to the writer and the country compelled him to hand the letter over.

Speaker Penney has been informed by telegraph, and the writ for a new election is doubtless ere this in the hands of the respective Sheriffs of Indiana and Armstrong counties.

LIBBY PRISON, RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 1863.—*Hon. J. P. Penney, Speaker of the Senate of Pennsylvania*—DEAR SIR: Considerations I shall briefly state make it prudent and proper for me to tender my resignation as a member of the Senate of Pennsylvania. After the adjournment of our Legislature last spring, I rejoined my regiment and resumed my military duties in the field. Upon the advance of Gen. Lee's army, in June last, into the Shenandoah Valley, on his Pennsylvania campaign, the forces with which I was connected were ordered to Winchester, and in the battle at that place I fell into the hands of the enemy as a prisoner of war. With other Federal officers I was immediately sent to Richmond, and since the 23d of June have remained as a prisoner in the "Libby." No general exchange of officers has taken place in the meantime, nor does any appear to me in early prospect. Shut off for long months from friends and the outer world, I have yet not been entirely ignorant of passing events. The recent election in our State has, I learn, altered somewhat from the last session the political complexion of our Senate. My absence, it seems, gives to each political party represented there equal numerical strength. This will, in all probability, embarrass organization, and delay necessary legislation. I regret this situation, and am unwilling my present personal misfortune should in any way affect public interests, or interrupt for a moment that cordial co-operation between our State and National Governments so necessary in this crisis. It is true, some time must yet elapse before my presence in Harrisburg is actually required, yet as I see no hope of release by general exchange, as the Richmond authorities will, I am convinced, retain me as long as possible, because I am a Senator, and my vote important.

Under the circumstances, it behooves me to do what I can to relieve the difficulty likely to result from my continued imprisonment. I am sure you will not doubt me when I confess it would be much more acceptable to my tastes and feelings to spend the months of the coming winter in active legislation in our Senate chamber, than to languish within the gloomy walls of a Southern prison.

My present situation places the less agreeable alternative in prospect and I see but one solution to the difficulty; other and greater interests are involved in this matter than my personal comfort and private inclinations. My health, my life, are nothing to the success of those great principles I was elected to represent.

The good people of my district are chiefly interested in this matter, and my duty to them in the premises has given me many an hour of anxious solicitude in this weary prison life. I cannot now in any way consult with them; they should not, however, at this time, go unrepresented. Their generous confidence was but recently given me, and they will, I trust, give the approval of their voice to the step I now take, and select as my successor one who will be as faithful to their interests and the great cause of our country as I, at least, desire to be. Be pleased, therefore, to accept my resignation as Senator from the Twenty-first Senatorial district. Be kind enough to convey to my brother Senators assurances of respect and esteem. Tell them, "though cast down I am not dismayed," though in bonds, I am full of hope. Tell them my prayer and trust is no word or deed may go out of the councils of your Senate "to weaken the arm or make faint the heart" of the brave soldiers of the Union who are bearing in the field to a sure and triumphant success the greatest struggle of history.

Accept, my dear sir, my kindest wishes for your good health and future prosperity.

I am yours, truly, HARRY WHITE.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

The Board of Trade held its annual meeting last evening. A. B. Corley presided, and Lorin Blodget acted as Secretary.

The annual report was read. It enumerates the operations of the Board enterprises intended for the benefit of Philadelphia; its intercourse with the Departments; its correspondence with Congress, the State Legislature, etc.

The report states that at no time has the supremacy of the coal and iron trade been so conspicuous. The excess delivered at Philadelphia over any former year has been 1,000,000 tons. The excess delivered to various markets from Richmond, on the Delaware, has been nearly 800,000 tons. The various lines of coal carriage to the city have brought 1,300,000 tons more than in any former year. The lines leading to all northern and eastern markets have carried but about 600,000 tons excess, only 369,630 tons of which were carried by routes north of the Lehigh; a difference of 700,000 tons in our favor.

The estimated iron production shows that the field of 381,000 tons of anthracite in eastern Pennsylvania in 1862 was increased to 500,000 tons in 1863. The production of iron, which has been immensely stimulated during the last two years, has more than ever been concentrated in Eastern Pennsylvania, placing it beyond all reach of competition from other sections. It is also a noteworthy act that petroleum, the new staple product of the State, was exported last year to the extent of 492,000 barrels, valued at $10,664,379.

The report dwells upon the havoc committed upon our sailing vessels, and the breaking up of our lines of sailing ships by Confederate privateers. Of these 158 have been sold abroad. It is not likely that these lines will ever be again filled by sailing vessels. The success of Europe in the establishment of steam lines is certainly within our reach.

The report takes strong ground for the establishment of a navy-yard at League Island, and declares that the Government has no provision of dock-yards for the vast navy it is creating. The country is amply prepared for changing her navy from wood to iron, and no locality upon the continent offers equal advantages with League Island for a naval depot.

The imports for the calender year of 1863 for the port of Philadelphia, were as follows. There is a trifling falling off, owing the diminished attainable quantity of some articles of import, such as coffee, etc.

	Free.	Duty paying.	Total.
Quarter ending March 31, 1863:			
In American vessels,	$33,244	$916,552	$949,806
In foreign "	64,685	417,028	481,713
Quarter ending June 30, 1863:			
In American vessels,	38,373	175,234	1,391,407
In foreign "	68,526	774,696	843,222
Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1863:			
In American vessels,	58,861	744,695	803,556
In foreign "	58,637	600,661	659,348
Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1863:			
In American vessels,	23,756	453,564	478,320
In foreign vessels,	103,707	751,979	855,686

Imports in totals:

	In Amer. vessels.	In For. vessels.	Total.
First quarter	$949,806	$881,713	$1,831,519
Second quarter	1,391,407	843,222	2,234,629
Third quarter	703,556	659,248	1,462,934
Fourth quarter	478,320	855,686	1,334,006
	$3,623,089	$3,239,969	$6,863,058

Exports in totals:

First quarter	$2,130,357	$1,483,439	$3,613,796
Second "	1,305,908	1,777,668	3,083,756
Third "	508,341	1,217,791	1,726,132
Fourth "	804,921	1,578,718	2,383,638
Grand total	4,749,587	6,057,585	10,807,172
In 1862 exports	$11,518,970—imports,		$7,062,803
In 1863 "	10,807,172 "		6,463,058
Decrease	$711,798		$1,499,775
In 1861 exports	$10,199,277—imports,		$7,804,188
In 1863 "	10,807,172 "		6,463,058
Increase	$607,897	Decrease.	$846,130

The report will be printed as above stated.

An election for officers for the ensuing year resulted thus:

President—Samuel C. Morton.

Vice Presidents—David S. Brown, John Welsh, Samuel W. Merrick.

Secretary—William C. Ludwig.

Treasurer—Richard Wood.

Executive Council—Israel Morris, Joseph C. Grubb, Edmund A. Souder, George L. Busby, Edward C. Biddle, Thomas S. Fernon, Samuel E. Stokes, George N. Latham, Benjamin Marshall, James R. Campbell, Samuel W. De Coursey, James C. Hand, William G. Colton, James Milliken, Andrew Wheeler, Thomas B. Watson, Edward Y. Townsend, Horace J. Smith, Lemuel Coffin, Wm. H. Woodward, S. P. Hutchinson.

SPECIAL MEETING OF CITY COUNCILS.

A special meeting of Councils was held yesterday afternoon for the purpose of electing directors of the North Pennsylvania and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Companies. After meeting in convention—

Mr Kerr inquired under what authority the convention was convened, his recollection being that no resolution had been passed by either body providing for the assembling of the Convention.

Mr. Lynd, President, replied that Mr. Harper and himself concurred in opinion that the Convention was proper without any joint resolution.

Mr. Kerr dissented from this opinion and requested that his colleagues would abstain from voting.

The following gentlemen were then elected by the vote of the Republican members: For Directors of North Pennsylvania Railroad Co.—Robert P. Taylor and A. C. Harmer. For the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad—H. D. Moore, C. A. Woborn and A. J. Catherwood.

After the Convention adjourned, Mr. Stokely in Common Council, presented the certificate of John E. McCurdy, of the Twenty-fourth Ward, in place of Isaac Leech, whose seat was declared vacant at the meeting of Councils on Thursday last.

Mr. Loughlin opposed the reception of the certificate, and stated that on Thursday next he would present a protest as to the legality of the proceedings.

Mr. McCurdy was then sworn in as a member of Common Council.

Mr. Evans offered a resolution providing for the printing of 500 copies of the testimony and report in the case of Isaac Leech in pamphlet form.

After a long discussion, the Chamber adjourned, without taking any final action in the matter.

On the return of the members of Select Council to their Chamber, Mr. Miller offered the following:

Resolved, By the Select and Common Council of the city of Philadelphia, that we sincerely recognize the great services of Major General A. C. Pleasonton; his skill and gallantry as an officer throughout the war; and, to testify our grateful sense of the importance of these services, we cordially welcome him to the city of Philadelphia, and tender him the use of Independence Hall, for the purpose of receiving the thanks and congratulation of the citizens.

The resolution was adopted unanimously, and the Chamber adjourned.

BUSINESS CARDS.

GEO. O. STANDBRIDGE. | H. W. EVERMAN

STANDBRIDGE & CO.,
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 49 South THIRD street,
PHILADELPHIA.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
Uncurrent Bank Notes and City Warrants bought at the lowest rates of discount. ja2-2m

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, PHILADELPHIA, November 23d, 1863.
At the election held 16th inst. the following Stockholders were duly elected Directors of the Corn Exchange Bank:
Alexander G. Cattell, John F. Gross,
James Steel, Christian J. Hoffman,
Robert Ervien, H. W. Catherwood,
William P. Cox, Edmund A. Souder,
Samuel T. Canby, Charles E. Wilkins,
Philip B. Mingle, David Vanderveer,
Jonathan Knight.
And at the meeting of the Board this day ALEX. G. CATTELL, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President; and ALEX. WHILLDIN, Esq., Vice President, and JOHN W. TORREY, Cashier.
J. W. TORREY, Cashier.
no24-3mo

PENNSYLVANIA WORKS—on the DELAWARE River, below PHILADELPHIA, CHESTER, Delaware county, Pa.
REANEY, SON & ARCHBOLD,
Engineers and Iron Boat Builders,
Manufacturers of All kinds,
CONDENSING AND NON-CONDENSING ENGINES,
Iron Vessels of all description, Boilers, Water-Tanks, Propellers, &c., &c.
T. REANEY, W. B. REANEY, S. ARCHBOLD.
Late of Reaney, Neafie & Co., Late Engineer in Chief Penn Works, Phila. U. S. Navy
[jy13-tf]

PETER WRIGHT & SONS,
IMPORTERS OF EARTHENWARE,
AND
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
NO. 115 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
JAMES A WRIGHT, THORNTON PIKE. | CLEMENT A. GRISCOM, THEODORE WRIGHT. fel

GAS FIXTURES.—WARNER, MISKEY & CO., No. 718 CHESTNUT street, Manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, &c., &c., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, &c. They also introduce Gas pipes into Dwellings and Public Buildings, and attend to extending, altering and repairing Gas pipes. All work warranted. ja30

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK. WM. H. MERRICK. JNO. E. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
Manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, &c.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, at Railroad Stations, &c.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, such Sugar, Saw and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, &c.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. jan22

EVANS & WATSON'S
SALAMANDER SAFES,
STORE
No. 16 South FOURTH street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
A large variety of FIRE PROOF SAFES always on hand, cheap for cash my19-1y

THE ALLENTOWN STEAM FORGE AND AXLE FACTORY,
ALLENTOWN, Lehigh county, Pa.
ADVENA & CO., Successors to Scott & Co., manufacturers of all kinds Iron Axles, Hammered Bar Iron, and Forgings of every description. Also, Shafts, Shear Moulds, Sledge Moulds, Land Sides, Car Hooks, Steel Frog Points, and Railroad Tools, as Tamping Picks, Crow Bars, etc., etc.
WM. ADVENA,
FERD. WEISGERBER.
AUGT. SCHWARZE.
ja7-1m6

800 BAGS LAGUAYRA COFFEE, NOW landing from bark Thomas Dallett. For sale by DALLETT & SON, 129 South FRONT street. ja7

YARNS.
On hand and constantly receiving
ALL NOS. TWIST FROM 5 TO 20, and FILLING Nos. 10 12 and 14.
Suitable for Cottonades and Hosiery.
In store at present a beautiful article of
14 TO 16 TWIST,
MANUFACTURERS will find it to their interest to give me a call.
Also on hand, and Agent for the sale of the UNION A, B and C JUTE GRAIN BAGS, in quantities of from 100 to 10,000.
R. T. WHITE,
242 NORTH THIRD STREET,
ja15-1m6 Corner of NEW Street.

SMITH & RANDOLPH
No. 16
SOUTH THIRD ST.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
SPECIE, STOCKS,
Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks,
AND ALL
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD. oc

Patent Shoulder Seam Shirt Manufactory.
Orders for these celebrated Shirts supplied promptly at brief notice.
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THE SHORT ROUTE TO THE WEST.
Trains leave the Depot at Eleventh and Market streets, as follows:

Mail Train at	8.00 A. M.
Fast Line at	11.40 "
Through Express at	10.30 P. M.
Parksburg Train at	1.00 "
Harrisburg Accommodation at	2.30 "
Lancaster Train at	4.00 "

The Through Express runs daily—all the other trains daily except Sunday.

FOR PITTSBURGH AND THE WEST.

The Mail Train, Fast Line and Through Express connect at Pittsburgh with through trains on all the diverging roads from that point, North to the Lakes, West to the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, and South and Southwest to all points accessible by railroad.

INDIANA BRANCH RAILROAD.

The Through Express connects at Blairsville Intersection with a train on this Road for Blairsville, Indiana, &c.

EBENSBURG AND CRESSON BRANCH RAILROAD.

The Through Express Train connects at Cresson at 10.45 A. M., with a train on this road for Ebensburg. A train also leaves Cresson for Ebensburg at 5.45 P. M.

HOLLIDAYSBURG BRANCH RAILROAD.

The Mail Train and Through Express connect at Altoona with trains for Hollidaysburg at 7.55 P. M. and 8.40 A. M.

TYRONE AND CLEARFIELD BRANCH RAILROAD.

The through Express Train connects at Tyrone with Trains for Sandy Ridge, Philipsburg, Port Matilda, Milesburg and Bellefonte.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

The Through Express Train connects at Huntingdon with a train for Hopewell and Bloody Run at 6.55 A. M.

NORTHERN CENTRAL AND PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROADS.

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CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAILROAD.

The Mail Trains and Through Express connect at Harrisburg with trains for Carlisle, Chambersburg and Hagerstown.

WAYNESBURG BRANCH RAILROAD.

The Trains leaving at 8.00 A. M. and 2.30 P. M., connect at Downingtown with Trains on this road for Waynesburg and all intermediate stations.

FOR WESTCHESTER.

Passengers for Westchester taking the trains leaving at 8.00 A. M., 1.00 and 4.00 P. M., go directly through without change of cars.

For further information, apply at the Passenger Station, S. E. corner of Eleventh and Market streets.

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jan9

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Leave at 8.00 A. M., arrive at West Chester 9.50 A. M.

Leave at 1.00 P. M., arrive at West Chester 3.00 P. M.

Leave at 4.00 P. M., arrive West Chester 6.40 P. M.

FROM WEST CHESTER.

Leave at 6.50 A. M., arrive West Philadelphia 8.35 A. M.

Leave at 10.45 A. M., arrive West Philadelphia 12.25 P. M.

Leave at 3.50 P. M., arrive West Philadelphia 5.20 P. M.

Passengers for Western points from West Chester, connect at the Intersection with the Mail Train at 9.17 A. M., the Harrisburg Accommodation at 3.55 P. M., and the Lancaster Train at 5.25 P. M.

Freights delivered at the Depot, corner THIRTEENTH and MARKET streets, previous to 11.30 P. M., will be forwarded by the Accommodation Train, and reach West Chester at 3.00 P. M.

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