THE WAR FOR THE UNION

SUCCESFUL UNION RAID INTO NORTH

CAROLINA.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 2.—The steamer S. R.
Spandding, Captain Howes, arrived to-day, with
twenty-one rebel prisoners, from Newbern. They
were recently captured in North Carolina by the
5th Vermont regiment. The Spandding towed the
steamer Thomas A. Scott to this place in a disabled
condition.

Major-General Butler has just received the offidal report from the following expedition sent out
in his Department:—
On the 26th ult. General Palmer sent an expedition to capture a force of rebel cavalry in Jones
and Onslow counsies, North Carolina. They sucteeded in routing the enemy, and captured twentythree men, with their horses and equipments.
They also destroyed from one hundred and lifty
thousand to two hundred thousand pounds of pork,
seventy bushels of sait, ten theucand pounds of tobacco, thirty-two barrels of beef, and captured a
large number of mules and horses.

Barge number of mules and horses.

On the 27th ult, Captain Cady, of the Twentyfourth New York Battery, proceeded with his command to Tyrell county, N. C., where they captured five men there employed in a series of robberies. They also took two rebel officers and one
thousand sheep.

There is a large rebel force at Kinston, probably Anticipating an attack

REBEL ATTACK AT BACHELOR'S CREEK.

The follow REBEL ATTACK AT BACHELOR'S CREEK.
FORTHESS MONROE, Feb 3,8 P. M.—The following despatch has been received:
NEWBENN, N. C., Feb. 1, 8 P. M.—To Major-General Buller:—Early this morning our outposts at Bachelor's Creek were attacked by the enemy represented to be 15,000 strong, consisting of Hoke's Brigade and Pickett's entire division. It being impossible to make an adequate defence, our force fell back in good order, destroying the camps, abandoning but few stores, with the loss of fifty to one hundred men and one section of light artillery.

lery.
Our forces are now so arranged that we are con-

Our forces are now so arranged that we are confident of a successful resistance.

Almost simultaneously with this attack the enemy advanced on the south side of the Trent, with what force it is difficult to estimate, and were handsomely repulsed.

Our communications continue with Morehead eity, but the enemy are near the railroad with the evident intention of cutting it. The Commander at Beaufort is aware of the situation, and will use every effort to prevent the interruption of theread. (Signed) road. (Signed)
J. W. PALMER, Brigadier General.
LATER.—The section of artillery supposed to be cuptured, is at Buck Creek, and may be preserved.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

OATRO, Feb. 3.—Advices from Natchez to the 23d ult., state that six hundred rebel cavalry are six miles from that place, threatening an attack.
The 32d Illinois and 12th Wisconsin Regiments have re-enlisted. A deserter reported two brigades of Louisians A deserter reported two brigades of Louisiana and Texas troops marching from West Louisiana to the Mississippi River, opposite Rodney, with a view of temporarily blockading the river, and to get arms and ammunition from the east to the Trans. Mississippi Department. He said also that the enemy has succeeded in crossing several thousand stand of arms and large amounts of ammunition.

nition.
The steamer Lilly Martin, captured by guerillas.
near Napo'eon, last Thursday, was taken up the
Arkansas river. A gunboat will probably be sent after her.
Governor Johnson has authorized the formation of a regiment of mounted men for the suppression of guerillas.
General Orders have been issued ordering mea-

guerilla operations are to be repaired, and the Enion refugees will be supported by assessments on Secessionists. zures for putting down raids. The lo

THE RAID ON THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO WHEELING, Va., Feb. 3.—General Kelley telegraphs this afternoon to Governor Boreman that the rebels have been driven back from the line of the rebels have been driven back from the line of the railroad at all points, and are now in full re-treat, vigorously pursued by our troops. The damage to the North Branch and Patterson Creek bridges is but triffing, and the Baltimore and Ohio Kailroad will be in working order in two

days.

Governor Boreman has also received a despatch from Gallipolis; stating that the steamer Levi, which left that place for Charleston, West Virginia, last night, was captured and burned at Red House, on the Kanawha River. Brigadier-General Scammon and one of his staff were taken prisoners. The rest of the passengers and the crew were released. re released. The rebels also burned the telegraph office at Red

House.
The telegraph is now working over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

BALTIMOBE, Feb. 3.—The most reliable advices are now that General Kelley has driven the rebels entirely from all parts of the Baltimore and Ohio

BALTINGE, Feb. 3.—The most reliable advices are now that General Kelley has driven the rebels entirely from all parts of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Our cavalry whipped them where they came in conflict, killed and wounded many, and took quite a number of prisoners. The damage done to the bridge at Patterson's Creek was trifling, and will be repaired soon.

The telegraph again works to Cumberland, and the trains will run regularly through to-morrow or next day. There has been no crossing of rebels into Oestern Maryland. It is believed the raids on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were to cover other rebel Bovements and for plunder.

Headetarters, Western Virginia, Feb. 3.
—After we drove the enemy from the bridges, yesterday, the rebels commenced a rapid retreat, our cavalry closely following them up, and skirmishing ensuing.

Last right a portion of Gen. Sullivan's forces, in attempting to cut the enemy off, encountered a large force of rebels in Mechanisburg Gap, near Bonney, and in the neighborhood of this gap a fight took place. We eventually succeeded in compelling the enemy to take another road to the right, and they skedaddled with considerable precipitancy.

In this engagement we took a number of pri-

cipitancy.

In this engagement we took a number of prisoners. In retreating the enemy hastened to make a junction with the main rebel forces near Moorefield.

It is believed that Gen. Sullivan's and Col.

While the columns have formed a junction and Mulligan's columns have formed a junction, and are now pursuing the rebels vigorously. If the enemy escapes our forces he certainly will not be able to take any large portion of plunder. FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb 2.—In accordance with a call for a caucus of the Union members of the House of Representatives, a meeting took place to night. Representative Morrill occupied the chair. About sixty members were present. The object was to consult together and harmonize their views on the measures now nearly including the carolingment. measures now pending, including the enrollment bill. A disposition was manifested to transact the public business with all practicable expedition.

The Committee of Ways and Means, to day,
took up the important question referred to them by

took up the important question referred to them by the House of so increasing taxation as critainly to bring the fevenues of the Government up to if not beyond the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury. The articles which are to bear the heaviest burdens have not been fully decided upon by the Committee, but they will endeavor to equalize them as near as possible.

A delegation of butchers from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, had a hearing before the Committee, and remonstrated against any increased tax respecting their business.

The Senate Military Committee passed upon a large number of military nominations to day, but did not reach that of Gen. Schofield.

The Senate Naval Committee to day passed all the naval nominations before them. They also considered the bill to equalize the grade of the officers of the navy.

officers of the navy.

Capt. Hunt, in whose behalf Senator Hale inter-

rested himself, and who has been on trial by a court-martial at Fortress Monroe for some time, has been honorably acquitted.
The Postmaster-General has replied to a resolu-

The Postmaster-General has replied to a resolution of the Senate, asking the reason of the frequent failure of the mails between New York and Washington. He attributes them to the inefficiency of equipment in cars and engines to meet the increased demands of travel and transportation. There being but a single track, the number of trains has been reduced to prevent collissions, and the speed lessened by the increase of burdens.

Since the adoption of the schedule of Nov. 23, by which the time was to be reduced to ten hours between Washington and New York, their irregularity has been greater than before, partly owing to the large increase of passengers and the consequent delays in receiving and discharging passengers at local points. The line is made up of five several roads, and the companies seem to regard the transportation of the mails as of secondary importance, subordinate even to ordinary freights, and changes of the mail trains are made without the knowledge of the Department, and discrimination against the mails in case of danger of losing connections.

It is stated that a double track is in progress.

tion against the mails in case of danger of losing connections.

It is stated that a double track is in progress on all the roads. The road through Philadelphia is actively pushed, and the bridge on the Suaque hanna is under construction, and the united efforts of the roads will secure the remedy much sooner than it could be obtained by a new line. A practical placing of these lines under one management, by corrent and harmony of action, is suggested as a complete remedy.

It is hinted that the difficulty in supplying the demands for lebor and material in the case of the organization of a new company, and the coase-quent relaxing of effortipy the present line would exaggerate the difficulty. No legislation is recommended, unless it be such as would give the Department power to control the action of the Comparise in carrying the mails, and in the changes without reference to mail convections.

The amendments reported by Senator Trumbull to day to the law forbidding members of Congress from acting as agents for the prosecution of claims, to proposes to repeal the provision which preduces them from acting as counsel or agent in any out, or before any commission. Heads of Departments and Chiefs of Bureaus, Clerks and others, are prohibited from accepting pay for services in connection with claims of contract, accustation or arrests, before any department or mili-

tary or naval commission. The fine on conviction is limited to \$10,000 and two years' imprisonment, at the discretion of the courtrying the same. The Senate to day. In Executive Session, confirmed W. H. Waters as Receiver of public money at Nebraska city.

Alexander Macready, Receiver of public money at Liacotah city.

John W. Folle, Receiver of public money at Vermilion, Dacotah Territory.

Ralph S. Lorr, Receiver of public money at Francisco. Kaipit S. Dori, Accessor of public money at F. G. Adams, Receiver of public money at Humboldt, Kansas.
W. A. Meriweather, United States Marshal for Kentucky.

XXXVIIITH CONGRESS.—FIRST SESSION.

Washington, Feb. 3.

Senate.—A letter was received from the Secretary of War in answer to a resolution of Mr. Powell, in reference to mittary orders concerning elections in Tennnessee, Maryland, Delaware. Missouri and Kentucky, and was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Pomeroy (Kansas) presented memorials from military storekeepers asking Congress to pass a bill defining their rank. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. tee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Brown (Mo.) presented a petition from loyal

Mr. Brown (Mo.) presented a customarian citizens of Harrison county. Missouri, setting forth the grievances suffered by them. Referred to the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.) presented the petition of a large number or German citizens of Boston, protesting against the President's proposed scheme of econstruction.

Mr. Trumbull (Ill.) reported the joint resolu-Mr. Trumbull (III.) reported the joint resolutions relating to members of Congress, from Judiciary Committee, with amendments.

Mr. Trumbull introduced a joint resolution in reference to lands by longing to certain States. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

On motion of Mr. Carlile (Va.) the enlistment bill was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Grimes (Iowa) reported a substitute for the bill amendatory of the Charter of Georgetown Dr. Which was ordered to be printed.

C., which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wilson reported back favorably the bill providing for the examination of certain officers in he army.

The Judiciary Committee were discharged from the further consideration of the case of his American The House Revenue bill, as amended by the Fi-

idered.
Mr. Fessenden explained at length the merits and effects of the proposed amendments. The mendment levying a duty of 60 cents on all spirits sold and distilled, and removed for consumption or, sale previous to the first of July next, was adopted.

Mr. Hendricks (Md.) moved to postpone the further consideration of the birl until to-morrow.

Carried.

Mr. Wade (Ohio) introduced a bill repealing the acts of 18.5 and 1846 which allow foreign goods to be imported into Canada through the UnitedStates, or exported from Canada through the United States. Referred to the Committee on Foreign On motion of Mr. Wilson (Mass.), the bill to e3tablish a uniform ambulance system was taken up. At the suggestion of Mr. Grimes, an additablish a uniform ambulance system was taken up. At the suggestion of Mr. Grimes, an additional section was noded to the bill, extending its provisions so as to provide for mule and horse litters. The bill was then passed.

Mr. Wilson asked the unanimous consent of the Asenate to consider the joint resolution equalizing the pay of soldiers in the United States armies. Objection was made and the resolution lies over

over.
Mr. Anthony (R. I.), from the Naval Committee, reported favorably on the bill legalizing certain payments of Paymaster Edward C. Doran, at the Norfolk Navy-yard, under coercion and dustry in April 1861.

ress, in April, 1861.
The Vice President laid before the Senate communication from the Postmaster General in answer to a resolution of the Senate in reference to the failure of the mails between Washington and New York. Referred to the Committee on Post-offices and post-roads.
On motion of Mr. Lane (Kansas), the Senate went into Executive session, and soon afterward

adjourned.

House.—Mr. Pendleton (Ohio) asked leave to introduce a bill providing that the Secretaries of the Executive departments shall occupy seats on the floor of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Holman (Ind.) objected.

Mr. Spaulding (Ohio) introduced a bill for the construction of a ship canal around the falls of Niazari, in the State of New York, which was referred to the Committee on Boads and Canals.

The House lessured the consideration of the joint

regree to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

The House resumed the consideration of the joint resolution amendatory of the confiscation act.

Mr. Wadsworth (Ky.) replied to Mr. Stevens, maintaining that this is not a public war, as between nations, but a civil war within the States.

He argued that the laws of war do not authorize the conquest of individuals or private property on land, excepting in specified cases. It the exercise of the war power we cannot attack the temples of religion and despoil the arts, and seize and confisof the War power we cannot anack the employ of religion and despoil the arts, and seize and confiscate private property on land. If we do this, we do it in the face of the Christian world. The States in rebellion are not out of but in the Union, and in this connection he spoke of the sovereignty being in the mass-of the people, who had delegated certain powers to be exercised by Congress. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the Senate bill amendatory of the Errollment act.

Mr. Ames Niyers, (Pa.) said that if, as asserted on the other side, the draft was unpopular, it was because such trutors as Chancey C Burr, Vallandigham, and Capitain Andrews of Virginia, the copperhead orator of New York, had endeavored to poison the minds of the people against it, their language being repeated on the floor of this House. He then argued the constitutional power to draft, saying that every man owes support to the governsaying that every man owes support to the govern-ment, and in time of trial he is bound to take up arms in defence of the life of the Union. The

arms in defence of the life of the Union. The people have taken up arms, and have determined that Lincoln, who has thus far held the helm of State so steadily, shall run the good ship of State into port. Whatever politicians may say and do, God and the people are for Abraham Lincoln McClehan might have been the favorite, if he had not the night before the Pennsylvania election changed his base. That General declared he was in favor of the man Judge Woodward, who was for withdrawing our troops to the north of Mason & Dixon's line, and that soldiers had no right to voke. He (Mr. Myers) would confiscate the drawing our troops to the north of Mason & Lixon's line, and that soldiers had no right to voke. He (Mr. Myers) would confiscate the property of rebels now and forever. He would place part of the proceeds in the treasury, and the remainder he would parcel out to the brave men who light our battles. After this war is over, some men would give fortunes to have their words blotted out. Two classes will have to leave the North and go South. One of them the negro, because it is too cold; and the other the copperhead, because it is too to. [Laughter.] He was confident that out of this war we would, emerge without a stain—would walk in newness of life.

Mr. Stiles (Pa.) said his colleague land delivered a rambling tirade, which did not rise to the dignity of a speech. His colleague charged that Judge Woodward had/decided that soldiers had no right to vote. This was not true. In the case of Miller at Genace, he decided that soldiers have a right to vote on returning to their hones and this deand Chase, he decided that soldiers have a right to vote on returning to their homes and this decision was approved by the people. On the second Tuesday in Geober Judge Woodward was legally elected Governor of Pennsylvania, receiving two hundred and fifty-four thousand votes. But furloughs were absolutely defined to soldiers who were Democrats to return to their homes to vote, and it was truly said that, bayonets rule, and not the popular will. The people were opposed to the conscription, which was a failure. By the legislation proposed the President could make the draft perpetual. It gave him absolute control. The Provost Marshal held in his hands the liberty of every man, woman and child, and from his deof every man, woman and child, and from his de cision there was no immediate appeal. Our armies could not be filled up by conscription, and some other mode must be devised. He did not believe, with his colleague, that the war could be ended by (Lincoln and the Administration's nolicy.

ended by (Lincoln and the Administration's policy.

Mr. Williams (Pa.), in discussing the bill, said that every power for the defence of the country may be exercised when necessary, excepting when expressly prohibited. If the Government can take property for public uses, it can take the producer himself. Admitting the duty of every man to support and defend the Government, the right to enforce his service is a corollary. No Government can exist on the mere voluntary principle. The principle of every law is coercion. Thank God, the instincts of the people are loyal. If it is true that a compulsory levy is anti-republican, then the Government is just as impossible as a war Democrat, and must inevitably perish with the first formidable convulsion.

first formidable convulsion.

The Committee then voted on and rejected Mr.
Williams's amendment by a vote of yeas, 26, nays,
30, repealing so much of the old act as authorizes exemption from military service on the payment of three hundred dollars.

Another amendment was agreed to, striking out the four hundred dollars commutation, and thus leaving it three hundred dollars.

Mr. Baine (Mc.), in reply to Mr. Garfield, said that every cumutation paid has produced a man, therefore the bycould be no such effects as the gentlemen had described. lemen had deribed.

Mr. David Md.) contended that the government has a rightly the service of every citizen. There hould be devemption excepting to a limited exempt. The ministers of the gospel who remain at ome, per ons who have families depending upon hem to support, and persons having religious cruple may be exempted on paying communation.

evens moved to strike out from the substi-tie Committee on Military Affairs the fol-clause: "And if any effect man shall ney for the procuration of substitute, such at shall operate only to relieve such persons traft in filling that quota, and his name by retained on the roll in filling future derfield (Ohio) briefly showed the impossiy of procuring the necessary number of men if clause be stricken out.

leased for three years, while, according to the above provision he would be liable to draft the next day. which would be unjust.

The committee, by a vote of 79 against 49, struck out the above classes.

out the above cleuse.

Mr. Farnsworth was in favor of filling our armies, as far as possible, by volunteers, who were better than drafted men. He boped the committee would reconsider its vote exempting for three years from draft those who pay commutation.

tion.
The committee then rose.
Mr. Blair (Mo.) introduced a bill to establish an assay office in St. Louis, which was referred to Committee on Ways and Means.
Mr. Arnold reported a bill for a ship canal for ressels of war from the Mississippl to the Northern States. States.
The House then adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 3, 1864.

SENATE.—The Senate met at four o'clock, P.
M., and was called to order by Mr. Johnson,
Speaker protem.

A letter was presented by the Speaker protem.
from the father of Senator White, inclosing the
letter of resignation from Senator White, dated
Libby Prison, Richmond, Va., November, 1863.
The letters having been read by the Clerk, tae
Speaker protem, announced that writs have been
issued for an election on February 19th, 1861.
Mr. Stein moved to proceed to the thirteenth
ballot for Speaker. Lost—11 to 11.
Mr. Connell moved to ballot for Clerk. Lost—
11 to 11. After some useless attempts at business the Senate adjourned.

House.—The Speaker presented the Annual Report of the Auditor-General on Pennsylvania Railroads, with a summary embracing the follow-

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD THE CAMBER AND AMBOU EATEROAD
CONTEST.

TRENTON, February 3.—The Chancellor delivered his opinion to day in the case of the Canaden and Amboy Railroad against the Delaware Ruilroad and Camden and Atlantic Railroad. He held road and Camden and Atlantic Railroad. He held that the only exclusive franchise held by the joint companies was that of through transportation of freight and passengers between New York and Philadelphia, and referred not to local business.

He ordered a reference to be made to the Master to an account of the passengers and merchantilso carried over the defendants' roads between New York and Philadelphia, and make a distinct account of the soldiers and munitions carried over read roads, and that any flual-order cover raing the last accounts' should be reserved until the coming in of the Master's report. An injunction was in of the Master's report. An injunction was granted to restrain the use of the defendants' roads in competing in through business with that of the plaintiffs. The case will be carried to the Jourt of

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—Saited, ship Zouave, for Liverpool, carrying 35,000 tacks of wheat.

There has been but a light trade during the A resolution has passed the Legislature, with ont opposition, urging the California Congressional delegation to endeavor to procure the consent of the President for the continuance of the shipment of blasting powder to the mines of Nor hwestern Mexico, the same as has been the case heretofore. It is stated that the extension of mining opera It is stated that the extension of mining opera-tions in Senora and Senola must be stopped unless blasting powder can be secured. The French Consul here has solicited the Collector of the port to make an exception as to blasting powder, being convinced that no injuries will ensue to the French army in Mexico in sending such powder to the American and French mines in the northern prov-inces of that country. nces of that country.

EXCITEMENT AT PARIS, ILLINOIS. CINCINNATI, Feb. 3.—Considerable excitement prevails in Paris, Illinois, in consequence of an anticipated attack on the returned soldiers by the Butternuts in that vicinity—The citizens of Parishave telegraphed to Terre Haute for aid.

DOINGS IN THE REBEL CONGRESS WIGFALL THINKS SUBMISSION BETTER

THAN REPUDIATION.
In the rebel Schate, on Jan. 18, while the Impressment Law was under consideration Mr. Wigfall remarked that the Secretary of the Treasury did not possess the alchymist's power of making money. Every dollar he issues is not only indorsed, but, practically, drawn by the property-holders of the country, for; upor them will alternately fall the responsibility of the redemption of the notes which have been issued. As soon as it became obviou that a large army had to be fed, the speculators commenced laying up provisions, and prices rapidly advanced. The farmers co-operated with the speculators by taking Richmond prices as the prices at which they would sell. In proportion as prices rose, the currency increased, and as the currency increased, prices again advanced. This has been continued until the Government—the agent of the people—finds itself almost confronted with the necessity of repudiation on the one hand, or of bankruptcy to whole producing interests on the

What should we do? Give the best com pensation we can, and not let our debt go on increasing. The people, by their incontinent madness, are piling up this debt, which they have to pay, until ultimately it will topple and crush them under its weight.

Mr. W. said he would move to recommit the bill to the Committee with instructions to report a substitute providing for the payment of all property impressed, when the owner is satisfied with the appraisement; otherwise a certificate of the character of the property to be given him, which certificate is to be sent to the proper auditing office in Richmond, and the claim allowed in its order and in accordance with the evidence adduced. If the question of valuation is left to neighborhood appraisers, they would accumulate a debt that would break down of its own weight. If repudiation is to be the result, he was prepared to lay down his arms and sur-render at once, for the loss of liberty would be more tolerable than the loss of honor. If the country is ruined by the incontinent madness of the people, every man of them will be ruined, if it is dishonered they will all share the dishonor. Let the leaders of the people and the Press explain these matters to the people, instead of telling them that they will gain their independence but lose their lib erties. Let Congress pass such a bill as he had indicated, and let the members, when they return home, tell their constituents the object of the bill and they will receive the plaudit, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant." Mr. Wigfall then submitted the bill he had

indicated. Mr. Hill, in a few remarks, favored the passage of the pending bill to relieve existing difficulties. The proposition of Mr. Wigfall could be introduced and considered afterward. The question on Mr. Wigfall's motion was decided in the negative.

SHOOTING AFFRAY IN NEW YORK .- At an early hour yesterday morning, a shooting affray occurred in the drinking saloon of John H. McKinley (who figured somewhat extensively in the Cora Hatch McKinley case), at No. 93 South street, New York. It appears that about 6 o'clock, three men, one white and two colored, entered the place and called for some drinks. The barkeeper, Wm. Smith, refused to supply them, stating that they did not give drinks to colored men. A quarrel then took place between the men and barkeeper, which ended in the ultimate ejection of the men from the bar-room. Exasperated, the men returned to the place, and another wrangle with Smith occurred, in which it is alleged that the latter threw several tumblers at the strangers. At this juncture, one of the three men—which one has not yet been ascertained—drew a single barrel pistol, and fired at Smith. The ball from the weapon entered his right breast, and penetrating the lungs, inflicted a wound which will doubtless result in his death. The three men then left the scene of the conflict, and fled in different directions. Officer Mulcahey, of the 2d Precinct, attracted by the noise of the firing, came up and arrested one of the men. Mr. Stevens said that according to his amendations are the specific that according to his amendation would be recorded in Massachusetts. THERE ARE 5,000 new troops in camp at va-

COAL STATEMENT. Our correspondent at Scranton, sends us the fol-toding report of the amount of coal transported over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, and for corresponding time last year: Tons.Cwt. Shipped South.......18,323 11 85,428 08 Year. Tons.Cw Total......17,105 05 39,688 10 Increase..... 45,539 18 C. B. WRIGHT &

No. 142 South Third Street,

OPPOSITE THE EXCHANGE, Dealers in Government and State Securities, Quartermasters' Checks and Vouchers, and Certificates of Indebtednesia Orders for the purchase and sale of Stocks and

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IFGI-PENNSYLVANIA
CENTRAL RAILROAD.
IFHILADELPHIA TO PITTSBURGH.
Sio MILES DOUBLE TRACK!
THE SHORT ROUTE TO THE WEST.
Trains leave the Depot at Eleventh and Market streets, as follows:
Mail Tain at
East Line at 11.40

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 Mussissippi 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 no this road for Ebensburg. A train also leaves Cresson for Ebensburg. A train also leaves Cresson for Ebensburg at S.45 P. M.
HOLLIDAYSBURG BRANCH RAILROAD.
The Mail Train and Through Express connect The Mail Train and Through Express connect at Altoona with trains for Hollidaysburg at 7.55 P. M. and 8.40 A. M.

P. M. and S. 40 A. M.
TYRONE AND CLEARFIELD BRANCH
RAILROAD.
The through Express Train connects at Tyrone
with Trains for Sandy Ridge, Philipsburg, Port
Matilda, minesourg has beliefone.
HUNTINGUON AND BROAD TOP RAIL-The Through Express Train coanects at Huntingdon with a train for Hopewell and Bloody
Run at 6.56 A. M.

NORTHERN CENTRAL AND PHILADELS
PHIA AND ERIE RAILEOADS.
FOR SUNBERY, WILLIAMSPORT, LOCK HAVEN,
and all points on the Philadelphis and Erie R. R.
and ELMERA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO AND NIAGARA
FALLS. Passengers taking the Mail Train at 8.00
A. M., and the Through Express at 10.30 P. M.,
go directly through without change of cais between
Philadelphia and Wilhiamsport.
For YORK, HANOVER and GETTYSBURG
the trains leaving 8.00 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., connect at Columbia with trains on the North Central
Railroad.

Ruiread.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAILROAD.

The Main Trains and Through Express connect Harrisburg with trains for Carlisle, Chambers waynesburo Branch Railroad. The Trains leaving at 8.00 A M. and 2.38 P. M., connect at Downingtown with Trains on this road for Waynesburg and all intermediate

FOR WESTCHESTER. FOR WESTCHESTER.

Passengers for Westchester taking the trains leaving at 8 00 A. M., 1 co 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.

JAMES COWDEN,

Ticket Agent.

WESTERN EMIGRATION.
An Emigrant Accommodation Train leaves No. 137 Dock street daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4.00 For full information, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Emigrant Agent, No. 137 Dock street

FREIGHITS.

By this route freights of all description can be forwarded to and from any point on the Railroads of Obio, Kentneky, Indiana, Hilmois, Wiscousin, lowa, or Missouri, by railroad direct, or to any port on the mavigable rivers of the West, by steamers from Pittsburgh.

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