

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

The LOYAL CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA, without distinction of party, who desire cordially to unite in sustaining the NATIONAL AND STATE ADMINISTRATIONS, in their patriotic efforts to suppress a sectional and unholy rebellion against the UNITY OF THE REPUBLIC, and who desire to support, by every power of the Government, our heroic brethren in arms, who are braving disease and the perils of the field to preserve the UNION OF OUR FATHERS, are requested to select a number of Delegates (equal to their Legislative representatives of the State, at such times and in such manner as will best respond to the spirit of this call, to meet in STATE CONVENTION, at HARRISBURG, on WEDNESDAY, the FIRST DAY OF JULY, next, at eleven o'clock, A. M., on said day, to nominate candidates for the offices of GOVERNOR and JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, and to take such measures as may be deemed necessary to strengthen the Government in this season of common peril to a common country.

C. P. MARBLE, Chairman of the Union State Central Committee.

Geo. W. HAMMERSLY, Secretaries. The Committee also passed the following resolutions, to-wit: Resolved, That we recommend to the Loyal Citizens of Pennsylvania, without distinction of party, to organize, in each Election District of the State, Union Leagues, for the purpose of sustaining the Government in suppressing this unwise and wicked rebellion, which now seeks to divide and destroy the Republic.

The War News.

The news of the raid into Western Pennsylvania assumed rather formidable proportions this morning, if there is any reliance to be placed in the rumors we have from the West. It is stated that a force of 12,000 rebels were in Western Virginia, and that great consternation prevails among the people along the borders of Pennsylvania. Whatever may be the movements in the West, they are, thoroughly understood by the Government, and we have every assurance from semi-official sources, that the War Department is fully prepared to meet any emergency that may arise. Troops are even now being concentrated to counteract this movement of the rebel—a movement entirely made to draw Gen. Hooker from his attack on Richmond, and attract his army to a point as far off as rebel anxiety may deem necessary for the safety of the rebel capital.

The attack on Charleston has been fixed to take place to-morrow, Sunday, May 3, 1863. It is arranged that the combined naval and land forces shall move on the works defending the city, assault and carry each and all of them, when of course that portentous nest of treason will fall into the hands of our troops. It might have rebounded to the credit of a Christian Government to select some other day than the Sabbath for this grand movement, but perhaps the better day the better deed, and therefore let us hope that when the sun goes down on Charleston, S. C., to-morrow night, its last effluent ray will gild the Stars and Stripes as they float in triumph over the ruins of the birth-place of treason.

When we Derive our Habit of Boasting.

It is almost as distasteful to confess as it is to hear, that the American people have long been addicted to a system of boasting at once indicative of a lack of quality in the very things claimed. But when we reflect whence this spirit of boasting was derived, we are not astonished. The habit grew with an evil which has lately developed itself into the worst enemy Constitutional liberty and the American Union ever possessed. We allude to slavery. The Democratic leaders who have always been the servile supporters of the institution of slavery, have also been the most blustering boasters that ever disgraced brave men. Like the slaveholder himself, the lococo supporters of the sanctity and right of battering in human flesh is an ardent "blower," who loves to hear himself talk. These are the men who have always been talking of their ability to whip the world. Because the slaveholder had the power, and consequently to flog and bay defenceless men, women and children, he had exalted himself into a position that he was the true type and representative of the American nation—that the American people, of which he was a fair and only specimen, could "whip all creation." The slaveholder's bragging infected his daughter followers in the North. Here it was common to listen to rampant Democrats talking of denouncing and digesting the nations of Europe. Among these, the most obnoxious appeared to be the British Government and people. But a change has come over the spirit of our boasting. The slaveholders and the Democracy who were formerly so rampant in their assaults on the British, have suddenly become the most obsequious "friends" of John Bull. Leading Democrats are the constant attendants on the movements of the British Minister, rendering him servile court, paying him homage which is distasteful, while the slaveholders themselves have been on their knees ever since this war began, asking the British authorities to place their feet upon their necks, and imploring that the slave States may be accepted as part of the English domain. Democracy and slavery no longer desire to devour Great Britain. The thought and the assurance of this reality must be felicitous to all Englishmen, and particularly that portion who are investing their odd change in Confederate loans.

But the most important change which has taken place in this disposition to brag, is that which is observable in our own relations to the rebellion, so far as our warlike operations are concerned. We commenced the struggle to put down rebellion in a spirit of bravado, which was unbecoming the importance of the conflict. We had not then learned the extent of the "virulence" of the slaveholding Democracy in the realization of their political ambition—to all who believe in the degradation of labor—to all who are ignorant of the blessings of liberty and obedient to the lusts of equal.

This knowledge has put an end to our boasting. Our arms are now a move, but the people do not run off into extravagant calculations of what we intend to do. We are rather willing to bide the proper time of the blow, and be prepared for the result which may follow, whether that be victory or defeat. This experience, in the language of a contemporary, has taught the public to look seriously and thoughtfully upon the war, and measure its magnitude more accurately, and to consider its possible contingencies. A better appreciation of the task before them has sobered the judgment, without diminishing confidence in the ultimate result. It has also made them earnest in providing means adequate to the task, so that the armies which now go into the field are the best equipped, most numerous, and the best disciplined which have ever yet been precipitated against the foe. It is the vastness and completeness of these proportions which make success seem within the compass of our armies' efforts. Still it is not forgotten that the rebels have been making exertions equal to our own, and that they, too, have well appointed armies, brave soldiers, experienced generals, and that the fortunes of war turn upon so many accidents, that success cannot be certainly predicated in advance upon any movement. The public mind being now better balanced, will not be so extravagantly affected either by success or disaster. A single turn of good fortune will not lead them into the error of supposing the rebellion to be crushed, nor will a single defeat destroy their belief in the possible and ultimate downfall of the rebellion.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

REPEAT OF THE REBELS AT MONTICELLO.

BRILLIANT VICTORY AT GRAND LAKE.

Capture of One Thousand Rebels, Two Bams, Three Gunboats and Four Transports.

Railroad Communication Interrupted.

CINCINNATI, May 2. Gen. Carter crossed the Cumberland below Somerset, Kentucky, yesterday, with 5,000 men and attacked the rebels at Monticello. After severe fighting he drove them from the town. The Charleston Mercury says the Federals at Grand Lake captured 1,000 rebels, 2 rams, 4 transports and 3 gunboats.

A telegram from Brookville, Georgia, to Hon. John Forsyth, Mobile, says the Federals have taken Mayhew, on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, 18 miles from Columbus, Mississippi. This movement is threatening the Southern railroad communication generally.

A large force of Federals were within 12 miles of Houston, Mississippi, on the 19th. They are designing to destroy the Mississippi Central railroad.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Later News from General Banks.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

THE SIEGE OF PUEBLA.

Heavy Losses on Both Sides.

New York, May 2. The steamer Oreole has arrived, with New Orleans dates to the 23d ult. and Havana of the 27th.

There is nothing later from General Banks, except that on the 21st ult., he occupied Opelousa and Washington, and that the column was resting for the day at the latter place.

The want of horses for the cavalry was being supplied from the country round about. Seven hundred horses had been brought into Opelousa.

The brig St. Mary, at New Orleans, reports that on the 5th inst., off Pass a l'Ouro, she was followed to shore, by a schooner having the appearance of and supposed to be a pilot boat. The brig got ashore when the schooner kept away.

A letter from Havana dated the 27th ult., reports the arrival of the French steamer Louisiana at Santiago on the 22d, from Vera Cruz, with dates to the 16th.

The taking of Puebla had not been received in Vera Cruz. The battle was becoming bloody. There was serious losses on both sides.

The rebel steamer Nita left Havana on the 25th and returned on the 26th.

A crevasse near Tibodeauxville has inundated all the plantations on the Bayou Lafourche, and caused great damage to the railroad.

The rebel bullet A-La-Rose on the Atchafaloga, 60 miles north of Brahear city, capitulated to our gunboats.

On the 20th fifty-six prisoners were taken, two cannon and a considerable quantity of ammunition.

The Oreole passed on the 23d ult., in the Mississippi river, the steamers Union and Columbia bound up.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

FURTHER NEWS OF THE ADVANCE.

Crossing and Fight at Kelly's Ford.

The Rebel Colonel Hammond Captured.

Between Five and Six Hundred Prisoners Captured.

WASHINGTON, May 1. From the best attainable information from persons arriving from the Rappahannock it appears that some important movements of the army took place on Wednesday, although there was no fighting of any importance.

The United States forces crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford, where two or three miles below Fredericksburg, and we took possession of those points on Wednesday night.

The enemy formed lines of battle, and planted batteries on the heights of their rear, and also fired a few shots in order to get the range.

In crossing we lost one or two officers killed, and from thirty to forty men wounded.

Our men crossed first in boats, drove the rebel pickets out of their pits, killed and wounded many, and took one hundred and six prisoners, including several officers, one of whom was Lieutenant Colonel Hammond, of the 6th Louisiana regiment. These prisoners arrived here yesterday, and were sent to the Old Capitol Prison.

Another informant says the left wing, 35,000 strong, crossed four miles below Fredericksburg, a little below where Franklin crossed previous to the last battle. They fought twelve hours, and drove the enemy eight miles out of their rifle pits and behind their entrenchments. The third brigade of the first division of the first corps has suffered more than any other in the fight.

Our forces have captured between 500 and 600 prisoners, who will soon be brought to this city.

Many of these prisoners have voluntarily come over to us, having thrown away their arms, in small squads and begged for food. They pick up what the soldiers have thrown away on the march. Other rebels, however, say they have plenty to eat.

The right wing crossed at Kelly's ford, and Stoneman's cavalry is reported to be somewhere in the rear of Fredericksburg.

One army corps remains at Falmouth as a reserve.

Destruction of Allison's & Murphy's Car Factory by Fire.

PENNSYLVANIA, May 2. Murphy & Allison's immense car factory, at Nineteenth and Market, was destroyed by fire this morning. The property comprised three buildings, occupying a site of 110 by 177 feet. All the valuable machinery and twenty cars were consumed. Loss \$100,000; insurance only \$15,000.

From Newbern, N. C.

New York, May 2. The steamer Albany arrived at this port from Newbern, N. C. She brings no news.

same work for about one-third its cost. And as some parties in their proposal for printing and engraving based their prices upon their patriotism, they certainly must be rejoiced at this saving to the country.

Latest by Telegraph.

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From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.

The small steamer Ada Hancock, employed by P. dro to the glass-works, which anchors in deep water five miles from the landing, exploded her boiler on the 27th ult., killing 40 out of the 60 passengers and wounding all the balance except seven. Among the killed were Captain Sealey, Wm. S. B. Sanford, Frederick Keerlin, a son of the late Albert Sydney Johnston, Dr. S. M. Miles, Wm. P. Ritchie, Hiram Kimball, a woman, missionary, and Captain Joseph Bryant.

Our markets are dull. Speculation and the concentration of the stock of bagging has caused an advance of 20 per cent. Atlantic currency and exchange is at the rate of 38@40 premium for gold on New York. Sterling exchange unchanged. Legal tenders 64@66.

Arrival of the Europa at Boston.

BOSTON, May 2. The royal mail steamer Europa, from Liverpool, via Halifax, arrived at 5 o'clock this morning. Her mails will be due at New York at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2. Not much shipping demand for flour and only 1,500 bbls sold at \$6 for superfine; \$6 50 for extra and \$7 3/4 for extra family; receipts small and but very little demand. Bye flour steady at \$5 5/8 25. Corn meal at \$4 25. No much demand for whiskey and only 8,000 bush. red sold at \$1 68@70. Bye steady at \$1.06. Corn dull; sales of 2,000 bush. at 90c for both yellow and white; 8,000 bush. of oats sold at 80@82c. Cotton dull at 66@66 1/2. Coffee held firmly; no Rio here in first hands, and stock of other kinds only reaches 2,000 bags. Sugar and molasses are fair. In provisions no change; sales of mutton at \$15 25 @15 50 and 200 tires of hamp pick at \$1 @9c. Lard steady at 10 1/2@11c for hbls, and 12c for kegs. Whisky firmer, sales of Pennsylvania and Ohio at 45@46c.

New York, May 2. Cotton dull at 66@66 1/2. Flour dull at a decline of 1/2c; sales of 600 bbls. at \$6 90 @65 for State; \$6 95 @7 05 for Ohio, and \$6 95 @7 80 for Southern. Wheat declining and nominal. Corn lower; sales of 18,000 bushels at 88@89c. for sound, and 85@87c. for unsound. Provisions quiet but unchanged. Whisky dull at 46c.

DR. KEYSTONE'S CONVERSATIONS.

In which the Doctor Discusses the Coping with Distinction between the Government and the Administration.

The Doctor is a man of large study, great observation, eminently pious, and a thorough patriot. The influence of age have made visible inroads on his physical powers, but he still effects an intellect of much more than ordinary strength. A sound thinker, and an interested spectator of passing events, his opinions are worthy of the record I make of them. The reader must become familiar with the Doctor through his words, for in estimating his character I feel as if I were in the position of the counter-espion when he attempted to give the weight of the eleven-inch cannon ball, and quite equal it. The Doctor has no opinions that he is afraid to express, and may, by management, be induced to converse on almost any subject.

This will account for the variety of topics discussed in these papers.

It was examining the fine military map which has a conspicuous place in the Doctor's library, while the Doctor himself was engaged in some business with Captain Coala. The business despatched, the conversation turned upon national affairs.

The Captain is not a captain at this time, but like the almost martyred Colonel, a days Senator from New Jersey, did hold a position in the belated days of peace and national matters, and retains the title. He is a pleasant looking man, with a cheerful face, but an unfortunate way of sneering depreciatingly at every allusion to the success of our arms or the efforts of the Government. Being reproved rather sharply for this by the Doctor, the Captain, by way of excuse, expressed his sentiments in the stereotyped language of the sham Democracy.

"I've supported the Government, but oppose the Administration," said the Doctor, repeating the Administration's words. "The two are a distinction between two things that have no separate existence in fact."

The Captain thought there was a great deal of difference between the two if the Doctor chose to examine it.

"I define Government," said the Doctor, "as the administration of public affairs, either according to established rules, constitutions, and laws, as in a Republic; or by arbitrary edicts, as in a monarchy. Government is simply the conduct and direction of public affairs. But let us take the views of the ablest man among those who are embarrassing the country and see what it amounts to. Let us say that Government is the system of polity in a State—the form of fundamental rules and regulations by which the members of a State are governed, or by which the members of a body, politic are to regulate their mutual conduct; a constitution in which the rights and duties of citizens and public officers are prescribed and defined."

"That is my view precisely," exclaimed the Captain. "I am unequivocally in favor of our beneficent system of government, and fully support the constitution."

"Then let me see if I can see correct or express your distinctive idea of the Administration. Let us say that it is the executive part of the government, the men who are for the time being entrusted with the exercise of government; the superintendence of public affairs, and the enforcement of the laws. Is this your view?"

"Then," continued the Doctor, "you put yourself in the absurd position of pretending to oppose what you expressly yourself are in favor of. Your position is not only politically wrong, but logically impossible. How can you be in favor of a system of government and oppose its necessary operation and effect, or how assume allegiance to the constitution and withhold support from the chief magistrate created by it and elected undeniably according to its provisions?"

"But," said the Captain, "when the President does not administer the government according to the constitution, the people certainly have a right to oppose him."

"When such is the case, the right to oppose may be conceded," replied the Doctor; "but it is not permitted to shallow brains and hasty or partisan judgment to decide upon the legality of his acts. The constitution, for which you profess so much devotion, provides a way for testing such questions, and until it is so decided, no man who regards the respect of intelligent people or really lives in the adequacy of the constitution will presume to pass such a judgment."

"Men may very properly differ as to the policy of a law, but when once enacted and shall not hesitatingly rise up to resist or oppose its execution?"

"But, sir, we claim the right to oppose the administration for its arbitrary arrests and for declaring the emancipation of slaves," replied the Captain.

"Then you claim as a right something that does not exist," said the Doctor warmly. "Your public leaders have openly declared their hostility to the Government on these grounds, to the great embarrassment of the cause. If they are unwise they should be looked up for their ignorance—or, if they do so for political effect (a more likely motive), their treason should be punished. In a war legally declared, whether against rebellion or against a foreign power, the Government has a right to the support of all its people. Every man must support the measures necessary to bring the war to a successful termination. To oppose or to embarrass the Government in any way, is to give aid and comfort to the enemy, and is treason. The executive is in his position by the necessary operation of the Constitution, and is compelled to make every effort and use every means to make the laws supreme over the whole land. In this work he must have, and I believe has the support of all loyal citizens—for, in the language of Douglas, 'Every man must be for or against the United States Government.'—There can be no neutrals in this war; only patriots and traitors."

"You certainly do not mean, Doctor, that all who withhold their support from the administration are disloyal to the country?"

"The conclusion is inevitable," replied the Doctor. "To distinguish between the Government and the administration is a bungling. To pretend that the administration is a party concern, and therefore may be opposed in a pretense gotten up to diminish its resisting force in the struggle against rebellion. Many men of small facilities who get their opinions readily made from their party leaders may be sincere in saying so, but the effect is disloyalty nevertheless. The nation is struggling for its life. It is cowardly and execrable to withhold your assistance in its defense, on the pretence that you do not like those who are most prominent in the cause. Their efforts are for the preservation of national existence. The cause is yours in every man's soul. And there is no escape from the conclusion, that the man who cannot, and does not support them heartily, is disloyal to his country and in favor of its enemies. That the distinction which you make between the Government and the Administration is mere pretence, may be abundantly proved by observing the man who make it. In nine cases out of ten they rejoice over rebel successes and national reverses. They decide our Generals and hold up the leaders of the rebellion as the embodiment of military science, and make no secret of their sympathy for the South."

The Captain was somewhat offended at the Doctor's plain language, and said something about the "freedom of speech" as he took his hat to leave. His subsequent visits to the Doctor were, however, frequent, and other conversations upon prominent national topics will be reported.

ONE BOTTLE OF EWING'S BLOOD PHYSIC

(very agreeable to the taste) is more effective in cleaning the circulation, and thus removing all diseases which arise from an impure state of the blood, than ONE DOZEN BOTTLES OF Sarsaparilla. It is not a Sarsaparilla, although it contains as much of that drug as is usually found in preparations purporting to be pure Sarsaparilla. It depends for its success upon a far more active purgative agent. It contains not a particle of mercury, but on the contrary is the best antidote ever yet discovered for the ravages of that insidious and dangerous poison. It is WARRANTED to drive out and thoroughly remove all diseases which arise from an impure circulation which are curable by any means. One dollar per bottle, six bottles for \$5.

Principal depot EWING'S DRUG STORE, 280 Baltimore street, Baltimore.

For sale in Harrisburg by D. W. GROSS & CO. Druggists. [ap17] 1mo

New Advertisements.

WANTED—Eight wood choppers. Good wages will be paid. Inquire at PETER BISHOP'S, two miles below the Dauphin county poor house. my24dt

FOR SALE—Two building lots, 20 feet front and 110 feet deep, on Cumberland street, below the Ridge road. THEO. F. SCHEFFER. my24dt

LOST—Yesterday, in going to the Round Hill house, a cat of the name of DANIEL SHAW. Also, a female ANARY BIRD. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the above to THOMAS MULLIN, Cor. of Sixth and South Sts. my24dt

KEYSTONE BASE BALL CLUB. The regular stated meeting of the Keystone Club will take place Monday, May 4th, at 8 o'clock, P. M. Punctual attendance is required. By the Secretary. my24dt

NOTICE. The partnership heretofore existing between Ulrich & Bowman, in the dry goods business, in this city, April 24th, 1863, dissolved by mutual consent. The surviving partner, C. L. Bowman, will settle up the affairs of the late firm, and continue the business at the old stand, southwest corner of Front and Market streets, my24dt

DEEDS, Mortgages, Power of Attorney, Bonds and Justices' Blanks for sale at my2 THEO. F. SCHEFFER'S Bookstore. JUST open, a fresh lot of Photograph Albums, at SCHEFFER'S Bookstore. my24dt

CANARY BIRD L STY, of light yellow color. A suitable reward will be paid if left with Mrs. HICKOK, Chestnut street. my1-2t

WANTED. A STOUT BOY for the blacksmith shop, also a few good laboring men, at the EAGLE WORKS. my1-2t

COAL YARD FOR SALE. The stock and fixtures of one of the best located Yards in town, Address my1-1w9 BOX 838, POSTOFFICE.

TRAY—Came to the premises of the subscriber, residing at Clark's Ferry, on Monday, April 20th, 1863, THREE STRAY SHEEP. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property and pay charges, or the Sheep will be sold according to law. my1-2t-w3t WILLIAM WARNER.

UNION CANDIDATE FOR SHERIFF. DANIEL DROGUE will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the next election, and solicits the votes of all Union men. [ap27] 1mo

CHOICE Green and Black Teas, Imperial, Young Hyson, Sonchou, Oolong, &c., &c., for sale by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, ap7 Copper Front and Market Sts.

ignorance—or, if they do so for political effect (a more likely motive), their treason should be punished. In a war legally declared, whether against rebellion or against a foreign power, the Government has a right to the support of all its people. Every man must support the measures necessary to bring the war to a successful termination. To oppose or to embarrass the Government in any way, is to give aid and comfort to the enemy, and is treason. The executive is in his position by the necessary operation of the Constitution, and is compelled to make every effort and use every means to make the laws supreme over the whole land. In this work he must have, and I believe has the support of all loyal citizens—for, in the language of Douglas, 'Every man must be for or against the United States Government.'—There can be no neutrals in this war; only patriots and traitors."

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