The Daily Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Monday Evening, May 4, 1863.

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 PITTSBURG, 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. MARKLE,
Chairman of the Union State Central Committee.

GEO. W. HAMERSLY, WM. J. HOWARD, } Secretaries.

The Committee also passed the following resolution unanimously, viz:

Resolved, That it be recommended 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 causeless and wicked rebellion, which now seeks to divide and destroy the Republic.

The Changes in the Auditor General, Treasury and Land Offices.

To-day, the legal term of service of the heads and subordinates, respectively, in the Land, Treasury and Auditor General's office, expire. We cannot permit the heads of these different departments to retire, without thanking them, in the name of the people, for the able and faithful manner in which they have discharged their several duties.

Hon. Thomas E. Cochran, Auditor General, has had a laborious, delicate and important term. With the breaking out of the war, his labors of course increased as the expenses of the Commonwealth were augmented. But with a zeal that stopped before no obstacles, he reorganized, as it were, the entire routine of business in his department, so that with its increased duties those engaged as clerks were afforded increased facilities, and the public interest was thus faithfully guarded. Mr. Cochran will be succeeded by Isaac Slenker, of Union county. All we can now write in reference to the newly elected Auditor General is to hope that he will succeed in giving as universal satisfaction as he whom he succeeds.

Henry D. Moore, State Treasurer, retires to-day, to make room for William D. M'Grath, of Philadelphia. Mr. Moore scarcely needs a parting word of commendation. The result of his labor while custodian of the public funds, expresses that approval better than it can be done in mere words. He has managed the State finances with the success of an able financier, not only assisting in meeting the enormous demands which have of late been made on the treasury of the State, but so harvesting our resources as to be enabled to reduce the State debt many hundreds of thousands of dollars. Such a record is more substantial than newspaper praise. If the successor of Mr. Moore does as well, (and we have every reason to believe that he will,) his retirement from, will bring to him as much pleasure as his induction to, office.

Henry Souther, Surveyor General, gives way for J. P. Barr. Mr. Souther was appointed to fill the unexpired term of William H. Keim, deceased, and certainly no man ever occupying the same position more faithfully looked after the interests of the State. He is a man of splendid business qualities and habits. While at the head of the Land office he measurably increased its business. If his successor does as well during his entire term, in comparison, as Mr. Souther did in his brief control of the business of the Land office, its revenues will become an item of great improtance to the State.

With these changes in the heads of these several departments will also come changes in the subordinate force of each, by which many good men will be relieved from duty, and an equal number, fully as good, we hope, be placed in position. Our friends among these, and we believe that they are *all our* friends, will take the change as the fortunes of politics. Their turn will come again, before many years, when loyalty and patriotism once more prevail among the masses of the people of Pennsylvania.

The Situation.

Never, since the war began, were our prospects so bright as now. The spring is opening early, and our commanders are active. While movements of great importance are in actual progress, it is impossible to give a correct view of the situation, even were it legitimate to do so. Before this issue reaches the reader, we may have positive intelligence as to the results of some of our movements. Rapid marches and decisive battles will now be the order of the day. The people of the North are bringing active offensive measures; and the appetites of the rebels are as imperiously demanding bread, which can only be obtained by marching toward the North. For this reason a decisive conflict cannot long be delayed. These great struggles, if our armies are successful in each, will practically end the war. The one will put us in possession of Richmond, the second destroy Bragg's army and relieve East Tennessee, and the third, open the Mississippi. The capture of Charleston, however gratifying to the pride, and however advantageous as a means of cutting off supplies through means of blockade runners, is not an absolute necessity, at the present time; nor would our success in that direction be decisive in its results, whatever the advantages to be claimed for it. With the opening of the Mississippi, will come the end of the rebellion in Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas; and with the defeat of Bragg, Tennessee will be in our undisputed possession; while as the head of the rebellion is in Richmond, the capture of the place will end confederate vitality.

Col. A. K. M'Clure and the National Administration.

A synopsis of a speech lately delivered by Col A. K. M'Clure, to his fellow citizens in Franklin county, appeared in the *Valley Spirit*, the organ of the treason sympathisers of that locality, to the effect that the speaker had reflected very severely on the National Administration. The vituperative portion of that synopsis was re printed in the *Tory Organ*, with great parade and that gusto with which it always assists in the perpetration of a mean act. At the time the extract of this speech appeared in the *Tory Organ*, we were certain that the sentiments imputed to Col. M'Clure were never conceived much less expressed by that gentleman; and in order to satisfy ourselves as to the correctness of our estimate of the patriotism and loyalty of the man, we wrote to him for the denial we were certain would come, to overwhelm these shameless copperheads with disgrace. We append an extract from Col. M'Clure's reply to our enquiry on this subject:

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"You were doubtless surprised to find the *Patriot and Union* refer approvingly to a speech I made recently before the Union League here. I assure you that you could not have been more surprised than I was, for I have yet to utter any sentiment relating to the Administration or the war, that could merit the more than doubtful commendation of that paper.

I did state in the course of the speech referred to, that the masses of the Democratic party were loyal at heart, and would so act, but for their disloyal leaders. This sentiment was so perverted by the *Spirit* that I have been compelled to suffer the fatal approbation of several copperhead journals.

When I cannot cordially act with the Union men, and subordinate everything to the life of the Republic, I shall at least preserve my manhood by openly declaring for the rebel cause and ask to be sent beyond the Union lines. No traitor should live amongst loyal men to impair these efforts, to obstruct the execution of the laws, and to betray the cause of the Government by cowardly treachery. And until I become traitor myself, (which can only be in some starless midnight of the mind,) my whole efforts shall be given to an unreserved support of the Administration in its struggle to preserve our free institutions. He who now falters in his support of the Administration, whatever may be his mere political opinions, falters in his fidelity to the Republic."

We leave the *Tory Organ* to the digestion of the above, as a fair sample of the feelings which control not alone the prominent, but the most humble men in the ranks of the Union Republican party of Pennsylvania. Let the vipers who distil their venom through the columns of that sheet, act with the spirit expressed by Col. M'Clure. Let them show their manhood by asking to be sent beyond the Union lines, and not remain here where they can play traitors without incurring any of the punishments provided for those guilty of treason.

Who Was in Favor of Compromise.

The political enemies of the Republican party have made it a standing charge that it was opposed to a fair compromise of the differences existing at the outbreak of the rebellion, and is therefore responsible for the war. It matters not that the leaders among the rebels have themselves exploded the accusation repeatedly and effectually by declaring that at the time they wanted no compromise, would have entered into none; in fact, that if a blank sheet of paper had been offered them upon which to write their own conditions, they would have rejected it—the charge has been reiterated as often as opportunity has offered. In view of this fact, David Dudley Field, of New York, has recently done an excellent thing, in the effectual *expose* of the falsity of the accusation alluded to. He was a member of the Peace Congress that met in Washington city in February, 1861, from which strong hopes of some accommodation which would avert war were at one time entertained, and his statements go to the proceedings of that body, which was composed of representatives from rather the more conservative elements of the South. If anything like a reasonable adjustment of differences were possible, it is fair to infer that it could have been had there—at least so far as the disposition of the South was favorable to it. Mr. Field first submitted the following:

"The Union of the States under the Constitution is indissoluble, and no State can secede from the Union, or nullify an act of Congress, or absolve its citizens from their paramount obligation of obedience to the Constitution and laws of the United States."

This was laid on the table by the majority. Mr. Field then proposed the following:

"It is believed to be the true intent and meaning of the present Constitution that the Union of the States under it is indissoluble."

This was rejected by the "Conservatives."

Governor Roger S. Baldwin, (Republican,) of Connecticut, then submitted the following:

"WHEREAS, Unhappy differences exist which have alienated from each other portions of the people of the United States, to such an extent as seriously to disturb the peace of the nation and impair the regular and efficient action of the Government within the sphere of its constitutional powers and duties; and

"*Whereas*, The Legislature of the State of Kentucky has made application to Congress to call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States; and

"*Whereas*, It is believed to be the opinion of the people of other States that amendments to the Constitution are or may become necessary to secure to the people of the United States of every section the full and equal enjoyment of their rights and liberties, so far as the same may depend for their security and protection on the powers granted to or withheld from the Federal Government in pursuance of the national purposes for which it was ordained and established.

This conference does therefore recommend to the several States to unite with Kentucky in her application to Congress to call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States, to be submitted to the Legislatures of the several States, or to conventions therein, for ratification, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress, in accordance with the provisions in the fifth article of the Constitution."

This proposition was sustained by Mr. Field and all the Republicans; but it was vehemently resisted by their opponents and defeated. Yeas, *eight* States; nays, *thirteen* States. *Every slave State represented in that Congress*—Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri—all voted nay.

Here it will be seen was a determination manifested on the part of the men who assumed to represent the South, to oppose even the indorsement of the abstract doctrine of the indissolubility of the Union. They were unwilling to put themselves upon the record against secession. They were ready to support no proposition which did not involve more or less directly the theory of their independence of Federal Government. To have compromised with them would, therefore, have been compromising away, instead of preserving the Union. No basis of peaceable adjustment, it is plain, could have been arranged with them which would have been acceptable to the Democracy of the North, if their professions of Unionism are to be relied upon. Finally the proposition adopted by the Peace Congress was opposed by the Republicans, it being the same as that rejected to the bitter end by the Democrats of the free States at the Charleston Convention. When it was presented to Congress it met with no success whatever. In the Senate, Mason and Hunter of Virginia, Green of Missouri, and Lane of Oregon, denounced it; and when it was put to the vote, only three Senators out of thirty-seven gave their voices in its favor. In the House its fate was scarcely better. This shows conclusively how far the Republicans, or in fact any party of the North, were responsible for a failure to compromise at the time the war of dissolution began.

A PREDICTION VERIFIED.—The decency observed by the *Tory Organ*, in its issues of last week, in refraining from all lying or treason-inspiring reference to the Government at Washington, the Army in the field or the judges on the bench, attracted the attention of a shrewd and loyal observer of that sheet. That gentleman predicted in our presence that, as soon as the Court of Quarter Sessions had adjourned and the Grand Jury was dismissed, the tone and the temper of the *Organ* would change, and its colums once more abound with vile copperhead abuse of all that is pure, loyal or patriotic. For the evidence of this fulfillment of the prediction we direct the attention of the reader to the *Tory Organ* of this morning. It sings treason to-day, as glibly as ever sang the *Richmond Enquirer* or *Charleston Mercury*. Our friend is a prophet, and as such, at least in this instance, we must honor him.

Latest by Telegraph.

FROM WASHINGTON.

ARRIVAL OF REBEL PRISONERS.

WASHINGTON, May 4.

Three hundred and thirty-nine rebel prisoners were brought to the city to-day, including one Colonel, one Lieut. Colonel, a Major and forty other officers. This makes a total of six hundred since Saturday.

The Postmaster General has issued an order to discontinue the distributing duties at the postoffices at Columbus and Toledo, Ohio, and at Dubuque, Iowa.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

GEN. HOOKER'S ADVANCE AND SUCCESS.

CROSSING OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

OUR MAIN ARMY AT CHANCELLORVILLE.

Concentration of Troops from Richmond.

LEE'S COMMUNICATIONS CUT OFF.

CONGRATULATORY ORDER OF GEN. HOOKER.

WASHINGTON, May 3.

Dispatches from Gen. Hooker have been received by the President.

He has successfully crossed the Rappahannock, and has severed the communications of the enemy between Bowling Green and Hanover Court House.

The main body of Hooker's army crossed first below Falmouth. About 30,000 crossed above Falmouth under Gen. Slocum, who made a detour of the enemy's position, and captured some fifteen hundred rebels.

It is said that our communications with Gen. Stoneman have been cut off by guerilla bands between Warrenton Junction and Bull Run, but will soon be reinstated.

Gen. Hooker hopes to capture all of the rebel forces north of the Pamunkey river, and will probably move forward to the left of his present position.

The news thus far is most encouraging.

ADDITIONAL.

The following statement is derived from gentlemen who left the Rappahannock on Saturday:

They confirm the statement, already published, that our army has crossed the Rappahannock and Rapidan rivers with less opposition than was anticipated by the most sanguine.

The rebels massed a considerable force on their front on Thursday, and at night there was some artillery practice between our own and the rebel guns, at long range.

As soon as the rebels learned, on Wednesday, that our forces had crossed above Fredericksburg, they commenced moving troops to intercept the advance, and continued it all night and the following day.

Trains were constantly running with troops from Richmond, and the enemy had concentrated all their available troops around Fredericksburg.

The latest news from Chancellorville, about ten miles southwest of Fredericksburg, now occupied by our troops, is that General Stoneman's cavalry force had cut the railroad leading to Richmond. This is stated on the assertion of a gentleman connected with the civil department of the Government, who arrived at Washington on Saturday morning.

There is no doubt of the fact that our army was at last accounts in the most cheerful and hopeful condition, and a congratulatory address issued by General Hooker to the army on Thursday had inspirited it with a determination to succeed. The rebels will have to fight Hooker on a battle-field selected by himself or to surrender.

OPERATIONS ON THE LEFT WING.

THE CROSSING BELOW FREDERICKSBURG.

At twelve o'clock, on Tuesday, the camps of the 1st Corps, Major General Reynolds; the 3d, Major General Sickles, and the 6th, Major General Sedgwick, were abandoned, and the troops were put in motion. When daylight broke on Wednesday morning, national brigades had surprised, surrounded, and captured the enemy's pickets and reserves, and the astonished rebels beheld two brigades connecting the hostile shores of the Rappahannock, four miles below Fredericksburg.

As at Kelly's Ford, so here, there was no waiting for pontoons; everything was in readiness, and so skillfully and quietly was the launching of the boats and the crossing of the men conducted, that the first notice the rebel outposts had of what was going on, was the approach of the boats filled with men. They fired a volley at random, which wounded some twenty men of the 119th Pennsylvania Volunteers, that regiment having the advance.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Col. Ellmaker is reported wounded.

Col. Irwin, of the 49th Pennsylvania, who served with Gen. Hooker in Mexico, was wounded in the foot, and conveyed to Potomac creek bridge. There were also wounded:

Capt. W. B. Freeborn, Co. B, 46th Pennsylvania; fractured thigh.

Corp. Moses Creswell, Co. B, 49th Pennsylvania; thigh.

James Culp, Co. E, 95th Pennsylvania; fractured arm.

Moses McCluskey, Co. F, 95th Pennsylvania; thigh, flesh wound.

James Gorman, 49th Pennsylvania; dead.

Cornelius Hugbaum, Co. I, 16th New York; arm.

David Vaile, 5th Maine; hand.

Operations on the Nansemond.

Fight with a Detachment of the Enemy.

Capture of Rebel Rifle Pits and Prisoners.

SUFFOLK, VA., May 3, 1863.

This morning at nine o'clock General Peck sent a force of infantry, cavalry and artillery across the Nansemond river on a reconnoissance.

When two miles out they charged upon and took the enemy's rifle pits and some prisoners. Our loss was small, and the enemy's much greater. The charge was made by the Thirteenth New Hampshire and the Eighty-ninth New York.

Skirmishing has been kept up all day.

THE RECENT REBEL RAID.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Bridges at Fairmont and Cheat River Not Destroyed.

Road in Running Order Clear Through to Wheeling, &c.

WASHINGTON, May 3, 1863.

The reported destruction of the Cheat River and Fairmont bridges, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, by the recent rebel raid, is untrue.

Mr. Edmunds, the passenger agent of that company and Western roads, announces that the trains will commence running through from Baltimore to Wheeling to-morrow, the damages, which were slight, having been repaired.

The Pirate Alabama Spoken.

The French Again Repulsed.

NEW YORK, May 4.

The steamer Roanoke from Havana, on the 27th ult., arrived at this port this morning.

The brig Holland which arrived from St. Jago on the 20th, reports that on the 19th inst she was spoken by the pirate Alabama, which steered westerly.

Vera Cruz dates of the 17th ult., state that Puebla up to that time had not been taken by the French. Three attacks on Fort St. Xavier have been made, and the French were repulsed each time, when the Mexicans abandoned it.

The gunboat Vanderbilt sailed from St. Jago on the 25th. The rebels steamer General Buckner and schooner Helen A, both from Mobile with cotton, arrived at Havana on the 27th.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamship Etna.

SANDY HOOK, May 4.

The steamship Etna, from Liverpool on the 22d, via Queenstown on the 23d inst., arrived off this point this morning. Her dates are four days later than those already to hand.

The British Government had ordered the gunboat Alexandria to be detained at Liverpool.—Her owners and builders have been summoned to appear before a magistrate and have a hearing of the case.

The proceedings of Admiral Wilkes were causing increased irritation in England.

It is also reported that Napoleon had become offended at the course of the Federal Government, and intended to recall Count Mercier from Washington, but the authority is dubious.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

The French Have Possesion of One-Half of Puebla.

REPORTED REPULSE UNTRUE.

NEW YORK, May 3

The French steam transport Allier, from Vera Cruz, with dates to the 22d ult., has arrived.—Her commander reports that dispatches had been received from General Forey stating that the siege of Puebla was progressing, and that the French troops were then in possession of one-half of the city. He also states that the reported repulse of the French was entirely untrue.

The Allier is four thousand tons burden and carries six guns.

ANOTHER REPORT OF THE CAPTURE OF PUEBLA.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The New Orleans *Bee*, received by steamer to-day, learns from a passenger by the Columbia, from Havana, that Puebla had been occupied by the French, Gen. Ortego having capitulated. [The same Havana dates received here say nothing of this.]

FROM MISSOURI.

RETREAT OF MARMADUKE'S FORCES.

ST. LOUIS, May 4.

Advices from Cape Girardeau state that the rebels under Marmaduke, after having their rear assailed twice and suffering severe loss, finally escaped across the White Water river, burning all the bridges behind them and disappearing by the various roads in the direction of Chalk Bluffs, on the Arkansas line.

The result of this raid to the enemy is repeated humiliations, disasters, and a cowardly flight before greatly inferior numbers.

CAPTURE OF THE PIRATE RETRIBUTION.

NEW BEDFORD, May 3.

The brig Leonidas reports that she was chased into San Domingo by the pirate Retribution, which waited three days off that port for the Leonidas. On the fourth day the United States gunboat Alabama came down and captured the Retribution. When last seen the Alabama had the pirate in tow.

Rebel Prisoners Released.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 4.

The flag of truce steamer, State of Maine, and Express left this morning for City Point in charge of Capt. John E. Mulford, Third New York infantry, having on board Brig. Gen. Churchill and 600 other rebel officers and 400 prisoners, blockade runners, &c., including Mrs. Semmes and family, wife of the notorious rebel pirate and Zagona the French lady.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.

There is not much shipping demand for flour and only a few hundred bbls sold at $5 87½@6 12½ for superfine, $6 50 for extra family. Small sales of rye flour at $5 00@5 25. No change in corn meal. An active inquiry has sprung up for wheat, and 15,000 bush. red sold at $1 08@1 70 per bushel; white ranges from $1 75 to 1 90. Small sales of rye at $1 06. Corn is in good demand, and 5,000 bush yellow at 90c; 500 bush. white at 91c, and some damaged at 88c. 2,000 bush. oats sold at 80c. weight. Coffee is firm: a cargo of 1,000 bags Rio is the only lot in first hands; small sales of Laguayra at 33c. Provisions steady; sales of mess pork at $15 00@15 80, and 200 tierces hams in pickle at 8½c. Lard is steady at 10½ for barrels, and 12c for kegs. Whisky is firmer; sales of Pennsylvania and Ohio barrels at 46c.

ONE BOTTLE OF EWING'S BLOOD PHYSIC (very agreeable to the taste) is more effective in cleansing 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 depurative 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. [ap17-1m

Died.

On the 3d inst., at the Pennsylvania House, Capt. SAMUEL WILT.

Further notice will be given of the funeral.

On Saturday morning, the 2d inst., Mrs. CHARLOTTE E., wife of Alexander Roberts, in the 31st year of her age.

On the 4th inst., SUSAN CATHARINE MILLER, daughter of William and Hannah Demars, aged 24 years, 2 months and 2 days.

The funeral will take place from her late residence in Strawberry alley, between Third and Fourth streets, to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, to which the relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

New Advertisements.

PERSONAL.—The undersigned, a young man of promise and intelligence, in the army, desires to form the acquaintance of a lady of merit and good position, with a view, if agreeable, to matrimony. Address D. F. S., Co. C, 101st Pennsylvania Volunteers, Newbern, N. C. my4dlt

$40 REWARD.

STOLEN from the stable of the subscriber, residing in Susquehanna street, West Harrisburg, on Sunday night, a BLACK HORSE, hind feet white, with switch tail, heavy built, had on a hemp halter and thick blanket. $20 will be paid for the recovery of the horse and $40 for the arrest of the thief, and the horse restored to MICHAEL BOYLE.
my4d2t

VEGETABLE OR GARDEN SEEDS!

WE have received for this season more than our usual stock of

FLOWER SEEDS.

Some choice varieties on hand. Also, Garden and Vegetable seeds of the best quality.
KELLER'S DRUG STORE,
my4 91 Market street.

DRAKE'S PATENT CHURN POWER!!

Patented July 8, 1862.

MUCH labor and ingenuity have been expended in efforts to reduce the labor, time and trouble of churning milk and cream to produce butter. The old method of churning by hand requires so much time and labor that resort has been had to various machines propelled by dogs, sheep, calves, &c., for the purpose of saving this time and labor. But the *inconvenience* and *unpleasantness* arising from the use of these animals as a propelling power are such as to render any improvement which will obviate the necessity of their use a great desideratum.

After placing the milk in the churn, it is only necessary to wind up the weight by means of the crank, which can be done in from two to three minutes, and the machine will run thirty minutes without re-winding, when, if the churning is not finished, it can be re-wound.

This power can be so regulated as to propel a churn of any size, from one quarter of a barrel to three barrels.

Without any change in the machinery, a child from eight to ten years of age, can, by means of a lever attached to the fly-wheel, reverse the motion, wind up the machine in ten minutes, churning at the same time with a barrel churn; and then, by letting go the lever, the motion again reverses, and the weight runs down, continuing the operation for twenty minutes longer at a slower rate, thus finishing the churning and gathering the butter in the best manner.

The grand object of all machinery is to save time, and the proprietor of this machine claims great superiority for it in this respect. Mowing machines and threshing machines will save from one hundred to two hundred per cent. in time, while this machine will save from *twelve hundred to fourteen hundred per cent.*, as will be seen by a simple arithmetical calculation on what has already been shown. *Two minutes' winding* will secure *thirty minutes' churning!*

This power can be operated in three different ways:

1st. By means of a crank to wind.

2nd. By a lever attached to a fly-wheel, which winds and churns at the same time.

3d. By a leaver at fly-wheel without winding or weight.

The machine is so constructed that it occupies a space of only four feet by two feet, and is placed in the room where the churning is done; and it is frequently the case that washing is done in the same room. In all such cases it can be used also to pound out clothes, which is a much more economical mode of washing than to do it all by rubbing.

Instead of appending to this circular a list of certificates in regard to the merits of the machine, we prefer to let it show for itself.

This machine was patented July 8th, 1862, by A. A. Drake, and the patent right for the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, and Connecticut, is for sale by the subscriber, who may be seen at the White Hall hotel, Market street, Harrisburg, Pa., where he will remain for two days, to exhibit the power and dispose of rights for this and adjoining counties.

A machine can be seen in operation at the hotel. (d2t) E. D. CRAMER.

New Advertisements.

NEW GOODS!

White Pearl [illegible]
White Corn [illegible]
White [illegible]
W[illegible]
Queen of Flowers [illegible]
Queen of F[illegible]
Queen of Flowers [illegible]

The Union Bouquet, a superior article recommended to the ladies of the United States.

These excellent goods, newly put up, are now having an extensive sale, we offer to the community. C. K. KELLER.

A lot of fine pomatums, hair oils, fine soaps, cosmetics, &c., fresh from the factory received at the "Popular Emporium" for fancy articles. KELLER'S Drug Store,
my4 91 Market street.

30,000 LBS. HAMS of all the various brands in market, canvassed and uncanvassed, at the very lowest price. Every ham sold warranted, at
NICHOLS & OWMAN'S,
my4 Cor. Front and Market sts.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration were this day issued to the subscribers, on the estate of Daniel Hain, late of Middle Paxton township, Dauphin county, deceased. All creditors of said estate will present their claims, and those indebted make immediate payment.

DANIEL POFFENBERGER,
JOSEPH CRUM,
Administrators.
Middle Paxton, April 25th, 1863. my2d w

CRACKERS!!!

BOSTON CRACKERS, MILK BISCUIT,
FARINA do. SODA do.
WATER do. WINE do.
ALMOND do. BUTTER do.
GINGER NUTS

We receive supplies of the above every week, and our customers can therefore *rely upon the being Fresh.* [ap28] WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

NOTICE.

AN election for seven trustees of the Harrisburg Free Cemetery will be held on Monday, May 4, 1863, at two o'clock, P. M., at the Wesleyan Church, corner of Tanner's alley and South street. MARTIN PERRY,
ap27-d1d Secretary and Treasurer.

LLOYD'S AMERICAN MAP OF THE UNITED STATES

PRICE $1.00.

PERSONS wishing to engage in selling these maps can be furnished, in any quantity, by addressing D. D. BARTON, Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, Pa., agent, at publishers prices, with freight added. Good agents can sell from fifteen to twenty maps per day, and realize a handsome profit. ap27-d1w

IMPORTANT.

IF you want your Skin of a pearly whiteness go to Kunkel's and get some of that famous *Soap*, which constituted a portion of the cargo of the stamer *Princess Royal*, which was captured some time since by our fleet, while attempting to run the blockade at *Charleston*. Can only be had at KUNKEL'S
ap25-tf 118 Market st., Harrisburg.

FIVE-TWENTY UNITED STATES LOAN.

CAMERON, COLDER, EBY & CO. are subscription agents to disposal of these bonds, who will sell them at par, in sums to suit purchasers.

The interest on these bonds is six per cent., and will be paid in gold. ap17-1m

CHERRY TREES,

Both dwarf and standard, as good in quality of the tree and as extensive in variety, as can be found in the country, at Keystone Nursery. [ap17] J. MISH.

SILAS WARD,
AGENT FOR
STEINWAY'S UNRIVALLED PIANOS,
Princes Melodeons &c.,
VIOLINS, GUITARS, FLUTES, FIFES, ACCORDEONS, DRUMS AND MUSICAL MERCHANDISE
Of every kind.
HOWE'S SEWING MACHINES,
PORTRAIT FRAMES,
Large Pier and Mantle Mirrors
Photograph Frames and Albums.
at the New Music Store of
SILAS WARD,
No. 12 North Third Street, above Market.
aug14-d1y

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Urich & Bowman, in the dry goods business, is this day, 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, south-east corner of Front and Market streets.
my2d2t.

JUST open, a fresh lot of Photograph Albums, at SCHEFFER'S Bookstore.
my2

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

WANTED.

A STOUT BOY for the blacksmith shop; also, a few good laboring men, at the
my1-3t EAGLE WORKS.

COAL YARD FOR SALE.

THE stock and fixtures of one of the best located Yards in town. Address
my1-1w BOX 336, POSTOFFICE.

ESTRAY—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-d1t-w3t WILLIAM WARNER.

UNION CANDIDATE FOR SHERIFF.

DANIEL URICH will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the next election, and solicits the votes of all Union men. [ap27-1m

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

ORANGES, Lemons, Raisins and other foreign fruit just received and for sale by
NICHOLS & BOWMAN,
my4 Cor. Front and Market sts.

LARD and Bacon wanted, from corn-fed pork. Apply at NICHOLS & BOWMAN'S,
my4 Cor. Front and Market sts.

WANTED—Eight wood choppers. Good wages will be paid. Inquire at PETER BISHOP'S, two miles below the Dauphin county poor house. my2d4t

FOR SALE.—Two building lots, 20 feet front and 110 feet deep, on Cumberland street, below the Ridge road.
my2 THEO. F. SCHEFFER.

KEYSTONE BASE BALL CLUB.

THE regular stated meeting of the Keystone Club will take place Monday, May the 4th, at 8 o'clock, P. M. Punctual attendance is required. By the Secretary. my2-2t