

The Daily Telegraph

HARRISBURG, PA.

Friday Evening, May 8, 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, Secretary. Wm. J. HOWARD. 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, a League, for the purpose of sustaining the Government in suppressing this sectional and wicked rebellion, which now seeks to divide and destroy the Republic.

A Drunkard's Excuse.

John A. Magee, publisher of a small paper in Bloomsfield, Perry county, represented said county in the House of Representatives during the last session of the Legislature, and on his return home, certain Democrats, as he says, declared that he had neglected to send them documents. In order to avoid telling the truth, he assured them that he sent every man the desired documents, but that the failure to receive them must have been the fault of the postmaster at Harrisburg. This is an easy way of getting out of a difficulty; and this John A. Magee knows that he was telling a wilful and deliberate falsehood when he made this assertion. He and his friends know that he was often so beastly intoxicated that he was unable to perform his official duties, and thus disgraced the seat to which his constituents had elected him. When the Legislature adjourned, he left a bag full of documents on and under his desk; and when he was asked by one of the officers of the House what should be done with them, he replied that he would be back some time and address them. They were lying in the same position about a week since, and we understand that this John A. Magee has not returned as yet to direct them. The charges made by this same individual in regard to the Investigating Committee, are equally false. Every sober member of the Legislature knew that they were investigated by drunkards and men who sell their votes on almost every occasion; and that the report, made by the political enemies of the postmaster, exonerated him completely. But we presume this John A. Magee was too drunk to comprehend that report when it was made to the House by the committee, and then and there unanimously adopted. We therefore publish a copy of a letter handed to the postmaster, written by the chairman of the investigating committee, who is himself a strong political opponent, and transmitted by Mr. Rowland to the Postmaster General, in explanation to that department why he had asked for a copy of the postmaster's account. If this article should reach Mr. Magee in his sober hours, we demand a full and unequivocal retraction of the charges he made. Here is the letter of Mr. Rowland, viz:

HOUS OF REPRESENTATIVES, PA. April 14th, 1863.

HON. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, Postmaster General. The committee appointed by the House of Representatives to examine the accounts of the postmaster of this city with him, (certain charges having been made against him,) have unanimously reported it correct and ordered it to be paid. I may add that the majority of the committee were opposed to the postmaster politically. Respectfully, G. H. ROWLAND, Chairman of Investigating Committee.

The Difference.

When an Ohio Grand Jury, concocted the base plan of disgracing a loyal Commonwealth by indicting a loyal Governor, the secess organs of that and other States were silent in reference to the outrage. The offence of Gov. Tod was his zeal for his country. He had humiliated a blatant traitor, and disgraced a favorite of the secess of the South, in the person of Dr. Olds, a most infamous and intolerant advocate of treason and slavery, who should not only have been arrested, but should have been hung. On this indictment, the sheriff of the county within whose limits this disgraceful transaction occurred, was dispatched to arrest Gov. Tod; and after he had been taken in charge, he appealed to the Supreme Court of the State, which set him at liberty, on his giving bail to appear before the traitors who procured his arrest. Instead of complaining of the outrage or resenting the insult to the State in the person of its chief officer, the secess organs throughout Ohio and other States organize and chuckle over it as a great thing. No doubt many of them would rejoice to have that drunken old traitor and rebel, Letcher, who calls himself Governor of Virginia, send a Sheriff and pose over into Ohio to carry off Governor Tod, or some other loyal officer for violating the fugitive Slave Law. They would probably assist him in doing it. They are just the men for such a purpose.

Within a few days, an open and a notorious sympathizer with treason was arrested at his home in Ohio. He was taken in charge by authority of the highest power in the land; he was arrested because he was known to be a traitor by his acts, and because he had frequently avowed himself such in his speeches. What is the result? The very journals which chinked over the arrest of a loyal Governor—which justified a Grand Jury in going out of its way to dignify itself and its State—which approved of the arrest of a man who was known to be acting conscientiously in the defence of his Govern-

ment—these journals now disapprove of the arrest of a traitor like Vallandigham. The Tory Organ, which had not a word to write or print in denunciation of the outrage perpetrated by the arrest of Governor Tod, is furious this morning, because the traitor Vallandigham has been put in arrest. What comment can we make on such a difference? None, certainly, except to point to the fact, that the distinction thus sought to be made by such journals as the Tory Organ is the best evidence we can offer of their affinities and sympathies with treason. And the proof has not only been conveyed of this single fact. In a thousand other ways, by speech and deed, such organs and men have been manifesting their treason. They are against this Government, and not against the administration. This is their true position. Had they the courage, they would show it in deeds more manly than in the mere difference which they seek to make between the arrest of a loyal Governor and a known copperhead traitor.

Our Available Force. With no desire or intention to find fault with any one in power, and with no disposition to exaggerate mistakes or criticisms short-comings, we still are forced to admit, that the error of our entire operations against the traitors has been that of not calling out our whole available force. The men in power at Washington have had a bitter conspiracy to contend with—they have had the entire influence, sympathy and aid of European powers to counteract—they have had spies in the shape of loud mouthed friends in the various departments at Washington to frustrate—and they have had a malignant party of political antagonists in the loyal States to appease and conciliate. No man in power ever were asked to assume such responsibility. No Government ever was placed in such danger, with so much to defend it and so little to preserve it, with so much at its command and so little really at its service, to maintain it from entire dissolution. With the force that is now in the field, we can never conquer all these obstacles to our peace and perpetuity. We cannot whip an armed rebellion, counteract the influence of the world, and stop a step to the machinations around us, unless we call out our entire available force, make a soldier of every man that is capable of bearing arms; find a duty to perform for those who cannot enter the field as fighting men, and thus bring our entire available force against the rebellion. We should stop all business—suspend all speculation—postpone all private enterprises—and thus let every man take the field against the rebels. In this manner we could end the war before the summer is over. We could end it effectually. Treason would be so completely extinguished, that the peace of the country would be forever protected from like insurrectionary invasion.

If our suggestion in this connection is not deemed practicable, no man will at least deny that we, in the loyal States, have not yet properly felt the importance of this struggle. The people of the South are all intensified on the subject of their confederacy. They make all interests bend to the 'one' idea of success. They allow no other enterprises but those which contribute to the efficiency of their arms to engage their attention. This we have not done, either as a people or a Government. We have suffered ourselves to be divided by partisans—we have permitted antagonism in society to interfere with our duty to the Government—we have encouraged demagoguism to thwart the Administration on the plea that the freedom of speech or the liberty of the press was of more importance than the vigor or majesty of official power. These are our real resources of disaster, and until these are abated, we must suffer.

While our brethren in the field are struggling, and suffering and perishing, we should be doing all in our power to encourage and aid them. Unless we are united, we can never conquer. For the reason we have stated, that we have not only an armed rebellion in the South, but all Europe to contend with, we must go to work—we must all unite, we must all fight to save the Government. Earnestly and sincerely, then, we trust that the Government will summon every man to the field, who is capable of bearing arms. In the face of such a summons, we will be able to tell who are the friends of the Government and who are in favor of crushing out treason.

How Can You Recognize a Sympathizer With Traitors? The residents of this city can answer the above question in a few words, as it was fairly presented to them yesterday and this morning. We will answer it for our readers abroad.

Yesterday about eleven o'clock we received a dispatch from Washington, giving a favorable account of the operations of General Hooker. That account was immediately published in an extra TELEGRAPH and distributed gratuitously. No extras were issued of this news by the other office, and the crowd hanging about the Tory Organ went actively to work contradicting it. This news was afterwards pronounced to be true by the Philadelphia papers. Later in the afternoon news was received of other battles and the recrossing of the Rappahannock by General Hooker's forces. This news, showing a reverse to the Union forces, was immediately placarded by the Tory Organ and sold at a PRIZE A PIECE. The crowd of copperheads around that office seemed to be jubilant whilst the loyal men of the city were sad and depressed.

The Tory Organ itself appears this morning ridiculing the operations of General Hooker, displaying in LARGE CAPITALS the personal attacks made on him by some displaced correspondent of the New York Tribune, and shedding crocodile tears over what it supposes a defeat to the Union forces. It sympathizes with Vallandigham and then publishes the evidence taken in Philadelphia against the Berks county conspirators, with a remark that it considered it "quite risible."

This morning we received an official dispatch from Washington, showing the true state of the Potomac army, and which was more favorable to the Union cause, of which a large number of extras were immediately published and again gratuitously distributed. No extras appeared from the other office, nor was it placarded. No copperheads were to be seen congratulating each other. On the other hand, the TELEGRAPH office was crowded with 'loyal' men rejoicing over the news. Now we will leave our readers to answer the question: "How can you recognize a traitor?"

Who Guided Stoneman. In the course of the rebel news detailing the account of Gen. Stoneman's operations on the railroad and telegraph lines beyond Hanover Court House, it is stated, that "They were evidently guided by some one familiar with the country. We have obtained his name, and he is well known in Richmond."

Latest by Telegraph. OFFICIAL NEWS! FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR TO THE GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA. The Organization and the Efficiency of the Army Unimpaired. Its Immediate Resumption of Offensive Operations. No Loss to Our Forces in Re-Crossing the Rappahannock. WASHINGTON, May 7, 1863. Governor of Pennsylvania:—The President and General-in-Chief have just returned from the Army of the Potomac. The principal operation of General Hooker failed, but there has been no serious disaster to the organization and efficiency of the army. It is now occupying its former position on the Rappahannock, having re-crossed the river without any loss in the movement. Not more than one-third of General Hooker's force was engaged.

General Stoneman's operations have been a brilliant success. A part of this force advanced to within two miles of Richmond, and the enemy's communications have been cut in every direction. The Army of the Potomac will speedily resume offensive operations. (Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. THE RETROGRADE MOVEMENT. RAPPANNOCK RE-CROSSED. CAUSE AND EFFECT. [Special Correspondence of the Press] WASHINGTON, May 7, P. M. THE ATTITUDE OF AFFAIRS. The intelligence which will reach you to-day by telegraph should have been forwarded yesterday, but was suppressed by the authorities for prudential reasons. It is my purpose to-day to lay before the public a full and fair statement of the condition of affairs in the Army of the Potomac. This army has recrossed the Rappahannock with all of its wounded, and is now resting on the north bank of that river. In what direction it will move again, is not now known, nor the time when the next movement will be made. The dead of Chancellorville are buried, and the whole army has returned to its former position, where it is being reorganized, and prepared for another advance. It was no fault of this army, nor of its gallant leader, that its efforts have not been wholly successful. With the exception of a single division, it has behaved well, and has been maneuvered with skill. The losses have been heavy, as might have been expected, but we have the best proofs that the loss of the enemy is much greater than that of our army of the Potomac. The former is estimated at 10,000 killed, wounded and missing, and the latter at a little over six thousand.

THE RETROGRADE MOVEMENT. As intimated by The Press yesterday, General Sedgwick was pressed closely by a heavy column of rebels under General Early, near Fredericksburg, on Monday last, and after some severe fighting, was forced to abandon his position and put his troops in motion across our pontoon bridges below the city. From all quarters I am advised that this movement was executed by skillful and satisfactory manner. Once across the river, General Sedgwick moved up to the north bank on Monday, to the vicinity of United States Ford, for the purpose of forming a junction with General Hooker's main army, or for covering a retrograde movement of the entire army, if this should be deemed necessary.

THE RETREAT NO DISASTER. Gen. Hooker Visited by the President and Gen. Halleck. WASHINGTON, May 7. It is ascertained from the front that the Army of the Potomac has arrived with all its material, at their old camps at Palmyra. The demonstration of Gen. Hooker has proved no disaster but simply a failure, owing to the impracticability of the positions which the army had gained with so much skill and energy. Less than three eighths of the whole force was engaged, or could be engaged, the ground being covered with forests, without any practicable avenue of approach. The entire loss of killed, wounded and missing will not exceed 10,000, while the enemy's loss must have been the double of this. Honorable to our army, but lamentable for the country, the greatest proportion of our loss is in killed and wounded.

Our loss of prisoners does not exceed 1,700. We have received in Washington 2,450 prisoners of the enemy. We lost eight guns, and took the same number of pieces from the enemy. The relinquishment of the position was made simply because it afforded no field for the maneuvering of the army, and not from any reverses or injury sustained by it. The General and the entire army are in excellent health, and ready for a new movement. We probably will not know where this is to be made until after it has been commenced. The Richmond papers show that Stoneman's corps went within two miles of Richmond, effected many captures and great destruction of property. At least a part or all of this gallant force has reached Gloucester, in General Keyes' command.

The fact is no longer in saying that the President and Major General Halleck visited General Hooker yesterday and returned to the city to-night. At nearly 10 o'clock on this (Friday morning) information was received that General Stoneman has safely arrived at Bappahannock station with the remainder of his force. He has not the railroad communication of the enemy, in all directions and thus won a noble distinction. The Washington Star says: In the course of all the fighting throughout Saturday, Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, the enemy had not ventured a general engagement with his army, only a portion of which was in action at any one time, and on no occasion with as great loss as he inflicted upon the rebels. Nevertheless, it became evident that this great storm of the season would surely out of his supplies at Fredericksburg, and he remained on the south side of the river awaiting an opportunity to induce the enemy to risk a general engagement, and he evidently had left him

served to them for eight days subsistence and the consumption of both stores and ammunition was far greater than the supply. In order to leave our army as free to operate against the enemy as possible, Gen. Hooker took no ammunition train across the river—nothing but casks of gun powder or artillery. It was designed to have a large train of pack mules to follow the army with supplies of all kinds, but this channel was found partially impracticable, and really inefficient for so large an army, engaged with the enemy almost incessantly.

These were the principal causes which led to our retrograde movement, but these were not all. There were others that I will not recount when a movement now said to be in progress shall have culminated for or against us. THE RETREAT. By daylight, on Monday morning, the entire army was in motion toward a recrossing of the Rappahannock. A large number of wounded men were removed across the river, the previous day and evening. The enemy either was unaware of the movement or was not in a condition to follow us, and but little was done by them to damage us, and but little was done by them to damage us, and but little was done by them to damage us. By noon yesterday all of our forces were safely encamped on this side of the river, with our batteries posted properly for the defence of our position. A small cavalry corps under General Averell were ordered across the river, to observe and report the movements of the enemy during yesterday and to-day.

It is understood that the President, General Halleck, and other distinguished officers, went down the river this morning to visit General Hooker and consult with him upon future plans, and the results obtained by the recent movements. General Hooker is said to be well down with the arduous labors through which he has passed during the past few days, but will soon have a full report of his recent operations prepared and ready for publication. THE REPTON NEWS. The army is said to be in excellent spirits, and not at all demoralized. They have every confidence in General Hooker. It is thought that another movement will be made which will be supported better than the last one. The feeling of the people is good humored and every one believes that the movement has been admirably managed and eminently successful. The damage done is acknowledged by the rebels to have been enormous. NEWSPAPER REPORTS. The Republican issues an extra paper this evening, with the following: "There are all sorts of rumors to-day, and among them is one that Hooker's army is withdrawn and sent back across the Rappahannock by the rebel Lee. There is not one word of truth in this report. For sound military reasons, Gen. Hooker changed his base yesterday, not in consequence of any demonstration by, or fear of the enemy, but for reasons which in due time will be made known. "A gentleman who left Gen. Hooker's headquarters last night, and arrived here this morning, states that he was in the best of spirits; that he had captured nine of the enemy's guns, a large number of rebel battle flags, and not less than ten thousand prisoners, and had killed and wounded at least fifteen thousand rebels. Suffice it to say that Gen. Hooker has not been whipped during the late five days' battles. The worst treatment any of his men received was on Saturday, when the enemy massed its strength against a single corps, and we have the authority of a general who participated in that fight, that the German troops behaved as well as men could under the circumstances. I learn that about seven thousand wounded have been reported; only three thousand seriously injured, however. Accommodations for most of these have been provided at Aquia, and only about nine hundred are to be brought to this city. This statement may be depended upon as being very nearly correct. It may prove too large, but not too small. WHO IS TO BLAME? Not a little stir was created among the editorial fraternity last evening concerning the news of the retreat of the Army of the Potomac. It seems that the facts of the recrossing of the Rappahannock were generally known, but permission to publish was not granted by authority to any paper but the National Intelligencer, which appeared this morning with an official statement of what was known concerning the movement.

Department of the Mississippi. LOSS OF A STEAMER—THE ATTACKS ON GRAND GULF AND HAINES' BLUFF—M'CLERNAND AND LOGAN ON THE MARCH TO FORT HUDSON. CAIRO, May 7. The steamer Majesty was burned yesterday, below Hickman. The fire was first discovered to a pile of mattresses, and was doubtless the work of an incendiary. She had on board about 1,400 tons of commissary stores and 150 horses, and all except two were burned. By arrival below, we learn that though the Choctaw was struck several times, in the late attack on Haines' Bluff, she was not injured so much as stated yesterday. From the Tennessee river we learn that a large camp of rebels is on the east side of the river, twelve miles below Duck river. Advice via Milliken's bend, from Grand Gulf to the 30th, state that our gunboats, after shelling the place for eight hours on that day, passed below the batteries during the night, with transports having troops on board. The casualties on our side are reported at twenty-six killed and fifty four wounded. The gunboat Tuscanbia was badly crippled during the engagement. General M'Clernand's corps and General Logan's division were on the march to Port Hudson. The army was in good spirits. In the late attack on Haines' Bluff, five gunboats and three mortar boats were engaged. The attack was made simultaneously with that on Grand Gulf, but was not intended to be pushed to any length.

Department of the Southwest. A CAPTURE AND SKIRMISH—REPORTS FROM TEXAS—THE REBEL EVACUATION AT HOUSTON—REINFORCEMENTS TO PRICE AT LITTLE ROCK—A CAVALRY INVASION. ST. LOUIS, May 7. General Blunt telegraphs to General Curtis that Colonel Phillips crossed the Arkansas river on the night of April 24th, and attacked the rebel forces that had been concentrating and fortifying at Weber's Falls, Indian Territory, routing them, and capturing all their camp equipage. A gentleman who left Shreveport, La., on the 3d inst., reports that the rebels have one gunboat and thirty transports between that point and Alexandria. Ten thousand infantry are reported at Houston, Texas. At Donxville, the same gentleman saw five mounted Texas regiments, under Gen. Sprague, going to Little Rock to join Gen. Price's Army of 1,100 Indians, under Standwater and Cooper, were sixteen miles west of Fort Smith, Price's troops for the invasion of Missouri, are all to be mounted, and were expected to start about the 16th of May and move up east of the Black river. Preparations were being made to work the rich lead mines in Southern Arkansas.

A Victory in the Southwest. Capture of Grand Gulf—500 Prisoners Taken—All the Guns, Ammunition and Stores. CAIRO, Thursday, May 7. The dispatch boat Wilson, from the fleet, brings dispatches to the Government and important news. We have captured Grand Gulf, with 500 prisoners, and all the guns, ammunition and stores. Guerillas at Greenville, Miss., destroyed the transport Minnesota on Sunday. The gunboats shortly afterward scattered the enemy.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH. PHILADELPHIA, May 8. Flour continues dull; sales of 500 bbls North West extra at \$8 25 and extra family from \$6 87 1/2 to \$7 50; the receipts and stock are light; small sales of rye flour at \$5 00, and corn meal at \$4 25; there is not much wheat offering and the sales were only in a small way at 1 68 3/4 to 70 for red and 1 78 up to 1 90 for white; nothing doing in rye; corn is scarce, and the sales are in small quantities at 90c; oats are in good request at 80c 3/4; provisions move slowly; sales of mutton at 15 and beef at 12 1/4; bacon at 10 1/2; hams 6 1/2.

ONE BOTTLE OF EWING'S BLOOD PHYSIO (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 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 medicine ever yet discovered for the removal 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] my6426

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. WANTED—A BOY to learn the baking business. Inquire of A. W. Post, North Street, near Third. my6426 WANTED—A competent nurse girl, having a knowledge of plain sewing; must come with unobscured recommendations; one answerable home; Apply to Mr. Currier's boarding house, Locust street, near Front. my6426 SYRUPS and Molasses of all kinds, for sale by E. M. NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Cor. Front and Market sts.

GRAND NATIONAL CIRCUS AND MODEL SHOW! Under the Immediate Direction of Mrs. Charles Warner, formerly MRS. DAN RICE! Will exhibit at HARRISBURG, THURSDAY, May 14th, AFTERNOON and NIGHT. Admission 25 cents. No half price. SEATS FOR EVERYBODY. THE LARGEST COMPANY IN THE WORLD! MORE HORSES, PONIES AND MULES. BETTER PERFORMERS. MORE OF THEM. GREATER ATTRACTIONS AND FINER ENTERTAINMENT Than have ever been given in ANY CIRCUS THAT EVER EXHIBITED IN HARRISBURG. my6426w

E. M. MATEER, THE OLD BILL FOSTER, HARRISBURG. ALL orders left at the Telegraph Printing Office promptly attended to. Bills carefully posted and distributed. my6426w

POTATOES! BUSHETS Potatoes for sale cheap, by EBY & KUNKEL. my6440 HAMS AND SHOULDERS. 30,000 lbs. Bacon Shoulders, for sale cheap, by EBY & KUNKEL. my6440

DR. BECHTEL would inform the citizens of Harrisburg and vicinity that he will be at the boarding house of Mrs. E. B. Vogel, in Washington avenue, eight or ten days only, where he will be happy to see all who labor under chronic diseases, or if unable to call he will call to see sick, if desired. Dr. Bechtel stands unrivaled in the cure of chronic diseases. We advise all the afflicted to call and consult the Doctor. Charges moderate, &c. my6426

PIANOS! STEINWAY'S, CHICKERING'S, BRADBURY'S, ILSLEY'S and GROVE-STEEN'S. MELODEONS, &c., by PRINCE, TREAT & LINSLEY. VIOLINS, GUITARS, FLUTES, FIFES, ACCORDIONS, DRUMS, &c. Sheet Music sent by mail to any place. PICTURE FRAMES, ALBUMS and LOOKING GLASSES. Howe's Sewing Machines, &c., at the Musical Store of S. ILLAF, WARD, No. 12 North Third Street, 3rd Floor Market. aug14-dly

DIED. In Harrisburg, on May 7th, Mrs. CAROLINE RUSSELL, wife of Adj. Gen. A. L. RUSSELL, the 41st year of her age.

Mrs. Russell was, from quite early in her life, a member of the Presbyterian Church. Her callencies and virtues were best known to those who knew her most intimately, but to the hearts of all who knew her she was endeared by her kindness of heart and her gentle and untroubled piety. A life spent in acts of Christian duty and a living faith in the Son of God, her Redeemer, prepared her to meet death with placid resignation, and a cheerful hope of a full resurrection. A loving mother and devoted wife is no more, but the afflicted husband and friends need not sorrow as those who do not hope. The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral to-morrow (Saturday) at 2 o'clock, P. M., from the residence of her husband on Front street.

This morning, May 8th, 1863, Mrs. MARGARET HARKENLAW, widow of Albright Harkelen, dec'd, in the 70th year of her age. The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son, F. P. Harkelen, in the 3d ward, on the Jonestown road, to which the friends and acquaintances are invited without further notice.

Department of the Southwest. MACKEREL—A large lot of Mackerel, in barrels, halves and quarters, for sale by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Cor. Front and Market sts. my8

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