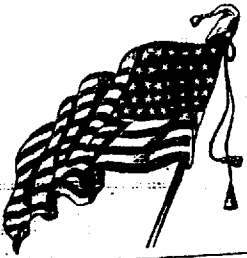


Daily Telegraph



THE PEOPLE'S STATE CONVENTION.

THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA, who desire cordially to unite in sustaining the NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION in its 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, one hundred thousand heroic brethren in arms, braving disease and the perils of the field to preserve the Union...

A. K. McCURE, Chairman People's State Committee. Geo. W. HAMMERSLEY, Secy. J. M. SOLIVAN, Secretaries. HARRISBURG, PA. Saturday Morning, May 3, 1862.

A UNION FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION.

The call of the People's State Committee, summoning such delegates as the people of Pennsylvania may select, to meet in State Convention, appears at the head of our editorial columns to-day. We accept the union which that call proposes, for the sake of the Union; and on the same made, of giving the National Administration an undivided and a patriotic support, we have a right to anticipate the most glorious success. In this contest there are two parties, as there are contending armies in the country. There is a party at the south which is battling to destroy the federal Union, while there is another party in the north laboring to overthrow and demoralize the federal Administration. There is no difference between the designs and the objects of these cliques, though they seem to be marching in different directions and fighting under different banners. The one, with torch and sword was besieging the federal capital for months, while the other with vituperation and falsehood, has been traducing and assailing the federal administration since its inauguration. It is to crush both these influences, that this union is now proposed. To crush rebellion by strengthening the hands of loyal men. To counteract treason, by shutting up the avenues of the government to traitors; and to give tone to that public sentiment which first aroused the masses of Pennsylvania in their devotion to the Union.

THADDEUS STEVENS.

It is not our vocation to refute the slanders or answer the bludge of the Patriot and Union. Such a task would be as hopeless as replying to the babbling of an idiot or the ravings of a maniac. But it is pleasant, occasionally, to turn aside from our other duties, to write and print a just and honorable word in behalf of those whom that sheet delights to cover with its slime. We experience that pleasure to-day, while placing on record our high regard for and full confidence in the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, whom the Patriot assailed this morning with its peculiar and malignant baseness. It has revived the old locofoco slanders heretofore hurled against Mr. Stevens; and, while in a paroxysm of passionate hatred for those whom the Patriot deems most powerful in assisting to crush the slaveholder's rebellion, it singles out Thaddeus Stevens for its bitterness, as if its assaults on him would conceal its real design of assailing the government which is now struggling to save the Union. Every word of slander and falsehood which the Patriot applies to Thaddeus Stevens is designed by that sheet to be a direct attack on the federal administration, and through that administration, also, an attack on the men who are battling for the Union. It is not the man who has struggled successfully for thirty years against locofoco contumely and its controlling genius, southern slavery; it is not the political opponent, now so eminently successful in position and influence, whom the Patriot hates and seeks to howl down. It is Thaddeus Stevens, the defender of freedom and the advocate of law and justice, whom the Patriot opposes. It is Thaddeus Stevens, the author of the common school system, whom the whole pack of semi-traitors assail; because by that measure the doom of modern Democracy was sealed, and has been steadily made to decline as darkness declines before the light of day. The Patriot hates Thaddeus Stevens, because he has more than once stood alone before the Democracy and the dearest interests of the country. He has frustrated that party so often in its vile attempt at plunder, and is now so bravely engaged in opposing a regularly Democratic organization for treason, that his recommendation must consist of the abuse of the Patriot, and his brightest reward be granted by the fact that he is opposed by a party, of which the Harrisburg Patriot and Union is the organ.

Thaddeus Stevens is now before the country as the chairman of the most impartial Congressional Committee—that of Ways and Means.—He has faithfully and fearlessly discharged his duty while supervising the financial operations of the government. He has paused at no labor that promised to relieve the masses of the people from the burden of this struggle. He has been indefatigable in guarding the resources of the country, and insuring for its productive labor the largest protection and prosperity. He occupies a position, in the importance of its responsibilities and the magnitude of its trusts. This does not shield him, however, from the sharp and venomous teeth of the controllers of the Patriot and Union. Because he is an independent Republican, because he dares to ascribe to slavery all the cause of this rebellion, and to modern Democracy all the influence in stimulating slavery to treason, he must be hunted down, or at least assailed by a sheet that defiled the populations and perjuries of the Buchanan administration, and applauded the treason of John C. Breckenridge until its proprietors were induced to desert by the threats of loyal men with horse-whips and halbers in their hands. Surely Mr. Stevens cannot suffer from the attacks of the Patriot and Union, and yet truth and justice demanded that we should offer him this small defence.

CONFISCATION.

The people of Pennsylvania, in times past, have stood by the people of the south, when some of the broad issues then dividing parties involved their most vital interests. It was always a question with the masses of this state, whether it was not better to yield gradually to compromise and concession, than to act on the first impulse of a passionate claim to right. By such a policy Pennsylvania interposed no more than one occasion between the south and a rupture of the Union, until the people of that section imagined that the necessary influence to carry out the policy they deemed essential, to southern omnipotence and success, was either a threat of dissolution or an attitude of belligerence to the Union. This condition of affairs began its changes as the gradual arrogance and assumptions of the representatives and people of the south increased, until now, when we find Pennsylvania foremost in those vigorous measures which were devised for the still more vigorous suppression of rebellion. Among those measures, none is regarded with more favor, by the mass of the people in this state, than confiscation. They are not merely willing to enter the service for the overthrow of the rebellion by the force of arms, but they demand that the civil authority should do its duty as well as the military power. The idea of battling with rebels, and risking the lives of loyal men, is one of the natural and acceptable results of slavery. It was reasonable that such battles should follow the spread of slavery on this continent, because wherever the institution is sustained and encouraged, it must breed antagonism with freedom and treason against good government. These are truths which cannot be gotten over, and while we accept their stern realities, we have a right to insist that the other realities growing out of this struggle should also be forced on the rebels. Those who object to such a contingency are among the meanest of those who sympathize with traitors; and even those who back themselves in their position of loyal opposition to this measure, will shortly discover that they have incurred a load of odium by their conduct, from which they will have the most difficult work of their lives to escape.

On this subject of emancipation, Senator Wilcox made a most admirable and powerful speech, in Congress, on Wednesday. It was direct in purpose, unequivocal in meaning, practical in its suggestions, and peculiarly simple in its style. Senator Wilcox maintained that confiscation was not only legal, but it was essential to success, and of vast influence hereafter in crushing out the spirit as well as the action of treason. If the slave property of rebels is to be exempt from confiscation, and rebel titles in human flesh are to hold good, these villains will suffer no inconvenience in flying hence to seek shelter beyond the reach of our own government. They will be able to live in luxury on the products of their American slaves, while the revenue afforded from such labor will assist them in concocting further schemes for the overthrow of the government and the convulsion of the Union. These are arguments hard to refute, and we thank Senator Wilcox, for the bold manner with which he has contended for the direct punishment of traitors.

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From our Evening Edition of Yesterday.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS AT NORFOLK.

Confirmation of the Capture of Fort Macon, N. C.

Breckenridge and Hindman made Major Generals.

Wilmington, N. C., Captured by Gen. Burnside.

BUTTER ONE DOLLAR AND FORTY CENTS PER POUND.

EXECUTION OF A SPY.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE FALL OF NEW ORLEANS.

COM. FARRAGUT'S TERMS OF CAPITULATION ACCEPTED.

The City Occupied by the U. S. Marines.

Com. Hollins Amazed at the fall of New Orleans.

DEATH OF THE REBEL GEN. GLADDEN.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 1.

THE NORFOLK DRY DOCK OF THIS (Thursday) morning, says that telegraphic despatches were received last night.

An order from Provost Marshal Paschaw prohibits all bookkeeping within the military district of Norfolk, and the privilege of selling poultry, game, fish, fruit and vegetables, is restricted to those who raise or catch the same.

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LATER.

New York, May 2.—A special despatch from Fortress Monroe, dated yesterday, says that three or four rebel boats were off Sewall's Point, and appeared to be placing buoys to mark the channel.

Gen. Prentiss and 700 Federal prisoners have arrived at Selma. The officers were to be sent to Talladega and the privates to Montgomery.

Com. Hollins passed through Columbia on Saturday, en route for Richmond. He is amazed at the fall of New Orleans and stated that there were one hundred heavy guns in position between Fort Jackson and the city, and that the steamer Louisiana was ready, and waiting, that numerous boarding parties were being directed to take the vessel at all hazards, and that the gunboat Mississippi, though unfinished, could, if necessary, be brought into action.

The rebel General Gladden had died of his wounds received at Shiloh.

THE WAR IN ALABAMA.

ANOTHER BRILLIANT MOVEMENT BY GEN. MITCHELL.

ADVANCE TO BRIDGEPORT.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., via LOUISVILLE, May 1.

To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

On yesterday, the enemy having cut our wires, and attacked, during the night, one of our brigades, I deemed it my duty to head in person the expedition against Bridgeport.

I started by a train of cars in the morning, followed by two additional regiments of infantry and two companies of cavalry. I found that our pickets had engaged the enemy's pickets four miles from Bridgeport, and, after a short engagement, in which we lost one man killed, drove them across a stream, whose railway bridge had burned.

With four regiments of infantry, two pieces of artillery dragged by hand, and two companies of cavalry, at 3 o'clock P. M., we advanced to the burnt bridge and opened our fire upon the enemy's pickets on the other side, thus producing the impression that our advance would be by railway. This accomplished, the entire force was thrown across the country about a mile, and put on the road leading from Stevenson to Bridgeport.

The whole column now advanced at a very rapid rate. Our cavalry scouts attacked those of the enemy, and forced them from the Bridgeport road. We thus succeeded in making a complete surprise, and deliberately forming our line of battle on the crest of a wooded hill, within five hundred yards of the works constructed to defend the bridge.

At our first fire, the guards broke and ran. They attempted to blow up the main bridge, but failed. They then attempted to fire the further extremity of it, but the volunteers, at my call, rushed forward in the face of their fire, and saved the bridge from the island to the main shore. But we could not save it. It is, however, of small moment, being only about 450 feet long.

The prisoners taken report that five regiments of infantry and 1,800 cavalry were stationed at the bridge.

This campaign is ended, and I now occupy Huntsville in perfect security; while over all of Alabama, north of the Tennessee river, floats no flag but that of the Union.

D. M. MITCHELL, Brigadier General Commanding Third Division.

DESPATCH FROM GEN. WOOL.

THE CONTRABANDS' NEWS.

Evacuation of Corinth.

Resignation of the Officers of the Merrimac.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 1.

To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

I have just received a despatch from Brigadier General Mansfield to the effect that five negroes have arrived from Portsmouth.

The contrabands report that Fort Macon was taken on Friday last. Eighteen rebels were killed, and twenty-seven wounded.

Gen. Beauregard had evacuated Corinth and fallen back on Memphis.

It is reported that Commodore Tatnall and the principal officers of the Merrimac have resigned.

The Merrimac lies off the Marine Hospital at Craney Island, fast to the buoy. She now mounts twelve guns.

There are no other steamers there.

JOHN E. WOOL, Major General.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

CONVENTION OF COTTON PLANTERS.

THE CULTIVATION OF BREADSTUFFS.

ALBERT PIKE AND HIS INDIANS.

CAIRO, May 2.

Members papers of the 26th say that the convention of cotton planters, at Selma, Ala., unanimously resolved to restrict the production of cotton to five hundred pounds for each hand employed, and to advise the cultivation of breadstuffs instead. A tax of \$25 per bale was recommended on all grown over that amount.

Marshall law has been declared in East Tennessee.

The Columbus (Ga.) works are turning out six cannon per day.

Albert Pike has issued an order complimenting the Indian allies for their gallantry at the battle of Pea Ridge, in Arkansas.

FROM PORTLAND, ME.

EXPLOSION OF POWDER MILLS.

PORTLAND, Me., May 1.

The powder mills at Buckfield exploded on Tuesday morning. No particulars have been received. One of the buildings of the powder mill at Grafton exploded yesterday afternoon. No one was hurt.

Surrender of Fort Macon, N. C.

Correspondence between Com. Farragut and the Mayor of New Orleans.

SURRENDER OF THE CITY DEMANDED.

LOYALTY IN THE CITY.

WASHINGTON, May 1.

The following correspondence, together with the announcement of the surrender of Fort Macon, N. C., is taken from the Richmond Dispatch of yesterday, which city it reached by telegraph. The paper was received by the War Department to-day.

The correspondence is between the mayor of the city of New Orleans and Com. Farragut, commanding officer of the United States flag ship Hartford, off New Orleans, April 26, 1862:

To his Excellency the Mayor of the city of New Orleans:

Sir—Upon my arrival before your city, I had the honor to send to your honor Captain Bally, United States navy, second in command of the expedition, to demand of you the surrender of New Orleans to me, as the representative of the Government of the United States.

Captain Bally reported the result of an interview with yourself and the military authorities. It must occur to your honor that it is not within the province of a naval officer to assume the duties of a military commandant. I came here to reduce New Orleans to obedience to the laws, and to vindicate the offended majesty of the Government of the United States. The rights of persons and property shall be secured. I therefore demand of you, as its representative, the unqualified surrender of the United States, the emblem of sovereignty of the United States, to be hoisted over the City Hall, Mint and Custom House by meridian this day. All flags and other emblems of sovereignty other than those of the United States to be removed from all the public buildings by that hour. I particularly request that you shall exercise your authority to quell disturbances, restore order, and call upon all the good people of New Orleans to return at once to their vocations; and I particularly demand that no person shall be molested in person or property for professing sentiments of loyalty to their Government.

I shall speedily and severely punish any person or persons who shall commit such outrages as were witnessed yesterday, by armed men firing upon helpless women and children for giving expression to their pleasure at witnessing the old flag.

I am, very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

D. G. FARRAGUT, Flag Officer, Western Gulf Squadron.

The following is the reply of the Mayor of New Orleans:

CITY HALL, April 26, 1862.

Flag Officer D. G. Farragut, United States flag-ship Hartford:

Sir—In pursuance of a resolution which we thought proper to take out of regard for the lives of the women and children who still crowd the great metropolis, Gen. Lovell has evacuated it with his troops, and retired back to me the administration of its government and the custody of its honor. I have, in council with the city fathers, considered the demand you made of me yesterday of an unconditional surrender of the city, coupled with a requisition to hoist the flag of the United States on the public edifices, and haul down the flag that still floats upon the breeze from the dome of this hall. It becomes my duty to transmit to you an answer, which is the universal sentiment of my constituents, not less than the prompting of my own heart dictates me on this sad and solemn occasion.

The city is without the means of defence, and is utterly destitute of the force and material that might enable it to resist an overpowering armament displayed in sight of it. I am no military man, and possess no authority beyond that of executing the municipal laws of the city of New Orleans. It would be presumptuous in me to attempt to lead an army to the field to meet one at command, and I am, therefore, unable to surrender an undefended place held as this is, at the mercy of your guns and your mortars. To surrender such a place were an idle and unmeaning ceremony. The city is yours by the power of brutal force; not by my choice or the consent of its inhabitants. It is for you to determine what will be the fate that awaits us here.

As to holding any flag not of our adoption and allegiance, let me say to you, that the man lives not in our midst whose hand and heart would not be paralyzed at the mere thought of such an act, nor could I find in my entire constituency so wretched a demand upon a man, as would dare to profane with his hand the sacred emblem of our aspirations.

Sir, you have manifested sentiments which would become one engaged in a better cause than that to which you have devoted your sword. I do not doubt that they spring from a noble, though deluded, nature, and I know how to appreciate the emotions which inspire them. You have a gallant people to administer during your occupancy of this city—a people sensitive to all that can be in the least affect their dignity and independence. Pray, sir, do not fail to regard their susceptibility of such obligations which I shall assume in their name shall be religiously complied with. You may trust their honor, though you might not count on their submission to unmerited wrong.

In conclusion, I beg you to understand that the people of New Orleans, while unable to resist your force, do not allow themselves to be intimidated by the interference of such as have rendered themselves odious and contemptible by their dastardly desertion of our cause in the mighty struggle in which we have engaged or such as might tempt them to powerfully that they are the command, and to preserve our quorums. Peace and order may be preserved without resort to measures which I could not at this moment prevent.

Your occupying the city does not transfer their allegiance from the government of their choice to one which they have deliberately repudiated. They yield the obedience which the conqueror is entitled to extort from the conquered. Respectfully,

JOHN F. MONROE, Mayor.

THE SURRENDER OF FORT MACON.

The following dispatch is also taken from the Richmond Enquirer:

WILMINGHAM, April 29.—Fort Macon was surrendered conditionally on Sunday last. A portion of the garrison arrived here at 12 o'clock last night. It is reported that Colonel White saved all the public papers. The officers were allowed to take their side arms.

Seven of our men are reported killed, and a number wounded.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

WILMINGHAM, April 29.—Fort Macon surrendered on Friday, the 26th inst., after a bombardment of ten and a half hours.

The batteries were planted behind heavy sand banks. The enemy's breaching battery was 1,100 feet distant, and the mortars 1,400 feet, and entirely concealed from the fort.

The garrison were allowed the honors of war, and the officers retained their side arms and were all paroled.

Seven men were killed, and eighteen wounded—two mortally. The enemy's loss is not known.

Col. White and 155 men arrived off the bar yesterday afternoon, on board the Federal gunboat Chippewa, and were transferred to a river steamer, under a flag of truce. They reached here, as was stated in the first dispatch. The others were sent up the sound from the fort.

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

PITTSBURG LANDING, Tenn., May 1.

Gen. Halleck has telegraphed to Secretary Stanton that official information has been received of the defeat and rout of 600 stragglers under Colonel Coffey and Howright, at New Hope, Missouri, by 150 of the First Missouri Cavalry. Sixty-two prisoners and seventy horses were captured, besides a large quantity of arms.

The body of Governor Harvey, of Wisconsin, who was recently drowned, at Savannah, Tenn., has been found forty miles below on the banks of the river.

The weather is clear and pleasant, and there is a prospect of the improvement of the roads. The river is falling.

Gen. T. W. Sherman, late of Fort Royal, has arrived here and taken command of a brigade in the last twenty-four hours.

The steamer Belle Oreole has arrived from Pittsburg Landing. Her dates are to Wednesday morning.

A reconnaissance in force was made yesterday from the right wing, four miles east of side of Purdy, on the Memphis and Ohio railroad. They met a force of cavalry, who died in great haste, and could not be rallied. They were pursued to Purdy. Our forces, on taking possession of the town, burnt two bridges and ran a locomotive into the river. Three prisoners were taken. Our forces then retired, having cut off all railroad communication with the country north of Corinth, which has been a great source of rebel supplies.

PITTSBURG LANDING, April 30.

Reliable information has been received that Maj. Hubbard, of the 1st Missouri Cavalry, on the 26th, with 145 men, defeated Col. Coffey and Steamwright and 600 Indians at New Hope, Mo., killing and wounding 32, and capturing 62 prisoners and 76 horses and a large quantity of arms. H. W. HALLECK, Major General.

DESPATCH FROM COL. THOS. A. SMITH.

PITTSBURG LANDING, April 30, 11 o'clock, A. M.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Our movements continue, the roads are better, and it requires a good deal of work to make the heavy trains move.

A reconnaissance to Purdy was successful. They destroyed two bridges on the Memphis and Ohio railroad, captured one locomotive and a train, besides a number of prisoners.

THOMAS A. SMITH, Assistant Secretary of War.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

WASHINGTON, May 1.

According to a recent order of the War Department, when the care of the sick and wounded soldiers is assumed by the States in which they come, the Subsistence Department will commute their ration at 25 cents.

MARRIED.

On the 25th of March, by the Rev. Mr. W. H. H. and Mrs. J. H. H. of Harrisburg, Pa.

On April 29th, by Rev. C. Walker, Rev. A. W. H. of the Philadelphia Conference, at Harrisburg, Pa.

DIED.

On the 1st inst. Miss Mary Miller.

(The funeral will take place on Monday, May 6, at 4 o'clock, P. M., from the residence of the late Mrs. Miller, on Second street above Market.)

New Advertisements.