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TO THE PUBLIC. THE PATRIOT AND UNION and all its business operations will hereafter be conducted exclusively by O. BARRETT and T. G. POMEROY, under the firm of O. BARRETT & Co., the connection of H. F. M' Reynolds with said establishment having ceased on the 20th November, inst. NOVEMBER 21, 1862.

The K. G. C.'s—Sterling Revelations. The Des Moines (Iowa) Times publishes the following oath and resolution, with signatures attached, of an organization of those pestilent traitors, the K. G. C.'s, who have recently been so belabored by the Telegraph and his Honor, the Law Judge of this Judicial District. The oath itself, leaving out of view its extreme party bias, at a time when, the Abolitionists tell us, there should be no party feeling, and its pledge to secrecy, is not very objectionable, being only reasonable in so far as it binds those who take it to support "the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was"—but the resolution clearly brings the society within Judge Pearson's definition of an unlawful combination, guilty at least of conspiracy, and if the use of arms is resorted to, of treason. It is therefore an organization against which all good citizens should set their faces, and if there are any among us who know of the existence of a similar society in this city, or elsewhere in the county, it is their duty to give information of the fact to the proper authorities. The question is as to the existence of such a society at all, here or in other places in the Northern States. The Abolition papers have asserted that such organizations are numerous throughout the West and are in active operation in our own State. But, except the evidence which we are about to give, and the dying confession of a mythical personage, said to have been a citizen of Cumberland county, published some days since in the Philadelphia Inquirer, we have seen nothing to create even a justifiable suspicion that there is any truth in the allegation. Undoubtedly the story contained in the Inquirer, and extensively copied into the sensation press, was a humbug, and we shall presently see that the other is a gross fabrication upon the loyalty of the Democratic party, and injure the reputation of individuals who are probably influential members of that party. The Telegraph has been trying the same game here for the same dishonorable and diabolical purpose; but it is a piece of sound journalism, which, in the end, will injure the calculator more than the calumniated.

The oath and resolution, which we find in the Times, are as follows: You do solemnly swear whilst this on the Holy Bible, that you will support the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was, and the Democratic party and no other, and to divulge no secret which you may learn from this society at the peril of your life, so help you God! Resolutions—We do intend to stand man to man in everything that may occur among us, and to resist all drafts; if one of our men are drafted we shall help him away, and to our fighting at home; and if one of our men shall reveal anything he shall hang by the rest of the brothers, for we now have 100,000 in Iowa, 200,000 in Illinois, 300,000 in Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York, each has as many as either of the other States.

F. Childs, Wm. Childs, Wm. E. Childs, E. Childs, J. O. Heeny, Jack M'Glothin, John M'Glothin, John Watson, J. Rife, J. Maabeck, J. Bender, J. Chigs, J. Cacer, S. Surber, J. Purkins. I certify that this is a true copy as given to me by Lyman Smith, and held by me at this time. S. B. WRIGHT.

One of the Mr. M'Glothin's, whose name appears among the subscribers to this reasonable paper, in a communication in the Times, pronounces the whole thing a forgery, and declares the aforesaid Lyman Smith to be a "liar and a thief," which character will apply with equal force and truth to others engaged in the same dirty and rascally efforts to bring reproach and disgrace upon their neighbors. Mr. M'Glothin says: "This man Lyman Smith, who absconded from Allen township, moved by the fear of a criminal prosecution for petty larceny, is as described—He is about five feet eleven inches high, straight and slim, with red hair and whiskers and florid complexion, and claims to have come from Indiana. He is known in the neighborhood in which he lived in Allen township, as a common liar and a petty thief."

We give the description so that the man Smith, if he should come this way, may be known; and we have no hesitation in expressing the belief that the rumors and "confident assertions" upon which the charge of our Court was founded, if traced to their source, would be found to have originated with just such "liars and thieves" as Mr. Lyman Smith; and if the proprietor and editors of the Telegraph had been examined before the Grand Jury on oath, this belief would not be confined to ourselves.

The Abolition Party not for the Union. What every one ought to have known from the beginning, the moderate, patriotic Republicans, who have no personal interest in the spoils, and approved the doctrine of negro equality, are just beginning to discover—to wit: the administration, under the guidance of radical Abolitionists, are not in favor of the Union as it was, but of a new Union, under a new and stronger form of government, without slavery. That is, they are only conditionally for Union. The Journal of Commerce remarks: The radical party seeks by every possible effort, honest or dishonest, to distract and divide the mind of the North with the hope of diverting the public desire from the preservation of the Union, to the mere abolition of slavery, Union or no Union. It was ingenious

to attempt to connect the destruction of "the institution" with the military success of our arms; but every one sees that the present advance of the Union forces is neither directly nor remotely aided by anything growing out of the slavery question. Still the insane advocates of the abolition doctrine urge it on the people, and urge it so persistently that all men now perceive their object to be the destruction of the slaveholding portions of the Union as a part of the United States.

We think the signs of the times indicate, with great clearness, that we are approaching the end of the power which this fanaticism has exerted to the terrible injury of the national cause. The people are in a large majority for the Union. They are determined to have that Union, in spite of the enmity of the radicals to it. They will yet have it.

The wisest among the managers of the Republican organization are fully aware of the fact that the voting masses of the people are heartily sick of the negro phillibuster which has been the hobby of the radicals. The army are thoroughly tired of it. One controlling sentiment is gaining strength everywhere, that we must have the old Union on the old principles, and that it is vain to follow the lead of men who seek to establish a new government on hitherto unknown principles. Hence the line is drawn with more and more distinctness between truly patriotic men, who seek the restored power of the Constitution from Maine to Texas, and the disunion radicals, who seek to have a Constitution of their own, compelling men to eat, drink and live under a radical federal, at the North, and to cut off the South from the Union forever.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A FIERCE BATTLE ON SATURDAY AND SUNDAY—THE UNION ARMY SO FAR SUCCESSFUL. The special correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, Washington, May 3, says: Reliable information has reached the city this afternoon, from the Army of the Potomac, going to show that the terrible engagement has been going on yesterday and to-day. The brilliant maneuvers by which the rebels have been flanked on both sides has been followed up by daring conflicts, in which our troops have been extremely successful. During the whole of Saturday the musketry and artillery firing was absolutely continuous, especially on the right, where Howard's corps was engaged.

Between midnight and three o'clock this morning, (Sunday), a pontoon bridge was laid between Falmouth and Fredericksburg, and our troops, part of the Sixth corps, marched over and took possession of the town, driving out the enemy upon the slopes. In exactly the direction of the move of Burnside, and it is reported that by noon they had reached the top of the hills. The enemy had left this part exposed; not expecting an attack here, his troops were withdrawn to the quarter where the conflict was already raging.

Our troops are behaving splendidly, and are worthy of their cause and their leader. Not a single instance of misbehavior has occurred amongst any of our regiments. General Hooker is constantly in the thickest of the fight, and his escapes from bullets have really been miraculous. From the same paper we take the following: 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 continually 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, shows that our 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. On Thursday Gen. Hooker issued the following order, and the army appeared to be in fine spirits: HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, April 30th.—General Orders No. 45.—It is with heartfelt satisfaction that the Commanding General announces to the Army that the operations of the last three days have determined that our enemy must either ingloriously fly or come out from behind his defenses and give us battle on our own ground, where certain destruction awaits him.

The operations of the Fifth, Eleventh and Twelfth corps have been a succession of splendid achievements. By command of S. Williams, Adjutant. On Saturday morning, at 7 1/2 o'clock, (we gather this from the N. Y. Times,) the rebels opened with artillery on our troops below Fredericksburg. A light battery, followed immediately by 10-pound parrot-guns, and at 8.15 by their Whitworth gun, played smartly upon our troops. Our guns on the left returned the fire vigorously—the batteries of Capt. Ricketts, First Pennsylvania; Captain Edgelle, First New Hampshire, and Thomson's Independent battery, planted together on a slight eminence, were among the batteries engaged and were very active. At 7 1/2 o'clock firing from our forces on the right, and then in the rear of the rebels, was distinctly heard, and shells were seen exploding above the crest, so that the rebels were compelled to face one way and fight another. The correspondent of the Times here remarks that the fire is temporarily slackening, and that, if we have a sufficiently heavy force in the rear, victory must be ours. [How the fight terminated on Saturday we do not know.]

On Friday, in a very severe cavalry skirmish, Lieutenant Col. M'Vicker, who charged E. H. Lee's whole brigade with two hundred of the Sixth New York, was killed, and several of his men wounded. After giving some particulars in regard to the disposition made for the fight, on Friday, the correspondent says: Right here, let me, if I can, give you an idea of our exact location. On your map you will perceive Chancellorville, situated on a cross road, which makes it a matter of vital importance. From this point a plank road runs directly west to Culpepper by way of Gratiot's Ford, or by turnpike via Ely's Ford. Gordonsville turnpike diverges to the left, four miles to the rear. A plank road to Fredericksburg runs nearly due east, making an elbow bend to the south here, and regaining its easterly direction within four miles. Nearly east, or about east-northeast, runs the old turnpike to Fredericksburg, which intersects the plank road again about three miles from here. Near this intersection the road runs to the left and goes to Banks' Ford, six miles directly north. United States' Ford lies north north-west, and the road there to Ely's Ford road and bears to the right about one mile from this point. This road winds through the timber and is very indifferent at the best.

ENGAGEMENT ON THE BANKS FORD ROAD—THE ENEMY DRIVEN FROM THEIR POSITIONS. The forces were mainly occupied by Gen. Hooker and his able corps commanders in consultation and in making disposition of the columns. About twelve o'clock General Sykes' division was sent forward on the left by the Banks' Ford road, to make an attack to compel the enemy to develop his strength on the flank. He marched promptly

into position with Weed's now Watson's regular battery. The first gun was fired by the enemy about twelve o'clock. Heavy skirmishing commenced, our men entering the field with much enthusiasm. The Eighth Pennsylvania cavalry skirmished in the very front for some time, and started a galling fire at the enemy's infantry, but behaved with great intrepidity. They charged and recharged upon the infantry, only to be in turn driven back. Gen. Sykes then threw forward two companies of infantry, without knapsacks, on the double quick, who supported the cavalry and checked the further pursuit of the enemy.

The action now became quite general between the two forces, each seeming to be about the same strength. The rebel division thus engaged was that of Anderson's, part of Longstreet's old corps, and consisted of the brigades of Posey, Mahone and Wilcox. Sykes fought the latter brigade at Gaines' Mills. The rebels contested the ground very vigorously, giving only when pressed very hard. Our troops fought fully an hour with great spirit, and drove the enemy from two successive and strong positions upon the ridges of land which run parallel with the Rappahannock.

The distance thus gained was nearly one mile, and some fifty prisoners, mostly belonging to the Virginia regiments, were captured. They gave themselves up readily, many of them manifesting pleasure at their position. A SUCCESSFUL RUN—THE REBELS IN A TRAP. About half-past one o'clock, just as Colonel Chapman, commanding a brigade of regulars, had expressed a desire to take another ridge, an order was received by General Sykes, and retire nearly to his former position. This appeared inexplicable to both officers and men, and as the latter came back slowly and in good order, frequent mutterings were heard among them about being "on the retreat again."

[Hooker had learned that the enemy had made preparations in this quarter to attack our troops, and his object in falling back was to draw them out of their fortifications so as to give his forces a more equal chance. In this he was successful, as appears by the following:] General Sykes' division had got in their old position again, and pickets thrown out, when the enemy appeared in force on the ridge at the foot of which he lay. Our men had stacked arms and were at rest, the heat of the day not yet past, the sun being at nearly right angles with the road. Quick as thought, Gen. Sykes brought his men into line, the Zouaves on the left half-wheeling into line of battle like a machine.

The rebels paused a moment on the top of the ridge, as if to nerve themselves for the onset, gave one of their scattering, demoralized yells, and then came down on the double-quick, shooting, capturing, and literally running over our poor pickets, who scrambled behind all sorts of obstructions. But in an instant more a terrible crash resounded from the Zouave end of the line, and down the column the most deafening roar of musketry that in all my experience has ever met my ear. It did not last more than two minutes, but the work was effected. This attack was very fierce; in being so much nearer than the previous firing had been it created considerable emotion around the cross roads.

It at once brought General Hooker into the saddle for the first time during the day, and things were speedily in shape. This onslaught was for the purpose of retaking this very important point. The first thing done was the mowing of artillery near the roads, and in fifteen minutes twenty-two guns were sent flying into the woods, and the roar of artillery became ten times more deafening than the roar of musketry had been. The work was soon done, and the rebels ignominiously retreated. Although the work was so handsomely repulsed it proved to be only preliminary to still greater operations.

DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE TWO PENNSYLVANIA BATTERIES. For a while there was a cessation of the desultory and spasmodic firing, which had been going on for two hours. But at half-past six a desperate charge was made for our batteries commanding the plank road. The rebels advanced through the woods at a rapid pace, and got within point blank canister range of our guns. A column also came up the road wildly. Geary met them with great promptness; a deadly volley was poured into their advance. At the same time Knapp and Hampton double-shot their guns with canister, and for fifteen minutes there was another fiery episode. Of course the enemy was severely repulsed, and with heavy loss. They killed and wounded, fell into the timber in front of our batteries, and the leaves and brush having been set on fire by our shells the poor wretches are suffering a double death. After this hour there were no more vigorous efforts on the part of the enemy. For an hour or more a sharp shelling was kept up against our extreme left, occupied by Gen. Meade. Gen. Couch's forces deployed early in the afternoon, and rendered effective assistance in supporting the centre. General Sickles acted as a reserve.

THE OBJECT OF THE REBEL MOVES. The entire operations of the day indicate that the enemy were engaged mainly in feeling our lines, and to ascertain the strength of our position and forces. But he was repulsed at every point, particularly in the insane charge on our batteries. Everything goes to show that Lee will renew the attack early this morning. [It is now 3 o'clock a. m., May 2d.] Our readers must take the above news for precisely what it is worth. We have taken it all from administration journals, and they either manufacture it, or get it, as they represent, from their correspondents on the spot, or near enough to be well informed. We give it without vouching for its correctness. After looking over it carefully, and then as carefully reading the following, from the Washington Chronicle (Forney's paper—official), of May 4, the public may perhaps come to the conclusion that there is very little known, except by those actually in the field, of the actual condition of affairs over the Rappahannock. Forney says: Our readers must bear with patience what they can the entire absence of news from the Army of the Potomac. Our anxiety is no less than theirs, and our desire to publish news as great as theirs to read it. It is known that fighting has been going on—but where, to what extent, or with what result, is not known to any person on this side of the theatre of the great conflict. A number of persons have arrived from Aquia creek, some of whom were about a few hours yesterday morning, hovering about the extreme outskirts of some portions of the battle field. They bring various rumors and theories, which are in some cases based upon what they have seen from afar off, and in others upon what they have heard from still further off; but none of them are reliable, and all are contradictory; nor, were we to publish the entire, could our readers form any sort of conception of what has been the theory of General Hooker's operations or the general result of his fighting. In fact, those operations are too extensive to be decided in one day, or perhaps three days' fighting, and no adequate idea of the general result can be formed even from the most reliable information from any one point. The stories that are floated only serve to distract the mind, and to inflame still further the excitement that is already intense. In justice, therefore, to ourselves and to our readers, as well as from deference to the expressed desire of the authorities, who are quite as much in the dark as the public, and manifest no inclination to withhold authentic information we print no news this morning from the Army of the Potomac. One thing only do

we know with certainty, and that is that eight hundred prisoners were expected to arrive here last night after midnight.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The news from the Army of the Potomac appears in another column. So far Hooker has been successful, and appearances certainly wear a very favorable aspect. From Suffolk, May 3, we have the following: This morning at nine o'clock General Peck sent a force of infantry, cavalry and artillery across the Nansemond river on a reconnaissance. 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 Thirtieth New Hampshire and the Eighty-ninth New York. Skirmishing has been kept up all day.

The reported destruction of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad bridges over Cheat river and at Fairmont by the rebel raiders turns out to be unfounded. The trains were to commence running through from Baltimore to Wheeling on Monday, the damages, which were slight, having been repaired.

We have some intelligence by the steamer George Cromwell, arrived at New York from New Orleans, additional to that published yesterday:

An expedition to Pearl river, for the purpose of capturing several rebel steamers and schooners concealed there, proved entirely successful. The steamer A. G. Brown, loaded with cotton, turpentine and resin, was taken twelve miles above Gainesville, Mississippi, which place our troops had previously occupied. The schooner George Washington, similarly laden, was also secured, and three others, found in Black bayou, were destroyed. Since the occupation of the Attakapas country by our troops, the people are flocking eagerly to take the oath of allegiance to the United States government and claim the protection of its flag.

A St. Louis dispatch, May 3, says that General Vandever and M'Niell have returned from the pursuit of Marmaduke, and are now at Cape Girardeau. There was no truth in the reported battle at Bloomfield.

It seems likely that there will soon be a movement of the Federal forces at Suffolk in the direction of Richmond. If the rebel troops under Longstreet now investing Suffolk should be recalled by Lee to strengthen him against Hooker, there can be no doubt that Gen. Peck will follow him, and perhaps force him to fight a battle. The reconnaissance over the Nansemond, on Sunday morning, was no doubt ordered for the purpose of ascertaining whether any of the rebel force had been withdrawn.

General Blunt has ordered the First Kansas regiment (colored) and a section of Maj. Blair's battery to Baxter's Spring, in the extreme southeastern portion of Kansas, on account of the threatening state of affairs in Northwestern Arkansas. Since the return of General Sterling Price, the rebel movements in the latter State and the Indian country threaten trouble, and call for precautionary measures.

Col. Cooper, who is now in command of about 3,000 men, including deserters from the rebel Gen. Hindman's army, is leading the movement from the Canadian river. Generals Steele and Cabell, (both formerly Captains in the U. S. Army,) are in command of the rebel forces opposing to COOPER'S RIFLES and HARRISON'S. Col. Williams commands the Kansas negro regiment. By telegraph yesterday afternoon: FORTRESS MONROE, May 4.—The flag of truce steamer State of Maine left this morning for City Point, in charge of Capt. Jno. E. Mulford, 3d N. Y. Infantry, having on board Brig. Gen. Churchill and 600 other rebel officers, and 400 other prisoners, blockade runners, &c., including Mrs. Semmes and family (wife of the notorious rebel pirate), and Zavora, the French Lally.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The steamer Roanoke, from Havana on the 29th, arrived this morning. Vera Cruz dates of the 17th April state that the city of Puebla, up to that time, had not been taken by the French. Three attacks on Fort St. Xavier have been made. The French were each time repulsed, but after the third attack the Mexicans abandoned it.

NEW BEDFORD, May 3.—The brig Leonidas, just arrived, reports that she was chased into San Domingo by the pirate Retribution, which waited three days off that port for her. On the fourth day the U. S. gunboat Alabama came down and captured the Retribution. When last seen the Alabama had the pirate in tow. WASHINGTON, May 4.—Three hundred and thirty-nine rebel prisoners were brought to the city to-day, including one Colonel, one Lieutenant, a Major and forty other officers, making a total of 800 since Saturday.

SANDY HOOK, May 4.—The steamship Etne, from Liverpool on the 22d has arrived. Her dates are four days later than those previously received. The British government had ordered the gunboat Alexandria to be detained at Liverpool, and her owners and builders have been summoned to attend before a magistrate for a hearing. The proceedings of Admiral Wilkes were raising increased irritation in England. It is also reported that Napoleon has taken offence at the course of the Federal government, and intended to recall Count Mercier from Washington—but the authority is doubtful.

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.

LATEST FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. NEW YORK, May 4.—The Tribune and Herald have issued extras, containing the following news by mail from the Rappahannock, up to Sunday morning: The Tribune says that at that time our left wing was in possession of Fredericksburg, and of the first line of redoubts on the hill behind it, and was feeling its way to the second line. The river was crossed and the redoubts were carried with great ease, and with very slight loss of life.

The rebels had marched away in the direction of Chancellorville, to attack our right wing there posted, leaving at the post only 10,000 men, and subsequently not more than 5,000 to 7,000 men in their works, as was ascertained by a reconnaissance from Lowe's balloon.

A great portion of our Falmouth batteries were engaged on Sunday with the rebel batteries firing across the river and city. The firing, both of musketry and cannonading on the right in the direction of Chancellorville, was very heavy.

The enemy had been forced to fight on ground of Gen. Hooker's choosing. It was believed on both wings that Gen. Stoneman's expedition to cut the railroads between the rebels and Richmond had proved successful; thus cutting off the only path of retreat.

So confident was Gen. Hooker at Falmouth of success, that, in conformity with his orders, a force had already commenced to rebuild the bridge over the Rappahannock.

The troops are in the finest spirits, and everything looks propitious. The Herald has also an extra giving news up to 11 o'clock on Sunday morning, which says that on Saturday evening there was a brilliant fire in the rear of Fredericksburg, which appeared to proceed from the burning of rebel encampments.

There was another fire in the rear of Falmouth, from the burning of encampments below Stoneman's Station. Fredericksburg was occupied at about two o'clock on Sunday morning by our troops. The batteries on either side of the river commenced playing upon each other about five o'clock, and the roaring of cannons was loud and prolonged.

The Herald's extra contains the following: FIRST ARMY CORPS, May 3d, 1863.—It is not contraband information to state that the first division, under Gen. Wadsworth, the only part of the first corps that crossed, was withdrawn from the south side of the Rappahannock during their artillery firing. Captain Stillman, of Troy, N. Y., chief of General Phelps' staff, withdrew all the pickets, and not a man was left behind. Among the rumors yesterday of operations on the right, was one that we had captured 16 pieces of artillery from the rebels.

Another, that the Irish brigade had stormed and taken three rebel batteries. Another, that General Hooker rode along in front of our lines, cheered by the brave soldiers, who like him.

Another, that a shell struck within 30 feet of him when he was thus riding. Another, that our cavalry were tearing up the railroad tracks in the rebel lines, destroying rebel property, and crossing their country, creating consternation and dismay where they made their raids.

Another, that our forces on the right drove the rebels three miles on Friday, then fell back and planted batteries at intervals, which moved down the pressing and deluded rebels like grass before the scythe. Another, that we advanced more than one mile yesterday, compelling the rebels to fall back, and that we are still driving them, with terrible slaughter to them and comparatively small loss on our part.

When Gen. Hooker took command of the army the men were out of spirits and out of potatoes. The latter was supplied to them in generous quantities, and now they are in most brilliant spirits, confident of success, and willing to endure any hardships and any perils to accomplish that desirable end, and thus crush the rebellion.

The weather is most excellent for military operations, and the details of one of the most brilliant military successes the world ever knew will reach you soon. Wait a little longer. The roads are everywhere good enough for wheels, but Gen. Hooker will not permit lumbering wagons to obstruct the advance of his reinforcements.

The rebel prisoners, who went down to Aquia Creek yesterday, were not so penitent as they should be. One of them, in passing Stoneman's station, gave three cheers for General Jackson.

11 o'clock, a. m.—At this hour there is heavy cannonading on the right, and the quiet of Sabbath in the forest must be disturbed up there.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The following dispatch was received this morning at General Heintzelman's headquarters, from General Stahl: FAIRFAX STATION, May 3.—A heavy fight occurred this morning near Warrenton Junction, between a portion of my forces under Col. DeForest, and the black horse cavalry, under Mosely, and other guerrilla forces.

My forces succeeded in routing the rebels after a heavy fight. The rebel loss was very heavy in killed and wounded. Templeton, the rebel spy, was killed, and several other officers were wounded, but not dangerously.

LATER—May 4.—The rebels, who fled in the direction of Warrenton, were pursued by Maj. Hammond, of the Fifth N. Y. cavalry, who has returned, and reports our charge at Warrenton Junction as being so terrific as to have thoroughly routed and scattered them in all directions. I have sent in twenty-three prisoners of Mosely's command, all of whom are wounded, the greater part of them badly. Dick Moran is among the number. There are also three officers of Mosely's.

The loss of the enemy was very heavy in killed, besides many wounded, who scattered and prevented capture. Our loss was one killed and 14 wounded. Maj. Steele, of the First Virginia, is slightly wounded. I have sent in this morning to the Provost Marshal 28 prisoners and 60 horses, captured in this reconnaissance.

On the 3d instant, at the Pennsylvania House, Capt SAMUEL WILT. The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

May 2d. Mrs. SUSAN CATHARINE MILLER, daughter of Wm. and Hannah Dunbar, aged 24 years, 3 months and 2 days.

The funeral will take place from her late residence in Strawberry alley, between 3d and 4th streets, at 8 o'clock on Tuesday. The friends and relatives are invited to attend without further notice.

New Advertisements.

\$40 REWARD.—Stolen from the Station of the subscriber, residing in Saugananna, West Harrisburg, on Sunday night, a Black Horse, hind feet white, with switch tail, heavy built, had on a hump halter and thick blanket. \$20 will be paid for the recovery of the horse and \$20 for the arrest of the thief, and the horse restored to my 21st. MICHAEL BOYLE.

WANTED.—\$75 A MONTH! I want to hire Agents in every county at \$75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address, S. MADISON, No. 123, Alford, Maine.

WANTED.—\$30 A MONTH! We want Agents at \$30 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Penetrating Pencils, Oriental Burners, and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. Fifteen cents per year. Address, SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

CAUTION.—My wife, ELIZABETH DAVE, having left my bed and board and carried away with her sundry articles of value belonging to me, the public is hereby notified not to trust her on any account. And if she does not return again within fourteen days I shall have nothing to do with her. HENRY DANE.

WANTED TO RENT.—A suitable house for a small family, within two squares from Market square—rents from \$100 to \$120. Ad. 55-170. Box No. 215, Harrisburg. Apr 30-1863.

AN ORDINANCE DEFINING THE DUTIES OF THE SEVERAL SUPERVISORS, AND FIXING THEIR COMPENSATION. Section 1. Be it ordained by the Common Council of the city of Harrisburg, That it shall be the duty of the supervisors of the First and Second districts to clean the Market square, and the part of Market and Second streets included within the market limits, twice a week, immediately after market hours, in the months of April, May, June, July, August, September and October, and once a week during the remainder of year whenever the same may be practicable; and it shall be the duty of the several supervisors of the city to clean the streets, lanes and alleys, together with the street crossings, gutters and inlets within their respective districts, at least once a month, or as often as necessarily may require and whenever the same may be practical. And it shall be the further duty of the supervisors to remove, within forty-eight hours, all such cleanings from the streets.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the supervisors to employ such number of able-bodied men as they shall keep a check roll wherein they shall enter the names of all persons, and horses and carts, employed in the public streets, lanes and alleys, so as to render a just and correct account; they shall at the end of each month make affidavit before the mayor, or, in his absence, before any alderman of the city, that such service was rendered and that the pay charged opposite the respective names in the check roll was fixed by authority of the street committee. They shall also return such check roll, including their own time, to the respective street committees at least one day prior to each stated meeting of the council. They shall also superintend and keep a check roll of all persons and horses and carts employed on street repairs or new work given under their charge, and make a monthly return to the council, through the street committee, and affidavit, as above provided, and perform all such other duties as are enjoined upon them by the several ordinances of the city.

Sec. 3. They shall, whenever it is necessary, procure a lot on which to deposit such street cleanings as may be suitable for manure, and dispose of it at private or public sale, the proceeds of which they shall pay to the city treasurer. Sec. 4. They shall receive two dollars as a compensation for each and every day so employed; and all persons returned upon their check rolls shall be paid respectively by orders drawn by the council upon the city treasury. The form of such check rolls, for street cleaning, street repairs or new work, shall be adopted by the council, who shall furnish the said supervisors with printed copies of the same, to be filled up by them as required by this ordinance.

Sec. 5. Any neglect or violation of the duties prescribed in this ordinance shall subject the supervisors aforesaid to fines not exceeding their daily pay.

Sec. 6. That the several street committees in making contracts for stone to be delivered on any of the streets, lanes or alleys, for turnpike, repairs or new work, shall require the same to be broken up a size to fit the street, and a half inch before being placed on the said streets, lanes or alleys.

Sec. 7. All ordinances or parts of ordinances, conflicting with the provisions of this ordinance be and the same is hereby repealed.

W. O. HICKOK, President of the Common Council. Passed May 2, 1863. Attest—DAVID HARRIS, Clerk. Approved May 4, 1863.

A. L. ROUMFORD, Mayor.

AN ORDINANCE Making Appropriations for the Ordinary Expenses and Improvements of the City, for the year ending March 31, 1864. Section 1. Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Harrisburg, That the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and they are hereby, appropriated for the ordinary expenses and improvements of the several departments of the city for the year ending March 31, 1864:

For the Water Works - - - \$2,700 00 For the City Department - - - 1,100 00 For the Market Houses - - - 1,400 00 For the Street Department—1st Dist. 2,100 00 " " 2d Dist. 2,200 00 " " 3d Dist. 2,000 00 Miscellaneous—Printing, Stationery, &c. 700 00 Total \$13,800 00

President of the Common Council. Passed May 2, 1863. Attest—DAVID HARRIS, Clerk. Approved May 4, 1863.

A. L. ROUMFORD, Mayor.

AN ORDINANCE Relative to the Salaries of Certain Officers of the City. Section 1. Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Harrisburg, That from and after the passage of this ordinance the Chief of Police shall receive thirty-five dollars per month, and the Lamplighter shall receive thirty dollars per month. Any ordinance or resolution of Council inconsistent herewith be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

W. O. HICKOK, President Common Council. Passed May 2, 1863. Attest—DAVID HARRIS, Clerk. Approved May 4, 1863.

A. L. ROUMFORD, Mayor.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—The account of Dr. David O. Keller, assignee of Phillip Peck and Sarah his wife, of East Hanover township, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county, and will be confirmed on the 12th day of May, 1863, unless cause be shown to the contrary. J. C. YOUNG, Prothonotary.

FRED. SCHNEIDER, MEADOW LANE, A PRACTICAL DYER FROM GERMANY, Takes this mode to inform the public and his numerous friends that he has started up a DYING ROOM, in Meadow Lane, in the city of Harrisburg, Pa., where he is prepared to do anything in dyeing, as Silk, Woolen, Cotton, etc., warranted for good. ap28-43m

DRIED PEACHES—PARED AND UNPARED—Just received by WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO.

WALL PAPER, BORDERES, &c., &c., sold yet at last year's prices, without any increase. At SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE.

H A M S !!! 20,000, lbs. Composed of the following Brands: Just received: NEWBOLD'S—Colobrated. NEW JERSEY—Select. EVANS & SWIFT'S—Superior. MICHENER'S EXCELSIOR—Canned. MICHENER'S EXCELSIOR—Not canned. IRON CITY—Canned. IRON CITY—Not canned. PLAIN HAMS—Strictly prime. ORDINARY HAMS—Very good.

Every Ham sold will be guaranteed as represented. WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO.

HOW ARE YOU GREEN BACKS?—DR. BRYAN'S NEW COMING BONG. Price 30 cents, just received and for sale by W. H. R. Music store, Third street