1 PENGILL & CO., w, N. Y., and 6 State St., Beston, STEAM Description as Union in those are authorized to take Advertisements and 104 Bus for us at our Lowest Rates. BETWEE)

HAI Where every diand Apams Press, platen 39% by 26 inches ished in the hier; can be worked either by hand or steam coldany grasmoderate Inquire at this office.

For ! TO THE PUBLIC.

PATRIOT AND UNION and all its business IOR SAions will hereafter be conducted exclu-Corner Cby O. BARRETT and T. G. POMEROY, unshat it could e firm of G. BARRETT & Co., the connectates of three H. F. M'Reynolds with said establish-being 25 by 51 H. F. M'Reynolds with said establish-stands, 75 it having ceased on the 20th November, inst. EIGHTH pearly new,) VENBER 21, 1862.

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property we Who Betray the Government?"

property was Who Betray the troverment.

2he ground is is the caption of a very sensible article
feb9-dW ast evening's Telegraph, to which we beg NIOTI: e to call general attention, expressing a _ope, at the same time, that the administration

will give it due consideration. We do not understand it ourselves-it is too profound for us-but for that very reason we presume it is worth pondering, and of great consequence to any one who can find the key to it. The conclusion, and especially the last senteace, is a little clearer than the beginning and the midele-indeed, having heard it read aloud, we pronounced it elequent, and hazarded the opinion that no one connected with the estab-Hishment but the Deacon could have written it. We ascribe it to him alone, and pronounce it almost equal to Abe Lincoln's best efforts.

Since writing the above, we have read article No. 2, entitled "A Prediction." We ascribe the authorship of this also to the Deacon. Its sublime wisdom and unexceptionable rhetoric point to him and cry aloud, "thouart the man !"

The Deacon has become industrious. He is determined to immortalize himself; and to the extent of our ability we are willing to assist him. It is our impression he wrote article No. 4, "More Tyranny."

What a vigorous Deacon it is.

46 Unquestioning Submission." We are asked to give an "unquestioning

support" to the administration in all its acts, no matter what may be their character. But who are they that ask us to do this, and what might be the result of such a doctrine, supposing that it should be universally adopted?

The "Doctor" may be a very wise man in his own conceit, but his argument does not -- show him to be one. He preaches a doctrine to suit the circumstances of the present, but ike many others of the same school of politics, phinge did not hold to it in the past, and will rescriber, liate it with the incoming of the next adlaims distration, should it be one of adverse poli-

the same feblo-dos. These advocates of unquestioning supquetaure, heretofore, they have been the very in dest deplaimers against the doctrine, the Aquient assailants of every administration op-"Sosed to them politically, and are therefore not sincere now, and only resort to such a means because it is necessary to preserve a blundering and corrupt administration, of their own selection, from universal indignation and

contempt. Besides, the poctrine is both unsound and dangerous. If an unquestioning support is ren-dered to an administration, and no opposition made to its measures, however unwise and wicked they may be, until a case can be made in the Supreme Court and an opinion prononneed, the whole government may be subverted, a despotism established, and a nation of freemen converted into a nation of slaves, hefore the right of opposition, on their theory, will exist-and then it would be too late to exercise it. Constitutional opposition to the measures of an administration is always right -a right which no free people will ever relinquish, and without the exercise of which no free government can long exist. To brand men as traitors because they refuse silently to acquiesce in, or lend their support to, a policy of administration which they deem unconstitational, unwise, or impolitic, is to strike at the very foundation of free government-and he who does so may be all, and must be one, of three things-a fool, a knave, or an enemy of free institutions. To assert that the government and the administration are one and the same is simply ridiculous. The government was established by the adoption of the Constitution, before an administration was chosen to give it effect-and the instantaneous death of every member of an administration, although it would necessarily cause a stoppage of the the wheels for a time, could not destroy or impair the machine itself, which will remain perfect as it was in the beginning, until changed by the people in their sovereign capacity. The truth of this is too plain to require argument, but it may not be amiss in this connection to quote as conclusive the language of a learned and loyal man, who has rendered more service to his country than all the blatant Abolitionists who demand from us "unquestioning support" of the follies and crimes of Lincoln's administration as a test of loyalty to the government. Professor Morse, in one of his recent

political communications, says: "Opposition to the administration is not opposition to the government. The former may not only be utterly destroyed, without affecting the health of the government, but it may be and constantly is thought to be necessary in the opinion of the supreme power, the people. to destroy the administration in order to precerve the life of the government. This is in accordance, not only with the theory of our institutions, but with the daily practice of the

Every change of administration at every election, Pederal, State or municipal, great or small, exemplifies this great truth. The goverament remains intact, unscathed, while the administration is swept out of existence. I yield to no man in hearty loyalty to the government, nor in obedience also to the administration in all its constitutional measures, whatever may be my private opinion of their wisdom.

Insurance.

INSURANCE AGF direct and pal-THE DELAWARE Mistitution? Where in SAFETY INSURANCE the government, the OF PHILAP supreme law, find his au-

. Support of

ve of the gov-

INCORPO Comancipation proclamation? This Institution his usurpation of the power to sus-surance princip habeas corpus? Where for the confispsymion acts? Where for his authority to arrest and imprison citizens? These are all acts of the administration, not of the government. They are acts subversive of the government; acts that are paralyzing and undermining the government; acts that are dividing the people of the North, alarming them for the safety of the Constitution and the government, and arousing them to call their servants, the administrators, to account."

Abolition Loyalty.

The loyalty advocated by the administration press is the loyalty of slaves to a despot, of subjects to a king. In this country, under our free-institutions, with a written Constitution as the fundamental law, and sovereignty residing in the people, it is rank treason, and the miserable wretches who preach it to the people are traitors. We give below, from Garrison's Liberator, a fair sample of thelkind of loyalty which the administration and its presses

consider genuine : From the Boston Liberator, April 24. No act of ours do we regard with more conscientious approval or higher satisfaction, none do we submit more confidently to the tribunal of Heaven and the moral verdict of mankind, than when several years ago, on the 4th of July, in the presence of a great assembly, we committed to the flames the Constitution of the United States, because (in the language of John Quincy Adams,) "the bargain between freedom and slavery contained in it was morally and politically vicious, inconsistent with the principles on which alone our Revolution can be justified, and cruel and oppressive by riveting the chains of the oppressed, and pledging the faith of freedom to maintain and perpetuate the tyranny of the master." And should the present bloody struggle end in any compromise with the South, or in recognizing any constitutional obligations to slaveholders or slave hunters in the border States, we shall again give that instrument to the consuming fire, shall renew our protest against it as "A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL."

. * In the court of conscience and before God, it matters nothing what slaveholding agree ments or compromises may be found in the Constitution or out of it, they are inhuman, unjust and immoral, and therefore null and void; and if a man can retain office, or be a voter under the government, only on condition of sustaining such compromises, then it is certain, if he would not do evil that good may come, he must relinquish office holding, and refuse to cast a vote stained with human blood. His motto is, and must be, as one loyal to right and duty, "No Union with Slavehold-

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY .- At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of this company, the following revised organization for conducting the busines of the road was agreed upon, to go into operation on the 1st inst. The road is divided into four departments, to be called the Baltimore, Susquehanna, Shamokin and Elmira Divisions The first extends from Baltimore to Marysville, and includes the Wrightsville Branch, and is under the superintendence of S. S. Blair, whose office is at York, Pa. The second extends from Marysville to Sunbury, and is superintended by W. D. Hays, whose office is at Harrisburg, and who is aid to the general superintendent, and acts for him in absence, sickness, &c. The third embraces the line of the Shamokin Valley and Pottsville road, and is superintended by A. R. Fiske, whose office is at Shamokin. The fourth embraces the line of the Elmira and Williamsport railroad, and is superintended by H. A. Fonda, whose office is at Williamsport. The maintenance of Way Department is under charge of H. S Goodwin, Chief Engineer, whose office is at Harrisburg. This Department is also aided by two resident Engineers, Mr. C. P. Fisher, whose office is in this city, and Mr. W. Katte, whose office is at Williamsport, Pa. There is also a motive power department and maintenance of cars, under charge of C. M. Lewis, Master of Machinery, whose office is at Bolton Depot. - Baltimore Gazette, May 4.

IMPORTANT CHANGE IN IBON CLAD ARMOR.-The first practical lesson taught by the fight off Charleston is to be applied to the iron clad Rosnoke. Although ker turrets are already covered with solid plates of iron about eleven inches thick, she is to have a new armor over them, and yesterday preparations were made at the Brooklyn navy yard to commence the work of putting it on. The new idea is this: three inch iron plates are to cover some wooden or softer substance, which is to go between the rough plates on the turrets and the outside surface. It is said that cotton, or rope yarns or something of a similar character, will be used for the filling in, thus rendering it almost impossible for projectiles to penetrate through the turrets themselves. Balls frequently bent, and in some instances split the armor of the iron clads under fire, and it is now deemed hest to protect even the most formidable mail by an outward guard such as that described. In the case of the Roancke there is a probability that the external protection will be susceptible of being put on and taken off at pleasure. Officers yesterday took the dimensions of the plates required, and no time will be lost in preparing them. Of course the vessel will not be able to take its place off the narrows as soon as was expected. It is not yet known to what extent the new theory will be adopted in the other vessels on the stocks .- Army and Navy Reporter.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF THE INTERNAL RE-VENUE COMMISSIONER .- The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that the ordinary acknowledgment by the grantor of a deed before a justice of the peace, notary public or other officer, is exempt from stamp duty. The ordinary form of affidavit before a justice of the peace, or other officer authorized to administer oaths, is liable to a stamp duty of five cents, the jurat affixed by the officer being held to be a certificate.

The man tre purchased by farmers to maintain their ands in present productive condition, will be allowed as repairs, in estimating the income of farmers. Dividends payable or paid in 1862 must be considered as part of the income for that year. Dividends declared prior to January 1, 1863, but not payable until on or after that date, must be returned as income

Under a provision in the act of March 3d last, any instrument, document or paper made, signed or issued on and after June 1, without being duly stamped, shall for that cause be invalid This is a highly important provision, and will compel general observance of the stamp law.

Affidavits are now held to be subject to a stamp duty of five cents, the same as certifi-

The Reason Why.

The reason why the government issues no war bulletins, keeping the people correctly informed of the progress of our arms on the Rappihannock, or claewhere, when a great batt e is pending, is thus stated by the Rochester Union:

"If war bulletins should be issued and the

gress and operations, then everybody could buy and sell stocks with the same profit as gentlemen inside the administration ring; and that would be very improper."

THE LATEST WAR NEWS

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

HEAVY FIGHTING ON THE RIGHT ON SATUR-DAY, SUNDAY AND MONDAY.

REBELS REPULSED IN EVERY ATTACK.

STORMING OF FREDERICKS-

BURG HEIGHTS. PROBABLE DEFEAT OF LEE'S ARMY.

HEAVY LOSS ON BOTH SIDES.

SECOND BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG

STORMING OF MARYE'S HILL BY THE SIXTH ARMY GORPS, GEN. SEDEWICK. The capture of the fortified heights in the rear of Fredericksburg, on Sunday morning last, by Gen. Sedgwick's Sixth army corps, was a gallant exploit. These are the heights that foiled the whole army of Burnside, when he made the attempt to take them in December last; but then, it must be remembered, the whole army of Lee was there to oppose him, which was not the case when Sedgwick made the attack. The N. Y. Herald gives an account of all the preliminary preparations preceding the storming of the heights, for which we have not room, but we give the particulars, as related, of the actual struggle which terminated in the capture of the heights and the flight of the rebels towards the main body of their forces under Lee, then in front of Hooker at Chancellorville:

The right column was formed of the Sixtyfirst Pennsylvania regiment, Col. Spear, and the Forty-third New York, Col. Baker. It was supported, as we have said, by two regiments in line—the First Long Island, Colonel Nelson Cross, and the Eighty-second Pennsylvania. Major Basset. These two regiments were part of Shaler's brigade, and Shaler went with

The left column of attack was formed of the Seventh Massachusetts, Col. Johns, and the Thirty-sixth New York, Lieut. Col. Welsh. The column was supported by two regiments in line of battle and a regiment of skirmishers in the open field to the left. These skirmishers were the Forty-third New York. The regiments in line were the Sixth Maine and the Fifth Wisconsin. These two columns and their supports numbered in all about 3,000 men. They moved out of the town to the assault at about eleven, a. m.

As soon as they came well into the enemy's field of fire the terrible fusilade began. Col. Spear, at the head of his regiment, was one of the first hit, and his fall affected his men so that they wavered and fell into confusion and disorder, and communicated it to the Fortythird, behind them, and much of the ground already gained was lost. For this column it was so far a fair repulse. But in this critical juncture Col. Shaler, with magnificent gallantry, rallied the column, brought it up to the work once more, and took it on up the hill.

Meantime in the left column matters were somewhat the same. The colonel of the Mussachusetts Seventh was hit and his regiment faltered also, but was rallied handsomely by Col. Walsh, of the Thirty-s.xth New York, and with those glorious fellows it went on once more. The supports in the open plain drew the enemy's fire heavily; but they went on steadily from the first and went into the work with the rest. Indeed, Col. Burnham, of the Sixth Maine, claims that the colors of his regiment were first planted on the hill,

Many of the enemy's men were slain in their places in the pits, where they stood till the last moment, and resisted even as our men clambered over the walls.

Volunteers; Maj. Basset, of the Eighty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers; Major Faxon, of the Thirty-sixth New York; Major Haycock, of the Sixth Maine, with Captains Ballings, Young and Gray, of that regiment, were killed in this assault. Colonel Johns, of the Seventh Massachusetts, was wounded here.

By this success the place was ours: the enemy's line gave way precipitately; our men entered at several points at once, and we captured eight guns and from eight hundred to a thousand prisoners.

Part of the force that occupied Marye's Hill was Bartow's brigade, esteemed an excellent one in the rebel service, composed of the Thirteenth. Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Twenty-first Mississippi regiments.

Troops were brought from the different localities in which they had remained under cover, and formed at once. There were to be two columns of attack, supported as the nature of the ground required—the right column by two regiments in column, the left column by a line of battle and skirmishers, in the open field to the left (our left) of the position.

Our loss will probably reach a thousand in killed and wounded.

AFFAIRS IN THE NEW SITUATION. Before this fight Gen. Hooker and the rebel ee were face to face near Chancellorville, which is on the plank road that runs directly west from Fredericksburg. Down this road, and consequently toward the scene of the fight between Hooker and Lee, the rebels fled in a disorganized rout. They probably reached Lee's army on Sunday night. Such a body of men in such a condition could be no accession to any one's forces. But close on the heels of these men, and consequently upon the rear of Lee's army as it fights Hooker, goes the victorious Sixth corps—the gallant divisions of Newton, Brooks and Howe. And this pursuit and onward movement was already begun in one hour after the enemy's position was carried; for Brooks' division, which had slept on Saturday night, and was not engaged in Sunday's battle, was consequently fresh, and this division was in the advance and went forward in the highest spirits. Hooker was only ten miles away, and Lee was between, and this was at 2 p. m. on Sunday, with the roads in good order.

In this action Col. Spear, of the 61st Penna., and Major Bassett, of the 82d, were killed; and Captain Ellis, Co. D, Lieut. Kerne, Co. B, corporals Holzheimer and Shoemaker, of the 61st, and privates Chas. Brown, John Gilbert. Chas. Donahue, James Pringle and Edw. Baxter, of the 23d, and privates John H. Benning, Hiram Kelley and James S. Neal, of the 61st, wounded. There were probably many more,

but these are all the names given. From the Herald's correspondent, whose letter is dated "Camp near Chancellorville, May 3. (Sunday,) 9 o'clock, a. m.," we learn that a fierce and determined attack was made, about five o'clock on Saturday, upon the 11th corps, which occupied a position on the extreme right of our line. The right brigade of this corps (new troops) were appalled by the overwhelm. ing numbers of the enemy, and gave way: this dissonered the whole corps, which retired gradually, until it was supported by the Twelfih, and parts of the Second and Third corps. These corps united checked the rebel advance, but failed to recover the ground lost killed; Major Higgins, Capt. Sherwood, Lieut. loyal public be made aware of the army's pro. by the Eleventh. They held their position Woodward, and Capt. Lansing, of same regi- barrels.

through the night, and about midnight gallantly repulsed a desperate assault of the enemy. At sunrise on Sunday morning another most furious assault upon our line was made, the issue of which for some time seemed to be doubtful, but heavy reinforcements were sent forward from the Fifth corps, and once more the rebels were repulsed and driven back. It was in one of these actions that Major General Berry was killed, and Major General Howard mortally wounded; and upon these same actions is founded the following, which came to us by telegraph yesterday:

PHILADELPIA, May 5. The Washington Republican extra says: Suffice it to say that, in consequence of the reported dashing operations of Gen. Stoneman on the line of railroad to Richmond, Gen. Lee could not ingloriously fly, but was compelled to come out from behind his defences and fight on Hooker's own ground, selected at Chancellorville, about 10 miles southwest of Fredericksburg.

The battle lasted most of the day on Saturday, and continued with great fierceness until 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, when hostilities ceased for two hours.

At 4 o'clock the fight again opened, and lasted until 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon, when the enemy's batteries became silent, and the wildest cheering commenced on our extreme right and ran along the whole line.

When our informant left the prevailing opinion was that the enemy's ammunition was exhausted, or they had been attacked by Hooker's left wing, the force under Sedgwick, which crossed below Fredericksburg. Another gentleman, who was with our forces

in Fredericksburg, says Gen. Sedgwick succeeded in reaching the key to the whole line of the monster rebel works in Fredericksburg before day dawned yesterday (Sunday) morn-The rebels immediately opened a most ter-

rific fire. At the first shock some of the regiments wavered at seeing their commanding officers falling around them, but the skillful and dashing Col. Shaler, by his cool daring and personal example, rallied the columns and led it into the rebel works, carrying the key, and with it the whole line at a bayonet charge, with a yell heard above the shock of arms. As soon as the principal work (the key)

was carried, about eleven o'clock yesterday forenoon, the whole rebel force in and around Fredericksburg made a hasty retreat out upon the plank road towards Chancellorville, in the direction of Lee's main army. The slaughter at Chancellorville is estimated

to be large on both sides. Among the killed on our side is Gen. Berry, of Maine. General Howard was wounded while endeavoring to rally the German regiments, which wavered on Saturday, before heavy masses of the enemy.

We captured many large guns, ammunition, stores, &c., up to yesterday noon, about 2,000 prisoners.

POSTSCRIPT. Our advices from the field up to noon to-day are that the victory of Gen. Hooker's army is more complete than at first supposed. All that the most sanguine could hope for has been realized, though the losses are very heavy.

We congratulate the army and the country

upon this important success.

The speculations of the Republican upon the events we have recorded are worth no more than our own speculations founded upon the same statements would be. We hope, indeed, that Hooker has been eminently successfulthat he has either bagged Lee's army, or thoroughly defeated and demoralized it-but, evidently, we can draw no such conclusion from the facts before us. We must wait patiently in the hope that all is or will be well but at the same time be prepared to meet any possible reverse with becoming courage. It was reported in New York yesterday that Hooker's right had been driven back from Chancellerville to Ely's Ford, on the Rapidan; but that evidently grew out of the falling back of the Eleventh corps, at the first onset, before the superior numbers of the enemy, and need not alarm anybody. Indeed, if the Washing-Col. Spear, of the Sixty-first Pennsylvania | ton Republican had information to ten o'clock on Monday morning, it is the very latest we have received, and if no reverse had happened to Hooker then, it is improbable that any has occurred since-for by that time, Sedgwick, who had carried the heights of Fredericksburg, was, undoubtedly, approaching Lee's rear, which would account for the silence of his batteries and the loud shouts which were said to be heard on our right.

Upon the whole, supposing the condition of affairs on Monday to be such as represented by the Republican, we are inclined to believe that Lee is in a bad position, from which he cannot extricate himself without very great loss, if he can at all. The report given by the Washington correspondent of the World, that Lee drove back our right wing from its position commanding the Gordonsville road, and is retreating by that road to Richmond, is not sustained by any direct intelligence which, up to this time, has reached us. Through the forenoon of Sunday that road was held by our troopsaccording to the Washington Republican of yesterday, it was held at 10 o'clock on Monday, up to which time every attack made by Lee had been repulsed, his cannon had ceased to roar, and our troops were shouting as if assured of victory. We hope to be more fully informed to-morrew-this is all we know, or rather all the information we have to-day.

FURTHER PARTICULARS. The following additional news is from the Washington Chronicle of yesterday, received by telegraph last night:

A gentleman who left Falmouth early yesterday morning reports that early on Sunday morning our batteries on the left, simultane ously with the attack of the right wing, opened on the rebel works of Fredericksburg. Our infantry were immediately moved forward at a charge, under direction of Gen. Sedgwick. presenting a firm front until within a short distance of the famous stone wall, when they wavered, and it needed all the reassuring of the General and staff officers to get them to the work again, which was done, and the men advanced with terrible yells-the wall was cleared and the ridge gained.

The brave boys pushed onward and towards the second line of entrenchments, but orders reached them to return, which were complied with with much reluctance.

The opinion gained ground that it was not necessary to drive them further, as this would prevent our forces on the right reaching their

So great was the ranic of the rebels that they abandoned cannon, arms, knapsacks, and everything else that would in the least impede | \$1 65. Coffee firm, with sales of Rio at 29@ their flight. The works were held all day, without any desperate efforts of the enemy to drive our is firm at 46e.

forces from them. The gentleman who gave us this information unable to learn what regiments participated. General Sedgwick is commended for the soldierly qualities which he has again evinced.

this engagement.
The names of killed and wounded are, so far. very limited Among them General Berry, Maine, killed ; Lieut. C. l Chapin, 86th N. Y ..

Upwards of 1,300 prisoners were taken in

ment, all wounded. The body of Gen. Berry reached this city yesterday morning.

Upwards of 1400 prisoners arrived here yesterday. The efficer in charge informed us that before he left Acquia creek a dispatch received there announced that four thousand more were on their way to the creek. The Chronicle says, editorially:

The situation of the Army of the Potomac is lmost as mysterious as it was yesterday mornng. Nothing reliable come to hand either from public or private sources. Accounts that we publish elsewhere are a sufficient proof of our entire success in capturing formidable works in the rear of Fredericksburg.

Gen. Hooker's headquarters are supposed to be at Chancellorville, a point south and a little west from Fredericksburg and about ten miles distant.

Gen. Hooker has the rebel army between him and the ses. Hard fighting must do the rest of the work not finished in a day. Several battles must probably take place before we know the result. It took M'Clellan seven days to change his base. It may take still longer to beat or capture the rebel army.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The 76th Ohie, Colonel Wood, returned to Milliken's Bend on the 26th April from an expedition into Mississippi, during which they visited the corn growing region on Deer creek and destroyed 350,000 bushels of corn and thirty cotton gins and grist mills belonging to the rebels. There have been three full regiments of negroes organized at Milliken's Bend, and a fourth is nearly ready.

A dispatch dated Cincinnati, May 4, says: Colonel Grierson's cavalry have made important demonstrations on the line of the Mobile, and Ohio railroad, in the direction of Jackson and Meridian. They tore up the track, burned two bridges and destroyed a large amount of rebel property.

A schooner which arrived at New York on the 4th from Port Royal, reports that Lieut. Braine, of the U. S. gunboat Monticello, had entered Murrell's Inlet and destroyed two large warehouses filled with cotton, and two large schooners, with boots, shoes, &c., for the rebels.

A Murfreesboro dispatch, May 4, says rebel reports represent Gen. Dodge as having advanced eleven miles east of Tuscumbia. He had met the rebel Gen. Forrest, and fighting was reported to be going on on the 29th ult. Gen. Dodge was in possession of Courtland, Ala., on the 25th.

Jackson, Miss., dispatches of the 29th represent Gen. Grant at Union Church, on the Natchez and Hazelhurst road. Light draft boats are now moving up the Yazoo river. A train of transports had reached Hazelhurst, and it was evident the federals intended moving on Natchez.

A dispatch from Mobile, April 30, based on official information, states that the U.S. sloop of war Preble was destroyed by fire, on the 29th, off Pensacola, and is a total loss.

By telegraph yesterday afternoon: NEW YORK, May 5.-The steamer Kennebec arrived this morning from Fortress Monroe, with Hawkins' Zouaves on board, their term of service having expired. The Zouaves were met by the 12th New York regiment and escorted up Broadway, along which they were greeted by thousands of citizens in the most enthusiastic manner. Their colors are tattered, faded, and perforated in many places by rebel bullets.

It is reported that General Sickles has been killed in battle, but the report is not credited. CHICAGO, May 5.—A special dispatch from Cairo says the reports that the Federal troops occupied Grand Gulf is premature. The rebels, having planted their batteries on a hill, renulsed our troops. The Jackson (Miss.) Appeal, of the 28th

ult., in giving an account of the raid of the United States troops under Col. Grierson, says that, besides tearing up the railroad, he destroyed two bridges, each 150 feet long, and seven culverts; he also burned 28 freight cars, blew np two locomotives, and burned the depot and two commisary buildings at Newton. Five miles of telegraph line were destroyed and two trains captured. CINCINNATI, May 5 .- Clement L. Vallandig-

ham was arrested at his residence at Dayton, at about 2 o'clock this morning by a detachment of soldiers who went up from Cincinnati by special train last night. The soldiers were obliged to batter down two or three doors before they could reach his room. His friends rang the fire bells and an attempt was made to rescue him, but it failed. He was brought to t his city.

SUFFOLK, VA., May 4.—Yesterday General Peck sent a force of infantry, cavalry and artillery across the Nansemond river, at Suffolk, to make a reconnoissance. They advanced cautiously up the old Peters-

burg turnpike, and when two miles out, met the enemy within rifle pits, which were well manned. The 89th New York and 13th New Hamp.

shire made a spirited charge and carried the works. After a heavy resistance the enemy fell back out of range, leaving their dead and some wounded on the field. Colonel Ringold, of the 103d New York, was

shot while heading his regiment in front, and died during the night.

The Chaplain of the 25th New Jersey was wounded. Dr. Smith, 103d New York, was shot severely by an insane officer yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.—The fight for the championship of America and \$2,000 aside was fought to day between Coburn and M'Coole on ground near Havre De Grace, Maryland. Sixty-eight rounds were fought in one hour and ten minutes, when M'Coole was unable to come to time, and Coburn was declared winner.

THE MARKETS. PHILADELPHIA. May 5.

Flour dull and prices drooping; there is no shipping demand, and the sales only in a small way at \$5 872@6 25 for superfine, and \$6 50 @7 for extra. Small sales of rye flour at \$5 65 25, and corn meal at \$4 25. There is a steady demand for wheat, and several lots sold at \$1 68@1 70 for red. Rye commands \$1 06. Corn-sales of yellow at 90c. Oats are selling at 80@82c. 25,000 bus. barley malt sold at 32c. Sugar and molasses are firm. Provisions move slowly at yesterday's figures. Whisky

BALTIMORE, May 5. Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull and was an eye witness of it from Falmouth, but heavy; red \$1 63@1 66, white \$1 93@1 98 Corn quiet but unchanged. Whisky firm at 46 Jc.

NEW YORK, May 5. Flour dull; sales of 50,000 barrels at unchanged prices. Wheat very dull, sales unimportant-Chicago spring at \$1 32@1 55 -Corn dull; 20,000 bushels sold at 87@88 c. Beef dull. Pork heavy. Lard quiet at 91c. Whisky dull at 46c. Receipts of flour, 10,818 LABORING MEN, at the

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

CORRECTED DAILY FROM THE PHILADELPHIA DIAS. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Market firm

SPECIE QUOTATIONS. BANKABLE CURBENCY THE STANDARD.

| Desire Substitution | California, \$50 and \$20 pieces. | 47 prm | Five Francs. | 27 and \$5 pieces. | 48 prm | Guilder S. | 28 prussian Thalers. | 30 german Crowns, 1 17 and 17 and 18 prussian Thalers. | 30 german Crowns, 1 17 and 18 prussian Thalers. | 31 prussian Thalers. | 32 prussian Thalers. | 34 prussian Thalers. | 35 prussian Thalers. | 36 prussian Thalers. | 36 prussian Thalers. | 36 prussian Thalers. | 36 prussian Thalers. | 37 prussian Thalers. | 38 prussian Thalers.

20 Mille Reis, Rrazil......11 25 a 11 35 silver, per oz..... 1 55 * A heavy Sovereign weighs 5 dwts. 2% grains.

UNCURRENT MONEY QUOTATIONS.

Virginia35 a 49	Canada	prm	
RATES OF DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.			
Discount.	1.	Discon	
Boston par a 1-10prm	St. Louis.	KRK	
New York 1-10prm	Louisville	2.7	
Albany % 8 %	Cincinnati	2 iv	
Baltimore X a X	Cleveland	7 a 2	
Washingt'n, D.C & a &	Chicago	2	
Pittsburg % a %	Dubuque, Iowa,	A to ber	
Detroit, Mich. X a X	Davenport, do	7 0	
	St. Paul, Min.	7	
Lexington, Ky. 2 a			
Milwaukie, Wis. 🔏 a 🔏	Montreal, Can	#	

PENNSYLVANIA COUNTRY BANK NOTES

AT PAR IN PHILADELPHIA.		
Allentown Bank, Allentown	WHERE REDEEMED.	
Allentown Bank, Allentown	Manuf. & Mech. Bik	
Bank of Catasaugua	Tarm & Mach Rank	
Bank of Unester County	Warm & Mach Blank	
Bank of Danville	. Bank N Libortice	
Bank of Delaware County	Bank of North Amer	
Rank of thermantown	Karm & Mach Ross	
Bank of Montgomery County	Westorn Rank	
Bank of Northumberland	Bank N Libertion	
Back of Phœnixville	Manuf & Mach Da	
Doylestown Bank, Doylestown	Philadelphia Dank	
Easton Bank, Easton	Bank of North	
Farm Dir of Ducks Co. Drietal	Born & Morth Amer.	
Farm. B'k of Bucks Co., Bristol	karm. or mecu. Bank.	
Farm. & Mech. Bank, Easton	Girard Bank.	
Farmers' Bank, Lancaster	Mechanics' Bank	
Lancaster County Bank	Western Bank	
Mauch Chunk Bank	Girard Bank	
Miners' Bank. Pottsville	Bank of North Amer	
Northumberl'd Co. B'k, Shamok	in Corn Exchange Bis	

Union Bank, Reading...... Bank of North Amer PENNSYLVANIA COUNTRY BANK NOTES

Farmers' & Drovers' B'k, Venango B'k, Franklin, Waynesburg. % West Branch Bank, Wilranklin B'k, Washing. % Harrisburg Bank % Wyoming B'k, Wilkesb'e Harrisburg Bank. % Wyoming B'k, Wilkesb'e
Honesdale Bank. % York Bank, York.
Iron City B'k, Pittsburg, % York County B'k, York,

DIED.

Suddenly, at his father's residence, Joseph Feist, Jr., aged 29 years. Funeral at 21 o'clock this afternoon, from his father's residence, in Cherry alley, near friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral without furher notice.

New Advertisements.

HARRISBURG BANK, May 5, 1863. The Board of Directors declared, to-day, a DIVI-DEND OF FIVE PER CENT, for the last six months. payable on demand. m6-d3t

DOTATOES .- 1,500 bushels of Potatoes of various kinds for sale by
m6-d2w*
EBY & KUNKEL.

HAMS AND SHOULDERS.—30,0(ii)

1bs prime Ham and 30,000 lbs. Bacon Shoulder, for sale cheap, by [m6-d2w*] EBY & KUNKEL. BURKHART & ROBBINS, (FORMEBLY BURKHART AND STRINE.)

IMPROVED SKY-LIGHT PHOTOGRAPH AND AMBROTYPE GALLERY, North Third street, opposite the "Patriot and Union,"
Office, Hirrisburg, Pa.

BURKHART & ROBBINS have fitted up a splend'd new Gallery in Mumma's building, on Third street, where they are prepared to take

r piece.

my6-d1m

BURKHART & ROBBINS,

REWARD.—Stolen from the Stateret, West Harrisburg, on Eunday night, a Black Horse, hind feet white, with switch tail, heavy built, had on a hemp halter and thick blanket. \$20 will be paid for the recovery of the horse and \$40 for the arrest of the thief, and the horse restored to my6-21*

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. MADIRON, Alfred, Maine.

WANTED. \$60 A MONTH! We Want Agents at \$60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. Fifteen circulars sent free. Address,
m5-d3m SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

WANTED TO RENT.—A suitable house for a small family, within two squares from Market square—rents from \$100 to \$120. Address F. 0 Box No. 214, Harrisburg.

FRED. SCHNEIDER,

MEÁDOW LANE, A PRACTICAL DYER FROM GERMANY, Takes this mode to inform the public and his numelous friends that he has fitted up a DYEING ROOM, In Meadew Lane, in the city of Harrisburg, Pa., Where he is prepared to do anything in dyeing, at Silk, Wholen, Cotton, etc., warranted for good.

TAILORING.

GEO. A. KLUGH. The subscriber is ready at NO. 94, MARKET ST., four doors below Fourth street, to make MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTEING In any desired style, and with skill and promptness. Persons wishing cutting done can have it done at the shortest notice.

ap27-dly

EW ORLEANS SUGAR!—FIRST IN THE MARKET!—For sale by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

WM. GASTROCK,

MERCHANT TAILOR. Having opened a shop in WALNIT STREET, one door above Fourth, informs his friends that he has now on hond a fine assortment of DRESS GOODS, which he will sell cheap and make up to order in afsuperior style. His long experence as a tailor enables him to guarantee et tile satisfaction.

WANTED-A STOUT BOY FOR

EAGLE WORKS.