

MEETING OF THE COUNTY COMMITTEE.

The Union County Standing Committee of Dauphin county will meet at the house of Benjamin Back, in the city of Harrisburg, ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1863, At 2 o'clock, p. m.

A full attendance is earnestly requested, as important business will be laid before the committee. By order of ALEX. KOSEB, Chairman.

The Friends of Peace.

Between present peace and permanent peace, there is a vast difference. The friends of present peace are those who would compromise the honor and integrity of the Government, to escape personal service, to make political capital, or secure self-aggrandizement. Such peace would be more uncertain and really more dangerous than the common vicissitudes of war, in which the result of battle hangs on the merest chance. It would be a peace breeding constant apprehension and alarm. The Government would be unstable because unvindicated. The law would go into operation without a support, because its enforcement would constantly involve a compromise which would defeat its intention when those who might incur its penalties resolved to resist its power. Those who are opposing the efforts of the National Government to put down rebellion are favoring the present peace to which we now refer. Such as these want peace, that they may carry to success their political plans. It is not to restore the country to greatness or glory, that such hypocrites as Bill Bigler or such naturally bred traitors as Bill Reed desire peace. They preach peace alone to promote party purpose. They fear the compromise of national honor that Democratic plans may succeed—the Democratic plans which look to the recognition and permanent establishment of the franchise of slavery, and thereby secure the prostration and humiliation of all the interests of free labor.

The real friends of peace, are those who are in favor of fighting down the rebellion with the sword. No other result will be fruitful of peace, but that which is secured by the sword. The supporters of slavery sought the sword to dismember and destroy the Union. They that flourish by the sword must fall by the sword. Slavery and its concomitant treason, must be forced to yield to freedom and its companion, loyalty—yield, not in compromise or armistice, but in acknowledgment of the power and authority and grandeur of the one over the other. The traitors who drew the sword and lighted the torch for slavery, must be brought to their knees in utter and complete subjection; they must be forced to accept such terms as the outraged majesty of the law and the insulted purity of the Government may dictate. They must be made to feel, in their persons and their property, that this Government is not only all powerful to protect the right, but that it is invincible when it moves to crush out the wrong. Those who support the Government in its efforts against the traitors in arms, are doing all they can to hasten the establishment of such a peace. No other power but the Government can restore this peace. Political parties are unable, of themselves, to create national harmony or vindicate the national authority. As there are able to do that Government great harm, so are they able to do it great good. This is being realized at the present hour. The party which is supporting that Government—the loyal men of all parties who are rallying to its defense and maintenance, are those who are in favor of permanent peace. But those who are opposing the Government—are those who are constantly clamoring for peace by assailing the National Administration, by ridiculing and maligning the representatives of the federal authority—these are the enemies of peace. Had the Government been supported as it should have been, by the united masses of the free and loyal States, the rebellion would not have lasted a year. Had the leaders of the Democratic party, who first expressed sympathy for traitors, been arrested, and disposed of as were Vallandigham, the traitors of the South would now be on their knees suing for peace, and as an evidence of their sincerity—the same men would covet to hang every doubtful foe of the Vallandighams in their possession.

The Income Tax.

A series of important decisions, just announced by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, serve to clear up some doubtful points in reference to the assessment of the income tax. Merchants have expressed doubts in regard to the proper mode of estimating their income for the year ending with December last, but the Commissioner defines the requirement of the law as follows: "A merchant's return of income should cover the business of the year 1862, excluding previous years. Uncollected accounts must be estimated. Old debts, formerly considered hopelessly lost, but paid within the time covered by the return of income, should be included in the statement. Debts considered hopelessly lost on December 31, 1862, and due to the business of the year 1862, may be deducted from the profit of business. If subsequently paid, they must be included in the return for the year in which paid."

In relation to the income of farmers the Commissioner's rules are as follows: "A farmer, when making return of the total amount of his farm produce, shall be allowed to deduct therefrom the subsistence of horses, mules, oxen and cattle used exclusively in the carrying on of said farm. The term 'farm produce' is construed to include all productions of a farm, of what nature and kind soever. The account of stock sold by a farmer since December 31, 1862, should not be included in the present assessment, but the profit realized thereby must be accounted for in the next year's return. "Where he has included in his return produce raised by him, and fed in whole or part to stock subsequently sold, he must account for the gain realized by the feeding and selling of said stock. Where he has not included the produce sold, he must return as profits the difference between the value of said stock on the 31st day of December, 1862, and the amount realized for them. Fertilizers purchased by farmers to maintain their land in present productive condition will be considered as 'repairs in estimating income.' Occupants of boarding houses are held to be entitled to the deduction allowed to payers of house rent. The commissioner says: "When a person boards and rents a room or rooms, the rent thereof, in lieu of rent of house, should be deducted from the amount of income subject to taxation."

"A Maniac Wife."

We see an article going the rounds of the copperhead press with this caption. It depicts in fierce and threatening terms the fact, we know nothing of its authenticity, that the wife of Vallandigham, the traitor, has become a maniac. If this be a fact, so much the blacker the crime of the apostate Vallandigham becomes—so much the more deserving he and his sympathizers are of the condemnation of men of loyalty and true affection. But the copperhead press endeavor to create an impression, that the influence which conducted to the insanity of Mrs. Vallandigham, is to be traced to the act of the Government in arresting her husband. On this point the copperhead press become very dolorous, endeavoring to create an odium against the Government of sufficient weight to ensure its immediate disgrace and destruction. If it is really true that Mrs. Vallandigham has become a maniac, then indeed has treason in her husband produced a woful effect. But are there no other suffering women in the land but Mrs. Vallandigham? Cannot the copperhead press find words of condolence and sympathy for the wives who have become widows in the glare and flash of rebel musketry? Alas, no! Thousands of noble wives and mothers in the loyal States have been bereft of all that was dear to them—of husbands and sons, slain while they were bravely contending for the Constitution and the Union, and yet the copperhead press never print a word in sympathy for any of these sufferers. The husbands and sons of these women went down to death while defending the principles of freedom, and they debar them from copperhead sympathy, and they had been punished or proscribed as traitors, the columns of the copperhead press would team with sympathy for them as it now does for the maniac wife of the traitor Vallandigham.

Who Got up the Rebellion?

It is a favorite game of the copperheads to charge that the "abolitionists" got up the war in which the nation is now involved. Of course, the subject will not bear discussion, as the facts are too plain to be debated. We submit these facts, by stating that during the administration of James Buchanan, the following events occurred: Dec. 10, 1860. South Carolina seceded. Jan. 9, 1861. Mississippi seceded. Jan. 11, 1861. Florida seceded. Jan. 19, 1861. Georgia seceded. Jan. 21, 1861. Louisiana revolted. Feb. 1, 1861. Texas revolted. Feb. 5, 1861. Arkansas revolted. Feb. 9, 1861. Jefferson Davis was elected President of the Southern Confederacy. Feb. 19, 1861. Jeff. Davis was inaugurated. Now who got up the rebellion? "Under which King?"

EDITORIAL CHANGE.

The Repository and Transcript, one of the oldest and most popular newspapers in the State, and the organ of the loyal men of Franklin county, has once more passed into the hands of Col. A. K. McClure, who heretofore was proprietor and editor of that journal. Few men are as able successfully to conduct a newspaper as Col. McClure, and we therefore welcome him back to a profession which he should never have abandoned.

FROM THE 47TH REGIMENT, P. V.

Presentation of a Sword to Capt. Peck, Company C—speeches on the Occasion. Correspondence of the Telegraph. Dear Sir: Knowing that your sympathies are ever enlisted in the cause of your country and the brave soldiers who have gone forth in her defence, I thought that a report of the proceedings of a meeting of the members of Company C, 47th Pennsylvania Regiment, Colonel G. B. Westling, would not be uninteresting to you. The members of the company assembled on the evening of the 2d and presented their Captain with a beautiful sword purchased by them.

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Poland and America.

No sooner had the American war broke out, than England and France took occasion to recognize the rebels as belligerents. Their haste was even indecent; their action was taken without regard to the situation, and before the struggle had assumed a stubborn character. But what is the course of the same governments with regard to Poland? The insurrection began at Warsaw as early as last January; it has been maintained for five months with great spirit; and at last advised, indeed, so far from being suppressed, it was spreading. The whole of Poland, without reference to class or district, was getting more or less involved in it; the Russian civil officers have been mostly withdrawn, and several not inconsiderable battles have been fought, with a successful result generally for the insurgents. Yet the Poles have not yet been recognized as belligerents. Why is this difference? Because the rebels were struggling to smother the growth of freedom;

The Attack upon Port Hudson.

A Severe and Desperate Fight.

BRIG. GEN. SHERMAN BADLY WOUNDED.

Col. Paine and Brig. Gen. Rickeron killed.

Col. Cowles of 128th New York Killed.

OUR LOSS NEARLY THREE THOUSAND.

Gen. Weitzel Storms and Carries a Battery.

The Rebels Driven from their Entrenchments.

Fierce Courage of the Second Louisiana Negro Regiment.

Over SIX Hundred of them Killed in a Charge.

New York, June 6. The steamship Morning Star, A. D. Perkins command, left New Orleans at half past eight A. M. on the 29th ult., and arrived off Havana at half past six P. M. on the 31st; left Havana at half past three P. M., and arrived at New Orleans at two o'clock this morning, having encountered heavy weather off Havana. In the Department of the Gulf the whole interest in military affairs centered on Port Hudson, which was completely invested by the Union forces. Gen. Banks commanded in person a force supposed to be sufficient for its reduction. The enemy's strength within the fortifications is estimated at from ten to twelve thousand men. Fighting was still going on at the date of the departure of the Morning Star. Brigadier General Sherman had arrived at New Orleans on the night of the 28th, severely wounded, but not dangerously. Colonel Daniel's Second Louisiana negro regiment distinguished itself especially in charging upon the enemy's sloop gun, being killed over six hundred. General Weitzel had captured a portion of the line of defence and held one of their heaviest batteries.

PARTICULARS OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

New Orleans, May 29.—At 1 P. M., on Wednesday the battle commenced. The lines extended for a distance of nearly four miles in front of the enemy's works. The extreme right was given to Gen. Weitzel, General Grant occupying the next position, Gen. Augur the third, and Gen. Sherman the left. On the left, the 16th New York, Lieut. Col. Abel Smith, were ordered to discharge their muskets and charge upon the enemy's ranks. Gen. Sherman intended to carry a section of the fortifications at the point of the bayonet. The 2d Duryea Zouaves and the 17th New York made a desperate onset, and were met by a rain storm of bullets. Lieut. Col. Smith, of the former regiment, was severely wounded. Finding it impossible to successfully accomplish the daring purpose, a retreat was effected. Col. Clark of the 6th Michigan carried the colors of his regiment inside the first line of fortifications, and was killed. The rebel flagstaff, the 128th New York, Col. Cowles, immediately followed, and were within the walls of the earthwork, when both regiments were forced to retire on account of a lack of support by the 16th New Hampshire. Col. Cowles was killed.

Col. Clark was so terribly stunned by a shell while retreating, that he remained senseless for an hour. He escaped unhurt, and was conspicuous for bravery and enthusiasm. Gen. Neal Dow was slightly wounded, and Gen. Sherman rallied and took charge of Dow's brigade, when he received a compound fracture of the right leg from a grape shot. Gen. Sherman's conduct is highly applauded. The 5d regiment Louisiana Native Guards, Col. Nelson, attracted great attention for the undaunted bravery. They sustained a loss of over 600 men. Their bearing upon this occasion has forever settled in this Department all question as to the employment of negro troops. Nearly every officer was killed. Capt. Bodeau of Gen. Sherman's staff was seriously wounded. Serg. J. M. Falmers, of the 2d Duryea Zouaves, obtained four medals, and carried him upon a litter for a distance of nearly two miles to the hospital. After the death of Col. Cowles, the command of the 128th New York devolved upon Captain Gifford, who was almost immediately wounded. Capt. Keyes, a mere youth, then assumed the duties of Colonel. His voice could be heard above the roar of artillery, urging forward his men. He displayed the bravery of a lion. The struggle lasted until 5 P. M., when a general order was dispatched along the lines to retreat to the original position occupied at the commencement of the action. Gen. Weitzel is reported to have taken two batteries. The propeller Ida arrived here last evening from Baton Rouge. Gen. Sherman and Dow were brought upon stretchers. The body of Col. S. Cowles was found at 2 A. M. yesterday heavy cannonading could be heard at Port Hudson. Our loss is heavy. It is reported to be at least 4,000. I am informed that the rebels could not have had over 10,000 men. Gen. Banks moved from point to point along the lines with perfect coolness. His quick eye could detect a lagging movement, or an unpropitious position, and an aid would be dispatched with instructions. He indulged in no vain display of staff officers. The fight was without doubt renewed at day-break yesterday. The most perfect confidence was felt that the rebel stronghold would succumb to the Union forces. An expedition, composed of eight regiments, under command of Col. Chickering of the 41st Massachusetts, and Morgan of the 90th New York, arrived last evening at Algiers, having marched thither from Franklin. These troops will be immediately sent to the relief of Gen. Banks at Port Hudson. The following list of officers killed and wounded has been furnished by a staff officer: Gen. T. W. Sherman, seriously. Col. D. S. Cowles, killed. Col. S. Cowles, killed. Col. Payne, 2d Louisiana, killed. Col. Kingaley, 26th Conn., jav severely. C. L. Kingman, 14th N. Y., slightly. Lieut. Col. Abel Smith, 165th New York, severely. Lieut. Col. Blair, 16th New Hampshire, seriously. Major Governor Carr, 15th N. H., badly. Major Hafflie, Engineer, killed. Capt. Bodeau, Gen. Sherman's staff, seriously. Capt. Gould H. Thorpe, 165th New York, shoulder. Capt. C. H. Inwood, 165th N. Y., slightly. Capt. E. Gifford, 128th N. Y., m. slg. Capt. A. Derwin, do, killed. Lieut. Chas. B. Carville, 165th New York, killed. Lieut. J. Armstrong, 128th N. Y., killed. Lieut. F. Wilkinson, do, killed. —Clark, 6th Michigan, killed. Serg. C. Van Hook, 128th N. Y., killed. Upon receipt of the news of the death of Col. Cowles, Lieut. Col. Smith, of the 128th New York, who is in New Orleans on detailed duty, without awaiting a relief from detail, re-joined his regiment. The loss in this command is at least 200. Lieut. Clark of the 6th Michigan led his company with his right arm dangling at his side. Sergeant Charles Van Hook of the 128th New York had both legs shot away at the knee. He continued to fire at the enemy until he received a fatal wound in the breast. The last

Latest by Telegraph.

VICKSBURG.

Report of a Bearer of Dispatches from Pemberton to Jackson.

CHICAGO, June 6. A special dispatch from Chickasaw Bayou, dated June 1st, says there is no important change to report. Gen. Logan has planted heavy siege guns within one hundred yards of the rebel works and has constructed a covered way from behind high hills, through which gunners pass with little danger. A bearer of dispatches from Pemberton to Jackson led the rebel lines on Thursday last, and came directly to Grant's headquarters and communicated the contents to Gen. Grant. The Port Hudson dates are to May 20th. At that time Gen. Banks had entirely invested the place, resting two wings of his army on the river, our gunboats bombarding the rebel fortifications from the river, while Banks was thundering with artillery in the rear of the rebels. THE WAR IN TENNESSEE. THE REBEL ATTACK ON FRANKLIN. They are Repulsed and Driven with Loss. TRIUNE ATTACKED AT THE SAME TIME. ANOTHER REPULSE AND SEVERE LOSS. NASHVILLE, June 5. News from Franklin up to two o'clock to day is that Col. Bond, commanding the garrison, was attacked by 1,200 rebel cavalry yesterday, drove his forces back into their entrenchments. They rallied, however, and repulsed the enemy, with heavy loss to the latter. Simultaneously an attack was made upon the forces at Trilum. They were repulsed with a loss of 200 men, 400 horses and a lot of camp and garrison equipage. Gen. Granger has ordered all houses of 11 ft. or more to be vacated by the 8th inst. There is great excitement among the "fancy."

Movements of Fernando Wood.

His Reception by the New York Troops at Baltimore.

Baltimore, June 6. Fernando Wood passed through the city this morning on his return to New York, and received a reception not at all flattering. The New York soldiers on guard at Camden street depot loudly denounced him, using such epithets as copperhead and traitor, and took pains to inform him that they were New York soldiers.

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LATEST FROM VICKSBURG.

THE BOMBARDMENT CONTINUED ON MONDAY.

CONFLAGRATION IN THE CITY.

Grant's Numbers and Position Impregnable.

PROSPECTS CHEERING.

CAIRO, June 6. The dispatch boat General Lyon, from Vicksburg, which she left on Monday night, has arrived. The firing was kept up all of Monday. Gen. Sherman's troops, on the right wing, could be seen in motion. When the General Lyon left, at midnight, a conflagration was going on in the city. Some supposed that our shells had set the buildings on fire, and others conjectured that the rebels were destroying their supplies preparatory to surrender. General Grant's numbers and position will be absolutely impregnable in a few days. Particulars cannot be given, but they are of the most cheering character. As the steamers Chancellor and Atlantic, loaded with troops, were near Island No. 62, on Wednesday, they were fired on by guerrillas from the Mississippi shore; one captain and two privates were killed and several wounded.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6. Coffee full and lower; Rio 30c. Sugar 10 1/2 @ 11 1/2. Molasses 57c. Flour daily, Ohio extra family at \$6 75 @ 7 25, and extra lots superior meal at \$4.00. Rye flour dull at \$5.00 and corn meal at \$4.00. Wheat; red at \$1.50, white \$1.60 @ 1.65. Rye at \$1.00. Corn scarce; yellow 75c; sells freely. Oats 75 @ 78c. Mess pork \$14 @ 14 50. Hams, pickled, \$4 @ 4 50. Shoulders 5c. Lard at 10 @ 10 1/2. Rice scarce at 8 @ 8 1/2. Whisky moves slowly at 45 @ 45 1/2. NEW YORK, June 6. Flour heavy; 75,000 bbls. sold \$5 10 @ 5 25 for State, \$6 10 @ 6 25 for Ohio, and \$6 60 @ 7 10 for Southern. Wheat declined 1c; sales of 30,000 bus. at \$1 20 @ 1 42 for Chicago spring and \$1 30 @ 1 43 for Milwaukee club. Corn declined 1c; sales of 20,000 bus. at 78 @ 78c. Pork heavy; Whisky dull. Receipts—Flour, 1,154 bbls.; wheat, 58,000 bus.; corn, 54,447 bus.

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