

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. SAMUEL K. SARGO, Secretary.

To the Members of the Union League and Loyal Citizens of the City of Harrisburg and of the County of Dauphin.

It will be perceived by the following notification that you have been invited to attend the celebration, at the city of Philadelphia, of the approaching anniversary of our National Independence—at the birth place of the Union, to meet with loyal citizens from all parts of the United States:

TO THE UNION AND LOYAL LEAGUES AND ASSOCIATION, AND LOYAL CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES:

Philadelphia, May 25, 1863. Fellow Citizens: Be directed of the UNION LEAGUE of Philadelphia, the undersigned have the honor to invite your attention to the following resolutions, to wit: Resolved, 1. That the League will celebrate the approaching Anniversary of American Independence by appropriate ceremonies, at the Hall of Independence.

2. That all the Union Leagues and Associations in the United States be invited to participate in the celebration, and that they be requested to send deputations from their respective bodies to that purpose.

3. That it be recommended that the deputies be authorized to represent their respective constituencies in any action that may be deemed necessary and expedient for the organization of the friends of the American Union and Government throughout the United States.

4. That the Committee of Correspondence be authorized to prepare a circular letter, communicating these Resolutions to the Union Leagues and Loyal Citizens of the respective States, and to adopt such measures as may be necessary to carry them into effect.

For the first time in the history of our Country, the masses of the American people are now invited to commemorate the birth of the UNION, at the place where it was born. To re-assert the great principles of the Declaration, that "All men are created equal, and UNALIENABLE RIGHTS of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

To acknowledge our obligations to mankind, to maintain those principles as our fathers did, with a firm reliance on the protection of DIVINE PROVIDENCE.

To declare the INDIVISIBILITY of the AMERICAN UNION. To declare the in-flexible purpose of the American people, as GOD shall give them strength, to subdue the enemies of the Union, and re-establish and perpetuate the NATIONAL AUTHORITY, wherever it has been overthrown by treason or rebellion.

To declare to foreign nations, that while we desire peace with them, we shall hold them responsible for any encouragement they may give to the rebellion against the Government of the United States.

To give to us the appropriate expression of our gratitude to the patriot armies and navy of the Republic: and To declare our determination to sustain the constituted authorities of the Government now and hereafter, in all measures adopted and prosecuted by them for the suppression of the rebellion WITHOUT COMPROMISE WITH TRAITORS, as the only means of securing an honorable and lasting peace.

The Real War Democracy Repudiating the Wood Set.

The old line Democracy of the North—the real war Democracy—are, through their accredited organs, hastening to clear their skirts of all complicity with the doings of the treasonable gang whose province it is to follow abjectly where those contemptible traitors, Fernando Wood, Brooks, and other demagogues of that calibre, lead. They see, say the Baltimore American, that such a course is worse than suicidal; that although these pot house politicians may gain their own small end; by debauching to even a worse degree than they already are the rabble of New York, yet for any broad, national triumph they are doing that which ruins their chances utterly and forever.

So far as Fernando is concerned, however, he is doubtless quite content with being what he is in this sphere he has chosen. Like Rynders, his first Lieutenant, he is aware that away from the purlieus of Tammany Hall he is nothing; and content with a local notoriety, however bad, and a local following, however disreputable—so that it can always be depended upon—the gang of petty traders in corruption will probably adhere, for the present, to the course adopted, which, if it shuts them out of the larger share of the real Democracy, insures them a standing, independent of that, where they are.

The truth had as well be realized by the really disaffected who encourage these infamous demagogues in their demonstrations—and that is, that no really sagacious and liberal-minded politician in the North can closely affiliate with the corrupting New York in opposing the war. The least discerning can see that it is ruin to all hope of preferment in the rural districts in the long run; and if they needed information on this point it was given them, when, so little time ago, and after their foolish experiment with the British Minister—Lord Lyons—the leading copperheads hastened to burrah for the war and to assume the position that it was all a mistake that they were not for it—that in fact they were only complaining because the Government was too slow and inefficient in prosecuting it.

In conclusion, then, let the disaffected cease to flatter themselves with the idea that when Fernando Wood sounds his trumpet it is premonitory of revolution in the North. As times ago, it means that Tammany Hall and the Fawcett Mug have had a muster, and little beyond that. The war will go on, the great body of the Democracy will sustain it, heart and hand; and about the time that no more can be made by inflaming the minds of the rabble of New York, Fernando, the principal copperhead, will once more—as copperheads do—"cast his skin," and come out a flaming patriot. It is nothing for him to do, looking at his past career.

An Ancient Copperhead.

When Benedict Arnold had sold his country to its enemies, and found himself unable to deliver the goods, he made a precipitate escape to the British lines, and there proclaimed his treason in a proclamation, which reads as follows: [From Benedict Arnold's Proclamation to the Citizens and Soldiers of the United States, issued Oct. 20th, 1780.]

"You are promised liberty by the leaders of your affairs, but there is no individual in the enjoyment of it, saving your oppressors. Who among you dare to speak or write what the tyrants against the tyranny which has robbed you of your property, imprisoned your sons, dragged you to the field of battle, and is daily deluging your country with blood?"

"Our country once was happy, and had the professed peace embraced the last two years of misery had been spent in peace and plenty, and repairing the desolation of the quarrel that would have set the interest of Great Britain and America in a true light, and cemented their friendship."

"I wish to lead a chosen band of Americans to the attainment of peace, liberty, and safety; the first objects in taking the field."

"What is America, but a land of widows, orphans and beggars? But what need of argument to such as feel infinitely more misery than tongue can express? I give my promise of most discriminate welcome to all who are disposed to join in measures necessary to close the scene of our affliction, which must be increased until we are content with the liberality of the parent country, which still offers us protection and perpetual exemption from all taxes but such as we shall think fit to impose upon ourselves."

BENEDICT ARNOLD. WHAT THE REBELLION HAS DONE FOR NEW ORLEANS.—A private letter to a gentleman in this city, dated New Orleans, May 29th, says, in speaking of the aspect of business affairs: "that the bottom is out in this city." The letter goes on to say that "the Bank of Louisiana, the oldest and most popular banking house in this region has gone by the board, and that its circulation cannot be sold except at the most ruinous rates. This bank will carry with it some of our retired and most worthy citizens. Other banks are sure to follow, as I have seen their statements made under military order.—The citizens are leaving New Orleans as fast as they can raise the means to carry their families, not to return until the war is over. This city will become a desert unless the rebels lay down their arms."

THE SEIGE OF VICKSBURG.

RAPID PROGRESS OF THE SEIGE. REPORTED CAPITULATION. SAFETY OF THE REAR. Second Expedition up the Yazoo.

NINE REBEL STEAMERS DESTROYED.

The Tribune has letters from its correspondents with Gen. Grant's army, up to the 30th ult., which state that the siege of Vicksburg was progressing admirably. Famine was beginning to tell on the foe, and their capture or surrender was certain, and that speedily. Our forces are in fine spirits, and the siege guns were within pistol-shot of the enemy's works. All apprehensions of an attack upon our rear by Gen. Johnston are groundless. We hold all the passes to Vicksburg, and have completely blocked them against any possible advance.

DEATH OF HON. DAVID POTTS, OF CHESTER COUNTY.

The Hon. David Potts died on the 1st of June, at his ancestral residence, Warwick Furnace, Chester County, Pa., aged 68 years and 6 months. No man was more widely known in his native county, nor had a more honored name than the deceased. For some years, in early life, he represented that county in the State Legislature, and afterwards for four full terms in the National Congress. The great features of his character were soundness of judgment, decision, firmness, with extraordinary integrity in all affairs, public and private. He took the liveliest interest in the great national question, sustained the Government with the most deliberate and earnest loyalty, and dispensed his private means liberally for the encouragement of volunteers in the country's service. His death is a public loss.

IRISH EMIGRATION.—Five thousand one hundred and fifty emigrants arrived in New York city last week, and forty-nine thousand six hundred and eighty-two reached that port since January 1. Only twenty thousand six hundred and eighty-eight arrived during the same period last year. This is a gain of thirty thousand.

Latest by Telegraph. FROM WASHINGTON.

ORGANIZATION OF AN INVALID CORPS.

Much importance is attached by military men to the proposed organization of an invalid army corps. This corps, though a novelty in our service, promises good results both to the invalid soldiers and the Government. The term of enlistment is three years, unless sooner discharged.

The corps is required to perform all duties within their physical capacity, but for the conveyance of supplies they will be selected for three grades of duty. Those most efficient and capable of using the musket, performing garrison duty, light marches, &c., will be assigned to companies of first battalion; those next in physical condition, including all who have lost a hand or arm, to companies of second battalion; those who are unable to use arms, but who are capable of being armed with swords. Those faithful soldiers whose physical infirmities are too great to admit their entering the invalid corps, will nevertheless receive pensions and bounties provided by law.

It is further announced that no officer or enlisted man shall be entitled to receive any pension or bounty for enlistment, or authorization in service in invalid corps. They will receive all other pay and allowances now authorized by law for U. S. infantry, excepting increased pay for reenlistment.

No pensions can be drawn or accrue to any man during his service in the corps. It is thought twenty or thirty thousand soldiers can be brought into the service of the United States; besides, it is believed there are over one hundred and fifty thousand soldiers who have been discharged for disabilities, many however, of slightest character. The provisions of the law extend to marines.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Attempt of Stuart's Cavalry to Cross the Rappahannock.

The World's Washington dispatch says that Stuart's cavalry were repulsed in their attempt to cross the Rappahannock, and that the engagement had been magnified into a severe battle.

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FROM CINCINNATI.

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New Advertisements.

WHITE SULPHUR AND CHALYBEATE SPRINGS.

DOUBLING GAP, PENNA. JAMES D. HENDLEY, Proprietor, (late of Kirkwood House, W. Shilington.)

THESE SPRINGS are in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, 30 miles west of Harrisburg. They are accessible from all the principal cities by Railroad to Harrisburg, thence by the Cumberland Valley Railroad to Newville; from Newville, 8 miles good stage to the Springs. The stage is always in waiting upon the arrival of the cars at Newville. Passengers leaving Philadelphia, Baltimore, or Washington in the morning can arrive at the Springs the same evening at 5 o'clock. The Hotel is commodious and comfortable, with Hot and Cold Baths attached, and extensive grounds for walks and amusements. The long experience of the present Proprietor, (for many years past at the Kirkwood House in Washington, D. C.) enables him to say, that it will be conducted in a manner to please all visitors. TERMS: \$2 per day; \$12 per week; 4 weeks \$40. Children and servants half price. j8-6w1m

AT SANFORD'S HALL.

MR. GEORGE FERDINAND, the splendid pianist, former, and Mr. Foyat's Wagon, the dancer, in which he plays his own music to dance by, is engaged, in conjunction with the Wallace Brothers, whose feats on the trapeze astonish all who crowd to Sanford's. All who wish to witness a first class performance, and no number of Families are invited. The most secure cannot be pleased. Polite persons in attendance. Front seats reserved for ladies and gentlemen accompanying them. Admission as follows:—Orchestra seats 50 cts.; parquet seats 25 cts.; gallery 15 cts.; private box seats 75 cts.; whole box \$4.00. MISS MARY A. FIELDING, sole lessee and manager. GREAT DISCOVERY! USEFUL AND VALUABLE DISCOVERY!

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT!

Applicable to the useful Arts. It is more general practical than any other cement now before the public. It has been thoroughly tested during the last two years by practical men, and pronounced by all to be SUPERIOR TO ANY Adhesive Preparations known. A new thing. Its Combination. Book and Shoe Manufacturers. JEWELERS. Families. It is a Liquid. Remember. REMEMBER. HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT is in a liquid form and as easily applied as paste. HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT is in a tube in water or oil. HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT Adheres oily substances. Supplied in Family or Manufacturers' Packages from 2 cents to 100 lbs. HILTON BROS. & CO., Proprietors, Providence, R. I.

WANTED TO RENT—A comfortable dwelling for a small family. Address Box 177, Postoffice. j10-2d

WANTED—Two good Blacksmiths to iron wagons of country work. Apply to E. T. HOOK, Bridgetown. j10-1c

S. S. MARQUART

HAVING opened a new Grocery and Provision Store at the foot of Second and Paxton streets, near the lower winding bridge, would respectfully invite the attention of the public to his well selected stock of groceries. He will keep constantly on hand all kinds of country produce, such as Butter, Eggs, Lard, Hams, Shoulders, Fish, Salt, White and Brown Sugars, Green and Black Teas, Also, a large lot of Glass, Queen and Crockery Ware. He will also keep constantly on hand a large stock of Flour and Feed, such as Oats, Corn, Rye and Hay. Notions of every description; in fact every thing usually kept in a first class retail grocery and provision store. Cheap for Cash. S. S. MARQUART. May 21st, 1863. j10-1*

"WE STUDY TO PLEASE."

BURKHART & ROBBINS' PHOTOGRAPH & AMBROTYPE GALLERY, THIRD STREET, opposite the Patriot and Union Printing Office, Harrisburg. j10-1f

CITY TAX!

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Common Council of the City of Harrisburg have completed the levy and assessment of taxes for the year 1863, and that all persons shall be entitled to an abatement of FIVE PER CENT. on the amount of their respective City Taxes, on payment of the same to JOHN T. WILSON, Esq. City Treasurer, on or before the 20th day of June, 1863. By order of the Common Council. DAVID HARRIS, Clerk. Harrisburg, June 8, 1863. j10-1d

GRAND PIC-NIC FOR THE Benefit of the Good Will Fire Co., AT FISHER'S WOODS, ON SATURDAY, JUNE 20th, 1863.

TICKETS: 25 CENTS. The Company give this Pic Nic for the purpose of obtaining money to make a payment on their new "Button" Engine, and expect a liberal support from the public. j10-1d

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale, on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10th, 1863, at the residence of Peter Becker, dec'd, State street, near Filbert, Harrisburg, Pa., Three Horses, Four Carts, One two-horse Spring Wagon, Two Slots, One Fodder Cart, One lot of Hay, Shovels, Spades, Harness, and a variety of other articles used for carting and hauling, &c. Also, a lot of Household and Kitchen Furniture, such as Beds and Bedding, One Cloth Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, p. m., when conditions of sale will be made known by J. B. DORR. Mrs. MARY ANN BECKER. j10-1d

BOARDING—Six boarders can be accommodated with good board at Mrs. MALOY'S South Street near Third. j10-1d

REPAIRING JARS of Glass and Stone, of all kinds and sizes, for sale low, by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Cor. Front and Market streets. j10-1d

SUGARS for preserving, of all kinds, call and examine, at NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Cor. Front and Market Sts. j10-1d

FUR SALE. A THIRTY horse power steam engine, nearly new. Price low. Address A. O. MILLER, Newville, Cumberland County. j10-1d

HAMS—Select Hams, in large and small quantities, which we are able to sell lower than any store in town. Call and examine. NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Corner Front and Market Sts. j10-1d