## The Press. FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1862.

THE GUERILIA WARFARE of the West has been a total failure, as it must always prove, because it is an illegitimate and unscientific mode of waging war-having no specific design or result except robbery and murder. When resorted to by any war making Power, or the recognized agents of the same, it is always an evidence of weakness and demoralization. No good men fight under the banner of a guerilla chieftain, because no honor or glory accompanies the ill-gotten spoils—they have no fame, no history, no respect-nothing but ignominy attaches to their names, if they are fever remembered at all. One John Morgan has gained an unenviable notoriety, by a bold raid in Kentucky recently. Through cowardice and mismanagement this outlaw captured, with a handful of daring men, an entire Federal brigade, miserably posted at the town of Murfreesboro', in Cen ral Kentucky, together with their guns, small arms, ammunition, stores, as many generals, and nearly as many field, staff, and line officers as were taken during the great seven days battle on the Peninsula, with a small loss on the side of the rebels. Nothing is easier than to annihilate these guerilla bands in the West and everywhere else. It is to move upon them quickly, craftily, and in force. These bands never are known where considerable invading armies appear. There are none in the State of Virginia, because our army is working there in heavy columns, and under reliable and earnest leaders. In moving upon these banditti, every one caught should be hung instantly, or shot in full view of the people who sympathize with them; and no mercy or quarter should be shown them, because these qualities are only exhibited between two properly organized armies, and are out of place, and consequently criminal, when allowed to exist when treating with or operating against guerillas. No threat should prevent us from executing the law, or what is just and equitable in the matter. Magnanimity in a civil war is of doubtful expedience, and must be exhibited with great caution,

mous power. General Pope is doing the work in Eastern Virginia. His little campaign has been a cavalry campaign thus far, and we have accounts of skirmishes and forays, and dashes upon railroads and lines of communication. In the mean, time his army is subsisting upon the people among whom they are encamped, and the soldiers seem to enjoy it. Instead of biscuits and bacon. and unpalatable food, dragged hundreds of miles, mouldy, fetid, and rank, they live on the products of the soil. This is as it should be. War is war, and not a mere interchange of civilities and a firing of a few cannon. General Pope understands his business, and will do his duty.

else those who have no cause, or a bad one, will

make a cause out of the weakness of the magnani-

General McCiellan has issued another order about the newspaper correspondents. They are to something to be gained by this, but we cannot see it. The army will want the newspapers long before the newspapers will want the army.

The rumor that the steam, iron-plated, river battery Arkansas has been destroyed or captured at Vicksburg will gratify the nervous and timid people who have been trembling in anticipation of another Merrimac affair. For ourselves, we look upon the Arkansas as an extemporized humbug, and whether captured or not, it makes but little

It is at last definitely settled that recruits are to be received in the State of Pennsylvania for nine months or a year. We have this as reliable news from Harrisburg, and it will be read with interest. our authorities, and it will do much to encourage the spirit of enlistments.

The rebel newspapers are busily engaged in extolling General Lee as the great commander of the age, as the Alexander, Cosar, Frederick, Napoleon, and Washington of the South. This is all very wall; but where is Beauregard? A few weeks ago he was the idol of the South—a military demigod-an Alcibiades or an Agamemnon; but

## tude of rebellions? THE NEWS. WE publish to-day a full and reliable account of

our iron-clad gunboats and the rebel craft A COUNCIL OF GENERALS, it is decided, shall be called in Washington at the earliest practicable moment. What is now most wanted is reinforce-

Vicksnung intelligence reports no change in operations there. Our mortars keep up a bombardment from above, the effect of which is a daily diminution in the number of dwellings in the city. The batteries have no chance to reply. It is not yet known whether the fleet has succeeded in reopening the broken communication with New Oreans. The mails were entirely cut off for a week previous to last advices.

The fortifications about Memphis are being raare of the most s'able character, and are intended to be of great strength. They will encircle the

town from north to south. DR. DIGNOWITTY, of San Antonio, Texas, has been in Washington for some time endeavoring to interest the Government in behalf of the Union population of Texas. There is a prospect that his efforts may soon be crowned with success, and that a force will be sent to that State under the command of some general who will be satisfactory to the Germans. Dr. Dignowitty states that there are thirty thousand Germans who are now wandering in Mexico, having escaped the tyranny of the "Southern Confederacy" in Texas. Dr. D. is a very intelligent and reliable German, and was one of the leading men in San Antonio. He to fight for if they can have an opportunity.

FROM New Orleans we present an interesting

letter from our special correspondent "Marion," accompanied with copious selections from our New Orleans exchanges. Ir will be seen by a letter from the Gulf, which

we publish this morning, that the flag of the Union has been planted again permanently upon the soil of Texas.

WE present to day another important letter from Memphis, from our special correspondent, "Casco."

Affairs in the Southwest are culminating, and we look for stirring news from that region at any time. An ordinance appropriating \$500,000 for reoruiting purposes, passed both branches of Councils yesterday afternoon, almost unanimously, and considering, in conjunction, the praiseworthy efforts of our patriotic citizens, there is no good reason why we should not raise the city's quota of volunteers

in a few weeks. A MERCHANT of Hartford, who had laid by \$500 in gold and \$400 in silver, started for this city a few days ago to sell the specie, having heard of the high premium it brought. He also had with him some \$6,000 in bills. On his journey somebody managed to relieve him of \$700 of the bills, and that is what came of his speculation.

ONE of the fine toned Southern bells which were seized by Gen Burnside has been purchased and erected upon the camp ground at Martha's Vine-yard, and will be used during the camp-meeting there, which commences the 5th of August. This

has usually been the largest religious encampment in the country. GEN. HALLICK and his staff suffered severely with dysentery at Corinth, and were unable to find

the cause. At length an investigation of the well, from which the water they used was obtained, dis-closed a number of shells, balls, broken muskets, and Confederate uniforms at the bottom. These obnoxious articles were removed, and the General The knowing ones of Albany assert that the conservative Republicans and the Democrats are to unite on Gen. John A. Dix for Governor, and that Wm. II. Seward will be returned by the next

Legislature to the United States Senate. It will he remembered that the name of Dix was put for. ward by the Demogratic Convention when it assembled in Albany, and the final agreement between the Democratic and conservative leaders was effectually announced by the Evening Journal in an editorial. Any person who has carefully watched the movements of a certain class of politicians, could have long since discovered that a union between the two regercies of that State, in support of the policy of the President, would be offected in the coming campaign; but in what form or in what manner was not positively understood. COL. E. B. Mongan, of Cayuga county, at a late

meeting in Auburn, declared that he was authorized to offer two hundred dollars to the first company raised for Mr. Pomeroy's regiment, one hundred dollars for the second, and fifty for the third. He refused to tell the name of the generous donor, but It afterwards leaked out that it was himself.

THE MEETING at the Board of Trade rooms yesterday morning was a very remarkable de monstration, and it promises to be followed by one more remarkable, because on a more magnificent scale, on Saturday afternoon. In a small room, on a business street, and at the

business hour of day, a number of merchants and public men met, and, after a few minutes' conversation, thousands of dollars were subscribed, and arrangements made for a great meeting of the people on Saturday. The people, we feel assured, will turn out in their might, and say to the President of the United States, in the most emphatic manner, "Go on and crush this unholy rebellion as speedily as possible, and Philadelphia's freemen will pledge anew, under the shadow of the Hall of Independence, their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, to preserve inviolate the liberties vouchsafed to them by their forefathers." The bleaching bones of her favorite sons cry aloud from the blood-bathed tussocks of the Chickahominy swamp for a just vengeance. We shall feel as proud of the masses to-morrow, when they ssemble and act, as we do to-day of those patriots who met yesterday in the Board of Trade rooms, and so magnanimously and freely offered up their money and personal exertions in behalf of the Union. We must remember, too, that such acts tend not only to strengthen the arm of the Government directly, but, by a very comprehensive influence, they help the Government indirectly, by enlisting the confidence and zealous co-operation of the entire American people. We have a just and holy cause; we meet to swear anew our. allegiance; to carry out the teachings of our forefathers of the Revolution; to show the world that our popular system of republican government is not a failure; to say to suffering humanity, all may be free; to hand down to posterity for many generations a Republican Empire which shall be more than ever the wonder of the world and the terror of

tyrants. In this spirit we view the proposed meeting of to morrow. Let all classes join in the demonstration. Close the counting-rooms, stop the loom, rest the anvil-for a few hours, lay aside all business and care, and assemble together to take counsel as to our duty in this hour. Let us take measures for repressing the treason and want of patriotism in our midst, for punishing the disaffected and disloval. Let the people of Philadelphia say that bad men shall be no longer permitted to dishearten the public faith, and bring shame upon our good city's reputation. In doing this, we shall accomplish a great part of our duty, and our duty will be sadly performed if we neglect it.

THE death of the late President VAN BUREN s announced this morning. It is not an important event-we read it hurriedly to-day, and forget it to morrow—and in the tumult of war and destruction, we regard it as little more than a mere announcement of death. There is so much in the present—it is so engrossing and all-absorbing—that we have grown selfish in dealing with whatever relates to the past. In the history of this Republic Mr. VAN BUREN has occupied more than an ordinary place. Few be expelled from the army. Perhaps there is men have been so long before the people- of the traitors; when they reflect that few statesmen have been distinguished with so | colored man is no longer to be permitted to many high honors. He came into politics during the Bunn and Hamilton times, and was an active participator in their political fends. He ardently supported Mr. JEFFERson, holding office as a Republican and losing it by the Federalists. He was the rival of GEORGE CLINTON, and the head of a schism in the early Democratic party. In 1821 he entered the Senate, and became the ardent advocate of General Jackson. Subsequently he was Governor of New York, S State under Jackson, minister to England, Vice President of the United States, and President. In 1840 he was for the second time a Presidential candidate, and defeated. In 1844 We think that it is a wise measure on the part of he was sacrificed by the pro-slavery men of the Democratic party, because of his opinions on the Texas question. In 1848 he ran as a

Free Soil candidate, and accomplished the

defeat of Mr. Cass.

There is something in the career of Mr. VAN BUREN to excite our admiration, and, it may be, our surprise. He was not a great man. He rose from position to position by the exercise of a wonderful sagacity and caution. He made but one mistake, and that was fatal, for new he is forgotten and neglected! Republics are it closed his career. He had the happy quality inferateful: but what shall we say of the ingrati- of doing everything well—he was never bold, nor original. He had a wonderful power of managing men, and was so successful in his political manouvres that he obtained the title the great naval battle on the Mississippi, between of the "Little Magician." He was a strict party man, and took with him into politics that rigid system of almost military discipline which AARON BURR was among the first to introduce. A party man when it served his purpose, he was a party rebel to serve personal interests or gratify private vengeance. He attached himself to General Jackson in the early part of that soldier's Presidential career, and followed his fortunes until he became President. His relations to General Jackson were those of an accomplished politician, who had fascinated a blunt and stern old soldier He had the remarkable tact to keep out of General Jackson's most serious quarrels, and pidly constructed. Several hundred negroes are to make capital out of his most popular meawork on them, and a large force of soldiers are sures. The singular devotion of the Ameriemployed in the same manner. The earthworks | can people to the bold and self-willed hero of New Orleans was skilfully managed by Mr. VAN BUREN, and on the swelling tide of the Tennessean's popularity he rode into power. He was a quiet Senator, an urbane Vice President, an ingenious Secretary of State, a polished Ambassador at a polished Court, and an unfortunate President. The influence of his name has long since passed away-and in the history of the country he made no other impression than that of a shrewd and affable po-

mies, those who opposed him doing so as the enemies of General Jackson. The name of Mr. VAN BUREN will very soon says that the Germans in Texas are, almost to a be forgotten. He will be remembered as a man, in favor of the Union, which they are willing man who rose by address and good fortune, and the exercise of an ability, which in troublous times might have never taken him beyond the county court or the State Legislature. He never originated a great measure. nor performed a hold act; and those who followed his fortunes can give him no other reputation than that of a kind, quiet, and pleasant old gentleman, who never neglected the last novel for a Presidential duty; who never uttered a harsh word or expressed a bitter thought; who never forgot that smiling, exquisite, and genial bearing, which charm. ed his friends and disarmed his foes. He leaves no party to worship his nameno history which men can read with instruction-no example to excite the emulation of the young and ambitious. This, we think, will be the judgment of impartial history. That he was a good father, a faithful husband, and a true friend-exquisite in his courtesy, and skilled in everything pertaining to the management of men, all will admit—and for such qualities all will honor him. He was President of the United States, and when this is written on his tomb-

litician. He made many friends and few ene-

more. We are living in other times than those marked by Mr. Van Buren's career. This revolution has called new actors upon the stage,—and at the head of this Republic we have earnest, bold, original, and positive men. In our devotion to the practical, the stern, and the true, let us not forget the old man who quietly passed away yesterday morning. Let us honor him as the representative of a party which has perished, and for the possession of the best virtues of the citizen, the scholar, and the gentleman.

stone it will be difficult to add one word

Brilliant Cavalry Operations in Virginia. The following despatch has been received at the

War Department: HEADOMADTEDS OF THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA. To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

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

The cavalry expedition sent out by General King on the 22d, from Fredericksburg, returned last evening.

Early yesterday morning, they met and defeated a body of Confederate cavalry, about one hundred strong, stationed near Carmel Church, on the telegraph road from Fredericksburg to Richmond, burnt their camp, and six cars louded with corn, and broke up the telegraph to Gordonsville.

An hour later, a party of Stuart's Cavalry came to attack them. These, too, were defeated, driven across the North Ann river, and pursued till within sight of Hanover Junction.

Several prisoners, a large number of horses, and many arms were brought back.

A march of seventy miles, and the encounter and defeat of two bodies of Confederate cavalry, were accomplished in twenty-nine hours, and without the loss of a man.

Mrs. Pore, wife of General Pope, passed through
Cincinnati last Tuesday, on her way to join her husband. She was accompanied by Hon. V. B. Horton, of St. Louis.

Mr. Singer, the manufacturer of sewing machines, has left this country with the intention of spending the rest of his life in the Holy Land,

Mrs. Pore, wife of General Pope, passed through
I have not yet received the names of the commanding officer and troops who have thus distinguished themselves, but will transmit them to you as soon as the particulars are received.

The damage done to the Virginia Central road, by the expedition of the 19th, has not yet been repaired.

Major General Commanding.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, July 24, 1862. Some weeks before the adjournment of Congress I met one of the most eminent New York lawyers, then on a visit to this city, and in the course of conversation, found him an earnest advocate of decided measures against the rebels. Although he had served as a Democratic Representative in Congress, and had steadily sustained "our Southern brethren," no Republican, however "ultra," could have gone to greater lengths in demands for the unishment of the assailants of the Union. Yesterday I met my friend again. His solicitude in the cause of his country had once more called him to Washington, and he was not slow in speaking of the war, its incidents. obligations, and results. "Congress has adourned." he said, "and has done some great things. I only wish its action could have been more thorough; for I assure you that the people of the loyal States will never complain of a determined policy. If they censure their servants at all, it will be only because they are too slow. Observe that there are no objections, outside of the sympathizers, to the rigorous legislation of Congress." I give this incident, not to prove that patriotism is instinct and permanent in every heart that beats with love of country, but to point the moral of the wonderful change that has taken place in the minds of men on the matter of putting down the rebellion. Citizens who, a year ago, recoiled with horror from what they called radicalism, now regard a bold system of warfare as the only thing that will crush and conclude the rebel conspiracy. Any weapon or expedient that can damage the enemy is acceptable in their eyes. Fervently attached to the Constitution, they reject the shameless theory that, in our

obedience to that instrument, we must sirk the graver duty of protecting the life of the Republic. They do not believe in the monstrous theory that a free Government has not the right to defend itself. The Bible enjoins upon all men, "Thou shalt not kill;" and yet, when we find the knife of the assassin at our throat, we strike at his life to save our own, content that we do not outrage the Divine law by such an act. Now, as the Bible is to men, so is a free Constitution to free nations. The unwritten ordinance of God pervades both—the great underlying and allpervading principle of self-defence and selfpreservation. As we progress in this war we realize the inestimable value of this principle. If we fear to use it, we perish utterly from the roll of Governments-perish as he perishes who permits the murderer to take his life. lest, by defending himself, he may offend the injunction of the Scriptures. Our rulers need not hold back, therefore, in their enforcement of the sternest and most rigorous remedies. They cannot be too decided and resolute for

the people they represent. Better than all bounties, or premiums, or pay in advance, to revive the national spirit and to fill our armies with new recruits, is the fact that a war programme is now in process of execution that will protect the Union soldier and punish the repels. When our troops feel that they are not to be degraded into policemen in order to save the property remain inactive when the country needs his services; when they know that in the communities in which their wives and children reside no sympathizers with treason shall be allowed to remain—they will not only fight with undaunted spirit, but will attract to their side hundreds and thousands of their associates and friends. OCCASIONAL.

IMPORTANT FROM HARRISBURG. NINE AND TWELVE-MONTHS MEN AC-CEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

OFFICIAL CONTRADICTION OF THE STATEMENT THAT THEY ARE NOT AUTHORIZED.

HARRISBURG, July 24 -The rumor, which appa rently has gained a wide spread circulation, that the nine and twelve-months men, enlisting and preparing to enlist, in response to the proclamation of Governor Curtin, will not be accepted, is entirely without foundation. This contradiction is ade by authority.

A late law of Congress recognizes such enlist ments, and twenty-one regiments, the quota of Pennsylvania, will be received and mustered into the United States service on the terms of the Governor's proclamation, This statement is authentic, and may be implicitly relied upon. [SECOND DESPATCH.]

HARRISDURG, July 24-Evening.-The rumo referred to in our first despatch probably arose from the fact that the mustering officers throughout the State had not received authority from the War Department to muster for a less period than three

The following despatch just received will set the matter at rest: WASHINGTON, July 24.

To Captain R. I. Dodge, Mustering Officer Harrisburg, Pennsylvania: If offered by the Governor, muster nine and welve-months volunteers. By order of the Secretary of War.

L. Thomas, Adjutant General. Though no ground existed for the rumor that the Fovernor had called for nine and twelve-months nen without authority, recruiting in this vicinity had been materially retarded by it. The reception of the above despatch gave a new impetus to recruiting here, and the companies now forming are rapidly filling up their ranks.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 23 .- A severely wounded Federal officer, who was in the hospital at Savage Station at the time of the evacuation of that place, learning that the sick and wounded must be eft behind, concluded that he would not be one of the number to fall into the hands of the rebels, and at once started off in the direction of James river as nearly as he could judge; and, after wandering about for several days, and travelling as fast as possible in his exhausted condition, succeeded in eaching the banks of the James river; and on the eventh day got on board of a transport, where he was kindly cared for. But while performing this tedious journey, several ambulances drove past him, with no other occupant than a frightened driver, who would not heed the cries of the wounded man for help, or stop to take him on board, but drove on at a furious rate, and soon disappeared in the dis-

tance, making good their escape with an empty am-Several of the wounded soldiers who succeeded n making their escape in this manner, and with whom I have had occasion to converse, have given me a similar account of those ambulance drivers at that time, and feel, very sensibly and keenly, the neglect manifested toward them by these frighten-

ed Johus.
The Hygeia Hospital at Fortress Monroe was closed to day, and the patients have all been removed to Mill Creek and Chesapeake Hospitals. A flag of truce left Fortress Monroe this morning at ten o'clock, with a number of rebel prisoners for Richmond. General Dix returned this morning from a flag-of-truce mission up the James river. The object of his visit was to make arrangements for the exchange of prisoners, but the result of his mission I have not yet ascertained, as it is not yet made public. It is to be supposed that he was successful, as immediately on his arrival at Fortress Monroe arrangements were made, and in three hours a flag of truce was despatched up the James river, with rebel prisoners aboard. The steamer Canonicus conveyed them to the river. The mail-boat John A. Warner, from Harrison's Landing, arrived here at half past four, and reports

all quiet, with no news from the army on James The steamers Knickerbocker and Spaulding are on their way down the river, with six hundred additional sick and wounded prisoners from Richmond. One goes to New York and the other to Baltimore. Late from Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, July 23.—The Louisville train came through all safe. Conductor Taylor reports the road clear. The alarm arose from the appearance at Richland of about 30 Richmond rebels on their way home. The rebel Forrest has skedaddled from before Nashville. There are no doubts about the safety of the city.

The Duck-river bridge has been repaired. The

road is clear to Pulaski via Columbus. The Guerilla War in Missouri. PILOT KNOB, Mo., July 24.—It is reported this morning that the detachment of four companies under Major Lippert, sent from Reeves' Station by Colonel Boyd to intercept the guerillas that had made the raid upon Granville, had fallen in with the enemy, completely dispersing the band, taking sixteen prisoners, and recovering all the booty taken at Granville. No further particulars have

yet been received. Escape of Rebel Prisoners. CHICAGO, July 24.—The city was considerably excited last night in consequence of the reported escape of a number of prisoners from Camp Douglas. As near as can be ascertained, only four got away, one of whom was captured this morning. | interest. A lady, writing to a friend, says: "The

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press." WASHINGTON, July 24, 1862. Come One and All. Senator Lane, of Kansas, has to-day received authority from the President and Secretary of War to recruit troops under the late laws passed by Congress, and with this authority will he leave n Saturday for the West, where he will issue & public order, calling on all loyal men, irrespective of party or color, to join his army. He expects to ave one white and two black regiments in the field in three weeks from the time of reaching his destination. He has full authority to draw on all quartermasters and commissaries for arms, cloth ng, and subsistence Important Consultation of Generals.

This morning, for the first time, Major General HALLECK, as commander of all the armies, called on the President, and shortly after a general conultation was had at the War Department, at which the President, General HALLECK, and Generals Pope, Burnside, and Secretary Stanton were present, the latter three, however, for only a portion of the time. This consultation has bee anticipated for some time, and the importance of its results, doubtless, connot be over estimated. The sensationists are probably ready to give a detailed account of the conference, but you may rest assured that all facts in the premises will reach you brough official sources, the proper and reliable Naval Appropriations for Philadelphia. The approved official copy of the naval appro-priation bill contains the following appropriations

For extension of joiners' shop, storehouses, and mithery; repairs of dry-dock; dredging; repairs and increase of ordnance machinery and shops, and repairs of all kinds, one hundred and twenty eight housand seven hundred and forty-six dollars. For furniture and repairs of same : house-clear ng and whitewashing; repairs to furnaces, grates, nd ranges; gas and water rent; painting wall on Shippen street, and general repairs, five thousand three hundred dollars. For support of beneficiaries, twenty-seven thou-

For repairs of wharf and magazine at Fort Mifflin, one thousand five hundred dollars. General Exchange of Prisoners.

It seems to be a settled fact at last that a general exchange of prisoners has been agreed on—the terms of which compel us to give up all men captured in the rebel military service, of course in cluding General Buckner, whom the Kentucky delegation opposed for an exchange. The details of the terms of an exchange are not yet published, but are entirely agreeable to the Government, who will carry them out without delay. General Pope's Staff.

Commissary General BENJAMIN WELCH, Jr., of New York, arrived here yesterday, and assumed the position assigned him on the staff of Major

The Reasons for the Delay in the Capture of Vicksburg.

Among other remarks concerning Captain Far-RAGUT is one in the correspondence of a New York paper, dated off Vicksburg—that "the cause of the almost criminal delay in taking Vicksburg is altogother attributable to the Navy Department, the Secretary of which gave such instructions to Captain FARRAGUT that he is compelled to remain silent and inactive before the devoted city."

Now the fact is ascertained, on inquiry, that the Secretary gave no instructions whatever of this character. In the language of a distinguished officer, "our vessels could not climb the hill," and the condition of our army in the West has been such that a co-operating land force was not available. The place could not be held by the few troops with the navy, if the batteries were silenced, as Van Dorn, with a large rebel force, is lying back of the city. The navy, it may be stated, is a cooperator with the land forces in the capture of cities protected as Vicksburg, is, by land and water defences. Our naval vessels have not, however, beer idle before Vicksburg, but success has been delayed owing to the reason stated. Favorable Advices from the Indian Ter-

two thousand white troops who have accompanied from Kansas an equal number of Indian refugees have already made a good impression in the Cherokee country, and, with the addition of fifteen hundred Indians under John Ross, further important results are anticipated. A large number of Indians have asked to be furnished with arms, to operate against the Secessionists, in the various tribes. It has just been ascertained that the rebel Go vernment professes to have made treaties with the Inapaws, the Reserve Texas Indians. Camanches.

Senecas, Shawnees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Somi noles, and Cherokees, and appropriated money to carry them into effect. Our Government has merely a treaty of friendship with the Camanches. As the Senecas and Shawnees are known to be loyal to the United States, it is supposed a silent treaty has been made by only a few of their chiefs with the rebel Government. Convalescent Volunteers. An order was to day issued from the office of the

provest marshal to the effect that all convalescent soldiers found in bar rooms, gambling houses, and other places of like immoral character, will be considered fit for service, and made to rejoin their Spirit Rations in the Navv. The Secretary of the Navy has formally given notice that the spirit ration will cease in the navy

from and after the 1st of September, in accordance with the Congressional enactment. There is to be paid to every person now entitled to spirit ration five cents commutation in addition to his present pay. A New Hospital Site.

Point Lookout, at a junction of the Potomac river and the Chesapeake bay, known as a romarkably healthy locality, about 85 miles from Washington, has been selected for hospital purposes, and it is said from 4,000 to 5,000 patients will be accommodated there. Mails are to be supplied with the Point six times a week.

From the Army of the Potomac. Col. COLBURN, of Gen. McCLELLAN's staff, telegraphs to-day that all civilians, correspondents, and others included, are now expelled from the lines of Regiment to be Raised in Washington. A call will be made to morrow for a public meet

ing, to be held here, for the purpose of raising a regiment. Gen. Pope takes the Field.

General Pore took the field to-day. Miscellaneous. The first of September has been determined upon as the day on which the internal tax bill is to go into practical operation. Collectors and assessor will be appointed, and whatever other things may be necessary, will be done before the date fixed by this notice, which is officially proclaimed. ISAAC ROGERS, of Ohio, has been appointed engineer in charge of the Bureau of Construction at the Treasury Department, and supervising archi-

Acting Assistant Paymaster George R. MARTIN nes been ordered to the United States steamer Al-Capt. A. A. HARWOOD, late Chief of the Naval

batross. Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, has been, ordered to the command of the Washington Navy Yard, vice DAHLGREN, transferred to be Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance.

From Kentucky and Tennessee. TWO GUERILLA BANDS FIGHTING EACH OTHER. Change in Command of the Union Army in Tennessee.

Louisville, July 24 .- A party of twenty-two guerillas, in Todd county, were attacked, being mistaken for Federals, by another robel squad of forly, who were coming into Kentucky. The former whipped the latter. Of both parties, seven or eight were killed, and quite a number wounded. NASHVILLE, July 24.—Ex-Governor Wm. D. Campbell has accepted the appointment of brigadier general, and taken command of the Federal troops in Tennessee. Great satisfaction is manifested at this arrangement. Captain Broden takes 700 paroled prisoners to Camp Chase to-morrow morning.

Reported Capture of the Ram Arkansas.

CRICAGO, July 24.-A special despatch from Cairo to the Tribune states that officers by the despatch boat, from Vicksburg, say that on their arrival at Memphis there was a rumor that the gunboat Arkansas had been captured. They are inclined to believe the report, as an expedition was planned before their departure to cut her out.

From the Army of Virginia. CAMP AT WATERLOO JUNCTION, FAUQUIER COUNTY, Va., July 24.—Sutlers are now precluded is said, of salt and other contraband goods having passed in large quantities through our lines to the enemy.

The mill in which a large-supply of cloth for rebel uniforms was found some time since, near lines and is ready to leave. from receiving supplies by railroad on account, it Resolutions were acopted to Warrenton, was destroyed by fire this week. Sergeant Ray, of the 104th New York Regiment.

coidentally shot himself yesterday through the

thigh, and W. Chapman, of the 105th New York,

accidentally shot himself in the abdomen. Though

severe, it is not thought that the wounds will prove

fatal. Dennis Lawler and Lyman Gallop, of the same regiment, were thrown from a wagon and badly injured. Our troops rejoice in the great improvement in their culinary arrangements, consequent on the new order to forage on the enemy. They now enjoy the delicacies of the season. Some of them have large quantities of Confederate notes, cheaply obtained, with which they purchase any live stock the country affords.

Letters that have been intercapted possess some

그로 그는 사는 그렇게 된다는 이를 소리하는 사람들이 눈가를 보려가 하는 수 있다. 그런 사람들은 전혀 가는 것이다.

horrid Yankees have arrived. There is skirmishing every day about the Rapidan river." The girls i her part of the country turn their backs when the Yankees come in sight. She encloses a dollar for

the purchase of tea. Other correspondents express discontent and despondency at the state of affairs at Richmond and roughout the South, and wish they were at home again. Richmond is said by others to be an immense slaughter-house, the stench from which is almost insufferable. Some of the letters contain pictures of Jeff Davis and other prominent rebels A number of them contain Confederate scrip, with directions to make purchases. There are no military matters at present to com

LATER FROM EUROPE. THE ETNA OFF CAPE RACE.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

ADVANCE IN COTTON. CAPE RACE, July 24.—The steamer Etna, with ater news from Europe, has passed this point. The Liverpool dates by the Etna are to the 16th inst.

three days later than were furnished by the steamer

three days later than were furnished by the steamer Asia.

The Rtna has also telegraphic advices via Queenstown to Thursday, the 17th. She passed here at 8 o'clock this evening and was intercepted by the news yacht of the Ascociated Press.

The steamer Edinburgh will leave Liverpool on the 17th, to accommodate shipping merchants, in anticipation of the new tariff.

The retambrips Jura and China arrived out on the 13th inst. Their news was received in England with a great deal of interest.

The fight before Richmond was engerly canvassed.

Some of the journals regard it as a great reverse for the North, and reproach the United States Government for treating it in any other light.

Others contend that Gen. McOlellan, has sustained no serious disaster, is indeed practically nearer to Richmond, and may congratulate himself on the greatest and most successful operation of the war.

Hopes are freely expressed that more pacific counsels will soon prevail at Washington.

The London Times is particularly bitter and sarcastic in its comments, and treats the matter as a decided rebel victory. It thinks that there are good evidences in the North that the beginning of the end is not fac.off.

In another article, the Times denounces the insolence of General Butler in his intercourse with the foreign consuls, and says that this is not the way to conciliate neutrals and superiors, and he should consider whether he is not doing more harm than good to the Federal cause.

The morning Post says that affairs are approaching

ause.
The morning Post says that affairs are approaching

The morning Post says that analys are approximing the crisis which will necessitate some decided course on the part of the Federals. Neutrals cannot much longer remain passive spectators. The great question is, when shall the South be considered to have vindicated its rights to recognition? It points to the past policy of England in recognizing a successful opposition, and says, if the North would take the initiative, and sail with the current which it cannot stem, it might be saved the disagreeable necessity of discharging a most disagreeable duty.

agreeable necessity of discurring a most disagreeable duty.

The Daily News points out what would be the feelings of England if it was situated like the North, and argues that Secession will be crushed out at all hazards.

The proceedings of Parliament were unimportant. In the Rouse of Commons, Mr. Forster gave notice that when Mr. Lindsey's motion for the recognition of the South came up, he would move an amendment pledging the House to sustain the Government in the policy of non-intervention.

There was increasing distress in the manufacturing districts of England, and it had attracted the attention of Parliament: Parliament:

Lord Palmerston, in a speech before the volunteers, spoke impressively, and some say significantly, of the importance of maintaining the efficiency of their move-Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The sales on Monday and Tuesday amounted to 16,000 bales, of which 11,000 bales were taken by speculators and exporters.
The market is buoyant, and prices 140 14d higher, owing to the American advices received by the steamers Jura and China.
STATE OF TRADE.—The advices from Manchester STATE OF TRADE.—The advices from Manchester are favorable. The market for common goods and yarns is firmer, with an advancing tendency in prices.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—The market for Breadstuffs is dull, with a downward tondency. Messres. Wakefield, Mash, & Co. report Flour dull, and Eastern Wheat steady; Corn with a downward tendency, but the market remained quiet at the last quotations; mixed and yellow 27s 64 m27s 34.

THE LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET was complete for dull.

generally flat The various circulars report Beef dull Pork nominal. ork nominal. LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Sugar is quiet fences. Our naval vessels have not, however, been didle before Vicksburg, but success has been delayed owing to the reason stated.

Favorable Advices from the Indian Territory.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received the common of the commissioner of Indian Affairs has received the common of the commissioner of Indian Affairs has received the common of the commissioner of Indian Affairs has received the common of the commissioner of Indian Affairs has received the common of the commissioner of Indian Affairs has received the common of the commissioner of Indian Affairs has received the common of the commissioner of Indian Affairs has received the common of the commissioner of Indian Affairs has received the common of the comm THE LATEST, VIA QUEENSTOWN. LIVERPOOL, Thursday Afternoon, July 17.—Cotton-

inclusive of 14,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is quiet at unchanged quotations.

Breadstelfs are quiet, with a downward tendency. The weather has been favorable for the crops.

Provisions flat.

London, Thursday Afternoon.—Consols closed at 92% or money. American securities are quiet but steady. MARINE —Arrived, from Baltimore, s THE VERY DATEST-VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Thursday Evening.—The Times deprecates the new American tariff, and predicts that it will result in far greater injury to America herself than to any one LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols closed at American stocks are generally unchanged.

Later News from Central America. ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR \$878,000 IN SPECIE.

NEW York. July 24 -The steamship North Star New York. July 24—The steamship North Star, from Aspinwall, has servived, with \$878,000 in treasure. The advices from New Granada are not important. The war is drawing to a close, by the continued successes of Mosquera. He had issued a decree making emigrants, immediately on their arrival, naturalized citizens, with the exception that they shall not be called on for military service within twenty rears, unless in case of foreign invasion, and are exempt from taxation, except in their municipal district. Arboleda has been defeated and captured, with 1,700 men, by Mosquera's generals. Six hundred men will probably be sent to Panama, to reinforce Mosquera's forces, in consequence of the Governor's calling the citizens of the State to arms to recover possession. cover possession.

A number of refugees, driven away by Mosquera, have arrived in the North Star.

Two French men-of-war are at Acapulco, and a body of Mexicans, under a Garibaldian officer, have erected a battery to attempt to sink them.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—Trade generally very flat Drills, 18c; Domestics scarce and firm; Tobacco, \$1; Hides, \$11; Wool scarce and firm; Butter, 25c; Crushed Sugar, 144c; Groceries dull: Whisky and Domestic Spirits, 44c; Wheat, \$1.50. The new crop is abundant. The heavy discount on Exchange is discouraging experts.

GREAT WAR MEETING IN PITTSBURG The Fires of Patriotism Rekindled. MEN AND MONEY FREELY OFFERED.

SPEECH OF GOV. CURTIN. IMMENSE ENTHUSIASM [Special Despatch to The Press.]

PITTSBURG, July 24.—The war meeting held here to day was a most remarkable demonstration.
One city presented quite a gala-day appearance, business being entirely suspended, and flags and banners floated in every direction.

At o'clock P. M. Pittsburg emptied its population into North Common, Allegheny, where several stands were At o'clock P. M. Pittsburg emptied its population into North Common, Allegheny, where several stands were rected for speakers.

India Wilkins presided over the vast assemblage, assisted by innumerable vice presidents and several secretaries.

Speeches were delivered by Governor Curtin, Judge Wilkins, Hon. John Covode, P. C. Shannon, Ex-Governor Johnston, and others, from the English stand, and Messrs: Leibenick, Felix, and others, from the German stand.

not Johnston, and others, from the English stand, and Messas. Leibenick, Felix, and others, from the German stand.

Governor Curtin, in the course of his speech, alluded to the President as having at lest learned that we are actually engaged in a war. Without charging that mistakes have been made, it is enough to say that, after long months of schooling, the war is now to be prosecuted with vigor. War means violence, and is time of war men relepies to barbarism. The property, nay, even the life of an enemy, and everything that he has, we must take to use against him. In the absurdity of civilization our arms have left a guard at every house, and left our enemies behind them to hunt and destroy. This is not war. The crops in the valley of the Schandoah belong to us. That horse, that man, be he white or black, it claimed by our enemy, belongs to us.

In regaid to effering bounty money to volunteers, the Governor said that, when the call for troops was issued, he hesisted to call the Legislature together. He had no power to appropriate a bounty, and could not put his hand into the public treasury without the authority of law. To call the Legislature together would have required from four to eight weeks, and perhaps as much longer to get the necessary loans negotiated. He, therefore, concluded to throw the whole matter of providing a bounty for our yolunteers upon the individual patriotism and liberality of the people of Pennsylvania.

Another aspect of the wer, he said, is foreign intervention. The rebels having blistered their souls with pariury, ask for the intervention of foreign nations. When one of our commanders seized two of their representatives, we surrendered to an arrogant Power, for reasons well knhym. Now, if that Power desires to test the pluck of this nation, let the English lion show his teeth by intervention. Our sea is girt by from ships, and it twenty millions of our people rise in their power, they can crush out the rebollion, and at the same time protect themselves from foreign intervention.

purpose.

I he meeting then adjourned.
It is believed that a large amount of money for bounty purposes will be subscribed in this city. War Meeting at Chambersburg. CHAMBERSHURG, July 24.—An immense war meeting was held hore last night. The Hon. James Nill presided.

War Meeting at St. Louis. War Meeting at St. Louis.

ET. Louis, July 24—The Union Merchants' Exchange, at an enthusiastic meeting held to day, unenimously adopted a stirring and patriotic address to the people of Missouri. Unfaltering and unconditional idelify to the Union was the sentiment. A liberal aid to the volunteer fund was pledged, and several thousand dollars immediately centributed to Gol. Clinton B. Fisk, Secretary of the Exchange, to aid him in putting a regiment in the field lorthwith.

War Meeting at Treaton. War Meeting at Trenton.

Trenton, N. J., July 21—An immense war meeting for the encouragement of enlistments was held in this city last evening, the Mayor presiding.

Speeches were made by the Rev. Dr. Wiley from Pennington Seminary, Hon. G. S. Cannon, and others. The meeting was very enthusiastic.

Besolutions strongly supporting the Administration in the prosecution of the war, and recommending, in general terms, the raising of money for the encouragement of enlistments were adopted. About \$5,000 was an earthed by the citizens for bounty.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE HAZARD'S POWDER MILLS AGAIN BLOWN UP. Ten Persons Killed and Five Buildings

Destroyed.

At three o'clock | Tuesday afternoon an explosion occurred at Hazard's Powder Mills, at Hazardville, Connecticut, by which ten persons were killed. Five buildings were blown up, and several other houses were nearly ruined by the concussion. The origin of this calamity is not known, and no one is living to explain it.

The particulars are as follows: At 3 o'clock seven men were at work in the press mill, and another had just backed a mule-team to the door, when a sudden and terrible explosion occurred, instantly killing all the men, and completely demolishing the building. The names of the victims were as follows:

Arthur Beach, Thomas Newell, Patrick Fallon, William Leland, Edward Grammond, Harry Clark, Leno Monseau, and Patrick Carney.

Carney was the man who drove the team, and he was killed at the same time with the other workmen.

The force of the explosion sent sparks and fragments in every direction, and the house used for the manufacture of fire-crackers, several road distant from the press-mill, was blown up almost at the instant, causing the loss of another life. Mr. James Beach, the only workman left in that building, was washing his hands preparatory to quitting for the day, when he was caught and blown some distance. His body was found in the neighboring stream, with a heavy stone upon it.

The tenth victim was Miss Celia. Smith, of Pittaburg, Pennsylvania, who was struck by flying timbers while attempting to escape from the cartridge house, a building situated a quarter of a mile from the press-mill. The side of this house was blown out, and the roof was lifted and displaced. The inmates, who were employed at the time in the manufacture of cartridges, were terribly alarmed, and runshed pell-mell to the doors and windows to make their escape. Many were bruised and scratched in the framic struggle, but Miss Smith was the only person who was killed. The mutilation of her body was fearful, and her skull was completely crushed by the heavy piece of timber which struck her.

Faithful search has been made

THE CITY. The Thermometer.

JULY 24, 1861.

M. 12 M. 3 P. M. 6 A. M. 12 M. 3 P. M.

80 81 68 78 81 WIND. NE. NE. 18E by S. E by S. ENE. Patriotic Meeting at the Board of Trade Rooms.

ENTHUSIASM OF THE PEOPLE. Liberal Subscriptions to Aid Recruiting. A GREAT MEETING TO BE HELD.

Yesterday, at noon, a preliminary meeting of citizens was held at the Board of Trade Rooms, for the purpose of taking the necessary stess towards getting up a grand mass meeting and to stimulate recruiting The attendance was very large, there being present those of all political parties, among whom were some of our leading and most influential business men. The meeting was called to order by John D. Watson Esq., upon whose motion Hon. Alaxander Henry, Mayor of the city, was called to the chair. Chas. Gibbons and chas. D. Freeman. Esos., were hosen secretaries.

Mr. Watson said that the meeting was called under

the suggestion of the proclamation of the Governor, that every city, town, and borough in the Commonwealth should take some action to raise Pennsylvania's continshould take some action to raise Pennsylvania's contingent of the national army, and to provide money for offering bounties. The Governor is prohibited from taking any money from the treasury without the warrant of law, and it would take too much time to obtain such authority. Harrisburg and other places have octed in the matter, and it is time that Philadelphia had coted in the matter, and it is time that Philadelphia had done something.

Charles Gilpin, Esq, thought that the necessity for immediate action appealed to our honor, our selfishness, to the honor of our fresides, and beyond all that, to all that we hold dear in the way of the progress of civilization and the sustenance of republican institutions. He had been seriously indisposed, but he was remaining in the city to see if men and money could not be raised. At this time we want men and money, He was a man of small means, but all he had was made under the Government we all admire and cherish. The solid men should now show themselves in this great emergency. He did not feel able to take his position in the rasks as a private, nor did he feel competent to command, but he was willing to contribute his means. One thousand dollars of the State loan is now ready to be transferred to further the objects of the meeting, and he considered that a small contribution. [Applause.]

Mr. G. appealed to citizens who have large means to contribute in proportion to such means, and he guaran-

contribute in proportion to such means, and he guaran-tied that within three days we would have millions of dellars. He did not profess to be more patriotic than others, but what he has is valueless unless Pennsylvania

others, but what he has is valueless unless Pennsylvania could be sustained.

Hon. Henry D. Moore explained why the Governor had not called an extra session of the Legislature. On Monday last, he said, Mr. Curthinad a consultation with a number of gorliemen from various parts of the State upon the subject, After mature deliberation, it was the unenimous opinion of those gentlemen that the Legislature should not be called, but that the Governor should pursue the course he has

Mr. Moore then said that there were three causes which rotarded enlistments in this State, viz: First. That the laboring population are now employed at higher wages than are paid by Government. Second. That our floating population has already been absorbed in the large force which we now have in the field; and Third. That neighboring States and towns have offered bounties as inducements to volunteer. As no bounties have been offered in this State, the Governor thinks that it will be impossible to raise troops unless inducements are made, and he thought that it was preferable that the bounties should be offered by the citizens instead of the State. People who are at home pursuing their usual avocations have not realized the extent of this fearful rebellion. It is very soon to be decided whether, we have a country, or whether we are to submit to a despotism greater than ever existed in realizy. Those who do not believe this have only to go to the hospitale, and ask the widows what it all means. We to the hospitals, and ask the mangled men, or to the desolate homes, and ask the widows what it all means. We solate homes, and ask the widows what it all means. We have an enemy more savage than a foreign foe—an enemy who is now betweeing down the pilars of our Government. If we were told that, an enemy was coming up the river to bombard our city, money would flow like water. What use is all our wealth if we have no Government? Better to leave our children penniless with a glorious Government, than to have them millionaires with a wreck of a Government, and a despotism to rule over them. [Applause.] We are all interested in the future welfare of the country, and the contributions to-day should be liberal.

Mr. Lorin Blodgett then submitted a series of propositions, providing for the appointment of committees to select officers to superintend recruiting in the various wards, and to make collections to aid in the formation of companies.

companies.

Dr. McClintock submitted as a substitute a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of — to receive such contributions as the gentlemen present are disposed to make to consummate the object of the meetmg. Mm. Welsh suggested that the officers of th

Mr. Wm. Welsh suggested that the officers of the meeting should act.

After some further remarks, and several contributions from gentiemen present, the Mayor read the following:

To His Honor Mayor Henry, Philadelphia:

The undersigned, acting upon a suggestion made in one of the city papers a few days since, to raise \$100,000 or more to aid the immediate enlistment of ten new regiments in this city, herowith hand you a list of the amounts we have subscribed, and hereby offer to pay the same to you as soon as the sum named above is pledged, the whole, if the other subscribers consent, to be expended at your discretion in such manner as will best promote the object desired. Believing that the sum could be made up very soon if the plan were more fully known, we would respectfully suggest that you give the matter the sanction of your name by a notice in the city papers.

Very Respectfully.

Subscribers as follow:

Subscribers as follow: PHILADELPHIA, July, 1862.

Win., Welsh.
A friend per Win. Welsh.
Hanson Robinson.
Henry Windsor.
John T. Lewis & Bro.
Daniel Haddock.
John Ashurst.
Joseph B. Meyers. Joseph B. Meyers.
Samuel S. White
J. E. Caldwell.
Stuart & Bros.
John Hoseltine.
McKean, Borle, & Co.
Mm. H. Kern.
Edward O. Knight & Co.
Stephen & Jas. M. Flanigan.
Henry M. Watts.
Welling, Coffin, & Co.

Cornelins A Walborn. 300
Thomas W. Price. 300
George R. Smith. 100
G. D. Wetherill. 300
Henry D. Moore. 200
Dr. D. James. 300
Ward B. Haseltine 200
Frank Haseltine 100
The names of Wm. Seliers & Co., and Atthelney & Sons, on the contingent list, were, at their own request, placed among the general subscribers.
During the meeting at the Board of Trade rooms the sum total subscribed was \$35,700.
George, H. Stuart, moved that when this meeting adjourn it be until Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock, when they assemble in town-meeting in Independence Square. This was finally agreed to.
A committee consisting of thirteen was appointed to make, at rangements for receiving further subscriptions towards the fund.
Gro. R. Smith moved that Governor Ourtin be invited. owards the fund.

Geo. R. Smith moved that Governor Curtin be invited. Gro. R. Smith moved that Governor Curtin be invited, to be precent at the meeting. Agreed to.
Gol. P. O. Ellmaker said if the meeting, before adjourning, would determine the amount of bounty to be given to the volunteers, it would much facilitate recruiting. This seemed entirely to have been lost sight of. It had also been overhoked that certain old regiments in the field were also to be filled up. He thought the filling up of old regiments more important than creating new ones, and if any distinction was to be made, it should be interested the former. had also been overholded that certain old regiments in the field were also to be filled up. He thought the filling up of old regiments more important than creating new ones, and if any distinction was to be made, it should be in favor of the former.

John D Watson thought that the officers of the meeting should act in conjunction with Conneils, so that a bounty might be agreed upon. He would, therefore, it make this a motion.

How. Was. D. Kelley concurred in what Col. Ellmaker

said. He said an old regiment filled up was better that two entire new ones.

Mr. Chas. Gilpin seconded the resolution of Mr. Watson, and it was finally agreed to leave the subject of boundy to the officers of the meeting, together with the committee of thirteen. The meeting then adjourned.

After the adjournment, Mayor Henry and the two secretaries immediately set to work towards making arrangements for the grand meeting to take place in Independence Square. The following committees were appointed:

COMMITTEE OF THIRTEEN. Thomas Webster,
William Welsh,
J. Rose Snowden;
Adolph E. Borie,
Saml. W. DeCoursey,
George H. Stuart,
Michael V. Baker. COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION. Charles Gibbons, William E. Lehman, John Rice, Wm. Botch Wister, COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Henry M. Watts, R. Itundle Smith, Edward King. Charles Gilpin, John C. Knox, COMMITTEE ON SPEAKERS. Peter C. Ellmaker, Alexander J. Harper, Daniel Haddock, Henry Davis, John Hasseltin. COMMITTEE ON MUSIC, STANDS, ETC. George T. Thorn, Joseph G. Rosengarten, Edward G. Webb.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENSES.

Thomas Webster, Lorin Blodgef, Henry D. Fox. Henry D. Fox.

Owing to the very short time given to get up the meeting, it will require the utmost exertions of those having the matter in charge. The turn-out of our citizens will undoubtedly be the largest ever yet witnessed in Philadelphia. Many places of business will be closed, and all work suspended, and those engaged in all the different vocations of life will be requested to attend. Appropriate resolutions correspond the sense of the consection. vocations of life will be requested to attend. Appropriate resolutions, expressive of the sense of the meeting, will be read, and a number of eloquent and patriotic speakers will be present. The different committees appointed by the Mayor were together lest evening, perfecting their arrangements, and will leave nothing undone to have this one of the grandest and most patriotic displays, far surpassing those of a similar character which have taken place at other cities. Governor Curtin, it is thought, will surely be present. The committee of thirteen will also extend invitations to the President and his Cabinet, and to many other distinguished men of the country. the country.

The attendance is expected to be so very large that five or six stands will be located in different parts of the

square, and from each prominent speakers will address the crowd. Among the speakers invited will be a num-ber of our prominent clergy. The meeting will be con-ducted by those of all political creeds who are in favor of prosecuting the warwith vigor and crushing out of jexist-ence this wicked rebellion. MEETING OF THE CORN EXCHANGE. A meeting of the Oorn Exchange Association was held at their room, yesterday morning, in reference to the re-giment to be raised under their auspices. C. J. Hoffman, Eco. president. Eng. presided.

A. G. Ostrell, Esq., in a few eloquent and highly ap-A. G. Oattell, Esq, in a few eloquent and highly appropriate remarks, stated the object of the meeting, and urged upon them in forcible language the necessity of early, prompt, and energetic action. He submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously agreed to:

Whereas, The members of this Association, deeply impressed with the conviction that the exigencies of the country demand a prompt response to the call of the Government for additional trops, for the suppression of the wicked rebellion against our glorious Union; and

the wicked rebellion against our glorious Union; and
Whereas, Some of the members have taken the pre Whereas, Some of the members have taken the pre-paratory steps toward the organization of a regiment, under the auspices of this Association, and have indi-cated for the colonel of said regiment, Captain C. M. Prevost, a gentleman and a soldier; and Whereas, The Governor of the Commonwealth has signified his great pleasure in view of our proposed ac-tion: Therefore, be it Resolved, That this association, declaring their un-dying devicion to the country, and their willingness to Resolved. That this association, declaring their undying devotion to the country, and their willingness to bear their full proportion of the duties which now devolve on every good citizen, hereby pledge themselves to give their sympathy, aid, and co-operation to the prompt formation of a regiment, to be commanded by Capt. C. M. Prevost.

Resolved. That, to carry out this purpose, a committee of twenty-one be appointed by the Chairman to collect, by voluntary subscription, the amount of means necessary to organize said regiment, and to consult with and aid, in all proper ways, the officers that may be selected to put the regiment in fighting trim.

Resolved. That it is the sense of this meeting that the duty of the hour requires of all loyal and true man to aid by their influence, their counsel, and means, the prompt enlistment of Pennsylvania's proportion of, the new call for thoogs.

or troops.

E. G. James seconded the resolutions, and called upon all present to act promptly to meet the present emergency. He called upon every man present to do his duty and to use his individual efforts to put the regime, t at once in the field. He was satisfied that a sudden successonce in the field. He was satisfied that a sudden successful movement here would fire the hearts of the patriotic citizens of the interior, as did the firing of the first gun at Fort Sumpter.

Archibald Getty, Esq., said he liked the resolutions because they were in the right spirit—action was wanted, not words. Men were wanted to preserve the integrity of the Union—mon shall be raised! We have the reputation of being men of action—let us prove it!

The preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted adopted
E. G. James moved, to test the spirit of the meeting, that all the funds hetd by the treasurer bo contributed to the object which was unanimously agreed to.

The chairman then appointed the following committee:

Alexander G. Cattell, | Edward G. James. | Edward W. Millar.

Joseph W. Miller, James Steel, Lewis G. Mytinger, W. Doke Murphy, Philip B. Mingle, James Barratt, Jr., Frank Shippen, Henry Budd, Henry Winser, Samuel J. Witner, Semuel F. Hartranft, osiah Bryan, Col. Charles M. Prevost then made a few remarks, and

he meeting adjourned. o day, at 12 o'clock. NOBLE LIBERALITY OF THE PENNSYL-NOBLE LIBERALITY OF THE PENNSYLVANIA BAIL BOAD COMPANY.—The following communication, addressed by the vice president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the Governor of the Commonwealth, explains itself. The action of the board of
directors furnishes an additional evidence of the liberality and patriotism of the company:

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Fron. Andrew G. Cultur, Covernor of Pennsylvania,
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania:
Dear Sir: A special meeting of the board of directors
of this company was called to-day for the purpose of
considering the proclamation of the Executive relative to
providing bounty for the soldiers from Pennsylvania whomay hereafter enlist in the service of the country.

The annexed preamble and resolution were unanimous-

ly adopted. Very respectfully,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,

Vice President Ponna. R. R. Co.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, Philadelphia, July 23, 1862.—To his Excellency Andrew G.

Ourtin, Governor of Pennsylvania—Dear Sir. At a
meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the
following preamble and resolution were unanimously
adopted: following preamble and resolution were manimously adopted:

Whereas, It is officially declared by the Executive of the State of Pennsylvania that a public emergency demands the prompt co-operation and financial aid of the people of this State, to enable the Government to insure just and efficient security to the citizens of this Commonwealth against the varied contingencies incidental to the prevailing civil war; and

Whereas, The interests of this company and the protection of its property, as well as that of the citizens of Pennsylvania, are directly involved in the perfect maintenance of such public security: therefore, be it

Resolved, That the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company be, and he is hereby, authorized to advance, from time to time, as the same may be needed, to the Executive of the State of Pennsylvania, or such agents as may be organized by him for the purpose of isbursing the bounty funds contributed by the people of Pennsylvania, the sum of fifty thousand dollars, to be applied to the payment of bounty to soldiors enlisting in the scrutze of the Government.

Yours respectfully, THOS. T. FIRTH, Acting Secretary. MEETING OF CITY COUNCILS.

Passage of a Bill to aid Recruiting—\$500,000 Appropriated for the Purpose—Ordinance to Widen Delaware Avenue—Refusal of Councils to Allow a Railroad Track to be Laid on Columbia Avenue—Location of more Steam Engines. Both branches of Councils held their regular stated eetings yesterday afternoon. SELECT BRANCH,

THEO. CUYLER, President, in the Chair. Petitions, Communications, &c. Petitions, Communications, acc.

Mr. Chaig and others presented remonstrances against the use of Columbia avenue by the North Penusylvania Bailroad Company.

Mr. Fox a similar remonstrance from the school directors of the Seventeenth section.

Dr. Uhler, for the repair of a bridge at the Falls of the Schulkill, and the introduction of gas-lamps thereon. thereon.

From Charles S. Wayne, master warden, instructing Councils to pass an ordinance to define a low-water line,

&c., on the river Delaware.

From Professor Leidy in relation to the worms on uon of select Council, inquiring the amount now stand-ing to the credit of the department. From the Committee of City Property, stating that the only public hells yet accepted by the Government for hospital purposes are the Germantown and Moyamen-sing Halls. A Bill to Encourage Enlistments.

A Bill to Encourage Enlistments.

The special committee, to whom was referred the bill making an appropriation to encourage the culistment of volunteers, reported in favor of making an appropriation of \$500,000 for this purpose—the sum to be raised by a loan. All residents of the city who may culist for nine months will receive \$25, those for one year \$30, and those for three years or the war, \$50. To a volunteer culisting in a new regiment the bounty shall be as follows: One-half when the company to which he belongs shall have been filled up and the captain mustered into service, and the remainder when the regiment is complete. To a volunteer culisting in a regiment already organized and in active service, the bounty shall be payable in like manner as the Government bounty of twenty-five dollars is payable in such cases. This applies to all who have or may callst under the new call. The bill size authorizes the hazor to appoint a columination of five citizens, whose duty it shall be to examine and verify the claims of all applicants for the bounty.

"Mr. CULLER took the fivor, and, offered as a substitute that the Mayor of the city be authorized to subscribe. In the name of the city of Philadelphia, the sum of \$250,000 towards a fund to be used for the purpose of stimulating contribute. towards a fund to be used for the purpose of stimulating recruiting, &c.

Alter a spirited discussion between Messrs. Cuylers.

Mointyrer, and Werhealtl, the Ohamber refused, by an almost unanimous vote, to postpone the bill reported by the committee for the purpose of considering the one offered by Mr. Cuyler.

One me nher moved to amend the bill of the committee by making it read "white resident," instead of resident. The bill then passed unanimously, without amendment Mr. Witherentill then offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Finnee'to report a bill for a loan of \$500 000 for the purpose of adding in the enlistment of volunteers. Agreed to

volunteers. Agreed to

The Proposed Track in Columbia Avenue.
The bill withholding the consent of Councils from the resolution granting permission to the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company to lay a track on Columbia avenue was taken up and passed finally.

Bills from Common Council.

Bills from Common Council.

The bill from Common Council to locate certain steam fire engines was taken up.

Mr. Davis moved to amend by including the Shiffler Hose Company.

The amendment was voted down.

Mr. Weynerill further moved to amend by striking out the Assistance Steam Fire Engine, as another company was located a short distance from it, which was lost by a vote of 18 to 2.

The bill then passed finally.

The resolution to allow the use of the 10-pound Parrott cannot the city to Cantain Hastings' company of artii-

COMMON COUNCIL. The Chamber was called to order at half past three o'clock, the President, Wilson Kern, in the chair. Petitions, Communications, &c. The President laid before the Chamber a remonstrance against the North Pennsylvania Railroad being allowed to lay its track on Columbia svenue.

Also a communication from Caleb Coates, of Brandy-

Bill on Leave. Mr. Quin, on leave, introduced, from the Committee on Highways, an ordinance to transfer certain items in the appropriation to the Highway Department, amounthe appropriations to \$35,000. g to \$35,000.

The arst section was agreed to, but on agreeing to the title the year and nays were called, and the titl not agreed to. The bill was therefore laid over. Petitions from the Various Wards.

Petitions from the Various Wards.

The usual class of petitions were presented from the various wards Several remonstrances were presented against the laying of railway track on Columbia street. Also, the proceedings of a public meeting held at Columbia Hall, on the 22d inst, in opposition to the laying of a track on Columbia avenue. Also, a communication from the Board of School Directors of the Twenty-second section, on the same subject. Also, one from the Board of Vestrymen of the Zion Episcopal Church, located at Eighth street and Columbia avenue, on the same subject. ame subject.

Also, a communication asking for the repair of the Falls bridge, and others for the laying of water pipe, for as pipe, and gas lamps, &c.
All of the communications were referred to appropriate

Reports of Committees. Mr. Baind, from the Committees.

Mr. Baind, from the Committee on Finance, reported a resolution to approve the suroties of John Quin and fames Jones, supervisors. The resolution was agreed to.

Location of Steam Fire Engines. Mr. Location of Steam Fire Engines.
Mr. Loughlin, from the Committee on Trusts and
Fire, roported an ordinance locating the following companies as ateam fire engines: Fairmount Eagine Company, Ridge avenue, north of Wood street; Assistance
Engine Company, Town street, below Yine; Southwark
Engine Company, Third street, north of Washington
avenue and the United States Engine Company, Wood
attact. west of York avenue. avenue and the United States Engine Company, Wood street, west of York avenue.

A motion to amend by adding the Schuylkill Hose was rejected, and the ordinance as reported was passed. An ordinance was submitted appropriating \$500,000 for the purpose of encouraging enlistments, and to enable regiments to leave promptly and quickly for the seat of war. The bill provides that the money shall be expended by the Mayor of the city, City Solicitor, Commissioner of Highways, Commissioner of City Property, and Chief Engineer. It further provides that not more than five thousand dollars shall be expended on one regiment.

The bill was, on motion, postponed for the present.

Lease of the City Railroad. Lease of the City Railroad.

Lease of the City Railroad.

The committee appointed to examine into the propriety of leasing the city railroad to the Pennsylvania Bailroad Company, reported a bill leasing the road for thirty years. The bill was read and postponed for the present. Mr. Freenan called up the resolution from Select Council appropriating \$500 to defray the funeral expenses of Colonel Charles Ellet. He said that as the bills presented to the committee only amounted to \$250 he would move to amend by striking out \$500 in the resolution and inserting \$250, which was agreed to, and the resolution as amended was passed. Inserting \$250, which was agreed to, and the constant as amended was passed.

The bill to authorize a loan for the extension of water the taken in and a long discussion ensued. The bill to authorize a logn for the extension of water works was then taken up, and a long discussion ensued. A vote was finally taken—yeas 23, nays 13—so there not being a sufficient number in the majority the bill fell. An ordinance from Select Council to authorize the Hestonyillo Railroad Company to continue their track in Front streat was concurred in.

Ap ordinance appropriating \$23,000 from the Girard Fund for the improvement and widening of Delaware avenue from Spruce street to South street was adopted. A resolution appropriating \$2,000 to furnish seats in the parks and public squares was postponed after some discussion.

On the cuestion to resume the consideration of the discussion.

On the question to resume the consideration of the Common Council bill, to encourage enlistments, and the yeas and nays being called, there was no quorum voting.

A call of the house was ordered, and a quorum of members assumed. A call of the house was ordered, and a quorum of members answered.

Another vote was had, and the vote being less than a two-third vote, the bill fell.

The bill to extend the Water Works was again called up and postponed, and made the special order for Thursday next, at four o'clock.

An ordinance to authorize the Commissioner of Highways to build an iron truss-bridge over the Wissahickon creek, at Wier's Mill lane, at a cost of \$1,800, was debated for some time, and finally agreed to.

Bills from Select Council. The ordinance from Select Council, to encourage the enliatment of volunteers, was taken up.

A motion to strike out the discrimination in bounty between the recruits for nine months, one year, and three years, was lost netween the recruits for nine months, one year, and three years, was lost.

The bill was then read by section and agreed to.
The resolution from Select Council, instructing the Committee on Finance to report a loan of \$590,000 for the encouragement. of enl stment of volunteers, was passed; and Council, upon motion, adjourned.

THE SHERIFF CONTESTED-ELECTION THE SHERIFF CONTESTED-ELECTION CASE.—This case was resumed yesterday morning. The examination of witnesses was resumed. Smith Law affirmed —I reside at 937 North Eleventh street, Fourth precinct, Twentieth wand; been there since 1850; voted at the last election; don't know if my name was on the list of taxables; paid my tax within two years; paid taxes on real estate. [Beceipts produced for texes on two houses, and twenty-five cents added in one. The receipts were dated December, 1861.] My receipts prior to the election are similar to these. [The witness was requested to produce the receipts this morning.]

Charles Boggs sworn.—I live in Beck's Place, rear of Southwark Hell; resided there at the last election, and had resided there about nine years; voted at the last election; voted in the First division of the Third ward; was not challenged. was not challenged.
Mr. Gowen. Have you any objection to state for whom you voted for sheriff?
Mr. Brewster. I do not understand what this means.
Hore is a witness proved to be a qualified voter, and
yet they ask him to disclose for whom he voted, as though

yet they are nim to unscore for which he votes, as though an illegal voter.

Mr. Hirst. We cannot prove all these things at once.

Mr. Brewster. There is a regular formula. I do not understand that they have the right to call thirty thousand voters and ask them for whom they voted.

Mr. Gowen. His name is not on the list of taxables, and that proves it an illegal vote.

Judge Tkompson. The court has distinctly ruled that that was not the law. A mere irregularity did not make, the law. A mere irregularity did not make it itself, an illegal vote.

Mr. Gowen. But it is prima facie evidence, and it is or the other side to establish the right to vote.

Mr. Brewster. You have not given the book in evilence.

Mr. Gowen then offered the book, and upon handing it
o Mr. Brewster, that gentleman immediately pointed out to Mr. Brewster, that gentleman immediately pointed out the name of Mr. Boggs.

Mr. Gowen insisted that though it was there, it had been added after the assessment. Witness continued. I was 21 on the 15th November, 1858; voted twice on age in 1859; paid a tax in 1850; paid it in May; on election day.

Hermann Gerbart recalled, and the counsel proposed to ask him for whom he voted, as his name did not appear upon the assessors' book, but Judge Thompson said the vote had not been proven to be illegal.

Onristian King recalled and produced his tax receipts on real estate for 1851, and he stated that all the prior receipts were with Mre. Sims.

James Sampson sworn.—I am a member of the police force; I reside at 539 Sutherland street; voted at the last election in the First precinct of the Third ward; paid my tax in 1860 at the mayor's election; I did not tell you that it was in 1859; I know Lieutenant Hampton of the district; he makes his home at the station-house, and has done so for over a year; did not see him vote; there are beds in the station-house for the police; never saw any arrangements for cooking; the lieutenant has his room furnished, and he sleeps there and has bis olothing there.

John Horn affirmed.—I resided in the Twenty-second ward, and moved there last June a year; I voted at the last election in the Eleventh word, where I have voted for forty years; made the Twenty-second ward my residence the middle of July, 1861, and it is still my residence; voted in the Eleventh word, where Markey ascessed in the Eleventh ward; youted for Mr. Thompson for sheriff.

Gross-examined.—I moved to York road, near Fisher's lane; made it my country residence; I still preserved a residence in the Eleventh ward; I was regularly assessed in Mr. Gowen insisted that though it was there, it had

charlos at. Neal evern.—I am one of the one content of the second find any assessment of the Third precinct of the Tweatieth ward other than the one in court; made diligent search for extra assessment and cannot find any book; found in the vault in the box for 1859 the list of taxables for 1859 of the Third precinct, Tweatieth ward; it is a copy that is always put in the ballot-box; the original cannot be found; the names in red ink are the extra assessment. the original cannot be found; the names in red ink are the extra assessments.

George F. Reed sworn.—I was present at the election held in the Fourth division of the Eighth ward, last October; saw a man named Michael Dougherty vote there; he gave his residence at Broad and Walmit; George Montryre, police officer, brought him to the polis; I think it was about seven in the evening when he voted.

Cross-examined.—I never saw Dougherty before; was in front of the window whom he vote; made no memorandum of it; have recollected it since then; don't know who subnechased me to come here: reside at 1030 Sansom who subnechased me to come here: reside at 1030 Sansom Cross-examined.—I never saw Dougherty before; was in front of the window whon he vote; made no memorandum of it; have recollected it since them; don't know who subprensed me to come here; reside at 1030 Sansom street; fellow the fobacco business.

David Leighton affirmed—Before the election I resided at No. 1543 Marshall street; moved from there in November; voted at the last general election; was on the assessors' list; know Henry Kramer; he boarded with me; he had lived with me about five years before the election; know Wm. Woodrough; he lives in Perth street, between Seventh and Eighth; he lived near there on last election day; did not see either of them vote; don't know whether they voted or not; Woodrough lived with me some time last summer; he moved to Perth street about a month or two ago.

Alderman Gordon sworn.—I reside at 1426 sonth Fourth street; I have lived there some years; my office, for two years, has been at 1134 Passyunk road; I moved from Broad street on the 5th of June, 1860; I have had my office since on Broad street; I don't think I ever took a tax from a man without giving him a receipt. [Two tax receipts abown ] The signature, James Gordon, on those receipts; is not mine, and the writing is not.

Oross examined.—Those are not my signatures; Mr. Gowan showed me one of the papers before I came to court; Mr. J. A. Irwin showed me one yesterday; I never deputized any one to sign receipts for me; I was always at my office until last election; I was there then about helf the day; my son George attended the rest of the time; he was authorized to take money from tax-payers who came in my absence; I have signed tax receipts in blank for my son; I have no knowledge of his handing them to any others; I have a list of those who pay; it is at home; I made no return of the names nor of the amount to any one; I kept the taxes; I made returns for all the sessons prior to 1861; not since; I do not recognize the handwriting on the tax receipts; I have inquired about it myself; I cannot say whether the bla

in that precinct.
Christopher Watson sworn — I reside at 1020 South
Eighteenth street; I have lived there about one year; I
moved there from Strocker street, in the same division;
I lived before that it what was Little Washington moved there from Strocker street, in the same divisour, I lived before that in what was Little Washington street; I ram well acquainted with the inhabitants of the Seventh division of the First ward; I have canvassed it before and since the last election; I know John Robinson; he lives in the division; within two doors of me since he got his discharge from the army; he was not at the polls in October last; I knew of no other John Bobinson than him; I had a brother, named John Watson; before he died he lived in Seventeenth street, above Carpester; I knew of no other John Watson in that precinct but him.

No cross-examination.

Joseph Manuel, Jr., sworn.—I reside No. 1339 North Eighth street.

The witness was, withdrawn for the present.

James Dipper sworn.—At the last election I resided at 1028 Sansom street, in the Fourth precinct of the Eighth ward; I knew a young man who, I was told, was Michael Dougherty; I did not know his name before that.

To Mr. Thayer.—I did not see him vote; I saw him go up to the poile, and I have every reason to suppose he voted.

L don't know anything of his age but what he said

The bill then passed finally.

The pull then passed finally.

The resolution to allow the use of the 10-pound Parrottign of the city to Captain Hastings' company of artillery was reconsidered and passed by the Chamber.

Mr. Wetherline of the Philadelphia and Nilmington Railroad Company to use cer ain city telegraph poles for the purpose of laying wires. Agreed to.

The bill making an appropriation of \$1,540 for the purchase of additional school furniture, and for certain repairs, was called up on second reading and passed finally.

The resolution from Common Council removing a certain restriction from the ordinance for the survey of Combobocken creek was concurred in.

The Chamber now adjourced until next Wedneslay evening, at 7 c'olock know; he went away; Uniter inchirite bought min to the polis; I did not call the attention of the election officers to him.

Cross examined.—He lived with Mr. Dundas, at Broad and Walnui, when he voted, and for a long time after.

David Morris sworn.—I reside at Marshall and Oxford streets, in the Twentieth ward, Third division; I had lived there for a year before last election; I voted at the last election; I had not paid county tax two years before the election; my age is twenty-five years; I voted for sheriff; I decline to answer for whom I voted unless the court says I shall.

The court intimated that the question should be auswered, and the witness continued.

There were two tickets given me, and I cannot swear which one I put in; Michael Lukens gave me a Democratic ticket, and George Ashton gave me the Republicant ticket; I put the ticket in as I got it, without scratching; I voted about five in the afternoon; Mr. Lukens gave me the ticket about half an hour before; I got the iticket from Mr. Ashton about the same time; I got them both about half an hour before; I think I got the ticket from Mr. Lukens first; after I received the ticket I went home; I did not look inside of the tickets.

Mr. Browster objected.

The witness. I decline to answer.