Charles Vezin, Heinrich Wiener, Martin Landenberger, Gustavus Remak,

Charles Lorenz,
Dr. E. Morwitz,
N. Kohlencamp,
Samuel Bell, Jr.,
Joseph Reichert,

George R. Ziegler, Oscar Reichenbach, Colonel Buschbeck,

Thomas Potter, William M. Keen, Samuel Field, Conrad B. Andress,

Jules Hauel,
A. J. Derbyshire,
Andrew C. Craig,
George H. Stuart,
William F. Potts,

Andrew Wheeler, John D. Ninesteel

Jonathan Bullock, John Horn, Charles B. Trego,

Robert Wood, William L. Hirst,

William Ir. Hirst,
Thomas Quigg,
John Ashurst,
John H. Campbell,
John Baird,
John Lindsay,
Edward F. Gay,
Henry C. Carey,
Charles Conrad,
John P. Verree,
Lyonh G. Naccine

Jacob G. Neaffie, William Massey, C. B. F. O'Neal,

James Bell, William O. Kline,

Algernon S. Roberts, Oliver Evans, Gottleib Vollmar,

John Mitchell, Thos. H. Bartolet,

Thos. A. Newhall, John Agnew,

Joseph Ripka, Edward Gratz,

N. B. Browne, Nathan Hilles, Richard Garsed,

Thomas Webster,
Daniel Dougherty,
John E. Addicks,
B. B. Craycroft,
Wm. W. Justice,

Thomas P. Stotesbury,
Richard C. McMurtrie,
Thomas M. Hall,
S. W. Gray,
James R. Gates,
Wm. Sowers,
James B. England,
Horatio G. Jones

Wm. J. Wainwright

Oscar Thompson, Morton P. Henry, Thomas N. Greenbank, Thomas W. Price,

John McMakin,

Ch ipman Biddle, Henry Bumm, James Rowland, William Cramp, William Tees, Michael Bouvier, T. B. Peterson, John Byerly, George Simmons, Alexander Whilldin, James Peters

Alexander Whilldin,
James Peters,
Bayard Robinson,
Nathan L. Jones,
Charles F. Abbott,
Barton H. Jenks,
Charles Macalester,
Joseph A. Clay,
Joseph Andrade,
John H. Dieht,
George W. Biddle,
John W. Forney,
Thos. W. Duffield,
Andrew J Catherwood,
Reese D. Fell,
James M. Linnard,
Samuel F. Flood,
Joseph R. Eneu,
Wm. E. Lehman,

Lorin Blodget, John Davis Watson,

Samuel Rotan,
Charles Knecht,
James P. Peret,
Henry G. Leisearing,
Wm. W. Harding,
Henry Neill,
David G. McCammon,
Levi T. Rutter,
Wm. Rotch Wister,
James Ledward.

James Ledward, Thomas Crombarger,

Thomas Crombarger
Joshua Spering,
James Bateman,
Adam Warthman,
George T. Thorn,
Peter C. Ellmaker,
Wm. M. Bull,
Alex. Horn,
Henry C. Baird,
George H. Boker.

Samuel Rotan.

RECRETARIES.

Mayor Henry called upon Rev. J. Wheaton

THE OPENING PRAYER.

brave brothers. Enlighten the minds of our enemies; forgive them the injury they are doing. We beseech Thee to lock upon those misguided countrymen of ours, and bring them to a speedy recognition of their errors. Grant Thy blessing upon this meeting—upon all who speak, as upon all who listen. May the result of this gathering soon manifest itself—may it soon bring about an honorable and enduring peace. Hear us in these our prayers, for Jesus' sake. Amen.

The Mayor then came forward, and, after the

applause with which he was greeted had subsided,

SPEECH OF MAYOR HENRY.

imperfiel when the honor and perpetuity of our country are at stake, have we no succor to send, no vow to make good?

Men of strength, when you girded the sword on the comrade who has already gone forth to the battle-field, it was on your part an unchangeable assurance that, whenever needed, you would stand by him shoulder to shoulder, in the conflict. Let not your plighted faith or menhood be put to shame.

Men of wealth, when with approving looks you cheered the onward march of the volunteer, you thus gave him your sacred pledge that every dollar in your purse should, when called for, be yielded to his assistance. You will not refuse to redeem that gage with unstituted hand? [Cries of 'No! no!']

Men of office or of politics, when you counseled and eucouraged the enlistment of the brave mon who are offering their lives to maintain our Government, you thus made yourselves sureties that whatever influence you possess shall be honestly and singly exerted for the same high purpose. Ese to it, as you shall answer an outraged people, that selfish ends, whether of pelf, of party, or of prejudice, do not unnerve one arm or cripple one party, or of prejudice, do not unnerve one arm or cripple one party out the standard of loyalty.

Men of God, each prayer that you have offered before the altar at which you serve in behalf of your country and of its defenders, has engaged you anew to make unceasing supplication that He who alone can direct the issue of battle will send victory to our banners. Be importunate, be prevalent for that blessing.

More froops, more means, more singleness of purpose, are, under God's favor, urgently needed to bring the war to a speedy and triumphant close. Men of Philadelphia, shall these be supplied?

Ortes of "Yes!" or Yes!" and the most enthusiastic cheers greeted the Mayor as he resumed his seat.

At the conclusion of the Mayor's speech, Mr. Chas. Gibbons read, in a loud vice, the following readultions.

Chas. Gibbons read, in a loud voice, the following resolutions, which were agreed to amid much

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The citizens of Philadelphia, assembled in Independence Stuare do selemnly declare and resolve:

1. That the welfare of the people and our existence as a nation demand that the war, which has been forced upon us by rebellious States, without cause or provocation, shall be prosecuted, on the part of the Government, with the stern and inflexible purpose of conquering the ceremies; and that all the power and all the means which the Executive can command ought to be employed for that purpose, without hesitation or delay. [Cheers.]

2. That we thank the President for the recent orders issued by his authority, indicating an abandonment of

2. That we thank the President for the recent orders issued by his authority, indicating an absadonment of that policy which has protected the property of rebels proved disastrous to the health of our armies, and, by prolonging the war, has illustrated the fact that such lenlency to our enemies is neither merciful nor wise. Prolonged cheering 1

3. That we acknowledge only as our friends those who are loyal to the Government and give it an earnest and unqualified support; and that all others—whether living in our midst, or fighting in the ranks of our foes—are our enemies and the enemies of the people, and ought to be treated as such.

This resolution created a perfect furors of evi-

be freated as such.
This resolution created a perfect furore of evi-

proceeded to address the people as follows:

Smith to open the meeting with prayer.

THE UNION FOREVER

MASS MEETING IN INDEPEN-DENCE SQUARE.

50,000 FREEMEN IN COUNCIL!

The Government to be Sustained and the Rebellion Crushed!

THOUSANDS OF MEN AND MILLIONS OF TREASURE OFFERED.

Interference of Foreign Powers Not to be Tolerated!

Our Lives, Our Fortunes, and our Sacred Honor Pledged for the Defence of the Union!

Lincoln, Halleck, McClellan, Pope, and all of Our Noble Chieftains, to be Sustained at all Hazards!

Patriotic and Eloquent Speeches by Mayor Henry, Hon. W. D. Kelley, Daniel Dougherty, Fx-Gov. Pollock, John W. Forney, Isaac Hazlehurst, and others.

THE REVEREND CLERGY ON THE STAND,

Speeches of Rev. J. Walker Jackson, J. Wheaton Smith, and others.

The Mass Meeting in Independence Square, on Saturday afternoon, was one of the most remarka-Saturday afternoon, was one of the most remarkable, from numerical strength and real enthusiasm, that have ever taken place in the history of our city. Throughout the entire day, the countenance of every man upon the street indicated the presence of an intense upheaving of public sentiment going on in the minds of the people; and it was not surprising to behold the magnificent turnout at the birth-place of American Independence. The effect of this sublime exhibition of the patriotism of the people will be most salutary to the cause, and gratifying to the honest, true, faithful, energetic, and determined leaders of the people now composing our great governmental machine, now enlisted to the greatest extent of its ability in endeavoring to crush this unholy rebellion. Though convulsed as the nation is, by a great rebellion—started by political lunatics-one of the most causeless ever known in the history of the world : though threatened by the jealousy and hatred of foreign foes, somewhat embarrassed by traitors in the disguise of philanthropists and Union men, yet Pennsylvania, as the proud representative of America, and Philadelphia as the voice of Pennsylvania, stands forth at the present moment, fresh and vigorous and undismayed in the face of all danger, the half of which might well cause the entire range of monarchies of Europe to fall like a row of bricks one after another. Still America stands firm; the asylum of all nations, gladly wel-coming the "mudsills" of society to come and assist in strengthening the great temple of civil and religious liberty. We write this beneath the stately elms of Independence Square, within the sacred presence of that Hall where Washington, -Jefferson, Franklin, Sherman, and other patriots of 1776, gave a charter to the people, insuring them virtue, liberty, independence, and the pursuit of happiness. The people came from all parts, up and down every avenue. Flags flaunted in the breeze; and, though the temperature of the atmosphere was among the nincties, yet the great mass determined to sweat it out. They came as resistless as an avalanche, gathering larger and larger in its mighty course, until at last one vast multitude centred in

handkerchiefs, and evincing many other demonstrations of joy.

and about Independence Square. The houses around that celebrated enclosure were filled with spectators; ladies appeared at every window, waving their

THE STANDS. There were three stands erected in the square, the main one being before the south door of the State House—the other two on the lower east and west ends of the squares. Around the stands the Stars and Stripes floated in abundance, and the surroundings were also gally and appropriately bedecked for the occasion. We have se'dom beheld so vast and patriotic a crowd. Many a hard-fisted "mudsill" feels himself a hore, and ready, with renewed impulse, to squelch a traitor, if any should appear: As a general thing, there seemed to be a determination at last to bring this war to a speedy close, and to inflict on every traitor's neck the

penalty of a traitor's doom.

The erection of the stands was entrusted to Geo. T. Thorn and Edward G. Webb, who deserve a word of encomium for their success and promptitude in attending to this business. A sub-platform was-crected in front of the main stand for the accommodation of the large and efficient band of musicians under Birgfeld. The American flags, kindly loaned by the gallant Captain Thomas Turner, the commander of the iron-clad frigate New Ironsides, were handsomely grouped up, and pending from the beak of a very large eagle, presented to the Sons of Malta several years ago by John M. Genin, Esq., of New York, and loaned by the "Sons" for this special occasion.

THE CALL. The following is the call of the meeting, issued and posted up in all parts of the city-emblazoned on the passenger cars, steamboats, and other con-*veniences for transportation:

OUR COUNTRY TO ABMS! GRAND MEETING THE PEOPLE.

The people of Philadelphia are invited to assemble in INDEPENDENCE SQUARE,
On SATURDAY, the 26th instant,
at four o'clock P. M. 1 to take measures for the PROMPT-INGREASE of the VOLUNTEER ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, in accordance with the requisition of the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

In order to give all persons an opportunity to attend the meeting, it is requested that all PACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, and PLACES OF BUSINESS BE CLOSED AT 12-0'CLOCK ON THAT DAY.
DISTINGUISEED SPEAKERS will address the meeting.

O'CLORE ON THAT DAY,
DISTINGUISED SPEAKERS will address the meeting.
By order of the preliminary meeting of Citizens, held at the rooms of the Roard of Trade, July 24, 1882.
ALEXANDER HENRY, Chairman.
CHARLES GIRBONS,
CHARLES D. FREEMAN,
Secretaries.

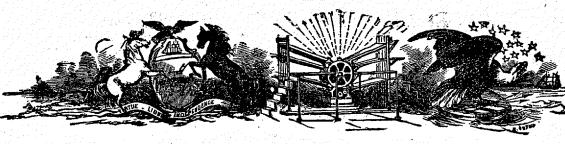
THE MAIN STAND. The main stand was erected directly in the rear Independence Hall, and facing the middle entrance of the Square. It was soon filled by the officers of the meeting, and much enthusiasm was

manifest.
ORGANIZATION OF THE MEETING. The organization took place at four o'clock precisely. At that hour, Daniel Dougherty, Esq., in

the following gentlemen : PRESIDENT.

Joseph Megary, Oswald Thompson, James R. Ludlow, Joseph Allison, Robert Patterson, Wm. J. Duane, Samuel M. Felton, The question being taken, they were unanimously and most vociferously approved.

After the resolutions had been adopted, Judge Kelley was introduced, and spoke as follows: Benj. Gerhard, John C. Knox, Samuel J. Reeves, Wm. Devine, Charles Gibbons, SPRECH OF HON. WM. D. KELLEY. Horace Binney, Jr., Edward C. Knight, Caleb Cope, Samuel H. Perkins. Augustus Heaton, Jesse Godley, Matthew Baird, Theodore Cuyler, Adam Konigmacher, Wm. C. Ludwig, Edward Lafourcade, Thomas L. Parry,



PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JULY 28, 1862. VOL. 5.—NO. 305.

"Never!" and to prove your sincerity by shouldering your musket, or drawing your sword in defence of the most blessed institutions ever given to man. [Applause.] There is no disguising the fact that a blunder has been committed—that the grand army which, eight months ago, stood in its pride, holding the enemy in check, ready to overwhelm bim by its nere momentum, is now just where the enemy wants it. That is a thing of the past. Let it be—this is no time to ask who is responsible for it. It is enough for us to know that braway arms are needed to extricate it from its position and crush the rebel crew. [Applause.] One hundred thousand men are wanted immediately; three hundred thousand men are wanted in a little while. Shall Philadelphia send her quota? [Cries of "Yes."] If she is ready, you, my young friend, ought to be one of the number. You who cheer the speakers here must make up the serried ranks. Are you ready to do it? Are you the sons of the men who fashioned the Declaration of Independence? Are you the brothers of the gallant men of the Pennsylvania Reserves, who held in check and drové before them four times their number? [Immense cheering and applause.]

If you are, I ask you, before the sun sets or the moon William Bradford William Bradford, Henry Goodman, Richard C. Dale, Peter T. Wright, John M. Kennedy, Henry Landis, James McClintock, Richard Donegan, William Sellers, Robert C. Davis, F. W. Thomas. F. W. Thomas, Gustavus Bergner, Isaac C. Price, Bloomfield Moore, William Hogg, John H. Town, Caleb R. Kenney, Cephas G. Childs, F. Wolgamuth, Daniel Gans, George F. Womrath, plause.] If you are, I ask you, before the sun sets or the moon George Erety, Conrad S. Grove, Eugene Roussell, Vito Viti, Alex G. Cattell, Michael Keenan, Daniel Smith, Jr., Chapman Biddle,

It you are, I ask you, before the sun sets of the moon riese to-night, go with the Mouses d'Afrique or soms of the other regiments, and when you sleep, sleep an American soldier—[applause]—a man "in?" for the war. Let that spirit be aroused among you. Let every man feel in his heart that the honor of Pennsylvania, the past and the future glories of her history, are confided to him and the model. Wips out the stain that has been put upon her escutcheen. Make this lawless crew feel that in the same of liberty of Constitution, and of peace and all its her escutcheon. Make this lawless crew feel that in the name of liberty, of Constitution, and of peace and all its blessings, our army is equal to any crisis.

It is not for idle words we have held this meeting. The solid men of the city have gathered together, and are pouring out their tressure—one a thousand, another three thousand, another five thousand, and so on. They give their money freely for the noble purpose. Young man, you are a traitor at heart if you say that is all they give their money freely for the noble purpose. Young man, you are a traitor at heart if you say that is all they give. Their sons are on the field, and rendy to join you. The other day an honorable man, when subscribing to the bounty fund, said Sherman & Son, \$1,000. I wish this neeting to know that that son is a prisoner in Richmond. Having served through the three-months campaign, he entered afterwards for the war. He fought seven successive days, and was adding the surgeons in handling the sick and wounded in the hospital when he was taken a prisoner. You cannot give your \$1,000; but you can give your stout hearts to pluck such as he from the Bichmond prisons. You cannot do it by talk; you can put on a pair of red breeches, and rally under our glorious hanner, that has been made more glorious in the Shenandoah valley. Go to the Corn Exchange. Enlist yourselves under that brave man, rho comes fresh from the Chickahominy; who says, "come, a thousand of my countrymen, and bring from imprisonment my townsmen." This you can do. This you owe to your own humanity; you owe it to your native State; you owe it to the Government that has ralsed the poorest man and the most ignorant of you to the equality of manhood with the proudest and wealthiest and most learned in the land. As you hope for your children, if you fall, shall bless and praise you as a patriot sire. [Applause]

Judge Kelley then retired amid much cheering. The next speaker was ex-Governor Pollock, who name of liberty, of Constitution, and of peace and all i

Judge Kelley then retired amid much cheering

The next speaker was ex-Governor Pollock, who was well received by the audience.

SPEECH OF EX-GOVERNOR POLLOCK. was well received by the audience.

SPEKCH OF EX.GOVERNOR POLLOCK.

Fellow Cirizens: We are here this afternoon to renew our devotion te our country—to renew our allegiance to a Government that has fostered, and protected, and defended us—to say to him whe administers the Government, President Lincoln, [Cheers,] a man of noble heart, a man all over American, a man who never deserts his country, and whose country will never desert him—[applause]—to say to that noble man, "Go on with the prosecution of the war until treason and rebellion shall have been crushed—until the flag of the Union shall wave over every inch of American territory "—not one State, but all in one, now and foreyer!

We are here this afternoon to bid God-speed to the young and noble General who is now resting upon his well-earned laurels on the banks of the James river. [Great applause, and cheers for McClellan] A patriot leads your army who was born near this spot, who carries with him the honor of the Keystone State. [General McClellan be suppor ed? If so, then lift your hands on high, and swear by the God of Hosts that the Union shall be saved, and the Government maintained. There are occasions in the history of men and nations, when silence is scrike, in difference is treason; when loyal men must speak out in all truthfulness, and in a manner worthy their manbood. That hour in the history of our nation has arrived. There are now but two parties—the patriots and the traitors. [Applause.] There is no neutrality. That is treason. We are here this afternoon to rebuke treason in our midst, as it skulks sneakingly about, and treason in the South, where it raises itself in armed rebellion; and I tell you, my friends, this afternoon, in all the sincerity of an American heart, we have more to dread from the cold-blooded skulking, in our midst, than we have from the armed minions of Jeff. Davis. [Applause.] We can meet the latter in the field and beat bim from it; but your home fraitor cannot be so readily disposed of. [A voice, "Hang them to the l

ne man max will stand up in an the dignity of his manhood and freely declare his devotion to his country—
"Come what will, my country now, my country forver."

I ask you, this afternoon, to sustain the Administration, not as partisans, but as the friends of your country; sand by it in the prosecution of this war.

I rejoice to know that in the recent orders the glores
have been thrown off, and that the sword has been drawn
and the scabbard thrown away. I tell you, my friends,
this is no time for compliments, but heavy blows—war to
the knife, and the knife to the hilt. [Applause.]

I say again, no compromise in this war. We have only
one kind of terms to submit, and that is an uncompromiking submission to lawful authority; and I hope that
this afternoon every heart is prepared to say that until
this rebellion is crushed, there shall be no surreinder of
either principle or territory. We fight to conquer. We
fight to maintain the Emion and the Constitution, and
every means that God and nature has given us, we ought
to employ. I make no war upon institutions peculiar or
otherwise; but when this nation is rushing to bloody
battle, and confronting hell-hounds, whatever crosses
her path, institutions peculiar or not, let them be overthrown. [Applause] Institutions are nothing, our country is everything.

I stand here this afternoon the friend of the Constitution, and I have no sympathy with those miscrable
quibblers who stick to the Constitution when the country-life is in peril. Eway with your Constitution when
the nation is dying! Ewill not stick to the letter, kue van
fall back upon the great principle of self-defence. When
the nation is dying! Ewill not stick to the letter, kue van
fall back upon the great principle of self-defence. When
the nation is dying! Ewill not stick to the letter, kue van
fall back upon the great principle of self-defence is necessary, that they should pursue the same course?
Whenter the means, you strike down the murderer, and
stand before the world acquitted of all wr proceeded to address the people as follows:

SPEECH OF MAYOR HENRY.

Outliers of Philadriphia: We have mot together to furnish prompt, efficient, and ample means for adding and sustaining the brave armies now battling for our country, its Union, and its Constitution. [Cheers.] This immense concourse, these earnest counterances, attest the hearty zeal which pervades our community, and give certainty that the energetic measures demanded from its people will surely be taken. [Applause.]

This occasion calls for the utterance of plain truths and of direct appeals. The time has arrived when all the delusions and forbearance of the past must be scattered to the winds. [Sensation, and cries of "That's it."] The hour has come when freeman must answer unto freeman, eye to eye, under the sense of an all-constraining individual responsibility never before felt, never before existing. Let us look candidly and without self-deception at the circumstances of the present hour. The rips sheaves of a plentiful harvest are already garnered; in dustry, in all its various pursuits meets with ready and rich recompense; capital and taste are erecting new abodes for comfort and refluement along every highway. Do you, can you fully comprehend that a revolt the most uncalled for, a rebellion the most unnatural, an intestine strife the most deadly that the world has ever witnessed, at this very moment threatens the enjoyment—ave, even the existence—of all these bouncies that Providence, labor, and wealth have bestowed?

Peace and quiet surround your homes and abide with your wives and your little ones; in your deily walks there is none to molest you or make you afraid; do you, can you realize, that but three hundred miles distant, hosts of traitors, embittered with malignant hate, desperate through defeated purpose, incited by unscrupulous leaders, are eagerly plotting and struggling to bring war and raphe into your midst?

To-morrow's Sabbath will bring to us its accustomed hallowed rest. Do we remember that thousands of heroic men, fat

The next speaker was Dan. Dougherty, Esq.,

whose appearance upon the platform was the signel for unbounded applause. Mr. D. spoke as follows: SPEECH OF DANIEL DOUGHERTY.

Mr. D. spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF DANIEL DOUGHERTY.

We are assembled, Americans, to decide whether our country shell live or die; whether we shall be free men or slaves; whether peace shall here again permenently dwell, or this become a land of dead men's skulls; whether the free of freedom shall blaze in beauty until sill the earth shall eajoy the perfect day of, constitutional liberty, or the eternal night of despotism shall in our time descend upon the world! These are considerations that tower in sublime proportions above all meaner thoughts, and will tell the historian whether we are an heroic or a degenerate race! whether this is the golden see, or these the accureed days that sold and sacrificed, when they might have saved, the unborn millions of the future!

To address you, Americans, on such a theme, fills me with awe, and makes me bow in humble supplication to the All-perfect One, praying His omnipotent aid to inspire me for the cause!

In the midst of unrivaled prosperity, with a Government the best that mortals ever made, with argosies proully plowing the waves of every see, and the mighty armaments of every Power doing homage to our flag, a conspiracy, long meditated and maturely planned, has burst into bloody treason and rebellious war. Ferjured ingrates, on whom the choicest knoners of the Republic had been showered, lead on the legions resolved to kill their country. The tyrants of the earth are laughing at our wors, and, with malignant joy, regard the people as their slaves again.

It is in vain to dwell upon the past. Behold the awful present! The traitors of the South, with fiendlike fury, are striving to wrest from us three-fourths of the resultie, our most sacredlocalities, the battle-fields of the Revolution, the grares of the int tortal dead, the cities built by Northern hands, and beautified by Northern taste and wealth—aye, the capital, with its unumbered millions of property, the statues of our benefactors, the priceless memorials of the past, the trophies of glorious wars, the heir

wrested from their grasp forever? Shall the fruits of the Revolution wither in our keeping?

'What! will ye all combine to tie a stone Each to each other's neck, and drown like dogs Within the tide of time, and never float Te after ages, or at best but float
A hnoyant pestilence?"

Men of America, awake! arise from your sleep, and avert the impending doom! Let the craven who talks of reace, the wretch who wrates of navy. The fload who

avert the impending doom! Let the craven who talks of peace—the wretch who prates of party—the fiends who ccin money from their country's woe, or speak encouragement to her fees, be analhema!

Let our rulers remember that on their fidelity is staked the fortunes of a hundred generations. Let those who can fly to the field! Let those who remula, with a generous hand, give to the glorious cause! Let every man hold his all at the call of his country.

The unburied dead cry aloud for vengeance and for war! war on the land and sea! war with no hope of peace but subjugation! war that will teach the particides that the Republic can be as terrible in strife as she was gentle in peace! was gentle in peace!

My countrymen—all differences forgotten—let us here, on this consecrated spot, swear by the honor of our mothers—by the memory of our fathers—by the blood of the wounded—by the dead bodies of our martyrs—this

war shall never; cease until every man who treads this soil owns allegiance to the Union, or the whole land be-SPEECH OF HON. WM. D. KELLEY.

Mr. Mayor and Fellow-citizens: This is indeed a grand and grateful sight. The genius of republicanism is now writhing in the agenies of the crisis of her fate. Your action here to-day, and within the coming week, and that of your fellow-citizens of the great Koystone State, may decide whether our institutions are to be perpetuated, or are to be crushed out by the rude power of a lawless and bailbarous rebellion. [Ories of "Never! never!"] I am glad to hear you say "Never!" for it pledges you to go to the recruiting station and join a regiment. I want to hear the young man of eighteen—the stalwart man of thirty—the vigorous man of forty—I want you to gay,

restore the Union—that Union whose benign influence has given more blessings to mankind than all the political combinations of the world beside.

Yours, EDWIN FORREST.

The following patriotic letter was also received from Rev. Kingston Goddard: LETTER FROM REV. KINGSTON GODDARD.

from Rev. Kingston Goddard:

LETTER FROM REV. KINGSTON GODDARD.

St. PAUL'S CIURGI, Philadelphia, }

Saturdari, Philadelphia, }

GENTLEMEN: I greatly regret that my attendance at the funeral of a young communicant of my church will linder me from addressing. The meeting this afternoon. Allow me to present to you my grateful acknowledgments of the honor conferred upon me in selecting me as a speaker, on so important an occasion. I consider it one of the highest privileges that can be conferred upon a citizen of Philadelphia, thus to aid our just and holy cause in the time of its necessity.

Nothing but the most importative sense of duty would reconcile me to absence on such an occasion. Devoted as I have been to "the cause of the Union," from the first outbreak of this unholy rebellion. I feel more enlisted in the cause now than ever. The true patriot will hold nothing too dear to be laid upon the altar of his country but his honor. Even life itself will freely be given, and wealth gladly consecrated to such a cause as that in whose behalf, as citizens, we to-day convene. Victory to our arms and death to treason are results worth securing at any price. These are sentiments which I am aware are common to us all. I have confidence in believing that men will not be wanting, now that our country needs them. The blood drops that have allen from the hearts of the loyal and true will prove to be seeds from whence shall spring the glorious and plentiful harvest of a nation's devotion. Our young men will entil harvest of a nation's devotion. Our young men will entil harvest of a nation's devotion. Our young men will entil harvest of a nation's devotion. Our young men will entil harvest of a nation's devotion. Our young men will entil harvest of a nation's devotion. Our young men will entil harvest of a nation's devotion. Our young men will entil harvest of a nation's devotion. Our young men will entil the entil harvest of the sentiments of the community—to sound, in fact, those tones of manly devotion which the breath of

So mote it be.
Yours, truly &c. KINGSTON GODDARD. After Mr. Forrest's letter had been read, three cheers were vociferously given for "Ed. Forrest." The next speaker was Rev. J. Wheaton Smith, who thus addressed the people: REMARKS OF REV. J. WHEATON SMITH.

My FRINDS: I shall not long detain you, as other speakers will soon be present. He related the story of a public meeting at which Mr. Prentiss was speaking some years ago in Mississippi. Mr. Prentiss was selling the people of the absolute impossibility for one section of the country to get slong without the other; said he, the North cannot get along without the South, nor the South without the North. At that time a Colonel Cobb chanced to mass along and took the libert to day the permitting. without the North. At that time a Colonel Cobb chanced to pass along, and took the liberty to deny the assertion. Prontiss said to Colonel Cobb that he could prove it: "Colonel, where did you get that horse on which you ride?" "In Missour; sir." "Where did you get that saddle?" "In New York." Where did you get that saddle?" "I hought it in Newark." "Well, now, Colonel," said Prentiss, "if it were not for the North you would not be Celonel Cobb, but Cobb without a kernel." [Langhter and applause]. nel, and realiss. It is were not for the North you would not be Cclonel Cobb, but Cobb without a kernel. The commenced of the search of the Cobb without a kernel. The commenced of the Union. But, gentlemen, they little knew the power which they at that time dared to trifle with. They little dreaded the warlike resistance they now have met. They forgot that the North could put forth efforts in sternness. As a minister of the Gospel of peace, it is not for me to dwell much upon military matters; but, please God, I hold the opinion of the old minister who loved peace so much that he was bound to haveit, even though he should be obliged to fight for it. Laughter and applants.] We are placed in circumstances where a little more of war will insure a permanent and honorable peace. I take not so dark a view of our condition as was taken by some here. Never did military progress appear so splindid as within the past six months. There is not an ill which now troubles us that was not in England in the days of her revolution. There were traitors in the days of the revolution of the bright day is approaching.

The next speaker was Capt. E. W. Power, late of

the Excelsior Brigade:

SEECH OF GAPT. POWER.

We have assembled here, he said, to tender our support to that form of government that has guarantied to us the right to enjoy social, political, and religious liberty with a common country. He might be entirely different in sentiment politically from the gentlemen who had preceded him. He might differ with them socially, and perhaps religiously; but as an adopted citizen he looked to that finds that gave to him the right to think and write, and act, and protected his children; when he was gone. [Cheers.] After serving in the army under the gallant Sickles, since the commencement of the Keystone State, and he commencement of the war, he now returned to enlist under the hamner of the Keystone State, and he saked those present to do the same. I want you as men to come forward. I appeal to those who are my countr, men. The words of Meagher last night in New York shall never be forgotten. Uncle Sam has protected us in our darkest days, and now we must sustain it. You can look to Walhut street, to the house in which a noble man received his truth, and who to day has a name the greatest on the face of the earth. You can look to the house where George B. McClellan was born, who, with all his enemies, is the Napoleon of today. [Tremendous cheering for McClellan] He calls now, in his humble, matriules, to councy, in his humble, matriules, to councy, in his humble, matriules, to councy, in service, and who never had a relative who dared defend themselves and who never had a relative who dared defend themselves and who never had a relative who dared defend themselves and who never had a relative who dared defend themselves and who never had a relative who dared defend themselves and who never had a relative who daved defend themselves and who never had a relative who daved defend themselves and who never had a relative who daved defend themselves and who never had a relative who dave defend themselves and who never had a relative who dave defend themselves and who never had the Excelsior Brigade:
SPEECH OF CAPT. POWER.

They are emissaries of the rebellion in Philadelphia, but they dare not show themselves, and they are quiet except in the drinking salcons. Treason is stalking abroad in your midst, and it is time that Union citizens should know that there are emissaries of treason here in the City of Brotherly Love. I am ready in every way to serve my country. I care not how. I volunteered my services to day. How many of you are willing to go along? Out in the backwoods we know nothing but to love our country, and we are going to send regiment after reour country, and we are going to send regiment after re-giment to fight for it. SPEECH OF REV. MR OLIVER.

giment to fight for it.

SPEECH OF REV. MR OLIVER.

I have been a soldier for some time past. We have to unite to the character and duties of the clergyman, the duties of the coldier in the field. It was not long since that I was associated with men engaged in deadly strife, bearing aloft this proud emblem of our country's liberty at the peril of their lives, and who, standing like men, hoped to meet a happy reception when they should rejoin their fellow-citizens. [Applause]

Having just left the Army of the Potomac, a few days since, I find myself in your midst. It may be somewhat pleasant to you to know that there is greater despondency in the city of Philadelphia than is now felt by the Army of the Potomac, in the very face of the enemy. There is no despondency there. There is no want of confidence there. We have every confidence in the man who commands us—lloud applause]—and he will lead us to victory if politicians let him alone. [Tremendous cheers.] We know General McClellan. He is superior to the age. [Cheers.] He will conduct our soldiers to victory when he has leave to follow out his own plans. [Cries of "That's so!"]

Gentlemen, there are a few things that prevent us from doing all that we otherwise might. We feel too much discouraged when a cloud passes over our horizon. We have not learned to look at an eclipse like men who have seen an clippe. We want your energies. We want no man because he has a "friend at Washington" to take command of us. We have labored under many disadvantages. You can have no conception of them. Men have come into our midst bearing medicines, refreshments, happy words, religious words. They have complained that we were the inhabitants of a swamp. But I expect to be in the rebel capital before many months; and I expect to be in the rebel capital before many months; and I expect to be in the rebel capital before many months; and I expect to be in the tow winess our proud eagle floating in triumph in the gale.

SPEECH OF WILLIAM B. MANN.

and I expect to be there to witness our proud eagle floating in triumph in the galo.

SPECOH OF WILLIAM B. MANN.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: It cannot be doubted but that for nearly a month past there has been a cloud resting around and about us. We have noticed the fact that our people have looked gloomly in the streets, and yet I have to find the first man living who despairs of the Republic. [Cheers.] The Union is a legacy which we have received circum our forefathers, and we must transmit it to our children. Our little ones imploringly lift their hands and ask it of us, and by the blessing of God we'll do it. No power on earth can dissolve the Union of these States. Our children are to be taught, as we have been taught, to bound the United States southward by the Gulf. As long as the rivers run eouthward—as long as the snows that are melled on the summits of the Alleghanies, or that shroud the peaks of the Rocky Mountains, flow southward to the Gulf.—so long the free blood of Northern hearts will be poured out on Southern soil for the permanence of this Union. [Applause]

Away, then, with this clond, with this deepondency Without a country what is life? Whatever treasures I have a read here. Whetever blood I have is hers, and all have I am willing to give to her when she requires it. These are the feelings of all around and about us, and willst men may look heavy and solemn, all that is necessated for with the right, by it. "The right is with us, and will am you have a superior of the word is to be re-written in consequence of the word is to be re-written in consequence of the spirit of history; it is against the spirit of history; it is against the heavy of the world is to be re-written in consequence of the degeneracy our people. I tell, you, my friends, we must be predicted to a subject to defend the degeneracy our people. I tell, you, my friends, we most the read of the proposition of the world is to be re-written in consequence of the degeneracy of our people. I tell, you, my friends, we may be a subject to the

must, we will conduct. This war for the Union must be fought. Let it be fought in Virginia. It may as well be fought theat to prevent the extension of the Russian complre was fought; we are fold, in one spot—before the walls of Sebastopic. There the French and English, month after month, gathered their choicest armies. If this war for the perpetusition of American freedom is to be fought in Virginia, let it be fought before the gates of hichmond. Let us congregate our forces there, and in a fair, open field, I can tell you we can show these people that Northern blood flows as powerfully in the veins as Southern. No braver troops than ours exist. All they want is a chance. They will fight their way into Richmond. I loud 'cheers.] The war seems almost to have cessed elsewhere throughout the Union. I have said our troops are worthy of their canse. I tell you, gentlemen, I have seem men who were on those fields of battle. I know of a regiment, who, when they were ordered to hold a position, planted their feet on, the ground, add sixed there until the enemy came up and struck down their cartridges with their sabres. They stood there when a whole brigade of the enemy came against them. When the order was given to retreat, and was understood along the line, thoy gathered up their wounded men. The word was given; right about, march, and they marched. They did not leave a man on the field. [Applanse.] Tell me their colders a gith about, march, and they marched. They did not leave a man on the field. [Applanse.] Tell me their colders a gith ging in defence of this Usion cannot praceive it! No, this Republic will be preserved. The spirit of old Jackson is there, animating the bosoms of thousands of men walting to be led into Richmond.

Some of us talk about foreign intervention. Very well, we are in the hands of Providence and if that evil comes we will; treat it as a blessing. If this Republic is to be blottegout, it may be in a way that no man will be laft. Action of the second of the particular of the proper second of

marks of the gentleman who preceded me. Well have his countrymen fought for the Union. Well have his country more allowed and the warm that the constant of the form of the Such trample the flag of this country under their feet? (Orise of Nover; 1º No! the bold flag must be sustained, and it will be sustained, and it will be sustained, and the war must be put down. He had cheering news from the region of the Bucktails. There is a new regiment to coming. The Governor had put his country down for one additional company in the new quota, but there are now two companies raised in that country, (Yenango). The papers say they are not only drilling by daylight but by hight. You live here in the great commercial metropolities. We live in the far West The same pulsations beat throughout the State as here, and the same beat throughout he State as here, and the same beat throughout he State as here, and the same beat throughout he State as here, and the same will as the contract of the fought of the College of the confided one of the confidence of this flag. What is family, what is weathed in that country, (Yenango). The property is the same that the same say they are not only drilling by daylight but by night. You live here in the great commercial metropolities. We have a construction of the confidence of the c

history of this country side by side with that of Washington. [Applause.]
In conclusion, let me say to you if you love your country—if you love her institutions, rally to her defence. The bones of your fathers—the bones of your brothers, sons, and relatives are even now bleaching on the bills of Manssass, at Ball's Bluff, and on the seven battle-fields before Bichmond; and they cry aloud to you, their friends and relatives, for vengeance. Fill up the ranks of the decimated regiments first, then fly to the standards of the new regiments; then God will bless you, and victory will perch upon our banners, and the emblem of rebellion be trampled in the dust. [Applause.]
Mr. Henry J. Fox came forward and wood the

Mr. Henry J. Fox came forward and read the amount of subscriptions which had been taken up to this time. They were the subscriptions made by the individuals, and amounted, exclusive of those made by the railroads, to \$130,000.

made by the railroads, to \$130,000.

SPEECH OF WASHINGTON L. BLADEN, Eq.

In the name of one who has enrolled himself in the army of the Union I came here to ask recrutes. I have started the roll of a company, and I am authorized by a few friends to say that, when the company is organized, five hundred dollars shall be given to it over and above all the other bounties that the city or State may give. I want every young man from 17 to 45 to join in. Who will give me his name? Is there no answer from this crowd? Why, gentlemen, in a little village in the county of Philadelphia, one year ago, in a population of only 190 voters, the same appeal was made, and within fifteen minutes after the roll was opened there were twenty five gallant spirts who put down their names for liberty or death. How many of this crowd, composed of all ages, will come forward? I know you are modest—you don't like to speak out now, but on Morday morning you will have an opportunity. Gentlemen, on the 4th of July, 1776, congregated in front of that building, waiting for the determination of the deliberations of a chosen few, who were seated in yonder hall, was an anxious crowd. What gave rise to such breathless anxiety? What gave rise to such break how were discussing the Declaration of Independence; whether they were to declare the United States free, or whether they were to declare the United States free, or whether they wend throw down their arms and yield. There was fearful anxiety. At length the speaker came out and announced that the deed was done—the Declaration was signed, and America was free. [Great applause.]

Gentlemen, in 1862 shall it be said of the descendants of those who were waiting in such fearful anxiety and interest, that in the month of July, scarcely twenty days after the anniversary of that glorious event, in the State House yard, within sound of t SPEECH OF WASHINGTON L. BLADEN, Esq.

SOUTHWEST STAND.

A stand was also erected at the southwest corner of the square.

The meeting here was called to order by Edward C. Knight, who remarked that it was a pleasant sight to witness so large a gathering of loyal citizens. We have now really begun to resilze that we are engaged in a war with a determined enemy. It is now the time for the Gregoriest to really recorded. now really begun to resilize that we are engaged in a war with a determined enemy. It is now the time for the Government to use all means in its power to crush the rebellion; and the great sinew of the war is monoy, and if money cannot be taken from the rebells; take whatever else that will cripple them. Unless we go immediately to work, the lives of hundreds of thousands of our valuable citizens will be sacrificed. Let there be no further delay; let us immediately, with an earnestness worthy of our former name, crush the rebel vagabonds to the earth. We have the might, power, and strength, and all we have to do is to will it and the work is done. [Cheers.] He then introduced as the president of the meeting Mr. John B. Myers, who came forward amid loud applause. He said that he falt highly elsted to witness the glorious sight the arthur of the complete of the creates a significant meaning in the outpouring of the create as a significant meaning in the outpouring of the create as a significant meaning in the outpouring of the create as a significant has not completely appropriated, he thought leave behind will be well cared for. Already one hundred and thirty thousand dollars have been collected, and still contributions are freely coming in. He reminded those who are desirous of winning laurels that he who goes away the humblest may return the greatest.

SPEECH OF REV. J. WALKER JACKSON. Rev. J. Walker Jackson was the next speaker.

the Gulf of Mexico. [A voice—"And a stone about their necks."] Yee, and a stone about their necks, and with never a hope of resurrection afterwards. [Laughter and applanes.]

But there arises this one question: Is there a sufficiency of success to give them a reason for believing. Here, in Philadelphia, for the past three weeks we have been sitting in sack-cloth and ashes. Men have descended from the mountain of their elevation and have walked in the valley of humiliation. They have said to one another, "Oh, it is a dark and gloomy hour." They have been panic struck. I don't stand here to criticise campaigns; that is not my business. My business is to induce men to go and fight; to sustain the country. Henry Olay did an act once that offended some of his constituents, so it is said. He went to see an old farmer that hed criticised his course. The old chap said, "I never intend to have anything to do with you again, Mr. Clay." Mr. Clay said, "have you got a favorife rife; did it ever miss fire?" "Oh, yes," replied the old fellow. "What did you do with it; did you up and tried it sgain." "Then," said Mr. Clay, "What do you intend to do with me?" "Ill plek you up and try you again," was the honest answer of the farmer. Just so it is now with reference to taking Richmond. We will pick it up and try it again, and perhaps will succeed better next time. [Laughter and applanes]

My friends, I repeat that we want to carry on this war in no helf-way manuer. I believe that I repeat the sentiments of nine tenths of the loyal men here—I do not think there is a disjoyal men in this Square—I repeat, that we must save this Union anyhow, anyway, so that it is saved, and that covers all and everything. There is a class of men who talk about saving the Union in a constitutional way. [Laughter, In a constitution way. [Renewed laughter.] I love the Constitution in the Square—I repeat, that we made for man, and not man for the Subbath, and inot not the Union, and not the Union, and not the Union, but constitution, but constitution,

Service of the control of the contro

THE WAR PRESS, (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by Larger Clubs will be charged at the same rate—thus: 20 copies will cost \$24; 50 copies will cost \$89, and 100

For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send an Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club. No Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WAR PRESS. Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Six ines constitute a square.

TWO CENTS.

The resolutions which had been adopted at the

main stand were now read by Thomas Webster, Jr.

SPEECH OF ISAAC HAZLEHURST.

and pledged, the hearts of the American people have come forward and pledged it. On that question there is

no difficulty.

Let us not be deceived. We have a wily fee, that on

to the waters of the Pacific. We have begun now to find that we want a million of men, because these devils run from Cerinth to Richmond, and from Richmond to Charlecton. They have all the railways inside their lines, and we cannot follow them there because we have not the means of transportation, and as soon as we make them run they tear up the railroads and burn the bridges. An army of 600,600 men aprend over such an extent of territory, does not at any time present are army of more than 125,000 men anywhere, while they have the means of concentrating, as they did at Richmond, 225,000 men against 95,000.

If it was at all necessary, I should take some of the gentlemen to task who criticise McClellan. [A voice, 'Yes; three cheers for McClellan,' which was responded to.] What do they know about it? Here is a gentleman with his alippers on, and his heels cocked up over the grate, with a glass of whisky by his side, and he is fighting the battles of his country with his newapapr before him. McClellan, Burnside, and all the other generals in the field are of no account with this individual. They are worth nothing at all in bis estimation. They say, why did not Gen. McClellan go up the James river in the first instance. Look at the map again. Yorktown was upon the York river. Yorktown was in the way. We besieged the town, and were ready to throw five hundred tons of iron on them every day when they skedaddled. [Laughter.] We had to follow them up the York river. We started on Sunday morning, the 4th of May; we followed them pretty closely, and got up with their rear guard on the afternoon of that day, and gave them a handsome dressing. They then went to Williamsburg, and we caught up with them there, and after fighting for eleven hours, although they were vastly our superiors, we whipped them out. They then started up to where the York river receives the Pamunkey, at West Point, and they were whipped to the peninsula.

McClellan has now got into a good position, that is really and truly nearer Richmond, because his

I now introduce to you Judge Kelley, who can make a much better speech than I can. Judge Kelley was then introduced and spoke for some time. His remarks were well received. They will be found in another column.

SPEECH OF MR. JAMES CHAUNCEY SPEECH OF MR. JAMES CHAUNCEY.

Mr. James Chauncey, a Kentuckian, said that he, for several years past, had been a temperance lecturer. Giving a short sketch of his life, he said that he had entered the service of his country to battle for the supremery of the "stars and stripes." At the battle of Manes, as he was wounded, and wrote to his father, whom he supposed to be a sound Union man like himself, that he had been wounded.

A reply came to him from his father in a short time, saying lhat he hed heard that he had been killed, and was sorry that it was not so. He then informed him if he did not leave the Union service he would no longer own him as a son. he did not leave the Union service he would no longer own him as a son.

The speaker replied that he should stand by the Union, and not care whose displeasure he might incur.

He loved his native State, but he loved the Union better; and in retiring said that he was only a private in the Scott Legion, and invited those who desired to enter the service of their country to go along with him, and put their names on the roll of the Legion.

SPEECH OF MR. LOGAN. Mr. James Logan reviewed the early history of our Republic, and highly eulogized the President of the United States. In this country slone has it been domonstrated that man is capable of self-government, and he thought it must be an advancement toward a state of barbarism and despotism when in any part of the United States it is an offence to have the State and Stripes in the house. the house.

In the South men have been severely punished for this; and now, in turn, it becomes the duty of loyal men to inflict such chastisement upon them as they justly merit.

SPEECH OF ISAAC HAZLEHURST.

Isaac Hezlehurst was the next speaker. He said Fellow-citizens, I think myself that the best orator on this occasion is the flag. [Gheers.] That should be the orator of the day on all occasions. I have spoken often, I may say very often, in this square, upon many and many occasions, but I never arcse to address an assemblage of my fellow-citizens with more solemn feelings than I do this afternoon, having reference to the peculiar exigencies of our country. Fellow-citizens, it is impossible for us to discuss abstract questions upon this occasion. I propose to put a practical question to every individual this afternoon. Shall this Republic live? That is the question for consideration—one to which every person before me can give a practical answer in the affirmative, that this Republic shall live, and live forever. No political organization with which I connected myself ever violated the Constitution of the country, or ever interposed one word against the rights of the State, or cast a single blow against the integrity of this Union.

We have left our offices, you have left your workshops and warchouses, at the call of the chief executive of the city, for the purpose of embarking body and soul in this holy enterprise. We have a faithful pilot at the head of affairs; he has charge of the noblest vessel that over walked the waters. I am desirous that that vessel shall be an iron-clad vessel; that she shall go out with a picked and noble craw on her decks. We are here assembled for the purpose of organizing, not fearful of what has been done, but for the purpose of standing by this country to the very last. What is the use of persons taking to property, or of business, unless we have a 60. Mr. William Nicholson then made a stirring speech. He said that the Southern traitors, who had for their object to spread the infernal system of negro slavery, cannot do so by fair argument. In talking the question, they have been vanquished, and now they have appealed to arms, and upon this issue we must meet them as men and citizens of the United States, ready to endure anything for the sake of the Union. They find bullets more effective than words, and in that way we must reply. To carry the war into Africa, we must carry Africa into the war. [Prolonged and vociferous cheering.] The people of the North who, but a few months ago, would have scoffed at the proposition, are now in favor of it. This will be the most effectual way "to proclaim liberty throughout the land to all the inhabitants thereof." To procure a speedy and sure victory, we SPEECH OF WILLIAM NICHOLSON. nust employ all the available means; make no distinction of country, as there are many colored men who are ready and willing to assist in crushing the rebellion brought about by those who seek to establish an artitocracy founded upon despotism. Slavery shall pass away with the rebellion, and a laborer shall be deemed an honor to the land.

what has been done, but for the purpose of standing by
this country to the very last. What is the use of persons
talking of property, or of business, unless we have a Government which shall fulfil every hope? For my part, I
would rather that I and my sons should be penuliess
under the Union than millionaires under the cursed oli—
garchy of Jeff Davig.

We are to have read and money; the money is obtained
and redeed the hearts of the American state. honor to the land.

This speech closed the proceedings at the southwestern stand. It was near nightfall when the speaking at all the stands was at an end, and the great demonstration came to a close. If there was anything needed to settle the question of the zealous loyalty of the great mass of the people of Philadelphia, the war meeting of Saturday furnished the convincing proof.

no difficulty.

Let us not be deceived. We have a wily foe, that on this day, according to the despatches in our city, are threatening the very capital of our country. Why are they threatening it? Because the American people have come forward and placed a man of their own selection—a man who has been faithful to every interest and obligation of the Constitution, and who will see that the laws of the United States shall be executed.

We are not only to do this, and crush out this feeling, but I am sorry to say that there is a feeling in our very centre that is to be crushed out. You are not to robuke treason, but to crush it—to crush out that malice that crouches in our very midst, and beckons these traitors to our very homes. There are the persons that I am for crushing out. There are men in our midst that receive the adverse news by telegraph with most remarkable complacency. Down with them! Crush' them to the very dust. [Cheers] But there are other motives, most delicate first tender. Which Union, but the preservation of the aged and infirm, and of our children, they must be protected in this hour of need. We are to meet the advancing foes, if you please, with a stern and positive defiance. They may rest assuit a stern and positive defiance. They may rest assuit a stern and positive defiance. They may rest assuit as tern and positive defiance. They may rest assuit as tern and positive defiance. They may rest assuit as tern and positive defiance. They may rest assuit as tern and positive defiance. They may rest assuit as tern and positive defiance. They may rest assuit as tern and positive defiance. They may rest assuit as tern and positive defiance. They may rest assuit as tern and positive defiance. They may rest assuit as tern and positive defiance. They may rest assuit as tern and positive defiance. They may rest assuit as 1862.

THE PAY OF VOLUNTEERS .- Recruits for old regiments will receive at the time of their enlistnents: Premium for enlisting.....

891 00

In some instances the bounty given by individuals, cities, or counties, amounts to over \$50.

The recruits for old regiments will be taken for the unexpired term of the regiment with which they enter, and will receive all the above pay, or bount, as if they enlisted for three years. By this means they will become identified with regiments which have crowned themselves with glory, and receive the substantial benefits bestowed by Government on war-men, while their time of service in most cases will be only from eighteen months to two years.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMIS-SION.—Caleb Cope, treasurer of the United States Sant-tary Commission, 1235 Chestnut street, acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions since the last report: Mrs. Sarah Stratton, additional...... Absalom Baker

Bénry J. Williams, additional.

Mrr. Elizabeth Baker

Michael V. Baker

Miss Rebecca Gratz Niss Annie F. Biddle.
E. S. Whelen & Co., additional.
Henry Seybert, additional.
C. & F. Lennig.
C. H. Grant & Co..
Charles Megarge & Co..
Dr. Beceley.
O. Hownworder Dr. Beesley.
G. Hammersley.
Five cent collections.
J. Bateman.
Miss Mary S. Tole.
Cash (three subscriptions).
Thomas T. Tasker, Sr., additional.
J. J. O'Brien (discharged soldier).
John Livezey.
Mrs. J. Livezey.
Eli K. Price.
J. Sergeant Price.
Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Compony. road Compony.
G. D. Rosengarten, additional.
Wmr. O. Rudman
Robert Greighton
Mirs. George Hubbell Phelps, Ontario county,
New York.

VEGETABLES FOR THE ARMY.—The Santary Commission's steamship S. R. Spaulding will sail hence, for Harrison's Landing, on Wednesday next. The Commission is most anxious to send a large quantity of vegetables, of which the army is in need. Donations of vegetables are nrgently solicited, and will be taken charge of if sent to the vessel, at Callowhill-street wharf, or to the Depository of the Commission, 1235 Chestnut street.

THE THE PARTY OF T

1,617 65
Previously reported......17,091 69

Hon. ALEXANDER HENRY, Mayor of the City. VICE PRESIDENTS. Robert C. Grier. John Cadwalader, William D. Lewis, Henry J. Williams, Joseph Campion, John H. Town, George M. Stroud, John M. Read,
William Strong,
Emil Matthieu,
S. V. Merrick,
A. B. Reichenbach, Thomas T. Tasker, Albert Benton, James Dundas, Morton McMichael Samuel Megargee,
Owen Sheriden,
John B. Myers,
Edwin Forrest,
Thomas Biddle,

Henry Helmuth

This resolution created a perfect furors of evidences of approval.

4. That no interference by foreign Powers in the pending war can be tolerated on any pretext, or any circumstances, but will be resisted to the last extremity; and to that end we rolenuly pledge to each other, and to the Government, our lives, our property, and our honor as a people [Enthusiastic applause.]

5. That we heartly approve the call of the President for an additional force of 300,000 men, and ratify the proceedings of the presiminary meeting of citizens held at the rooms of the Board of Trade, on the 25th inst., on the subject of subscriptions and bounties to volunteers to fill the regiments and companies required from Philadelphia. [Oheers.]

6. That the Mayor and Councils of the city, and the proper authorities of the several counties of the State, be requested to have the muster rolls of, all Pennsylvania regiments and companies from their respective localities. calling the meeting to order, proposed as officers Horace Binney, George M. Dallas, Samuel Breck, Asa Whitney, William M. Meredith, William Wister, be requested to have the muster rolls of all Pennsylvania regiments and companies from their, respective localities, engaged in the service of the country during the present war, copied into books of parchment, suitably bound and numbered, with entries of the ages, places of birth, residences, and occupations of all the officers and men, and deposit the same in the Hall of Independence, to be preserved among its rolls of honor, as a legacy to our children. [Cries of "Good!" "Good!"]

7. That every able bodied citizen, capable of bearing arms, he requested to unife himself with some military organization for the purpose of receiving tactical instruction, and preparing himself for such military service as the necessities of the country may require. [The question heims taken that ware unactions.] Adolph E. Borie, Leonard Benkert, Joseph R. Ingersoll,
Evans Rodgers,
Constantine Herring,
Singleton A. Mercer,
Thomas Drake,
Wm. M. Baird,
Michael V. Baker,
Clark Hare, John Murphy,
Charles B. Smith,
George W. Nebinger,
Charles Gilpin,
H. Pratt McKean,
Samuel C. Morton,
Thomas Snerks Thomas Sparks, Robert B. Cabeen.