Pittsburgh Gazette.
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SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 19.

CITY AFFAIRS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS for the *Gazette*, by G. E. Shaw, Optician, No. 55 Fifth street—corrected daily:

	IN SUN.	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A. M.	90	79
12 " M.	98	86
6 " P. M.		82
Barometer		29 7-20

Company G, Ninth Reserves.

The following is the muster roll of Company G, Capt. Brookbank, Ninth Reserves, Col. Jackson. In it are noted the transfers, casualties, etc:

Captain, J. B. Brooklank; 1st. Lieutenant, E. H. Russell, detached August 22d, 1861, Signal Corps; 2d Lieutenant, Alexander McCord; 1st Sergeant, James S. Read, wounded and missing in battle White Oak Swamps, June 30, 1862; 2d Sergeant, William C. Hunter; 3d Sergeant, J. N. McMunn; slightly wounded in scalp, Friday, June 27th, at Mechanicsville; 4th Sergeant, A. Mangan; 5th Sergeant, J. F. Smith; 1st Corporal, William C. Torrence; 2d Corporal, John McFarland, wounded slightly in leg, at White Oak Swamps; 3d Corporal, D. P. Blood; 4th Corporal, W. Preston; 5th Corporal, R. F. McEwen; 6th Corporal, Joseph Wilson, detached Master Butcher 3d brigade; 7th Corporal, G. W. Bolinger; 8th Corporal, W. J. Dunn; Musician, J. F Shaffer; William Allsman; Robert Anderson, wounded in thigh and missing, White Oak Swamps; William R. Anderson, missing, White Oak Swamps; George Bizel; James P. Barry, detached, August 22, 1861, Signal Corps; Henry R. Barnett; Lewis Bott; Joseph Bowen; Cyrus Burk; A. Blacksmith, sick in hospital; Charles Bown, wounded in leg, Gaines' Mills, June 27th; Charles Chaffer; Wm. Cheney; J. R. Clark; Mortimer Copeland; M. Dwinney, sick in hospital; William Doernor; T. M. Dunlap, sick in hospital; A. Ecles, discharged; N. Fitzsimmons; George W. Gift; J. S. Hall; H. Himes; George Hewinstern; D. V. Hyde; Q. M. D.; William Hacket; Michael Haughey; William Jeffrey; Samuel Johnson; Robert R. Kills, wounded in leg, Gaines' Mills, June 27th; George R. King; William H. King, sick in hospital; T. D. Lanback; Henry Ludabur, detached to Construction Corps; Samuel Loy, deserted when the enemy came in sight at Mechanicsville, June 26th, 1862; Samuel Lowenthal; Samuel C. Maguire; Christian Miller, missing in the action at White Oak Swamps, June 30th; John H. Miller, missing in the action at Gaines' Mill, June 27th; John Malone; Frank McKinney; Thomas Montgomery; William Neigengert; William Nicholson; A. A. Osgood, ambulance driver; Adam Orth, wounded and missing near Mechanicsville, June 27th; John Pershing; Joseph Pershing, sick in hospital; John S. Porter, missing in action at Gaines' Mills, June 27th; George W. Rigour; Samuel Ritchie; Peter Rothermel; John C. Rowan; Joseph C. Seaton; M. A. Seaton. Osman T. Sickler; Geo ge W. Simpson, wounded below the knee and missing, White Oak Swamps, June 30; William Summerville; Henry Scribe; James E. Shields, detached, August 22, 1861, Signal Corps; A. B. Smith; John H. Sprague; James F. Stevens, detached to Construction Corps; John Vickeroth, wounded and missing in action at White Oak Swamps, June 30th; Charles M. Vail, detached as Orderly to General Seymour; W. N. Wilson, wounded and missing in action at White Oak Swamps, June 30th; John S. Wintern, sick in hospital; George B. Wise, detached to Construction Corps; George W. White; John Zugler, wounded and missing in action at White Oak Swamps, June 30th.

Co. K, Ninth Reserves.

The following is a list of the casualties in Company K, (Allegheny Rangers,) 9th Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, commanded by Lieut. J. W. Ballantine:

Killed—Corporal Edward McAfee; private Richard McCall.

Wounded—J. W. Douthett, hand, in hospital at Fortress Monroe; Jas. Elliott, face, do; Anthony Kanel, body, missing; Joseph Shaw, leg, do.; Andrew Shaw, leg, do.; Philip Trout, thigh, do.; Thos. Reede, foot, missing.

Missing—First Sergt. John G. Lehman; 1st Corp. Samuel Gwenett; Jos. Bigham; Henry Brown; Robert Campbell; Frank Dill; Jos. Israel; Wm. Martin; John Stuckrald.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A young man named Leroy Underwood, a resident of Washington, Penna., shot himself with a pistol on the Thursday last. The ball entered just below the heart, and lodged in the body. Underwood is about 17 years of age, and was employed in the jewelry establishment of M. Dugan. He was noted for habits of seclusion, and a great passion for reading. He objected to any attempts to care for the wound, saying that he wanted to die. No cause is assigned for the act. It is thought that he cannot live.

DISTRESSING MORTALITY.—A few months ago, during the prevalence of the black measles, and other fatal diseases, the Rev. Mr. Pressler, residing near Fishersville, in Dauphin county, attended one hundred and fifty funerals in the course of about six weeks. Some of them for want of time on the part of the officiating minister had to be deferred to the silent hours of the night.

SHIPMENT OF QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.—Capt. Downey, of Wheeling, has, within the past two or three days, shipped some forty thousand blankets to Washington City. He has also shipped a great deal of other clothing, as there are few troops to supply from that quarter. The indications at present would seem to point to a breaking up of the Quartermaster's Department in that quarter.

BOTH POLITICAL PARTIES have now their nags in the field. But our object is not to write politics, but it is to tell the general reader where to procure white shirts, underclothing, hosiery, gloves, cravats, neckties, or any thing in the shape of gentlemen's furnishing goods. The place is at Carnaghan's, Federal street, near the Diamond, Allegheny city.

SHERIFF WOODS.—Harry Woods, Esq., our worthy Sheriff, who has been spending a season among his friends in Lycoming county, for the benefit of his health, is expected home to-day. He left here in rather feeble health, but his numerous friends will be pleased to learn that the bracing and healthful country air has much improved him, and he will resume his duties with renewed vigor.

SHOE AUCTION at No. 55 Fifth street, will be found a large astortment of boots, shoes and gaiters, all prime goods, and warranted. Prices no object.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION LIBRARY at auction to-night at McClelland's.

"UNION" does not give us his name, and his "suggestion" is "laid on the table."

NEW RECRUITING OFFICE.—Capt. Jno. A. Danks, of Co. D, 63d Regiment, has opened a recruiting office in the town of Etna, near Sharpsburg, and will enlist men for any of the Pennsylvania Regiments now in the field. This is a splendid opportunity for those who wish to serve their country on the tented field.

AT HOME.—John McFarland, of the First Ward, Allegheny, reached home to-day, in charge of his brother. He was severely wounded in the leg, by a bullet, in the late battles before Richmond, but by careful nursing and skillful treatment he will doubtless recover.

COMING HOME.—Hon. J. K. Moorhead and Hon. Robert McKnight, will arrive here from Washington to-morrow.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING AND WHERE TO GET THEM.—We would say that Messrs. W. H. McGee & Co., corner of Federal street and Diamond Square, have just received their summer goods, and their patterns are all of the latest styles. Any person desiring a well-made and neatly fitting suit of clothes, their establishment is the right place. All their clothing is made under their own supervision, and they are always ready to sell cheap to cash buyers.

ATTENTION, COMPANY!—Volunteers, who expect to retain their health unimpaired during the campaign, must see to it themselves. Do not trust to the Army Surgeons; supply yourselves with Holloway's Pills and Ointment. Every English soldier's knapsack contains them. Only 25 cents per box or pot. 212

WM. FORREST, Carpenter and Joiner, Jobbing Shop, Virgin alley, between Smithfield street and Cherry alley. All kinds of House Repairing done on short notice and in workmanlike manner. Charges moderate. Leave your orders. All orders promptly attended to.

OMNIBUS CALLS will be taken at Pittock's Book Store, opposite Post Office, Fifth st., and at the Omnibus office, No. 405, Liberty street. Day or night, all orders left in either the two places will be pomptly attended to. 1

DOCTOR C. BEALE, Water Cure and Homœopathic Physician; also agent for Rainbow's celebrated Truss for Ruptures, Corner of Penn and Wayne streets.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. C. Sill, No. 246, Penn st., attends to all branches of the Dental profession.

FROM YESTERDAY'S EVENING GAZETTE.

The War Spirit--Arrangements for a Mass Meeting.

Pursuant to call, a very large and influential meeting of citizens was held this morning, at ten o'clock, at the Board of Trade Rooms, to make arrangements for a mass meeting to be held at an early day, for the purpose of stimulating recruiting, and assisting in raising the quota of Allegheny county, under the late call of the President for troops.

James Park, Jr., Esq., on motion of Mr. R. P. Nevin, was called to the Chair, and Messrs. George R. White, Wm. Robinson, Jr., George W. Cass, James P. Barr, Joseph Dilworth and S. F. Von Bonnhorst, appointed Vice Presidents. Secretaries, Messrs. D. O'Neill and H. H. Smith. Gen. Robinson declined to serve as Vice President, and was excused.

Mr. Park, on taking the chair, made a few appropriate remarks, thanking the audience for their partiality in choosing him as their presiding officer.

On motion of Joseph Snowden, Esq., the Chair appointed the following Committee to prepare business: Joseph Snowden, Robt. P. Nevin, P. C. Shannon, John H. Hampton and Robt. Finney.

Wm. M. Shinn, Esq., was requested to address the meeting in the absence of the Committee, which he did at considerable length. He reviewed the conduct of the war and the policy of the Generals, from the beginning to the present time; and, without pretending to give his language, we may say that he charged that the great drawback now experienced in recruiting had its source in the mischievous policy of protecting the curse of slavery. He argued also that the refusal of our Generals to receive and use all slaves coming within their lines, and to appropriate such other rebel property as was necessary for the success of the army, caused all our late reverses. If the policy of Gen. Fremont had been carried out in its full effect and bearing, we would have had no reverses, and the rebellion would soon have been quelled.

John H. Hampton, Esq., on behalf of the Committee, announced their readiness to report, and read the following:

The President of the United States having determined, in response to the call of the loyal States, to place in arms three hundred thousand men, for the speedy and triumphant overthrow of the rebellion, and the early restoration of the supremacy of the Law and Constitution of the Republic over the rebels and the territory which they have sought with bloody hands to wrest from its control, and it being the noblest duty of every citizen in time of public peril, like this, to uphold the rulers of the nation, the Generals in command, our gallant navy, and the unflinching soldiers on the field of battle, in all their efforts to conquer the enemy, and upon his broken ramparts to plant the glorious ensign of our country; therefore,

Resolved, That the Chairman be and he is hereby authorized to appoint an Executive Committee of twenty persons, whose duty it shall be to make all suitable arrangements for a Mass Convention of the citizens of this county, to be called at such time and place as the said committee may designate.

Resolved, That the objects and purposes of the proposed mass assemblage are to be as follows:—

1st. The call to embrace and invite all those who are in favor of sustaining the National Government in its efforts to crush out the foul and fiendish rebellion which menaces the destruction of constitutional freedom and unity as established by our fathers; and who are willing to aid the Government in the speedy procurement of whatever quota of volunteers may be solicited from Allegheny c unty.

2d. To inquire into the dissatisfaction which is alleged to exist in regard to the mode adopted by our State authorities to raise the new quota of men; and to take all laudable steps to allay the same by memorial or otherwise.

Resolved, That we appeal to the loyal-hearted people of this county to come together in this season of National peril and calamity—to express their views upon the subjects aforesaid, and by the moral effect of a monster meeting to strengthen and uphold the hearts and hands of our public functionaries, as well as our brethren in the field.

That the Committee cause notice to be given of the meeting throughout the county, and that they be requested to invite the citizens in the different townships and boroughs to meet us on the appointed day, with the assurance that the doors of hospitality will be opened wide, and that their presence will give promise that our hills and valleys have heard the summons for help, and are coming to the rescue.

That all who love their country and hate treason; all who by their influence, their example, and their means, are desiring to crush the rebellion, and firmly stand by the government to the last, in its battle for preservation, be most earnestly requested to attend the meeting.

On motion, the report was received and adopted unanimously.

Mr. R. P. Nevin directed the attention of the meeting to an important matter bearing upon the business of recruiting. It was this: Under existing circumstances, Gov. Curtin virtually exercised the prerogative of choosing who should serve as field officers, for each and every regiment, as soon as formed. This prevented many persons from enlisting, as the intelligent soldier always desires to have a voice in saying who shall lead him forth to battle, and under whose command he shall place his life in jeopardy with the enemy. The speaker did not desire to be understood as attacking Gov. Curtin at all, nor had he any particular motion to make; but he desired that the difficulty alluded to should, if possible, be either modified or removed, as he was informed that it interfered very seriously with recruiting. Many men would not enlist at all unless satisfied that competent officers could be chosen to lead them to battle.

Mr. Nevin's remarks were received with applause, but no further action was taken, with the understanding that the Committee to be appointed would give the matter their attention, and bring it properly before the mass meeting.

A gentleman moved that a Committee be appointed to prepare an address, for publication throughout the county, with a view to stimulating enlistments.

The Chairman remarked that all such business had better be left for the mass meeting, and the motion was withdrawn.

Geo. W. Cass, Esq. (one of the Vice Presidents) rose in his seat, and moved that the President, Mr. Park, be one of the Committee of twenty, under the resolutions. His services would be both acceptable and valuable, and as he would not appoint himself, he (Mr. Cass) took the liberty of making this motion.

The announcement was hailed with cheers, and the motion was at once put by Mr. Cass, and carried unanimously by the meeting.

Mr. Park made some good natured remarks in reference to the officiousness of Gen. Cass in interfering in this matter, and stated that the Chair would appoint a satisfactory committee.

To make assurance doubly sure, a gentleman moved that Mr. Park be added to the Committee, which was adopted.

On motion of Judge Shannon, the meeting adjourned.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

The following gentlemen have been selected in accordance with the resolution authorising the Chairman of the meeting to appoint a Committee of twenty to make all the necessary arrangements for a mass meeting of the people of the county, to be held at such time and place on Thursday, the 24th inst., as may be designated by said Committee.

The Committee are urgently requested to meet together on Saturday (to-morrow) morning, at the Board of Trade rooms, at 10 o'clock.

JAMES PARK, Jr., Chairman.

Thomas M. Howe,	Joseph R. Hunter,
Robert McKnight,	Thomas S. Blair,
Christian Zug,	Thomas M. Marshall,
James [illegible]	John M. Irwin, of
P. C. [illegible]	Pinkner & Irwin,
Robert [illegible]	Robert Finney,
Isaac [illegible]	John H. Hampton,
Charles [illegible]	John R. McClintock,
B. F. [illegible]	Thos. B. Hamilton,
George W. Cass,	Joseph Snowden,
J. K. Moorhead,	James Park, Jr.

ALLEGHENY MONEY.—John Marshal, Esq., has received $1,645, being the amount of the allotment roll for four months pay of Co. B, 77th Pennsylvania regiment. He will distribute the money to-day, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m., at his office on Diamond alley, between Smithfield and Wood streets. Those who are entitled to receive it must be prepared to prove their identity.

VEHICLE LICENSE IN ALLEGHENY.—We have been requested to call the attention of vehicle owners to the propriety of immediately taking out their licenses. Some ninety delinquents have already been returned by officer Long, and suits will be instituted in a few days if

Pennsylvania Prisoners at Richmond.

On the 15th inst., the steamers Vanderbilt and Frazier returned to Harrison's Landing, having been sent up towards Richmond with a flag of truce, under the direction of Col. Switzer, Aid to Gen. McClellan. They went as far as Turkey Bend, where they met Dr. Cullen, Medical Director of the Confederate Army. The officers dined together, and had a pleasant chat, not alluding to politics. The Vanderbilt was under direction of Brigade Surgeon Watson.

Dr. Cullen informed Dr. Watson that every care would be taken of our wounded, of whom they had 6,000 in Richmond, and that as soon as the Chickahominy Railroad bridge could be repaired, which they expected would be very soon, they would give us up a thousand a day at the White House Landing. Dr. Watson speaks very highly of Dr. Cullen, and says he has every reason to believe that our wounded men will be well cared for.

In a long list of Union prisoners at Richmond, copied by permission of Dr. Cullen, C. S. A., are the following Pennsylvanians:

Capt. T. Bagley, K, 53d.	John W. Frust, G, 10th.
B. George Jurio, 62d.	R. F. Oakley, A, 8th.
Elisha Carr, G, 8th.	M. P. Badger, A, 8th.
Wm. T. Crouch, E, 8th.	Lu. Armstrong, A, 8th.
Wm. McMaster, C, 8th.	Serg't H. L. Wick, A, 8.
J. B. Mortimer, C, 8th.	Serg't S N. Singleton, 10.
John Noland, E, 53d.	R. Anderson, G, 9th.
Patrick Laiken, H, 62d.	C. Miller, C, 9th.
Serg't J. H. Price, G, 105.	F. B. Hittrock, C, 105th.
E. Crowmerer, C, 53d.	Corp. S. G. Hodge, D, 10
John Willard, K, 62d.	T. N. Cornanand, I, 8th.
Corp. L. P. Trampton, 105	G. W. Wyman, E, 10th.
H. H. Worhlim, A, 11th.	Serg't D. W. Coursan, 53.
Capt. M. R. Adams, F, 10.	A. Brockswell, B, 8th.
Jas. Aldridge, C, 10th.	Wm. Macon, H, 8th.
E. R. Brown, F, 10th.	Thos. B. Memdell, D, 9.
A. R. Dawson, F, 10th.	

The following is a partial list of sick and wounded in Richmond:

Wm. Hogue, G, 83d.	C. Kinter, D, 83d.
J. A. Phoenix, 83d.	N. B. Tubbs, I, 8th.
Peter Moody, 62d.	David Hughes, D, 62d.
W. F. Kubbs, A, 83d.	Peter Heifrich, 83d.
A. L. Hicks, G, 83d.	Thomas Kinley, 105th.
A. L. Hokes, G, 83d.	D L. Reed, K, 62d.
H. J. Green, A, 83d, died.	F. C Wilson, 62d.
Serg't B. W. Aubery, 83d.	T. H. Luther, 83d.
O. Pierce, 82d.	Wallace Hammond, 83d.
C. Alexander, Artillery.	D. H. Rice, 83d.
Geo. Kribbs, 62d.	G. B. McKee, 83d.
Serg't S. N. Adams, 62.	George Fuller, E, 83d.
O. Goomer, 62d.	S. Heinz, I, 62d.
Thos. Griffin, 83d.	H. Butterfield, B, 83d.
Wm. Hoyne, 83d.	J. F. McCoombs, G, 8d.
Serg't G. H. Shandfeld, 61.	Clark Nichol, E, 83d.
W. A. Hill, I, 83d.	S. Graff, E, 62d.
O. T. Clemings, E, 83d.	B. F. Smeyers, I, 62d.
1st Sgt W. Beeson, G, 62d.	Capt. R. H. Means, I, 62d.

The following, among other wounded Pennsylvania prisoners, were turned over to Col. Switzer, on parole, subject to future exchange:

A. S. Loux, C, 62d.	E. F. Cheegy, H, 83d.
J. B. Spahnen, F, 62d.	E. I. Bly, C, 83d.
Jas. McGrogan, H, 62d.	J. M. Duddy, H, 61st.
Geo. Puller, C, 83d.	

The following is a partial list of Pennsylvania sick and wounded in the Rebel Hospital at Malvern Hill:

Wm. G. Warner, A, 83d.	Wm Buchanan, 62d.
Wm. Gibbs, 62d.	C. Swain, 62d.
Sam'l Henderson, 83d.	E Rowe, 62d.
J. L. Drake, 62d.	D. S. Wyman, 62d.
J. B. Wessenburn, 62d.	Harrison Byham, 83d.
Robert Willey, 62d.	

The following Pennsylvania soldiers died from wounds in Malvern Hills Hospital:

J. L. Graham, 62d. | W. F. Cribbs, 83d.

The Eighth Reserves--Colonel Hays and Colonel Oliphant--A Scene of Carnage.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph*, of this morning, contains the following: "We have been permitted to examine a private letter from Dr. F. O. Alleman, of Highspire, in this county, who is acting surgeon of the Eighth Pennsylvania Reserves. The letter is dated Harrison's Landing, July 12, 1862, and was received by his brother in this city. He gives a graphic description of the seven days fight before Richmond, commencing at the battle of Mechanicsville, and ending at the battle before Harrison's Landing. His regiment was commanded by Col. George S. Hays, of Pittsburgh, who had a horse shot under him, and has suffered so severely from injuries sustained by his horse falling upon him while charging his regiment upon a rebel battery, that he is totally disabled from duty and has accordingly resigned. Lieut. Col. Oliphant, of the same regiment, took paralysis two days after the fight, caused by exposure and over exertion in battle; he is entirely deaf, and has no use whatever of his limbs. Major Bailey, of the same regiment, was shot through the head.

"This regiment marched into battle numbering 561 men; there are but 300 left, and of those 177 are in the hospital. But six commissioned officers are left in his regiment, the balance have been killed and captured. On the two first days of the battle, Dr. Alleman was in the hottest of the fight. It was at this time that his hospital attendants deserted the cadet deserted him, leaving him alone to take care of the wounded. Two shells burst by his side, instantly killing three of his wounded, and tearing to pieces the body of one of the men whose leg he was amputating. For four consecutive days and nights he did not get a wink of sleep or have a mouthful of food to eat, but was kept constantly engaged in amputating and dressing wounds. He writes that a more horrid sight than that battle field exhibited he never witnessed, and hopes to God he may never look upon its like again. His regiment was in the first brigade of McCall's division, commanded by Acting Brig. Gen. Simmons. He was close by Col. Simmons, when he received the fatal wound, saw him jump from his saddle and fall apparently dead to the ground. He says the Colonel is dead beyond a doubt."

Lieut. Col. Sweitzer Not Dead.

We were led into an unfortunate error yesterday, in stating that a dispatch had been received from Lieut. Page, announcing the death of Lieut. Col. J. B. Sweitzer. The misstatement was based upon the receipt of a letter, written soon after the battles, in which it was stated that he had died in the hands of the enemy, from wounds received in action. The latest intelligence, of a reliable character, is from a brother of Col. Sweitzer, who is an Aid to Gen. McClellan. He telegraphed, on Saturday last, to Mrs. Sweitzer, that her husband was a prisoner, and but slightly injured. We regret having fallen into this error, and are pleased to learn that the gentleman is alive, and not seriously wounded.

A Bucktail Brigade.

In consideration of the gallant services performed by the Bucktails since the commencement of the war, authority has been given to Major Roy Stone, of the First Pennsylvania Rifles, to proceed to this State, and in the vicinity thereabouts from whence these gallant heroes hail, recruit a brigade of Bucktails. There is the material in this State to furnish such a brigade immediately. The mountain and forests which gave us the first regiments of these unerring marksmen, will send forth a brigade without a doubt. Major Stone was in Harrisburg yesterday, on business connected with the recruiting of the proposed brigade.

CO. A, EIGHTH RESERVES.—The following is a complete list of killed, wounded and missing, in Co. A, Eighth Reserves, ("Armstrong Rifles," Capt. Henry:)

Killed—John F. Croll, Milton Huston.

Wounded—S. T. Wilson, mortally, Roderick Weaver, do., Matt. Badger, do., Wm. McMaster, Alex. Bailey, A. J. Ross, W. Ross, Moore Wick, Daniel Hill, C. Anderson, Knox Campbell, Frank Brodhead, J. Shall, John Morris, John Gray, Lee Armstrong, Wm. Crouch, Aaron Gray, James McPherson, R. R. Oakley.

Missing—John McManus, G. W. McAfoos, Simon Wagoner.

CAMP MEETING EXCURSION.—A special train will be run (if the weather is fair,) on Sunday, July 20th, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, from Allegheny station to New Galilee, for the convenience of persons wishing to attend the camp meeting now being held near that place. The train will leave Allegheny at half-past seven a. m., and the fare for the round trip has been reduced to one dollar.

THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLIES.—Mr. John W. Pittock, Fifth street, opposite the Post Office, has received *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* and *The New York Illustrated News*. Portraits of the men of the times, scenes from the camp and battle-field, and all manner of miscellaneous pictorial illustrations will be found crowding the ample pages of these popular weeklies.

PASSED THROUGH.—Hon. John Sherman, of Ohio; Col. Frank Blair, of Missouri; ex-Gov. Wickliffe, Powell and Mallory, of Kentucky, and Foster, of Indiana, arrived here on the noon train from the east, and passed through *en route* for home. Hons. John Covode, of Westmoreland county, and B. S. Blair, of

Veto Message of the President on the Confiscation Bill as First Passed.

Fellow Citizens of the House of Representatives:

I herewith return to your honorable body, in which it originated, the bill for an act entitled "An Act to suppress treason and rebellion; to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," together with my objections to its becoming a law.

There is much in the bill to which I perceive no objections. It is wholly prospective, and it touches neither the person or property of any loyal citizen; in which particular it is just and proper. The first and second sections provide for conviction and punishment of persons who shall be guilty of treason, and the person who shall incite, get on foot, assist or engage in any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States, or the laws thereof, or shall give aid or comfort to any such existing rebellion or insurrection. By a fair construction, the persons with these sections are not to be punished without regular trial in duly constituted courts, under the forms and all the substantial provisions of law and of the Constitution, applicable to their several cases. To this I perceive an objection, especially as such persons would be within the general pardoning power, and also within the special provision for pardon and amenity contained in this act. It also provides that the slaves of persons confiscated under these sections, shall be free. I think there is an unfortunate form of expressing rather than a substantial objection to this. It is startling to say that Congress can free a slave within a State; and yet, were it said that the ownership of the slave had first been transferred to the nation, and that Congress had then liberated him, the difficulty would vanish; and this is the real case. The traitor against the General Government forfeits his slaves at least as justly as he does any other property, and he forfeits both to the Government against which he offends. The Government, so far as there can be ownership, owns the forfeited slaves, and the question for Congress, in regard to them, is, shall they be made free, or sold to new masters? I see no objection to Congress deciding, in advance, that they shall be free.

To the high honor of Kentucky, as I am informed, she has been the owner of some slaves by escheat, and has sold none, but liberated all. I hope the same is true of some other States; indeed, I don't believe it would be physically possible for the General Government to return to persons so circumstanced to actual Slavery. I believe there would be physical resistance to it which would never be moved aside by argument, or driven away by force. In this view of it I have no objection to this feature of the bill. Another matter in these two sections and running through other parts of the bill, will be noticed hereafter. I perceive no objections to the 3d and 4th sections. So far as I wish to notice the 5th and 6th sections, they may be considered together. That the enforcement of these sections would do no injustice to the persons embraced within them is clear. That those who made a causeless war should be compelled to pay the cost of it, is too obviously just to be called in question. To give Government protection to the property of persons who have abandoned it and gone on a crusade to overthrow that same Government, is absurd if considered in the mere light of justice. The severest justice may not always be the best policy. The principle of seizing and appropriating the property of the persons embraced within these sections is certainly not very objectionable; but a justly discriminating application of it would be very difficult, and to a great extent impossible. Would it not be better to place a power of remission somewhere, so that these persons may know they have something to save by desisting? I am not sure whether such power of remission is or is not within section 13, without a special act of Congress. I think our military commanders, when in military phrase, they are within the enemy's country, should in an orderly manner seize and keep whatever of real or personal property may be necessary or convenient for their commands, at the same time preserve in some way the evidence of what they do. What I have said in regard to slave while commenting on the 1st and 2d sections, is applicable to the 4th, with the difference that no provision is made in the whole act for determining whether a particular individual slave does or does not fall within the class defined in that section. He is to be free upon certain conditions; but whether these conditions do or do not pertain to him, no mode of ascertaining is provided. This could be easily supplied. To the 10th section I make no objection, the oath therein required seems to be proper, and the remainder of the section is substantially identical with a law already existing. The 11th section simply assumes to confer discretionary powers upon the executive without the law. I have no hesitation to go as far in the direction indicated, as I may at any time deem expedient, and I am ready to say, now, I think it is proper for our military commanders to employ as laborers as many persons of African descent as may be found advantageous. The 12th and 13th sections are something larger; they are unobjectionable, and the 14th is entirely proper if all other parts of the act shall stand. That to which I chiefly object pervades most parts of the act, but more distinctly appears in the 1st, 2d, 7th and 9th sections. It is the sum of those provisions which results in the divesting of titles forever. For the causes of treason, and the ingredients of treason, but amounting to the full crime, it declares forfeiture extending beyond the lives of the guilty parties, whereas the Constitution of the United States declares that no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted. True, there is to be no formal attainder in this case, still I think the greater punishment cannot be constitutionally inflicted in a different form for the same offense. With great respect, I am constrained to say I think this feature of the act is unconstitutional. It would not be difficult to modify it. I may remark that the provision of the Constitution, put in language borrowed from Great Britain, applies only in this country, as I understand, to real or landed estate. Again, this act, by proceedings *in rem*, forfeits property for the ingredients of basis without conviction of the supposed criminal or a personal hearing given him in any proceedings.

That we may not touch property lying within our reach because we cannot give personal notice to an owner who is absent endeavoring to destroy the Government, is certainly not very satisfactory. Still, the owner may not be thus engaged, and I think a reasonable time should be provided for such parties to appear and have personal hearing. Similar provisions are not uncommon in connection with proceedings *in rem*.

For the reasons stated, I return the bill to the house in which it originated.

The Democracy and the War.

The venerable A. B. Johnson, of Utica, (father of Judge A. S. Johnson, late of the Court of Appeals), has been for many years a respected and influential member of the Democratic party, and has written very ably and forcibly in vindication of its principles and policy. The present attitude of its leaders with regard to the War for the Union does not commend his approbation, and in a private letter to an old friend he speaks out as follows:

"Gov. Seymour is out for the war, as are the Democratic leaders generally. I maintain that the Democratic party is more responsible for the war than the Abolitionists. The South would never have hazarded Rebellion if they had expected an undivided North. The Democratic party had for many years told the South to resist Northern aggression, and, even as late as the great Democratic Convention at Albany, in February, 1861, the speakers who were most applauded said that, if there was to be any fighting, it should commence at the North against those who would coerce the South; but, after thus seducing the South into rebellion by false assurances, they all repudiated their promises, and were among the first to volunteer against the South. They are thus acting the part of Satan, who, after seducing men to sin, assists in punishing them therefor. If anything could add to the baseness of their position, it is the general belief that they are attempting thereby to get into power, that when it is obtained they may betray the North as they have the South by returning once more to their first love as aids of the Rebels."

THE EBIE ANNUAL CONFERENCE.—This large and influential religious body is now in session at Youngstown, Ohio, Bishop Ames presiding. We are indebted to Mr. James Dumars, formerly of this city, for copies of the *Conference Register*, containing the proceedings.

FOR THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.—Corporal John D. Hughes will leave for the Thirteenth regiment on Monday, the 21st. All letters left at the store of R. & A. C. Duncan, 291 Liberty street, before noon on that day, will

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1862.

SENATOR TRUMBULL ON THE WAR.

Senator Trumbull made an address this morning to the President and Cabinet, saying, to make war on rebels, we must use rebel property for the support of our armies, subsist off the enemies country, use negroes as laborers, and put arms in their hands when necessary. Give the country proof, in short, that you are in earnest, and you can raise 100,000 soldiers in Illinois alone. Adhere to the present peace policy of conducting the war, and you will get none at all.

The result of the conference is such as to give Mr. Trumbull considerable encouragement.

MEETING OF THE GENERALS.

It is stated that the President has called a meeting of all his Generals to whom Washington is accessible, to be held here to-morrow. The Confiscation bill is to be laid before them, and the President's determination on points left to his discretion is to be explained, and those Generals who are not willing to enforce the law in letter and spirit, promptly and cheerfully, are to have leave to resign. It is supposed that there will be considerable squirming.

FROM GEN. POPE'S DEPARTMENT.

The news from Gen. Pope's Department is regarded as highly favorable. The changes in progress will insure, it is hoped, a thorough co-operation of Gens. McClellan's and Pope's armies.

GEN. HALLECK.

This evening's *Star* has the following: "We have reason to believe that there is truth in the report that Gen. Halleck is now on his way to this city, summoned here by the Government. It is not so certain that the Government has determined to retain him at this point as military adviser, as alleged."

This paragraph is understood to refer to the general belief here that Gen. Halleck is to take command of both Gens. McClellan's and Pope's armies, so as to direct their operations against Richmond, on the common plan.

Important from Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, July 18.—Much regret is expressed here that the Government has refused to send as far as practicable into the various States, the sick and wounded, in which they severally enlisted. One of the State Hospitals at this place has been closed by order of the Medical Department of the United States, so limiting the number that accommodation had been made for by the State authorities. This is but one of the difficulties encountered by the patriotic and benevolent efforts of States to better the condition of their soldiers. Great anxiety is felt by relatives and friends of the sick and wounded soldiers now here, and constantly arriving, on account of the restrictive orders, and disappointment is the order of the day. Grave fears are expressed that this action will retard enlistments under the new call.

The prospect for enlistments for three years throughout the State, so far as heard from, is very unless acts, encourage them by refusing to interfere, or to give any information by which such acts can be prevented, the perpetrators punished. Safety of life and property of all persons living in the rear of our advancing armies, depends upon the maintainance of peace and quiet among themselves, and upon the unmolested movement through their midst of all pertaining to the military service. They are to understand distinctly that this security of travel is their only warrant of personal safety. It is, therefore, ordered that whoever injures a railroad, wagon road, or telegraph, is injured by parties of guerillas, the five miles of the spot shall be turned out en masse to repair the damage, and shall besides pay to the United States, in money or in property, to be levied by military force, the full amount of the pay and subsistence of the whole force necessary to coerce the performance of the work during thee time occupied in completing it. If a soldier or legitimate follower of the army be fired upon from any house, the house shall be razed to the ground, and the inhabitants sent as prisoners to the headquarters of the army. If such an outrage occur at any place distant from settlements, the people within five miles around shall be held accountable, and made to pay the indemnity sufficient for the case. Any persons detected in such outrages, either during the act or any time afterwards, shall be shot without waiting civil process. No such acts can influence the result of this war, and they can only lead to very severe afflictions to the population to no purpose. It is, therefore, enjoined upon all persons, both for the security of their property and the safety of their own persons, that they act vigorously and cordially together to prevent the perpetration of such outrages, whilst it is the wish of the General Commanding this army that all peaceably disposed persons who remain at their homes and pursue their avocations unmolested, shall be subjected to no improper treatment by war, yet their own safety must of necessity depend upon the strict preservation of peace and order among themselves, and that they are to understand that nothing will deter him from enforcing promptly and to the full extent, every provision of this order.

By command of Major General POPE.
GEORGE D. RUGGLES, Col. A. A. G. and Chief of Staff.

News from Richmond Papers.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The Richmond *Enquirer* of July 15th, appears alarmed at the order of our War Department, concentrating the forces of McDowell, Fremont and Banks under Gen. Pope, and reminds its readers in that quarter, that he is notoriously one of the most dangerous Union commanders, an officer of great activity and daring, and is very apt to do unexpected things.

The *Enquirer*, commenting on the threatning aspect of McClellan's present operations, says we must again dig, dig, dig, or McClellan will dig into Richmond. The shade can only be conquered with the spade and shovel, and will always defeat them. It adds: The foray into Orange county and the destruction of the railroad bridge over the Rapidan by the enemy, is a challenge on the part of Gen. Pope that our Generals have now take up.

Of President Lincoln's recent visit to the army of Potomac the *Enquirer* says: A dirty trio consisting of Lincoln, Stanton and Winfield Scott passed by Old Point, on Thursday last, *en route* for McClellan's Headquarters, at or near Berkley. A gentleman who saw the steamer which convayed this dirty trio of Yankee negro-stealers says there was a band of music on board, and many flags and streamers fluttering gaily to the breeze.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—One hundred and seventy-five witnesses have been examined by the Committee on the Conduct of the War. The testimony is very voluminous, and it is estimated it will cover eighteen hundred octavo printed pages. It has been deposited with the Superintendent of public printing, to be securely kept until the further orders of the Committee.

Ex-Governor Boutwell, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, received his commission yesterday, and is now engaged in arranging the details of his bureau.

Minister Sanford, who is about, from Belgium, on leave of absence, will probably return to that country by the next steamer.

Commander Dahlgreen having been appointed Chief the Bureau of Ordnance, necessarily vacates his office as commandant of the Washington Navy Yard.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—The Eagle, from Boston, has arrived.

The New York markets are much excited, on account of the uncertainties in regard to the new excise and tariff on provisions, of which details are mostly unknown here.

All foreign brandies are advancing. Gin