DAILY POST.



The Union as it was: The Constitution as it is Democratic State Ticket.

AUDITOR GENERAL, ISAAC SLENKER, Union County. SURVEYOR GENERAL. JAMES P. BARR, Allegheny County.

PITTSBURGH, July 19, 1862, Sr. Charles Hotel. The Democratic County Committee of Corr pondence met at the St. Charles Hotel at o'clock, a. M., and was called to order by Thon Donnelly Chairman.
The following resolutions were unanit

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Committee be instructed to call a Convention of the Democracy of Allegheny county, to meet at the Court House in the city of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, the 18th day of August, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for county offices, Members of the State Legislature, and Members of Congress.

offices, Members of the State Legislature, and Members of Congress.

Resolved, That the Democracy of each District in the County be requested to meet at their usual places of holding Primary Elections on Saturday, the 9th day of August, to elect two delegates to said Convention; the meetings in the Townships to be held between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock, P. M., and in the Wards and Boroughs, between the hours of 5 and 7 o'clock, P. M., of said day.

On motion, adjourned.

THOS. DONNELLY, President.

SAM'L HARPER, Secretary

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 24. Ar Reading matter on every page.

MORE HELP. The following dispatch was received lass evening at the Monongahela House:

To Gov. A. G. Curtin The Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at their meeting to-day, placed fifty thousand dollars at your disposal to pay bounty for volunteers.

M. S. Quay, Secretary. raitors to whom we allude. THE MEETING TO-DAY.

Let every citizen and sojourner who may read these lines, remember the meeting this afternoon. It will be good to be there. The united enthusiasm of the thousands assembled will reinvigorate and encourage us in supporting our government against armed treason. Let each remember that his support of the governhe owes to that government, but to himself and his posterity. We are all joint owners of this magnificent inheritance of Free Government, and we are bound to transmit it to those who follow us as pure Henry Lambert, county controller. The and inviolate as we received it from its stringency of the law of May, 1862, on founders. It is now being tried in the real estate, will startle owners and agent crucible of Rebellion, but, with the blessing of Heaven and the aid of strong and willing arms, it will come forth regeneral DOWN WITH THE BRAWL ted and purified. We are now traveling 'a bridge of sighs" over a valley of tears but we shall reach the promised land we .have in view, when

*All the clouds that lowered upon our house Shall be in the deep hosom of the ocean buried, Let us all attend this afternoon and help to inaugurate a feeling that will not subside until Rebellion is utterly and finally

JUSTICE MILLER. About twenty years ago, a big, raw boned, brawing joung fellow, ugly, awkward and uniearned, migrated from this young State about a year, he was elected by Dan's friends here one of the most extraordinary exhibitions of popular liberality ever manifested by an intelligent peo- chiefly to stirring up had blood. Their ple. His sudden elevation to legislative Western Pennsylvania; and to that act is to be attributed the large migration from this section to Iowa, which immediately and without cessation. Their only mofollowed. Every young man amongst us who knew Dan, saw, in prospective, legislative and judicial honors. Iowa was regarded as the land of promise; for, if her turmoil. Their only employment is evil. lative and judicial honors. Iowa was recitizens would elevate Dan Miller to her and only evil, continually. They live but Legislature, after a few months' acquaintance, what was it not possible the same discriminating people would do for others? And they were right, too. Many of our young Pennsylvanians found fame and fortune in Iowa. But the recent advancement of Daniel F. Miller to the Supreme Bench of the United States, is one of the Bench of the United States, is one of the alike they are a pest and an abomination.

stilts. Old New England, with its logic and learning, has to stand back, or be jostled in its course by the rough and tumble ington is said to have many of these doublejointed sons of the West sojourning in pleas-and all attempts to place him under the lan, and class him with traitors, is an outand the look of independence, or rather defiance and contempt, they bestow upon a well dressed Eastern dandy, is the sublim
loan, and class nim with traitors, is an outrage. The great question is, not what the man thinks about this or that means, but what side is he? Because he believed in a policy that shall save slavery as defiance and contempt, they bestow upon a well dressed Eastern dandy, is the sublimileves in a policy that shall save slavery as tend to show that the movements of the ity of facile expression. Carriages and much as possible, or because he believes hacks for riding from the Capitol to the in a policy that shall harm slavery as much pre tensions for the safety of Washington; White House they despise, for their pow- as possible, is no reason why he should be stigmatized as false and traitorous. These ers of locomotion enables them to outspeed that of the spanned quadrupeds about mately and patriotically differ. They are Washington. They are full of energy and good health; and they exhibit a swaggering independence which at once strikes the right spirit. But the man who makes ing independence which at once strikes the stranger with respect for their muscle, if not their manners. These peculiarities him is playing but a sorry part. Whether the cultivated Eastern gentlemen call "provincialisms," and complain that they are to be seen and felt in every department of the government. Through bureau, hall and promenade they are at all times visional promenade they are at all times vi the cultivated Eastern gentlemen call "pro-

the strange freaks of fortune the elevation of Daniel States Bench is cement. but In our own estimation, the less the terms

for the equality of the Caucasian. After denying the proposition in question, our neighbor grows ferocious and inman than a certain editor who has the aulacity to differ from it and its abolition friends in the late Congress. To this we conservative or radical, or be sent by conhave no sort of objection. The editor of servative or radical. There is roo the tiazette has the undoubted right—and we will protect him in the enjoyment of it trust and consort with whom he places. These extractions are true man can help bidding them God pleases. These are mere matters of taste | speed?

and judgment, resulting very much from the manner in which one has been reared.

It is well that we should keep our various opinions upon slavery in abeyance for a while. For the present the programme Youthful associations have much to do in is fixed. What may be the situation six mondding the character and inclinations of trust by that time the rebellion will be the man : " As the twig is bent," we are taught. "the tree is inclined." We have no possible complaint to make

of the editor's partiality for the black man; but we desire that he have an entire monopo ly of that luxury. We protest against his ef forts to help us to any share of it: being of a modest and retiring disposition, we are not used to such promiscuous company. The Gazette concludes by sagely re

per whom we mean by those who are 'against the country." They are the open ehel traitors of the South, and the skulking Abolition agitators of the North, who have been proclaiming for twenty-five years that our government is "a covenant with death and a league with hell." These and their sympathizers are the craver

We hope that our Pecksniff cotempor ary will not construe this into another at tack upon "the loyal men of the free

GOV. CURTIN.

His Excellency Gov. Curtin arrive here yesterday, to be in attendance at the meeting to-day. He is stopping at the Monongahela House, where he was serenaded last evening, making a brief speech ment in this awful crisis is not only a duty in reply, of which we give an abstract in our local column.

> NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS. We call the attention of our readers an advertisement in to-day's paper, heade Notice to Delinquent Taxpayers," from whose taxes are due. The process for

collection is certain and summary.

ERS. Are men mad? Is this the time for ma king strife? Shall dissensions be thrust upon us at the very hour when it needs only that the crew shall do their whole duty for the old ship to right herself? She is no longer in the trough of the sea, lumbering and drifting. She feels at last

firm hand at the helm, "Her long reluctant prow begins to veer." She is opening a new reckoning. Sh rallies to a new course. With the long pull, the strong pull and the pull altogethher broadly to the gale, beyond peradventure she shall ride it out gloriously. And county to Iowa; and, after being in that yet, here in the very rub, there are men who are doing all they can to foment disto the Legislature. This was considered cord. They lend their hand and cheering voice to the real work before them only fit fully, if at all. They devote themselves regular business is to make one half of eral fear and confusion. dignity spread like a hurricane throughout the crew odious and intolerable to the other. They throw out scoffs and jibes and sinuations and slanders without scruple ment of content is when they have infixed -or think they have -some new sting. or Better, a thousand times better, for the sacred cause that they were lying deeper than ever plummet sounded.

and no better than traitors? There is but one vital principle: and that is, that the government must and shall be preserved. All other objects are as nothing in comparison. The man, we care not whether he calls himself conservative or radical, whether his name be Wickliffe or Sumner, who is honestly in favor of maintaining. sons of the prairie and the pine. Wash- who is honestly in favor of maintaining

the government and putting down the re-bellion deserves respect for his patriotism, he thinks of it or not, he is lending him-

util they have become reckless and a certainty. A vigorous prosecution of their nower. th court, be party intriguer in the closet, who seeks to do it, should be marked and held in ab-

TOTAL STATE OF STATE OF STATE

Constant and the state of the s

The Gazette has at length defined conservative and radical are now used the vance—peace can only be secured by that knows the exact position and strength of what it meant by "natural and political equality," and informs us that "it has no reference whatever to the political rights of the Negro." If this be the case, what has all its summer's twaddle about? There was no occasion for the editor to waste so much poor Negro been about? There was no occasion for the editor to waste so much valuable time and extraordinary talent informing creation that he was and is in favor of the "natural and political equality" of his own race. While manifesting so much sympathy for the African, it would be strange indeed if the Gazette was not for the strange indeed if the Gazette was not for the strange indeed in the Gazette was not for the strange indeed in the Gazette was not for the strange indeed in the Gazette was not for the strange indeed in the strange in cision that has been made, and to join heart and hand in helping the government to push forward the war with the utmost vigor tion, our neighbor grows ferocious and in-timates that it would rather trust a black talk, but for action. Three hundred thousand men are to be put into the field as quickly as possible. There is not a loyal quickly as possible. There is not a loya man but who will be welcome there, be he

> rought under. But we cannot know. History is full of the unforeseen. Events may yet occur which will compel a new programme. In seasons of great danger ircumstances govern in spite of our elves. Few are the men who would leal with slavery now just as the would have done a year ago. The course of events has brought about a

change in the bearings of the institution, which everbody acknowledges. It is idle The Gazette concludes by sagely remarking that the who is not for the country is against it. This is the only bit of truth we have seen in that paper's editorials during the summer; and this it has learned from the Post. Let us now whisent concern is not political thought at all; it is war, tremendous and terrible, such as Providence has seldom alloted to man. This war is enough to tax every faculty of She will be commanded by Lieut. J. Pemour nature. Upon its success hang price broke Jones, of Va.

Let us all. conservatives less destinies. Let us all, conservatives and radicals, forget past differences, close up our ranks, and strike home upon the common enemy.—New York World.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

Determination of McClellan. From the Richmond Dispatch. We believe that, no matter at what "ex ense of time, treasure and blood," it is the determination of the North to capture

this city, and conquer the South, if it can There is no hope but in our strong hearts and arms, save in that benignant Providence which has so often interposed for our deliverance, but which only helps those who help themselves. Let us not forget the lesson of Manassas. Every noment now is more precious than gold.

The Big Scare at Gordonsville, Caused by Pope's Advance. From the Richmond Dispatch, 17th.

The Lynchburg Republican of yesterday gives some particulars of the Yankee raid in Orange. It says: "A Yankee force, stated to number eleven regiments of inand one of cavalry, with ten pieces of artillery, is reported to have taken pos-session of Orange Court House on Sunday hough we have doubts about its correct though we have doubts about its correctness, as a person who left that place at 7 o clock in the evening of that day says there was no enemy then in sight. They burned the bridge across the Rapidan river, five miles from the Court House, which would appear to be which would appear to be conclusive that they do not design a further advance. they do not design a turtner advance. There were idle reports yesterday that they had taken possession of Gordonsville, but up to 9 o'clock last night telegraphic communication was open with that place. There was a big scare and a general stamped from Gordonsville on Sunday, the pede from Gordonsville on Sunday, the trains leaving there being literally loaded down with old and young, male and female, fleeing from the Yankees, who, some fellow, worse scared than hurt, reported to be within a tew miles of the place. Ex er that shall square up her yards and give erything that could be was removed, and the writer, who happened accidentally to be at the place, could but be amused at the evident trepidity which had seized upon all. Government officials, with blanch-ed cheeks, were hurrying to and tro: pale aced women, with disheveled tresses, and wringing their hands, rushed to the cars which were to bear them from the dan gerous locality, and, in short, there were but few who did not participate in the gen

> Pope's Movements giving some Alarm. The Richmond Dispatch, of the 18th, has the following in reference to Genera

The report of the enemy's raid upor he town of Gordonsville has been contradicted in time to prevent any undue excitement here, but it seems to have been the prevalent impression among the people of Orange county that Gen. Pope's ple of Orange county that Gen. rope s army was coming down upon them in terrible array, dealing death and destruction at every step of their progress. The telegraph operator at Gordonsville caught the alarm, and, with the abrupt announce-ment, "I'm off," packed up his instrument and departed, discontinuing, for the time being, all communication between Bench of the United States, is one of the most unlooked-for events we remember of in all our judicial and chequered experience. Were it not so serious a matter, we should be induced to attribute it to hate? Is that a reason why Union men of ulated to treat each other as false-hearted and no better than traitors? There is but ters, however, soon assumed a more definition of the United States, is one of the United States the capital and a point whereon public interest so suddenly concentrated. A citizen who numbered himself among the stampeders, telegraphed from the nearest capital tured for the Confederate army in that city may be derived from the fact that about the stampeders, telegraphed from the nearest capital tured for the Confederate army in that city may be derived from the fact that about decrived the confederate army in that city may be capital and a point whereon public interest so suddenly concentrated. A citizen who numbered himself among the may be derived from the fact that about other than the confederate army in that city are the confederate army in that city may be capital and a point whereon public interest so suddenly concentrated. A citizen who numbered himself among the stampeders, telegraphed from the nearest capital and a point whereon public interest so suddenly concentrated. A citizen who numbered himself among the stampeders, telegraphed from the nearest capital and a point where the capital and a po small force of cavalry had advanced as far as the Rapidan river, destroying the Orange and Alexandria railroad bridge over that river, and retreated to their

main army without any further demonstr Intelligence received in official quarters on Monday night, represents that the ene-my's force was in the neighborhood of Culyet if he chooses to attempt an advance

towards Richmond, from the valley o Virginia, let him try it. Defense of Richmond.

The Enquirer says: Richmond has been relieved, but Rich mond is still threatened, and will again be invested and assaulted unless Washington City be so vigorously threatened as to de mand the presence of McClellan for its

efense. We would call upon the people to re what he can to bring about that very divided North the expectation of which was ugh bureau, hall and which, even now, if it could be realized, would make the triumph of secession accretainty. A vigorous prosecution of the war is not possible without a united, compacted, firm-set public sentiment. It is, itsrustand discord are pre-eminently calculated to destroy that sentiment. It is, les of Marshall, les of Mar

Every man is required by Gen. Lee, and the country demands that every man should be at his post. The people desire to see an advance made upon Washington the government desires to make that additional with boundless enthusiasm; he always and for make the second country demands to see an advance made upon Washington to see an advance made upon Washington the government desires to make that additional visualisms; he always and for make the second country demands that every man should be at his post. The people desire to see an advance made upon Washington and that man is tien. James the limit will be seen and the second country demands that every man should be at his post. The people desire to see an advance made upon Washington and that man is tien. James the law will be seen and the second country demands that every man and character which belonged to the his to see an advance made upon Washington with boundless enthusiasm; he always and for make the second country and the second country demands that every man and character which belonged to the his to see an advance made upon Washington with boundless enthusiasm; he always and for make the second country and the second countr The control of positionary and restall from the control of the con

lay at 10 a. m., they have re-opened the

Nobody hurt so far. "Yours, A. DeLauney, P. M. Exchange of Prisoners. We alluded briefly on yesterday to the

act that negotiations were pending be-ween the Confederate and Federal Governments for a general exchange of prisoners. The commissioner is Major Gen.
D. H. Hill, who is now engaged in preparing the lists of exchange-it having been agreed that each government should report the number and names of all pris-What oners in durance, on parole and wounded, and perform the exchange by giving man for man, and in relation to officers, in such ratio as the usages of war have established as just. The movement was initiated by the Federal Government, whose special messenger reached Richmond a few days ago, by flag of truce, via City Point and Petersburg. Some weeks must claps before the exchange is consummated.—

Richmond Enquirer. Movements in Tennessee. Knoxville, July 15 .- Gen. Buell's force are scattered all along the line from Hunt ville to Stevenson, and are said to number 30,000, including 1,500 cavalry. McCook's division, 10,000 strong, is marching against Chattanooga, with 25 pieces of artillery and Buell's cavalry. Mitchell has certainly been sent to Washington, under arrest, Can Ruáll is now in company of a least to the strong to Gen. Buell is now in command of all the Yankee forces in Tennessee.—Richmond

Floating Battery at Savannah It is now officially announced that the

From the West.

The Richmond Disputch says: Vestern exchanges come to us full of mysterious hints of secret military operations of glorious promise. The Jackson Mississippian of the 5th inst. says: We are in confidential possession of a bit of news that is (as far as it goes) as good as the thrashing out of McClellan. It will not be long, we hope, before we will be at lib-erty to chronicle another glorious and crushing victory over the invaders.

Going to Carry the War into Africa. The circular of Adjutant General Cooper

in relation to the enrollment of conscripts, and the arrest of persons absenting themsolves from the army, furnishes a nopeful despotism whose presiding divinities would enter the despotism whose presiding divinities would be hostility to the equality of the States and reranks of our armies will be speedily filled up and placed upon a footing sufficiently powerful to overwhelm the hordes of the bolition monarch, without regard to the "three hundred thousand" so piteously appealed for by the fovernors of the viloyal States. If the enrolling officers are zealous and active, says the circular of Gen. Cooper, we shall make our enemy 1911 Corner Smithfield & Fourth streets. taste of the bitterness of war; if negligent, we shall continue to witness its ravages or onr own soil. This significant intimation will inspire the people of the Confederac with renewed energy. To follow up or recent victories by carrying the war to the very doors of our insolent foe is the ardent desire of every soldier; and we are pleased o observe that the orders of the govern ment, having in view a campaign of un paralleled activity, are producing a mos

alutary effect. - Dispatch. From the Richmond Dispatch, July 15 The Captured Arms. It is found, says the Dispatch, upon e. unination, that comparatively few of the nuskets captured from the Yankees in the oattles below Richmond have surtained erious damage. The fact is, they did not have time, on their famous retreat from the Chickahominy, to make the destruction of property complete, and hence we find in lot of twenty thousand, not more than a iousand that cannot be speedily rendered s good as new. These arms are generally of superior quality, including many of recent invention and European manufac-

Died from Grief. The Edgefield (S. C.) Advertiser au-ounces the death of Mrs. Julia Butler, elict of the late Col. P. M. Butler. She died from grief at the death of her young-est son, E. J. Butler, who was killed in the battle of Tuesday, the 1st in-t., near

Richmond. Sult. The Charleston papers state that this most indispensable article is being manufactured in considerable quantities around that city, some twelve boiling establishments being in operation in and near Cnarleston. The yield is, or soon will be, about thirty thousand bushels per annum, which can be increased to almost any amount. The great source of expense is the fuel, but experience will no doubt soon

suggest many improvements in the mode Clothing Made in Columbus. The Columbus (Ga.) Sun says that some idea of the amount of clothing manufactured for the Confederate army in that city

The Savannah Republican says: "Wesaw a private letter yesterday which states that the planters of Florida are con-tracting to deliver corn, of the growing crop, on the Florida Railroad, at 35 cents per bushel. The crop is immense, and far enough advanced to be considered sale.—
Our letters from all parts of Georgia and Alabama, indeed from the entire Confederacy, represent the crop as in a most flourishing condition, with the promise of an immense vield.

JIM LANE OF KANSAS IN PLACE OF GEN. McCLEL-LAN.

We find the following in the editoria columns of the Pittsburgh Gazette, of Wednesday morning. We reproduce i without a word of comment:

"Affairs on the James river look anything but favorably. Our boats are constantly fired into, and the river can be easily blockaded. When that is done, our supplies are cut off and our army placed in a state of siege. Gen. McClellan occurries one little ener on the Paninsula. holds

20019 C. LENGOT 12000 GG:

Lane is a Stonewall Jackson on our side Instead of whining for help he would dash forward, win victories and let traitors make the demand for reinforcements. We must have such a leader or take the woes which will follow a recognition by foreign

Put Jim Lane in command of our ar mies and there will be no talk about draft ing, no difficulty in getting recruits, no depreciation of the national currency.

It will give confidence to the whole country, and instead of months of fatal idleness we shall have victories every day, and a restored Union within five months

A Page from the Record. In 1856 John W. Forney, now the leader of the Republican party in Pennsylvania, was Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, and issued an address to the people, in which the following eloquent passage occurred:

"The adversaries of the Democratic party have dissolved the American Unior in advance, so far as by their own action they can consummate that direful result. They can no longer assemble in National Convention; they congregate as the representatives of a fragment of one-half of our happy country, and they arrogate to themselves the mastery of the other half, by attempting to consolidate a fierce and fanatical material cal sectional majority in every department of the Government. They declare that the country is on the eve of unprecedented convulsions, and they proclaim their pur pose to arrest these convulsions by ignoring and insulting fifteen sovereign States of the Union. They talk of peace, and in of the Chion. Iney tank of peace, and in their conventions proclaim a policy which must end in civil war. They appeal to Heaven to sanctify a movement which, if successful, would destroy the fairest fabric of freedom on the globe. They invite our of frection on the globe. They invite our countrymen to support their cause in the midst of the most irreverent blasphemies of the Constitution. They prate of exclusive Americanism, while they accept as leaders men who profane the sages of the past with inconceivable calumnies. But they deserve credit for their boldness. That do not attempt to concert the facet.

They do not attempt to conceal the fearful end which, should they succeed, must crown their efforts. True to the history of all sectional parties, they unite men, no by a love of country, but by a hatred of National principles. Their bond of action is a sympathy of antagonisms—not a harmony of patriotic sentiments; and to consummate their purposes they would sacrifice every great material interest of society. They have already succeeded in dividing They have already succeeded in dividing the Christian Church, and now they would lay their hands upon the bulwarks of our liberties: they would wrest the Constitution from the glorious purpose to which it was dedicated by its founders; and they would be the glorious purpose to which it was dedicated by its founders; and they

RI-CARBONATE OF SODA PILIS

THE SPRINGS AT HOME-BLU Lick, Seltzer, Bedford, Congress, Saratoga, impire, Kissengen and Louisville Artesian Wa-ers, for sale by SIMON JOHNSTON, jyl4 corner Smithfield and Fourth streets. DURE HOLLAND GIN, DIRECT from Custom-House, in stone jugs, containing over a quart each; also 50 Cases of Bininger's Celebrated London Dock Gio, for sale by SIMON JOHNSTON, jyl4 corner Smithfield and Fourth street.

DISSOLUTION—THE FIRM OF B. C. & J. H. SAWYER is this day dissolved by mutual consent, B. C. Sawyer having disposed of his interest in said firm to J. H. Sawyer and N. P. Sawyer. The business of the firm will be settled by J. H. & N. P. Sawyer.

B. C. SAWYER, Sr., J. H. SAWYER, Sr., J. H. SAWYER, Sr., Pittsburgh, June 12, 1862.

Pittsburgh, June 12, 1862

NOTICE—THE SOAP AND CANDLE BUSINESS will be carried on by the under-signed, under the name of B. C. & J. I. SAW. YER, at the old stand. J. H. SAWYER. Pittsburgh, June 12, 1862. ITALIAN VIOLIN STRINGS,

BY MAIL, POST PAID. Trebles, or E strings, 4 lengths, best quality...
Seconds, or A 3 best Italian...
Thirds or D 3 best Italian...
Fourths or G 1 pure Silver...
Best quality French or German 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Strings, each.... nd quality Guitar D. A and E, silver

N. B-A large lot of fresh strings just arrived. Also, Violin cases, Flutes, Accordions, &c. jelf RAT, PASTE, RAT PASTE,

In offering this article we wish it distinderstood that it is no Humbug, gotte derstood that it is **no Humbug**, gotten up t deceive, but on the contray is the best and mos effectual Vermin Destroyer and Rat Killer, eve liscovered. Its advantages are over all others

It is one half cheaper,
It is free from Poison
It is free from Poison
It brings Vermin to the air to die.
It provents them from dying in the premises,
It will when used according to the direction.
Completely banish Rats from the promises

Rat Paste, Rat Paste Prepared by JOSEPH FLEMING'S.

WHEELER & WILSON'S Sewing Machines, NO. 27 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. Awarded the First Premium at the

United States Fair FOR THE YEARS 1858, 1859 and 1860. UPWARDS OF 8 O, O O

MACHINES sold in the United States MORE THAN 20,000 SOLD THE PAST YEAR

We offer to the public WHEELER & WIL SON'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINE, as REDUCED PRICES, with increased confiden of its merits as the best and most useful Famil ewing Machine now in use. It does equally we on the thickest and thinnest fabrics, makes th ock-stitch impossible to unravel, slike on bot sides, is simple in construction, more speedy in movement, and more durable than any other ma

of machine furnished gratis on application in per

hines. Circulars giving prices and description

THE RESENT THOS. WOORE, 189 First unset.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. THE VERY LATEST TELEGRAPH. GEN. HALLECK TO BE GENERAL IN-CHIEF OF LAND FORCES.

The Militia of the State of Missouri Called Out The Guerrillas at Greenville Surprise two Companie of State Militia.

19 KILLED AND A LARGE NUMBER WOUNDED. &с., &c., åc., åc.

Washington, July 11, 1862.—Executive Mansion.-Ordered: That Major General

special charge. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

St. Louis, July 22.—Gen. Schofield has St. Louis, July 22.—Gen. Schofield has issued a general order for the immediate organization of all the militia of Missouri for the purpose of exterminating the guerrillas that infest the State. Every able bodied man, capable of bearing arms and subject to military daty, is ordered to repair without delay to the nearest military nost and report for duty to the command. post and report for duty to the command post and report tor duty to the commanding officer—every man to bring whatever arms he can procare. Those who have no arms will be supplied by the ordnance department as quickly as possible. All arms and ammunition of whatever kind, not in the hands of the loyal militia, will be taken possession of and used for public defense. Six days after the date of this order will be allowed for every man fit for fense. Six days after the date of this order will be allowed for every man fit for
duty to report to the commanding officers
of the nearest military post, and be enrolled. All persons so enrolled will be regarded as belonging to the active militia of
the State till further orders.

The commanding officer of the post is
authorized to give furloughs to such men
of this militia force as cannot be absent

of this militia force as cannot be absent from their ordinary business without serious detriment, or such as are not needed for present service. Such leaves of ab-sence will in no case be for a longer time sence will in no case or for a longer time than ten days, and may be revoked any time, at the discretion of the officer grant-ing them. The militia thus organized will be governed by the articles of war and army regulations, and will be subject to the orders of officers of the United States troops, or Missouri militia, regularly sustered into service, as may be assigned to their command.

Sr. Louis, July 23.—The Provost Mar shal General has issued an order forbid-ding the sale or transfer, by dealers or in-dividuals, of arms or ammunition of any character, under penalty of arrest and im-prisonment of the offender during the war. All dealers whether agents or owners, in his division, are required immediately to make an inventory of all the arms and ammunition on hand, stating the quantity, class and value, such inventory to be filed at the office of the Provost Marshal within three days, accompanied by affidavits that it is a full and correct statement; that the values affixed are fair and usual changes for the same; should it become presents. for the same; should it become necessary to take possession of said arms and ammunition for the use of militia called into ervice to exterminate guerrilla bands, neh possession will be taken and proper eceipts given.

The removal or transfer of arms or ammunition from one point to another in this division, except by loyal militia, is forbidden and den, and any person guilty of their removal will be arrested and held as an enemy to Headquarters, July 22, 1862.
Persons and property of all citizens are subordinate to common weal, and it is expected that loyal citizens will render implicit obedience, and report to the nearest local provost marshal or military commandant any violation of this order.

Headquarters, July 22, 1862.

All is dull here at present. There is no seded, although Northern papers speak of such event being probable. Either Meigal or Halleck will command the armies of the United States. he State and guilty of aiding its enemies.
Persons and property of all citizens are

mandant any violation of this order.

near Richland, Tenn.

Governor Morton, of Indiana, sent a thousand infantsy with cavalry and artillery to Hnederron, which arrived there at one in the morning, simultaneously with one of our gunboats, which went up the river with a considerable force to protect the Union residents.

came to the James River.

There is no movement whatever of troops. The authorities are looking every day for the enemy to open new batteries on the other side of the river. The rebels are visible all through the pines on the opposite side, but they are never interfered with, unless they appear in large numbers when

Garvin commanding at Henderson, to use rigorous measurs to clear the rebels use rigorous measurs to clear the rebels out of the adjoining counties, General G. C. Smith telegraphs from Stanford that he is still pursuing Morgan. General Boyle replies, "Capture him, or drive him out of the State." The dispatch from cincinnati last evening, stating that our cavalry had overtaken Morgan's and on the road from Mount Sterling, etc., is jected it. There was a considerable the road from Mount Sterling, etc., is jected it. There was a considerable crowd, and much exists an existence of the considerable crowd, and much exists as the second branch again re

HARRISBURG, July 23.—In obedience to General Order No. 79, of the War De-partment, an additional Assistant Surgeon will at one be assigned to each Pennsylva. aia regiment now in the field. A State Medical Board will, therefore, convene in Completely banish Rats from the promises
In a single night.
Is is prefurable in every respect to any and all fermin Destroyer now in use. If it does not prove flectual in every instance, banishing them in a ingle night. Money refunded in every instance. On account of the celebrity of this article, many sorthless imitations has been gotten up, only to leceive, to avoid imposition, ask for and take no other than the or until the requisite number is obtained.
As the number wanted will be over one hundred, it is hoped that the editors of pa-pers throughout the State will make the wants of our troops as widely known as possible, and invite the attendance of all the maintenance or subsistence of the inments as assistant surgeons. All arrays are also directed to ments as assistant surgeons.

ments as assistant surgeons. All appointments as surgeons will hereafter be made by the promotion of assistant surgeons who, by faithful performance of duty, have shown themselves worthy.

New York, July 22.—The steamer C. Vanderbilt, with 511 sick and wounded, has arrived. The list of names has been The steamer Fulton, from New Orlean on the 16th, arrived to night. She reports having passed the gunboat Octorara and a portion of the Fortress Monroe fleet off Pilot Town, which would sail for Hampton Roads next day.

She has 150 hogsheads of sugar as

argo.
She brings the body of Lieut. De Kay Among the passengers are Gen. Shepley, col. Curtmes, Capt. Nelson and 469 sick and discharged soldiers from Butler's di-

New Orleans papers contain nothing o portance save local items. The city is SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—Sailed—teamer Golden Gate, for Panama with 220 passengers and \$1,114,000 in treasure

STRICTLY PURE ARTICLES. Low Prices. PITTSBURGH DRUG HOUSE.

CHANGE SOUT PROFILE TO STATE OF THE STATE OF

First Edition. Second Edition

FROM GENERAL POPE'S DIVISION

CAPTURE OF A SCHOONER. From Fortress Monroe.

Important from Baltimore. MILITARY IDLERS SENT BACK.

de., de., de., de. Headquarters Army of Va., Washington, July 23.

Henry W. Halleck be assigned to command the whole land forces of the United States as General-in-Chief, and that he proceed to this Capital as soon as he can with safety to the positions and operations within the department now under his within the department now under his described by the control of the command of the GENERAL ORDER NO. 11. will furnish sufficient security for its observance, shall be permitted to remain at their homes and pursue in good faith their accustomed avocations. Those who re-fuse shall be conducted South beyond the extreme pickets of this army, and be noti-fied that if found again anywhere within hed that it found again anywhere within our lines, or at any point in our rear, they will be considered spies and subjected to the extreme rigor of military law. If any person having taken the oath of allegiance as above specified and be found to have violated it, he shall be shot and his prop-erty seized and applied to public use. All erty seized and applied to public use. All communication with any persons whatever, living within the lines of the enemy, is positively prohibited, except through military authorities and in the manner specified by military law, and any person concerned in writing or in carrying letters or messages in any other way, will be considered and treated as a spy within the lines of the Uhited States army.

Ry command of

By command of MAJ. GEN. POPE. Geo. D. Ruggles, Col. A. A. G. and Chief of Staff.

The navy department has received in-ormation that the United States steamer De Soto captured the schooner William White while she was trying to get out of Sabine Pass. She was loaded with cotton.

The machinery erected in the Treasury Building is for stamping and not printing notes of the United States, as was errone ously stated

Com. Dahlgreen has entered on duties as Chief of Ordnance Bureau. Captain Harwood, his predecessor, succeeded him in command of the Washington Navy

FORTRESS MONROE, July 23.—The Union prisoners who arrived here yesterday on the steamboat Kennebec were from Richmond, and all remain in hospitals at and near this place for the present. There were about two hundred on the boat, and most of them are doing well. They say they were well treated by the rebels while imprisoned, only they were kept closely confined, and the food was bad; but this going where they go, and remaining with them while in prison, taking care of them both day and night. Union troops are almost daily arriving

at this place, making a short stay, and then passing up James river to join Mc-Clellan's or Burnsides' divisions. The weather is cool, and favorable for

BALTIMORE, July 23.—The American of this evening publishes the following: HEADQUARTERS, July 22, 1862.

the United States.

When the President was here, General Louisville, July 23.—Yesterday morning, trains from Nashville northward, and from Louisville southward, met at Mitchellsville, and both returned owing to a report that a thousand rebel cavalry were near Richland, Tenn.

When the President was here, General McClellan recommended and urged such appointment, but told the President not to allow his claims to interfere with his action in the matter. Several thousand men are here unable to do duty, although the health of the army has improved since it came to the James River.

There is no movement whatever of troops.

iver with a considerable force to protect the Union residents.

General Boyle also sent orders to Col. Garvin commanding at Henderson, to use rigorous measurs to clear the rebels sent in, but none accepted, except those

crowd, and much excitement, and several crowd, and much excitement, and several members were assaulted on leaving the chambers. A large force of police was present, who protected the obnoxious members to their houses. But for this they would have been roughly handled. A large police force is now protecting their houses.

Washington, July 23. - Major General Pope has issued an order to the different Generals commanding divisions in his army corps, requiring them to seize all horses and mules in their vicinity, especially in Culpepper county, not absolutely needed by the inhabitants of the surround-

The female portion of the contrabands recently removed from Capitol Hill to the late camp of the M'Clellan Dragoons, near the suburbs of this city, are to be made useful in the capacity of washerwomen at

hospitals.

A large number of officers from the army of the Potomac, who have been found idling about this city, have been sent back to the Peninsula and made to rejoin their regiments.
Alonzo C. Upham, of Leroy, New York,
has been appointed Judge, to reside at
Cape Town under the Seward-Lyon treaty or the suppression of the slave trade The government contract for small notes was awarded to the National Rank Note

Company. Washington, July 22.—A copy of the Mobile Advertiser, of the 11th, received

here says:

Among the population of that portion of the State lying above and West of New Orleans there is a numerous class of parsons of mixed descent and ignorant, scarcely speaking or understanding the English language. These it may well be supposed have little feeling in common with those who are pushing forward this war. They do not understand the quarrel, &c. They would as soon have Northern gold as Confederate paper, if not a little rather, no matter for what kind of disloyal service it be the wages. here says:

be the wages,
The loss of New Orleans, at first regard-TORRENCE & McGARR, ed a terrible blow to the Confederate cause, has proved fruitful of the greatest advantages. Its first effect has been to arouse Southern cities: the word has gone forth, and the greatest towns are convenient towns are convenient. "No more surrenders of seaport towns ex-cept in ashes!" Butler's rule has intensi-fied Southern between the seasons of the s cept in ashes! Butler's rule has intensified Southern harred to Yankee rule. We mean to fight for our independence with means as God and Nature have put into our hands, just as if intervention was out of the question of hope.