tenance of these institutions you must give them up.

In some States of the Union no man dare avow his sentiments. Is there a man who will not put forth his hand in behalf of those who agree with him in sentiment in the South? If there were any such here, he would say to them "depart in peace."

Twelve or fifteen years ago, in an executive message he told the people of Pennsylvania that if they did not cease deifying African slavery the evil that has come would fall upon us. For this he was called a false prophet and turned out of office by the freemen of Pennsylvania.

It is now our duty to give our means to carry on this war, which must be a war of destruction. We must let our enemies know that there can be no resting place for them so long as they are in rebellion against the best of governments.

We must preserve the sacred trust given us by our Revolutionary fathers; we must teach our youth that they must give their lives for the preservation of the Government, and tell the middle-aged and the old that they must be in earnest if they wish to see our flag float as heretofore—honored and respected in every part of the habitable globe.

This was followed by the singing of the following ode, written for the occasion by Rev. J. F. M'Claren, set to music by Prof. Slack, and sung by himself and his pupils:

RALLY, FREEMEN!

BY REV. J. F. M'CLAREN.

Beat the drum! Sound the bugle! To arms!
Raise the flag! Let the Stars and Stripes wave
From your offices, shops, stores and farms—
To the field and the battle, ye braves!

Leave the yard-stick, plow, hammer and pen,
Sterner work must by freemen be done!
Seize the tools now befitting, brave men:
Seize the rifle, the sword, and the gun!

Hear we tamely our dear country calls
Freedom's sons; their bright weapons we wield;
See we calmly our brave brothers fall,
And not rush to their side on the field.

Called by those who in gory beds sleep;
Called by God to resist freedom's foes;
Rebel hosts from our country to sweep,
Can we basely sit still in repose?

No! we hear you, ye martyrs of right;
God we hear, who avenged the slain—
All as soldiers and brothers unite
Our fame and our flag to maintain.

Beat the drum! Sound the bugle! To arms!
Raise the flag! Let the Stars and Stripes wave!
Rally, freemen, from workshops and farms
For your country, the home of the brave!

Judge Wilkins now introduced Hon. Wilson McCandless, who spoke briefly a few well digested remarks.

The Judge said that many years ago he had spoken on this spot, the eulogium of Andrew Jackson, who would, if he had lived, have crushed this rebellion in its inception.

When Daniel Webster uttered the memorable words: "Liberty and Union, now and forever; one and inseparable," he saw, with prophetic eye, the threatening evil and endeavored to guard against it by uniting the people in one cause—the maintenance of the government and the supremacy of the laws.

The political party to which he belonged never believed that the Southern people were in a conspiracy to overthrow this beneficent government—though the great men he had named had seen the germ of the rebellion years before.

But we have no reason to despond now. We may have suffered a check, but there was generalship equal to that of a Napoleon exhibited on the Peninsula, and though we have had some reverses we have accomplished much by our armies in the East and West.

It is now our duty to strengthen the hands of those who are fighting our battles. We must go to their aid, or give of our means to send others. He would, if as young as some here, now be in the army, or have left his body on some of our battle fields.

He closed with a compliment to Governor Curtin, on the manner in which he had discharged the onerous duties devolving upon him in this war—his judicious expenditure of money, untiring energy and unflinching patriotism.

Prof. Wamelink and his choir then sang the patriotic air of the

RED, WHITE, AND BLUE.

Oh Columbia, the gem of the Ocean,
The home of the brave and the free,
The shrine of each patriot's devotion,
A world offers hom ge to thee.
Thy mandates make heroes assemble,
When liberty's form stands in view,
Thy banners make tyranny tremble,
When borne by the red, white and blue.
When borne by the red, white and blue,
When borne by the red, white and blue,
Thy banners make tyranny tremble,
When borne by the red, white and blue.

When war waged its wide desolation,
And threatened our land to deform
The ark then of freedom's foundation,
Columbia rode safe through the storm.
With her garland of victory o'er her,
When so proudly she bore her bold crew,
With her flag floating proudly before her,
The boast of the red, white and blue.
The boast of, &c.

The wine cup, the wine cup bring hither,
And fill you it up to the brim,
May the memory of Washington ne'er wither,
Nor the star of his glory grow dim.
May the service united ne'er sever,
But clue to their colors prove true,
The army and navy forever
Three cheers for the red, white and blue.
Three cheers for, &c.

Hon. P. C. Shannon now introduced Prof. Samuel Wilson, of the Western Theological Seminary. He asked if this contest was worth what it cost, and answered that it was. This crisis could not be estimated in dollars and cents; gold is trash, silver is dirt, real estate is dung when thrown into the balance against an undivided country—an untorn and untarnished banner. Let blood run until it reaches the throat-latches of the horses before one star is torn from our National galaxy—or one inch of our soil taken away. We might as well fight it out now as have an incessant war.

The issue is forced upon us and we must meet it *now*. Sons of Pennsylvania, are you ready to bow at the throne of a Southern aristocracy. No! You will not, as long as you have men who can carry a musket, ram home a cartridge and pull a trigger. By the blood of Black and Rippey, let this not be so. We did not desire blood, but they have cast the die and must stand its hazard.

Men of Pennsylvania—will you ever sleep more until our flag again floats over Sumter and the other places from which it has been torn—you answer no. The rebels fight desperately, with halters about their necks. Resistless action is the word, and the men of the North must rally to our colors. Let no man seek his pillow until he has registered his name among the country's defenders—or given a sufficient reason why it is not there. Our country is worth more than all else, and we must see that her honor is kept untarnished. The time is now—

Never or now! cries the blood of a nation,
Poured on the turf where the red rose should bloom:
Now is the day and the hour of salvation:
Never or now! peals the trumpet of doom.

Never or now! roars the hoarse-throated cannon
Through the black canopy blotting the skies:
Never or now! flaps the shell-blasted pennon
O'er the deep ooze where the Cumberland lies.

From the foul dens where our brothers are dying,
Aliens and foes in the land of their birth—
From the rank swamps where our martyrs are lying,
Pleading in vain for a handful of earth—

From the hot plains where they perish outnumbered,
Furrowed and ridged by the battle-field's plow,
Comes the loud summons, Too long you have slumbered—
Hear the last Angel-trump: Never or Now!

Oh, that we could feel our responsibility—the highest ever entrusted to any people—the destinies of this country and popular liberty, for time and the world. We dare not prove recreant, and permit the sun to go back upon the dial. If one yard of American soil is alienated now, the Constitution and the flag will be alike worthless. We will make the sacrifices required of us; for in our conduct the fate of unborn millions is bound up. We will not fail in this crisis. Treason is to be punished—blood avenged—a country saved—

"Strike till the last armed foe expires,
Strike for your altars and your fires;
Strike for the green graves of your sires;
God and your native land."

Judge Shannon followed in a characteristic address, remarking that though for the time a leaden cloud had passed over our horizon, 20,000,000 of Northern freemen need never feel gloomy in the face of 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 rebels. Our President now realizes that "grim-visaged war" is upon us and that the rebellion must be met in the spirit which animated our forefathers in the revolution. We have done all we could to show our rebellious brethren their error and dealt kindly with them—even too long. We have now no alternative but to carry the war home and pursue it to a successful issue.

The executive asks for more men to put down this odious rebellion—which seems to be a warning and a punishment from Providence. He implored all, by every memory and tradition of the past, to leap forth and stand by our flag until it floats over Charleston and haughty Richmond—and we prove to the Southern traitors that we can and will maintain the integrity of that flag at the expense of all our blood and treasure—come weal, come woe, this government must be preserved.

He closed with the following invocation:

Oh! God of our fathers, who watched o'er our birth,
And gave us a Union, the pride of the earth:
We pray Thee this day to watch over our land
And to make us once more a united land.

Our martyrs fall thick 'neath the flag of the stars,
And our wounded are mangled and covered with scars,
The wild gleam of treason runs man as it flies,
While the thunder of strife becomes hoarse in the skies.

'Tis the voice of the battle we hear on the mountain—
Look at the red blood as it rushes a fountain!
The foemen we see—and our brothers are there,
Behold now they hold up our flag in the air!

And the night breeze is tow'ed with the hymns of our mothers,
As they pray for the lives of our dear, gallant brothers;
Maidens are lone as they think of their lovers,
Who sleep in the swamps where malaria hovers.

Yet we trust in Thy power to shelter and shield,
That no heart may falter or ever will yield,
'Till the cause of the Union be held, ever good
And the ensign of freedom shall stand where it should.

Col. R. Biddle Roberts was now loudly for, but Judge Wilkins stated that he was now present. He was on the platform at the main stand during the earlier proceedings, but did not remain, owing to the state of his health.

In his stead, T. J. Bigham made a speech, stating that he believed it was now about time that the people should take hold of this rebellion in earnest, as he believed this meeting, drawn together in so short a time, had determined to do. He believed our previous inaction had been a wise ordination of God to change the policy of the Government, and arouse the whole country to the necessity of using the strong arm—white or black—to put down this rebellion. The incubus of slavery has been upon us long, yet he hoped, if he lived but a short time, to see this a free republic. It is not beyond possibility that Jeff Davis himself may proclaim liberty to the slaves. The Southern people have one virtue—earnestness in their cause, and may use this means of accomplishing their ends. If they can make such a sacrifice for their cause, we are in duty bound to emulate them and do as much.

He spoke of the possibility of armed intervention by England, and the necessity which would then arise of even grey headed men, older than himself, shouldering their muskets. He would go for one, and many quite as old would go with him.

But he believed there were enough young men here to make up the fifteen companies now required of us. He knew that treason would not be permitted to triumph, and looked for a speedy termination of the rebellion.

The committe had made arrangements to pay as bounty to all volunteers—and although the time was inauspicious, with field teeming with grain to be harvested and shops overflowing with orders—there is enough patriotism and money here to fill our quota. Now that the kid gloves had been taken off and the iron hand of war outstretched—let there be war, war to the knife, knife to the hilt. It is to the interest of Christianity that this war should be brought to a close and that speedily. It only requires the united effort of the whole country—and he would pledge Allegheny county for her full share.

Rev. James Pressley, D. D., next made his appearance, and made a stirring address. He regarded this as a holy war—for our nationality, our flag, and the integrity of our Government. He hoped God would bless the people, and put in their right arms the strength to maintain it. The question is whether this Government shall remain a pure republic or an aristocracy. He was for the republic, and so he believed were the people. Gen. Jackson had predicted that the next excuse of disunionists would be slavery, and his prediction had been verified.

He mentioned intervention and the offer of the rebels to liberate their slaves to secure it. The reason England and France were anxious to intervene in our affairs was their jealousy of the great republic of the West. Will the people submit to the dismemberment by foreigners? No! Then you must furnish the troops demanded for the emergency now upon us. You must reinforce the army and fly to the protection of those who survive the valley of the Chickahominy. Shall we add to the numbers of those who have been stricken down there? Must we sacrifice any more such men as our Black, our Rippey, and hundreds of others? He was for war, bloody war, and the speedy crushing out of this hideous rebellion, at whatever cost.

Mr. Howe now rose and stated that Gov. Curtin had requested him to give an explanation of a dispatch published in the afternoon *Gazette* to the effect that the general government had decided not to accept soldiers enlisted for nine months or a year. The Governor had received a dispatch since he left Harrisburg, stating that it was all right and our troops would be taken for the time set forth in the proclamation. He this, however, as it may, he had authorized him to say: Let enlistments go on under the proclamation, for six and nine months—and if the troops so raised are not accepted for such terms their enlistment shall, if they desire it, be considered void.

Prof. M. F. Eaton then read the following thrilling poem by Thomas Buchanan Read. He delivered it in a clear voice, and in excellent elocutionary style, and it was enthusiastically received. It is as follows;

OUR COUNTRY'S DEFENDERS

BY THOMAS BUCHANAN READ.

Our flag on the land and our flag on the ocean,
An angel of peace wherever it goes;
Nobly sustained by Columbia's devotion
An angel of death it shall be to our foes—
True to its native sky,
Still shall our eagle fly—
Casting his sentinel glances afar;
Though bearing the olive branch
Still in his talons staunch,
Grasping the bolts of the thunders of war!

Hark to the sound! there's a foe on our border—
A foe striding on to the gulf of his doom:
Freemen are rising and marching in order:
Leaving the plow and the anvil and loom;
Rust dims the harvest sheen
Of scythe and of sickle keen;
The axe sleeps in peace by the tree it would mar;
Veterans and youths are out,
Swelling the battle shout
Grasping the bolts of the thunders of war!

Our brave mountain eagles swoop from their eyrie,
Our lithe panthers leap from forest and plain:
Out of the West flash the flames of the prairie,
Out of the East roll the waves of the main:
Down from their Northern shores,
Swift as Niagara pours:
They march and their tread makes the earth with its jar;
Under the stripes and stars,
Each with the reel of Mars,
Grasping the bolts of the thunders of war!

Spite of the sword or assassin's stiletto,
While one drop of warm life in the breast of the brave
Shall [illegible] to the foeman's relentless
While [illegible] his grave;
While the gulf billow breaks
Echoing the Northern lakes,
And ocean replies into ocean afar—
Yield we no inch of land
While there's a patriot hand
Grasping the bolts of the thunders of war!

A slight storm having come up, the meeting now adjourned, somewhat abruptly.

STAND NO. 2.

At stand No. 2, Thomas Bakewell, Esq., presided, assisted by Mayor Drum, of Allegheny City, and others of the Vice Presidents of the meeting. The first speech here was made by Hon. John Covode, member of Congress from the Westmoreland district; and, as he more than once took occasion to say, a member of the Congressional committee on the conduct of the war. The opening of his speech was patriotic, and he urged upon all there convened to come up to the help of their country. He urged immediate enlistments; too much had been lost already. He was authorized by the Secretary of War to say that those who enlisted now should neither be required to protect rebel property nor to return negroes into slavery; they would forage upon the enemy's country, and that negroes be employed, if necessary, to collect supplies and render such aid as they could; that where the army went they should leave no enemy behind them; with such a policy and Jim Lane as commander, this rebellion would be over in a few months. He then adverted to the fact that he had been for the last eight months employed as a member of the committee on the conduct of the war, and that he knew too much about the conduct of the war, and more than he had any right to tell. His position was a peculiar one, but he would say that if we could raise three hundred thousand men, and use them as the Government now intended to use them, this rebellion would soon be over.

He alluded to the Border States as opposed to the President's ultimatum, and said that if they didn't agree to it they would be overwhelmed with Hunterism from North to South. He regretted that these States were more concerned about saving Slavery than saving the Government of their country. He reviewed at length the political questions connected with the war, and said that he was in favor of taking care of the white man first. His own son was in the army; he sent him there to fight, and not to dig; he had seen too much digging already. The testimony of Assistant Secretary Tucker and others before the committee, had shown that before the late battles at Richmond 150,000 men had been sent to McClellan, and yet Secretary Stanton had been blamed with withholding soldiers from him. It was not the Secretary who was aimed at by those who made animadversions upon the conduct of the war, but the President himself—the very government of the country.

After this fling at McClellan, he, with characteristic inconsistency, immediately proclaimed that the policy of the government was to unite all men upon one common platform for the Union. We must have men—and if people did not want to be drafted they must volunteer at once.

Mr. Covode was followed by Capt. John A. Banks, of Sharpsburg, recently returned from the field of Pair Oaks, who made a plain and common sense speech, discussing army matters generally.

John H. Hampton, Esq., followed, but when he had said but a few words it stand came down with a crash, and put a stop to further proceedings at the point. Several persons were slightly injured, but none seriously.

STAND NO. 3.

General William Robinson, Jr., as President, assisted by Major Sawyer and others, were the officers here. Judge Shannon, who had previously spoken at another stand, opened the speaking and was followed by T. J. Bigham, Esq., Hon. Robert M'Knight, N. P. Fetterman, Esq., Jos. R. Hunter, Esq., James H. Hopkins, Esq., and a reverend gentleman from Washington county, whose name we were unable to learn, but who made an enthusiastic speech in admiration of Gen. Meagher and the gallant Irishmen under his command, who, on every field of battle have routed the rebels in every engagement in which they have participated. All the speeches at this stand were eloquent and patriotic, but it cannot be expected that we should give them at length.

STAND NO. 4.

This was the German stand, and was surrounded by a large and enthusiastic crowd of German citizens. Dr. Francis Fehs presided, and the multitude was addressed by him in their native language, and also by J. J. Siebenick, Esq., and J. F. Sabin.

LETTER FROM GEN. HIRAM WALBRIDGE, OF NEW YORK.

The following letter, received by the chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, was intended to be read, but the multiplicity of speeches prevented:

NEW YORK, July 22d, 1862.

My Dear Sir:—I earnestly desire to meet the loyal masses of the Western portion of your glorious old Commonwealth on the 24th inst., at Pittsburgh, to implore them to come once more to the rescue of their country, her violated rights, and threatened liberties, and demonstrate, as did their fathers, their willingness to make their proportion of sacrifice, in preserving free institutions—individual and public liberty and religious toleration.

It is, however, impossible at this time, as other previous and positive engagements will prevent my coming. I, however, take the liberty of enclosing to you two resolutions of a series which, when presented at our great Union gathering here on the 15th inst., secured the hearty and unanimous commendation of the assembled intelligent masses; and may I ask you, in my humble name, to present them for consideration to the loyal thousands that will be with you on the 24th inst.

Pennsylvania, (God bless her!) how nobly she has done! But let her not now hesitate. This crisis must be met, and we shall yet come from it stronger and stouter than ever before.

The people only demand capacity, energy and integrity to indicate the way, and then they are willing to form a rampart with their own bodies, over which no rebel or any foreign invader shall prevail, until his feet first rest upon their graves.

Let us assure the soldier who forsakes home and friends and kindred, that he shall not be made the victim of wrong and avarice, and that whoever robs him shall suffer swift and condign punishment: and let us assure all foreign governments that we will most scrupulously pursue the American doctrine of non-interference in the internal conflict of foreign States, but since the cause in which we are engaged is the cause of representative constitutional government, in which all men throughout the Globe are alike interested, that if any additional burdens are to be imposed upon us by their *intervention*, we will never terminate this contest till the oppressed masses of Europe shall have an opportunity of enjoying free republican institutions, where each man shall stand upon the platform of political equality with every other man, as they look up to one common Creator and Father.

For the kindness of your invitation, wishing to be remembered to the committee. I remain, yours sincerely,

HIRAM WALBRIDGE.

Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Ch'n.

Following are the resolutions enclosed:

Resolved, That since integrity by public servants in the discharge of official duty is the only guarantee for good government, we call upon Congress to give the authority, and the government to exercise it, of hanging upon a gibbet higher than Haman hung, every official in any department of the public service, who attempts, at this juncture of our public affairs, to fatten upon the misfortunes of the republic, either by defrauding the public treasury, employing his public position to advance private pecuniary objects, or who shall be found guilty of imposing upon our brave soldiers any base article, either in food or raiment provided for them by the government.

Resolved, That steadily pursuing the wise policy of our fathers, we never mean to interfere in the internal conflicts of foreign States. But here beneath this outstretched sky, in the presence of Almighty God, and of one another, we pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor, never to abandon this struggle while their remains a traitor in the land, and that any armed intervention, by any foreign power, in our present domestic affliction, shall prove the signal for the spirit of liberty to commence its triumphant march through Europe.

A DISGRACEFUL SCENE.

While Judge Wilkins was reading his address, the Park Zouaves came upon the ground with magic, and took their place near the right end of the main stand. At this time there was a disturbance of some sort, and persons in the crowd attributed it to the Zouaves, who seemed then to be standing very quietly with grounded arms. Incensed by a remark that it was the "red-capped gentlemen" who were making the confusion, the company made a move forward, with a view of ranging themselves in front of the stand, which was resisted by the crowd, who hooted, yelled and hissed, crying "put them out," "arrest them," "the bully Home Guards," &c. The officers draw their swords and the men charged bayonets, determined to stand their ground; but by the interference of some citizens, the yelling of the crowd making it impossible for the proceedings to go on, they were induced to unfix bayonets and leave the ground. Luckily no serious consequences ensued, but for a time a conflict seemed imminent. It is disgrace to our city that the people were permitted to drive away the only company on parade by a street against the Home Guards.

ENLISTMENTS.

The recruiting officers were very busy during the afternoon and made active exertions to secure recruits. We noticed stands for the Park Engineers, City Rifles, Allegheny Infantry and other companies. A large number of men were enlisted and many more promised.

THE SHOWER.

About half past four o'clock a shower came up and as the drops came down quite rapidly the crowds at the stands began to disperse; by five o'clock the Common was deserted—and the great demonstration was over.

Little Camp Curtin.

Gov. Curtin has promised to send to James Park, Jr., on his return to Harrisburg fifty tents, for the accommodation of companies and parts of companies enlisting here, to whom uniforms will also be furnished here. Subsistence will be furnished at the camp, formed on West Common, Allegheny, to be called Li the Camp Curtin. Recruits will have the advantage of going into camp and drill at once, and the location of this little camp will, we think, do much to promote enlistments.

Good for Lawrenceville.

At an informal meeting in Lawrenceville last evening, $125 was raised in a few minutes for the families of volunteers enlisting for the war. Eli Wilson headed the list with $50. A second meeting is called at Robinson's Hall, this evening, when all are invited to be present.

Gov. Curtin.

The Governor returned to Harrisburg by the 8:30 train last evening, accompanied by his aid, C. L. Patton, who came here with him.

CLERGYMEN, lawyers, business men and others suffering from sedentary employments would without doubt experience much benefit by the use of *Lindsey's Genuine Blood Searcher*, for sale by Simon Johnston, corner of Smithfield and Fourth streets. See long advertisement.

LADIES, don't forget the sale of Bonnets and Shoes this afternoon, at McClelland's Auction House.

BI-CARBONATE OF SODA PILLS—The most convenient, agreeable and effectual remedy yet discovered for Acidity of the Stomach to travelers and those subject to hasty meals and *irregular* hours they are invaluable—For sale by SIMON JOHNSTON, Corner Smithfield & Fourth streets. jy11

THE SPRINGS AT HOME—BLUE Lick, Seltzer, Belford, Congress, Saratoga, Empire, Kissengen and Louisville Artesian Waters, for sale by SIMON JOHNSTON, corner Smithfield and Fourth streets. jy11

PURE HOLLAND GIN, DIRECT from Custom-House, in stone jugs, containing over a quart each; also 50 Cases of Bininger's Celebrated London Dock Gin, for sale by SIMON JOHNSTON, corner Smithfield and Fourth street. jy11

Read! Read! Read!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT!!!
GREAT RELIEF TO THE AFFLICTED, and those suffering from weakness of sight:
TO ALL, YOUNG AND OLD:
If you wish to experience great relief in your sight, try the world-renowned
RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
Purchasers will continue to find perfect satisfaction by trying these Spectacles. Sold only by J. DIAMOND, Optician, No. 39 Fifth street, Post Building.
The Russian Pebble inserted in old frames, if desired.
Beware of Imposters and Pretenders. jy22

National Tax on Gas.
THE TRUSTEES OF THE PITTSBURGH GAS COMPANY have adopted the following resolution:
"Inasmuch as the Pittsburgh Gas Company are desirous of accommodating their fellow citizens as far as may be consistent with the interests of the Stockholders, therefore
Resolved, that the said Company will continue to furnish their Gas at the same rate as at present for the ensuing six months, notwithstanding the tax of fifteen cents a thousand cubic feet, levied and assessed thereon by the authority of the National Government."
JAMES M. CHRISTY, Treas.
19th July 1862. jy1-1wd

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49 St. Clair Street.
GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER CHEAP FOR CASH.
HAVING RETURNED FROM NEW YORK, with a choice stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, which can be purchased at prices far below the usual rates.
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KEEP IT BEFORE YOU.
SAVE YOUR MONEY when you can and get a BETTER PIANO. Get the thing itself well as name; one that is light and elastic touch, that will not ache your wrist and fingers is a PIANO to day and to-morrow, now for cash or approved acceptances. Call and be convinced. WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers, 116 Wood street.

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Narrow Trimming Ribbons, all colors.
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172 Wood street.

First Edition.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Retirement of Mr. Seward from the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, July 24th.—The correspondence of the New York *Herald* says there is a crisis in the Cabinet. Mr. Seward, who has so ably filled the Department of State, is unsettled as to what his future course shall be, and is desirous of being relieved from the further care of his present position. The reasons for Mr. Seward's indisposition to remain longer in office are well known in political circles here. He objects to the radical policy partially forced upon the President by the confiscation and militia acts of the late Congress. Mr. Seward's idea from start has been to conduct this war in a manner to make a reunion of the States possible. He, therefore, wished the Government to have a record at the close of hostilities such as no other nation ever had before at the conclusion of a war.

In a conference with Lord Lyons, which was published in the blue book of the English Parliament, Mr. Seward informed his Lordship that it was the intention of the President, and his own intention to show to the world an exhibition of magnanimity towards persons involved in this rebellion such as the world has never yet seen, and this has been the key to the past action of the Administration. It favored no harsh measures; not a spy has been hung, not a guerrilla executed except at the instance of subordinates who had no authority from headquarters.

The war has been conducted in a dispassionate spirit, and with a desire to so end it that no future ill-will could exist between the two sections of the Union. Seward is so fully and so thoroughly committed to this view, that he is not at all satisfied that it is his duty to remain in the Cabinet, now that a sterner policy has been determined upon. The cry for a change in the Cabinet has come up from all parts of the country, and Seward makes this his reason for asking the President that he shall be one of those who shall retire, so that when the new policy is fairly inaugurated, it will not be embarrassed by divisions on the part of the President's constitutional advisers. If a radical policy is to be pursued, he argues that it is but fair that a radical Cabinet shall have a chance to put it in operation. Hence there has been turmoil and trouble in the Cabinet. Mr. Lincoln is desirous that Mr. Stanton should withdraw, but will not remove him, as he believes that Mr. Stanton is more sinned against than sinning. At the same time Mr. Lincoln is exceedingly anxious to retain Mr. Seward in his present position. Mr. Seward will consent to remain in his present position only on condition that recent acts of Congress shall be so interpreted as to conform as far as possible to the previous policy of the Government, so that no general pillage or destruction of private property in the South shall be permitted, and that slaves shall not be used except merely as laborers in the army. If such modification is decided upon, Mr. Seward may remain in the Cabinet, but not otherwise.

The New York Herald says we have advices from Washington that Mr. Seward on the American, and M. Mercier on the part of the French Government, have come to an agreement by which Napoleon will be permitted to collect his debts and exact indemnity for his claims from Mexico, on condition of his not forming any alliance with England to carry out a policy of intervention, in the United States. In other words, if he will let our Government work its way in the Southern States, our Government will let him do as he pleases in Mexico, particularly as he would anticipate the Confederates in any design upon that Republic and oust them from its fertile soil and immense resources, or a union with Mexico, to compensate for the territorial loss of the Northern States, and the ambitious purposes of the leaders of the rebellion.

Official Report of General Pope.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, WASHINGTON, July 24.

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

A cavalry expedition was sent out by Gen. King on the 22d from Fredericksburg, and returned last evening. Early yesterday morning they met and defeated a body of rebel cavalry, about 100 strong, stationed near Carmel Church, on the telegraph road from Fredericksburg to Richmond, burnt their camp and six cars loaded with corn, and broke up the telegraph at Gordonsville.

An hour later a large party of Stuart's cavalry came up to attack them. These, too, were defeated, drawn across the North river, and pursued until within sight of Hanover Junction. Several prisoners, a large number of horses, and many arms were brought back.

A march of seventy miles, and the encounter and defeat of two bodies of Confederate cavalry, were accomplished in twenty-nine hours, and without the loss of a man. I have not yet received the names of the commanding officers and troops who have thus distinguished themselves, but will transmit them to you as soon as the full particulars have been received.

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

(Signed,) JOHN POPE, Major General Commanding.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., July 24.—Five buildings at Hazardville, used in the manufacture of powder, exploded yesterday afternoon, killing seven workmen and a teamster. The jar from the explosion was felt a distance of forty miles. As the Hazard Company have seventy five buildings, the loss will not materially interfere with their business.

[Another dispatch says Miss Celia Smith, of Pittsburgh, was killed by a piece of flying timber.]

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Low Prices.
PITTSBURGH DRUG HOUSE,
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Cream Tartar Baking Soda; Eng. Mustard, &c.
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Pure Wines and Liquors, for medicinal use only. jel9-tc

PATENT WRITING CASE
THIS CASE IS SO ARRANGED AS TO give the writer a table eight by nine inches to write upon, will hold
Pen and Pencil,
Paper
and Inkstand.
India Rubber,
and Checkers,
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W. S. HAVEN,
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SMITH & PITCAIRN,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
NO. 65

Second Edition

THE VERY LATEST TELEGRAPH.

Rumor Contradicted.

HARRISBURG, July 24.—The rumor which apparently has gained a wide circulation that the nine and twelve months men enlisted and preparing to enlist, in response to the proclamation of Gov. Curtin, will not be accepted, I have the best authority for asserting is entirely without foundation. A late law of Congress recognizes such enlistments, and 21 regiments is the quota assigned this State, will be received on the terms of the Governor's proclamation. This may be relied on.

Second Dispatch.—The rumor referred to in our first dispatch probably arose from the fact that mustering officer throughout the State had not received authority from the War Department to muster for a less period than three years. The following dispatch, just received, will set the matter at rest:

"WASHINGTON, July 24.

"To Capt. R. I. Dodge, mustering officer, Harrisburg: If offered by the Governor, muster nine and twelve months volunteers.

"By order of the Secretary of War.
[Signed] L. THOMAS, Adjt. Genl."

Though no good grounds existed for the rumor that the Governor had called for nine and twelve months men without authority, recruiting in this vicinity had been materially retarded. The reception of the above dispatch gave a new impetus to recruiting here, and the companies now forming are rapidly filling up their ranks.

Arrangements for Exchange of Prisoners, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 23.—The Hygea Hospital, at Fortress Monroe, was closed to-day, and the patients have all been removed to Mill Creek and Chesapeake hospitals.

A flag of truce left Fortress Monroe this morning at 10 o'clock, with a number of rebel prisoners for Richmond.

General Dix returned this morning from a flag of truce mission up the James river. The object of his visit was to arrange for the exchange of prisoners, but the result of his mission I have not yet ascertained, as it is not yet made public.—It is to be supposed that he was successful, as immediately on his arrival at Fortress Monroe, arrangements were made in three hours. A flag of truce was dispatched up the James river with rebel prisoners on board of the steamer Carronicus.

The mail boat John A. Warner, from Harrison's Landing, arrived here to-day and reports all quiet, with no news from the army on James river.

The steamers Knickerbocker and Spaulding are on their way down the river with six hundred additional sick and wounded prisoners from Richmond.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The Secretary of the Navy has formally given notice that the spirit ration will cease in the Navy from and after the first of September, in accordance with the congressional enactment. There is to be paid to every person now entitled to spirit ration five cents commutation in addition to present pay.

An order was issued from the office of the Provost Marshal to the effect that all convalescent soldiers found in bar rooms, gambling houses and other places of like immoral character, will be considered fit for service and made to rejoin their regiments.

Point Lookout, at the junction of the Potomac river and Chesapeake bay, known as a remarkably healthy locality, about 85 miles from Washington, has been selected for hospital purposes; and where it is said four or five thousand patients can be accommodated. Mails are to be supplied six times a week.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received cheering advices from the Indian Territory. The two thousand white troops who have accompanied from Kansas an equal number of Indian refugees, have already made a good impression in the Cherokee country, and with the addition of fifteen hundred Indians under John Ross further important results are anticipated.

Virginia News.

CAMP AT WATERLOO, FAUQUIER COUNTY, VA., July 24.

Sutlers are now precluded from receiving supplies by Railroad, on account, it is said, of salt and other contraband goods having passed in large quantities through our lines to the enemy.

The mill in which a large quantity of cloth was found sometime ago, near Warrenton, was destroyed by fire this week.

Our troops rejoice in the great improvement in their culinary arrangements since the new order to forage on the enemy. They now enjoy all the delicacies of the season. Some of them have large quantities of Confederate notes, cheaply obtained, with which they make purchases.

Intercepted letters possess some interest. One correspondent expresses discontent and despondency at the state of affairs in Richmond, and throughout the South and West, and wishes they were home again. Richmond is said by others to be an immense slaughter house, the stench from which is almost insufferable.

There are no military matters at present to communicate.

War Meeting in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—At a meeting of prominent citizens held to-day at the Board of Trade rooms, to aid in raising the quota of troops for Pennsylvania, the attendance was large. Mayor Henry presided. $43,000 were subscribed at once by thirty six parties, some subscribing $2,000 and $3,000 apiece, and none less than $1,000.

A grand war meeting will be held Saturday afternoon, for the same object.

Ex-Gov. Campbell Appointed a Brigadier General.

NASHVILLE, July 24.—Ex-Gov. Wm. B. Campbell has accepted a Brigadier Generalship, and takes command of the Federal troops in Tennessee. Great satisfaction is manifested at this appointment.

Capt. Boden takes 700 paroled prisoners to Camp Chase to morrow.

Volunteer Bounty.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—The city Councils appropriated $500,000 for the payment of a bounty of $60 to each volunteer to supply the quota for this city under the recent call. A loan of that amount will be negotiated for next week.

JOSEPH MEYER..... SON. HENRY MEYER
JOSEPH MEYER & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FANCY AND PLAIN
FURNITURE & CHAIRS
WAREHOUSE, 135 SMITHFIELD STREET
(Between Sixth street and Virgin alley.)
no9 PITTSBURGH.

WANTED.
AT MOORE'S DISTILLERY,
189 *FIRST STREET*,
Two men to run an engine, with some experience in winding grain. ic23-tf

THE ASSIGNEES OF R. PAGE, JR., for the purpose of closing the trust, will offer for sale at the Merchants' Exchange, on Saturday, July 26, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M., about 60 Gross of Beehan's Holland Bitters; also a large number of claims against different persons in the Western and Southern States, on account of Holland Bitters sent to them for sale on commission. Terms made known at sale.
WM. BURWIN,
V. G. HUGHAN,
Assignees.
July 15, 1862.

SECTURE AT THE IRON CITY COLLEGE, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, Friday morning at 10 A. M.
COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 19, 1862.

PROPOSALS will be received by this Department until 5 p. m. on the 9th of August, 1862, for the delivery at the following Arsenals of Infantry accoutrements, as hereinafter specified:

AT THE WATERTOWN ARSENAL, WATERTOWN MASS.
8,000 sets Infantry accoutrements, calibre.....69
4,000 " " " " 58

AT THE WATERVLIET ARSENAL, WEST TROY, N.Y.
3,000 sets Infantry accoutrements, calibre.....69
7,000 " " " " 58

AT THE NEW YORK ARSENAL, GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y.
30,000 sets Infantry accoutrements, calibre.....69
5,000 " " " " 58

AT THE ALLEGHENY ARSENAL, PITTSBURGH, PA.
3,000 sets Infantry accoutrements calibre.....69
17,000 " " " " 58

AT THE FRANKFORD ARSENAL, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
24,000 sets Infantry accoutrements, calibre.....69
14,000 " " " " 58

AT THE ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, ST. LOUIS, MO.
12,000 sets Infantry accoutrements, calibre.....69
9,000 " " " " 58

These accoutrements are to be made in strict conformity with the regular pattern, samples of which can be seen at any of the above named arsenals, and are the subject to inspection at the arsenals when delivered, before being received for the Government—none to be accepted or paid for but such as are approved on inspection. The belts to be of *oxalized* leather, and all of the stock to be the best oak-tanned. The shoulder belt will be included in the set.

Deliveries must be made in lots of not less than 1,000 sets per week, for all contracts of 10,000 or under; and not less than 2,000 sets per week on all contracts for over 10,000 counting from the date of the contract. Failure to deliver at the specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the amount to be delivered at that time. The accoutrements must be boxed in the customary manner; the boxes to be charged at cost, to be determined by the inspector.

Bidders will state explicitly the time, amount and