

**Reading Daily Times.**  
**LATEST NEWS.**

**THE NEW WAR POLICY.**  
 Washington, July 22.—The National Republican of to-day contains the following: 'A few days ago, a number of Senators, with Mr. Tammill at their head, waited upon the President and made him a formal address, fully endorsing the new war policy of the President. They were in favor of substituting our troops upon the enemy, of using negroes for all military purposes, and of pushing the war without further delay. "Mr. Lincoln replied to their address, and assured them that their views were his own, and that hereafter he should act upon them." The same paper also has the following paragraph: "Hon. Joseph Holt is said to have changed his views, and is now in favor of the President's emancipation policy."

**DEFEAT OF A BAND OF GUERRILLAS IN MISSOURI.**  
 Hudson, Mo., July 21.—Information has reached here, that Col. McNeil, with a detachment of Federal troops, had a fight with Porter's gang of guerrillas, near Memphis, Mo., in which the rebels were badly whipped. Our loss was fifteen killed and thirty wounded and missing. The rebel loss was much greater, twenty-three being left on the field. Col. Stacy, a notorious commander of that section, is among the killed. Col. McNeil is still in pursuit of Porter's band.

**THE LATEST WAR NEWS.**  
 A consultation is said to have been held between the President and Cabinet and some leading generals of the army, the object of which was supposed to be the position which General Halleck is to assume upon his arrival in Washington. It was understood, however, that no change was to take place in the War Department, and that General Halleck was to be appointed Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States.

**PROCLAMATION BY GOV. CURTIN.**  
 21 REGIMENTS FOR NINE MONTHS.  
*Recruits for the Old Regiments for one Year.*  
 Harrisburg, July 21.—The following proclamation has just been issued: *Pennsylvania, ss:*  
 In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth:  
 To maintain the Government in times of common peril by all his energies, his means, and his life if need be, is the first duty of every loyal citizen. The President of the United States has made a requisition on Pennsylvania for twenty-one new regiments, and the regiments already in the field must be recruited.  
 Enlistments will be made for nine months in the new regiments and for twelve months in the old. The existence of the present emergency is well understood. No patriot will pause now to investigate its cause. We must look to the future. Everything that is dear to us is at stake. Under these circumstances, I appeal with confidence to the freemen of Pennsylvania. You have to save your homes and your firesides, your own liberties and those of the whole country. I call on the inhabitants of the counties, cities, boroughs, and townships throughout our borders to meet and take active measures for the immediate furnishing of the quota of the State. Let those who cannot go themselves contribute to provide bounties equal at least to those offered by the adjoining States. The Constitution prohibits me from drawing money from the treasury without authority of law, and I will not cast a doubt on the patriotism of our citizens by assuming the necessity of calling the Legislature at this time. This is no time to wait for legislative action and the negotiation of loans. Delay might be fatal.  
 To put down this rebellion is the business of every man in Pennsylvania, and her citizens will show on this occasion that they do not wait for the slow process of legislation and do not desire to throw on the treasury of the Commonwealth a burden which they are individually ready to bear themselves.  
 The conduct of our men already in the field has shed immortal lustre on Pennsylvania. Let their brethren fly to arms to support them, and make the victory speedy as well as certain.  
 I designate below the number of companies which are expected from the several counties in the State, trusting to the support of her honor in this crisis, so that they may be safely trusted to the loyalty, fidelity, and valor of her freemen. Whilst the quota of the several counties is fixed equitably so as to fill the requisition for twenty-one regiments, let not the loyal people of any county limit their

assertions to the enlistment of the companies named. Our heroic sons of Pennsylvania have moistened every battle-field with their blood. Thousands have bravely died, defending the unity of the Republic and the sanctity of our flag, and other thousands have fallen sick and wounded, and their places must be filled.  
 Freemen of Pennsylvania! Friends of the Government, of order, and of our common nationality, our earnest struggle and peace will again dawn upon us as a happy, prosperous, and united people.  
 Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this twenty-first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-seventh.  
 A. G. CURTIN.  
 By the Governor, ELI SLIFER,  
 Secretary of the Commonwealth.

**SCHEDULE OF APPOINTMENT.**

Companies	Companies	Companies
Adams	2 Lancaster	8
Alleghany	15 Lawrence	2
Armstrong	1 Lebanon	2
Beaver	2 Lehigh	7
Bedford	2 Luzerne	3
Berks	6 Lycoming	3
Blair	2 Mercer	2
Bradford	4 Mifflin	1
Butler	5 Monroe and Pike	1
Cambria	3 Montgomery	5
Carbony	2 Montour	1
Chester	2 Northampton	8
Clarke	6 Northumberland	2
Clinton	2 Perry	1
Columbia	2 Philadelphia	50
Crawford	1 Pike (see Monroe)	1
Cumberland	1 Potter	1
Dauphin	3 Schuylkill	6
Delaware	2 Snyder	1
Elk and McKeon	2 Somerset	1
Fayette	2 Sullivan & Wyoming	1
Franklin and Fulton	2 Susquehanna	2
Forest (see Clarion)	5 Tioga	8
Green	1 Union	1
Huntingdon	1 Venango	1
Indiana	5 Warren	2
Jefferson	1 Washington	8
Juniata	1 Wayne	2
	2 Westmoreland	3
	2 Wyoming (see Sullivan)	1
	1 York	8
	1	1

**THE AMERICAN QUESTION.**  
 The news of the fighting before Richmond had been received in England, and excited great attention.  
 The London News treats the result of the fighting as a serious reverse to the federals, and as likely to lengthen out rather than shorten the war.  
 The London Times says that the strategical movements of General McClellan are purely unintelligible, and adds that the Confederates must infuse new energy into the Confederate arms, and may produce results calculated to lead to a cessation of hostilities, and eventually the termination of the war.  
 An occasional correspondent of the London Times gives a strong picture of the dishonesty and mismanagement of the war on the Union side. He says that the courage and resignation of the volunteers is above all praise, and that they stand hardship and privations which no European army would submit to without revolting; and that they do so because they consider such things as inseparable from the war, and have no idea that the most of them is owing to the ignorance and negligence of their generals and the soundness of money-making people. Hundreds are slaughtered by the ignorance or drunkenness of some of the generals. Notwithstanding that the river and railways are close by, and up to General McClellan's army, whole divisions are for consecutive days without other food than a few wretched biscuits and still more wretched coffee. For days together they have been without an ounce of meat, and when they do get it, it is nothing but salt beef. The correspondent argues that General McClellan will not risk another attack upon Richmond, preferring the more secure way of starving out the Confederates.  
 The London Times editorially opposes the cry from Manchester for government interference in the production of cotton. It says that the government can do nothing which the manufacturers cannot do better. Government interference would not be impossible, but in the highest degree prejudicial. What is needed in order to secure an adequate supply of cotton is a steady market, that the price will be permanent; and that is an assurance that Manchester shrinks from giving. Any price that is required for this year will be cheerfully paid; but no engagements will be made for a longer period. This will never do if we are to have a desirable demand, and that we shall hardly find so long as we are perpetually speculating on a return of that supply from America which has so signally failed.  
 MILLARD FILLMORE.—A St. Louis gentleman, writing from Buffalo, says:  
 "I had the pleasure of shaking hands with the Hon. Millard Fillmore, ex-President. He did not hesitate to express his views upon the present state of affairs of our country. He is a conservative man. I give you his own words: 'that the abolitionists in Congress had undone what the army had done.' He thought that the President had done well under all the circumstances."