

had hidden themselves in Paris and London are quietly returning to their homes. As to these men we have a right to demand that the Administration of the Federal Government shall put the strong hand of power upon them. The sympathizers with Secession, whether our elegant friend Mr. Haldeman, from this neighborhood, whose correspondence with the traitor emissary, T. Butler King, has only lately seen light, whether the editor of a newspaper, who is only saved from punishment by his own insignificance, or the faithless representative who looks for re-election by the votes of a people he has deceived, they should be admonished that there is a limit even to the indulgence and forbearance of a great Government; and that they cannot at the same time enjoy its protection and intrude for its overthrow.

He who is false to the flag of his country, and yet dares to live in the loyal States, should either be compelled to go to a foreign land, or be driven with the seal of condemnation on his brow, among the rebels themselves. Let the administration treat such men as enemies, and with a firm and consistent policy the war will terminate victoriously, and the ballot-box will record an emphatic verdict in favor of the friends of the Union. [Tremendous applause.]

Gov. Curtin's Proclamation

To sustain 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 causes. 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 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 victory speedy as well as certain.

I designate below the number of companies which are expected from the several counties in the State, trusting the support of her honor in this crisis, (as it 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 exertions 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 filled.

Freemen of Pennsylvania! Friends of Government, of order and of our common nationality! One 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 SHIPER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

SCHEDULE OF APPOINTMENTS.

Adams.....	2	companies.
Allegheny.....	15	"
Armstrong.....	1	"
Beaver.....	2	"
Bell.....	2	"
Berks.....	6	"
Blaters.....	2	"
Bradford.....	2	"
Bucks.....	5	"
Butler.....	3	"
Cambria.....	2	"
Carbon.....	1	"
Chester.....	6	"
Centre.....	2	"
Clarion and Forest.....	2	"
Cleburne.....	1	"
Columbia.....	1	"
Crawford.....	2	"
Cumberland.....	2	"
Dauphin.....	5	"
Delaware.....	2	"
Elk.....	5	"
Elk and McKean.....	1	"
Fayette.....	1	"
Franklin and Polk.....	5	"
Forest (see Clarion).....	5	"
Greene.....	1	"
Huntingdon.....	2	"
Indiana.....	2	"
Jefferson.....	1	"
Juniata.....	1	"
Lancaster.....	8	"
Lawrence.....	2	"
Lebanon.....	1	"
Lehigh.....	2	"
Luzerne.....	7	"
Lycoming.....	3	"
Mercer.....	2	"
Mifflin.....	1	"
Monroe and Pike.....	1	"
Montgomery.....	5	"
Montour.....	1	"
Northampton.....	3	"
Northumberland.....	2	"
Perry.....	1	"
Philadelphia.....	59	"
Pike (see Monroe).....	1	"
Potter.....	1	"
Snyder.....	5	"
Snyder.....	1	"
Somerset.....	2	"
Sullivan and Wyoming.....	1	"
Susquehanna.....	2	"
Tioga.....	1	"
Union.....	1	"
Vanango.....	1	"
Warren.....	2	"
Washington.....	3	"
Wayne.....	3	"
Westmoreland.....	3	"
Wyoming (see Sullivan).....	3	"
York.....	3	"

In the 3d Wisconsin volunteers, it is a rule that no soldier can leave the camp without a pass. The chaplain one day was distributing tracts; among them was one headed, "Come sinners, come!" Soon after the tract was picked up in camp, and under the heading was penciled: "Can't do it; Colonel Rogers won't sign my pass."

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, July 31, 1862.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL, THOMAS E. COCHRAN, OF YORK COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL, WILLIAM S. ROSS, OF LUZERNE COUNTY.

A MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY COMMITTEE.

The following named person compose said Committee: H. L. SCOTT, Towanda twp.

B. F. POWELL, Towanda twp.

JOHN BEARDSLEE, Warren.

J. B. HINES, Wysox.

C. E. GLADNEY, Columbia.

J. H. GRANT, Troy.

WM. CLAGGET, Standing Stone.

ALEXANDER ELSBIE, Athens.

ROBERT MCKEE, Orwell.

VOLUNTEERING.

The President having called for Three Hundred Thousand Volunteers to assist in putting down this unholy rebellion, the quota for Pennsylvania is placed at twenty-one regiments, of which Bradford County is expected to send five companies, or somewhat over five hundred men. We will not allow ourselves for a moment to doubt, that as ready as our citizens have been to encounter the dangers of war, and as freely as they have already poured out their blood to save our glorious Union, the requisite number will be promptly forthcoming. The spirit of our people is fully aroused—war meetings are being daily held throughout the County, and all accounts are encouraging for the speedy filling up of the five companies, when the pressure of the harvest time shall have past.

A meeting of citizens was held in this place on Monday afternoon last, at which a resolution was adopted requesting the Commissioners to pay a bounty of Twenty-Five Dollars to every volunteer enlisting in this County. Which request the Commissioners have acceded to, and the necessary funds are already placed at their disposal at a very low rate of interest. The amount thus to be paid (\$12,500) is proportionally much larger than voted by any other County in the Commonwealth.

The most extraordinary inducements are now offered to Volunteers, independent of those higher, holier, feelings of patriotism which showed themselves suffice to rally around our country's starry banner, every able-bodied man, in this hour of our country's need. The term of enlistment is but for nine months. The County pays a bounty of \$25—the United States a bounty of \$25 a premium of \$3, and one month's pay, \$13, when mustered into service. The volunteer will thus receive at the outset \$65 as follows:

County bounty.....	\$25
U. S. bounty.....	25
Premium.....	3
1 month's pay.....	12
Total.....	\$65

This sum will provide for the wants of his family (if any is dependent upon him) until U. S. paymasters visit him again, when every prudent man can save and remit nearly the whole amount of his monthly pay.

To expedite Volunteering camps have been instituted in different parts of the State, one of which will be located in this County, at which Volunteers can rendezvous from neighboring counties, and perfect their Company, and perhaps their regimental organization. This will make the filling up of companies a much easier matter, than if the men were to be sent in squads to Harrisburg. This camp should already be in operation and will doubtless be opened in a few days.

A general order from the War Department at Washington, provides that in organizing new Regiments of Volunteers, the Governors of States are hereby authorized to appoint, in addition to the Staff Officers heretofore authorized, one Second Lieutenant for each company, who shall be mustered into the service at the commencement of the organization, who shall have authority to muster in recruits as they are enlisted. If any recruit shall be enlisted by such officer, who shall afterwards, on medical inspection, prove to have been obviously unfit for the service at the time of his enlistment, all expenses caused thereby shall be paid by such officer, to be stopped against him from any payment that may be coming to him from the Government thereafter.

Any officer, thus appointed and mustered shall only be entitled to be paid on the muster and pay-roll of his company, and should he fail to secure an organized company within such reasonable time as the Governor may designate, his men may be transferred to some other company, his appointment be revoked, and be discharged without pay; unless the Governor shall think proper to give him a position in the consolidated company to which his men have been transferred.

By order No. 28, of the State Authorities, it is provided that persons proposing to organize companies will be accepted under the following provisions and not otherwise, viz:

To be commissioned a Captain, the applicant must have furnished forty (40) or more men who have passed Surgeon's examination, and been mustered into the United States service.

To be commissioned a First Lieutenant, from twenty-five (25) to forty (40) men must have been furnished as above.

To be commissioned a Second Lieutenant, from fifteen (15) to twenty-five (25) men must have been furnished as above.

And in explanation of Order No. 28, the Order No. 29, further provides, as follows:—

The troops now being raised, have by the Proclamation of the Governor, of the 21st inst., been apportioned among the several counties. This renders it expedient, in order to avoid confusion, that the number of persons engaged in recruiting should be limited.

It is therefore ordered, That no person shall recruit men under General Order No. 28, of this series, without special written authority from these headquarters.

II. All persons already engaged in enlisting men will report themselves immediately, and apply for such authority.

III. County Commissioners, or other local authorities, or the committee of citizens, as the case may be, are invited to suggest the names of fit persons for officers of companies to be raised in their respective districts where such persons have not already acted under the order.

To those who have already been recruiting men, these orders need furnish no apprehension. While they should promptly apply for authority to recruit, in the meantime they need not relax their labors, as there is not the slightest danger but their success will command them the position they are entitled to. The man who raises from fifteen to forty men need not have any apprehension but he can have the position he would be entitled to under order No. 28, provided his character and ability is such as to secure him the respect and support of his men.

As a camp is to be established in this County, the regulations in regard to subsistence and transportation are of small account, as the men will be received at the camp and be properly provided for.

We believe the above contains all the information in regard to volunteering we can now give.

And now, citizens of Bradford County, shall the quota set down for Bradford be quickly raised? It can be done, if every man will put himself to work. Those who can leave should at once step forward; and those who cannot go, should by their voices and their means, encourage the volunteering of others. It is not a healthy state of public sentiment which tolerates the staying at home of any person capable of bearing arms, who has not some good and apparent reason, for not giving himself to his country's cause. "The times that try men's souls" are upon us—the days of our country's peril have come—if we act as men worthy of our sires, a glorious future awaits us—if we are cravens and cowards, the star of our country's destiny is extinguished in the deepest gloom of barbarism and slavery.

The fair fame and honor of Bradford County is at stake. If we fail to supply the number of men apportioned to us, we are disgraced in the eyes of the nation. What citizen of Bradford could hold up his head under the deep disgrace of now proving recreant. We have the men called for—shall they be furnished voluntarily—or under a draft? That is the question which should engage the attention of the citizens of Bradford for the next thirty days. We will not believe but that at the expiration of that time the five companies expected from Bradford will be fully organized.

The following letter and important General Order have just been made public:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 29, 1862. His Excellency A. G. CURTIN, Governor of Pennsylvania, Sir:—I have been directed to advise you that the system of enlisting recruits for nine and twelve months, adopted in Pennsylvania, has produced great dissatisfaction in other States which have confined themselves to enlistments for three years or the war. This system you are aware was adopted without any intention on the part of your Excellency or of the general government to make an unfair distinction between the States. The department entertains an earnest desire to act in entire harmony with the State governments, and a strong sense of the urgency of the situation has induced me to propose a change to that which is proposed in Pennsylvania. Hence the Secretary of War is compelled to ask your Excellency to change your system of recruiting, and let your recruits go to the field on an equality in every respect with those from other States. The recruiting officer will continue to muster into service recruits enlisted for nine months or one year, and by the 1st of August, 1862, at which time it is supposed the change suggested will have been completed.

By order of the Secretary of War, C. BUCKINGHAM, Brigadier General and A. A. G.

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

On Thursday the 17th inst., was assembled at Harrisburg a body of men who represented the loyalty of all parties in the State. Never, in the history of the Old Keystone did a more patriotic body of men assemble in State Convention.

It was not an assembly of politicians to aid each other in devising means for the success of each one respectively to the position to which he might aspire. Loyal men of all parties assembled for the purpose of demonstrating to the loyal men of our sister States the true sentiments of the people of the noble old Commonwealth. Party lines are obliterated and old prejudices have melted away before the warm rays of patriotism. In that Convention were old line Whigs, Americans, Republicans and Democrats, all met together for but one purpose, and that the greatest purpose that can animate the hearts of American Freemen—the highest ambition of the true patriot—to sustain the glorious old flag, the Union, the Constitution, and to stand by the Administration, through the earnest support of which only we can hope to see the rebellion crushed. Of the resolutions we need not speak—we published them last week. We only ask of the reader, take them and place them side by side with the platform adopted by the traitor Breckinridge Convention which desecrated the glorious 4th of July, by its treasonable proceedings, and after comparing them carefully, to judge for themselves which party gives the Federal Government its earnest and hearty support, and which party gives the enemy aid and comfort—which party adopts resolutions that it would be difficult to construe into support of any cause save that of open and defiant treason and rebellion. Judge for yourself, reader—if you cannot discriminate patriotism from treason, then it would be useless for us to undertake an exposition of the glorious sentiments expressed in the patriotic resolutions adopted by the People's Union Convention, or to show to the world, and to expose to the execrations of all loyal men the hidden treason, the base lies, the subtle falsehoods and disloyalty so cunningly concealed beneath the apparently shining exterior of the platform of the Breckinridge Democracy.

Of the candidates selected by the Convention of the loyal masses, it is scarcely necessary to speak. The Hon. Thomas E. Cochran, the candidate for Auditor General, illustrates more faithfully than any other candidate heretofore presented to the people of Pennsylvania, the true policy of the office seeking the man. His selection was entirely the result of a healthy, frank and unswerving public sentiment in his favor. He made no contest for the position—his immediate friends sought the use of no influence in his favor; but left the result to the spontaneous preference and decision of the masses of those who delegate men to represent them in this convention, and most faithfully have they discharged this trust. It is not our purpose to refer to the great qualities of Mr. Cochran for the position which he has so successfully filled, and for the re-occupancy of which, after the expiration of his present term, he has been thus enthusiastically and unanimously nominated. The reputation he has made during the last year, is sufficient warrant of the success he will achieve before the people in the coming contest.

Gen. William Ross, of Luzerne county, the candidate for Surveyor General is one of the most reliable, upright, and patriotic men in the Commonwealth. His record is a chapter teeming with the evidence of his faithfulness in the discharge of the trusts heretofore reposed in him by the people, and his position in this crisis, proves the sincerity of the patriotic motives by which he is unquestionably prompted. Acting with the Democratic party until that organization became divided by the machinations and plots of men who were conspiring for the success of rebellion, clinging to that party until partisanship became tantamount to treason, he threw off its yoke, and is now among the earnest and most prominent defenders of the Union. As such he has been presented to the people of Pennsylvania for election to an important state office, and as such, too, his election will add to the ultimate triumph of the cause of the Union.

THE CONFISCATION ACT. By the provisions of this act, persons found guilty of treason may be punished with death, or imprisonment of not less than five years' duration, and a fine of not less than ten thousand dollars; their slaves are to be freed, and their real and personal estate may be levied on for payments of the fine. Persons, convicted of inciting, setting on foot assisting or engaged in rebellion or insurrection forfeit all their personal property to the United States, except slaves, who are freed; and are subject to fine and imprisonment, as in the case of treason. In addition, every person convicted of either treason, rebellion or insurrection, is made capable of holding any office under the United States. The President may at once seize the property of the rebels for the use of the United States. All slaves in any manner coming into our lines are to be held captives of war, to be free for ever. Slaves claimed under the Fugitive Slave law are to be given up only to claimants proving their loyalty; officers of the army and navy are forbidden under any circumstances to decide in such cases; and the President is authorized to employ blacks as he may deem best for the public welfare; to make provision for colonizing them; and to extend pardon or amnesty to prisoners in rebellion as he may think good.

Lastly, the President is authorized, on the passage of this act, to issue a proclamation commanding all persons now in rebellion to return to their homes and lay down their arms within sixty days, and to declare their property forfeited and themselves amenable to trial for rebellion and insurrection in case they refuse.

The following is the President's Proclamation:

In pursuance of the sixth section of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," approved July 17, 1862, and which Act, and the joint resolution explanatory thereof, are herewith published, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim to and warn all persons within the contemplation of said sixth section to cease participating in, aiding, countenancing, or abetting the existing rebellion, or any rebellion, against the Government of the United States, on pain of the forfeitures and seizures as within and by said sixth section provided.

I solemnly swear I have hereto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be fixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-fifth day of July, A. D. 1862, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

By the President: WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

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In addition, every person convicted of either treason, rebellion or insurrection, is made capable of holding any office under the United States. The President may at once seize the property of the rebels for the use of the United States. All slaves in any manner coming into our lines are to be held captives of war, to be free for ever. Slaves claimed under the Fugitive Slave law are to be given up only to claimants proving their loyalty; officers of the army and navy are forbidden under any circumstances to decide in such cases; and the President is authorized to employ blacks as he may deem best for the public welfare; to make provision for colonizing them; and to extend pardon or amnesty to prisoners in rebellion as he may think good.

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By the President: WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

ONE YEAR ENLISTMENTS.—The New York Times

Times refers to the advantages of enlistments of one year, in preference to three years:—

It is better to imitate the example of the rebels in battle in our treatment of this matter. They are constantly renewing their regiments that are brought under fire. If a fight is joined requiring a force of one thousand men, the rebels make five thousand men fight it. A regiment advances, fires a few rounds, and is withdrawn; a second is thrown forward, fires briefly and retires; and a third goes through the same participation, and so on till the fight is ended.

The advantage of this mode of fighting is obvious. It seasons men to the bloody work of battle. It brings them under fire and takes them quickly out, so they suffer but slightly. They are emboldened by their escape, and become more confident and fearless for future contests. They learn to fight without fear and retire without panic. And the losses are distributed among many regiments, and do not impress the minds of comrades deeply, or demoralize friends at home by accounts of decimated ranks.

Ex-President MARTIN VAN BUREN died at his residence in Kinderhook, July 28, in the 79th year of his age. His health has been declining for the last year.

War Meeting.

At a meeting of the citizens of Towanda borough, held at the Ward House, for the purpose of taking into consideration the proposition of raising money as a bounty for volunteers, G. F. MASON was chosen President, and E. A. PARSONS appointed Secretary.—After discussion, C. L. WARD, Esq., offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, that a committee be appointed to call a meeting at the Court House in Towanda, on Monday the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., of the Military Relief Board, the County Auditors, and as many of the citizens of the different townships as can be assembled, to consider the question of providing for the payment in advance of a definite sum from the County treasury, for the relief of persons who may enlist in the service of the United States under the recent call of the Governor, and to take other measures to encourage the enlistment of volunteers.

In accordance with the requirements of the resolution, the committee caused Hand Bills to be printed and circulated announcing that a meeting would be held at the Court House, on Monday, July 28, 1862.

THE MEETING ON MONDAY.

As announced a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Bradford County assembled at the Court House, at 2 o'clock P. M., when on motion, Col. J. A. CODDING, was called to the chair, with two Vice Presidents from each township, and seven secretaries.

After the organization, JAMES MACFARLANE, Esq., after making patriotic and explanatory remarks, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the meeting recommend to the Military Relief Board of Bradford County to offer twenty-five dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist under the recent call of the Governor, payable as they are sworn and mustered into camp, out of the funds of the County Treasury applicable to the relief of volunteers, under the act of assembly.

While the above resolution was under consideration, the meeting was eloquently addressed by J. C. ADAMS, Esq., Hon. U. MERCUR, Wm. ELLIOT, Esq., Edward OVERTON, Esq., C. L. WARD, Esq., Col. G. F. MASON, W. H. CARNOCHAN, E. B. PARSONS, Esq., C. M. MANVILLE, Esq., M. C. MERCUR, Esq., and others. Mr. OVERTON urged the most prompt, speedy and efficient measures should be adopted by the Military Relief Board, and closed his remarks in support of the resolution by offering to raise and place at the disposal of the board the sum of Ten thousand Dollars.

Mr. WARD offered an amendment which would recommend to the Military Board, to pay a bounty of fifteen dollars each to volunteers who now enlist and the same amount to each and every volunteer, or their families who have heretofore enlisted. The amendment was lost.

W. H. CARNOCHAN, Esq., offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That such sums as have already been paid by individuals, as bounty money, should be retained, provided the same does not exceed \$25 for each recruit, and that the vouchers for the payment of the sum be filed at once.

M. C. MERCUR, Esq., offered the following resolution which was adopted:—

Resolved, That a Central Committee of five, be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting, whose duty it shall be to cause the county to be fully canvassed for volunteers; to appoint one or more sub-committees in each township to make lists of all persons who are supposed to be likely to volunteer, to furnish information and assistance to recruits, and to take other measures to encourage enlistments.

The following named gentlemen were appointed to act on the above committee:—M. C. MERCUR, E. O. GOODRICH, A. H. SPADING, John F. MEANS and C. M. MANVILLE.

JAS. MACFARLANE, Esq., offered the following resolution which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the Central Committee shall take no part whatever in obtaining commissions of officers.

On motion of Col. G. F. MASON, a committee of three was appointed to confer with the County Commissioners and report to the meeting the action taken by them.

G. F. MASON, Wm. ELLIOT, Esq., and M. C. MERCUR, were appointed said committee.

The committee after retiring a short time, reported to the meeting, through their chairman, that the County Commissioners will promptly sustain the first resolution passed at the meeting, and will pay a bounty of twenty-five dollars to each volunteer who shall be accepted and sworn in and mustered into camp.

The arrangements were made to raise the necessary amount of money to pay the bounty offered, and a very large number of the most influential and wealthy citizens and business men of the county pledged themselves to support the officers of the county in carrying out the above arrangements.

(Signed by the officers.)

Important from Gen. Pope's Army.

STONEWALL JACKSON PREPARING FOR ANOTHER EXPEDITION.

THIRTY THOUSAND REBEL TROOPS AT AND NEAR GORDONSVILLE.

LITTLE WASHINGTON, RAPPAHANNOCK COUNTY, VA., July 23, 1862.

The report recently telegraphed from Warrenton, that Jackson was at or near Gordonsville, is confirmed from other sources, which state that he is at Louisa Court House with 24,000 men, and Ewell, with a corps of Jackson's command, is at Gordonsville—making a total of 30,000 men. His present intention is said to be to assume the offensive and break our lines, and if successful, to demonstrate upon Washington, for the purpose of drawing off our forces from Richmond.

That Jackson is in great force at Louisa and Gordonsville is beyond doubt and that he intended to attack us at an early day is fully believed. General Pope's forces here have no objection, but rather desire that he will make the attempt.

As many misstatements have been published in regard to the expedition commanded by General