

THE AGITATOR.

HUGH YOUNG, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1861.

Republican County Convention.

The Republican electors in the several election districts of Tioga County, are requested to meet at the usual places for holding elections on SATURDAY, the 21st day of August next, between the hours of 9 and 11 P. M., to elect two delegates from each district to meet in Convention at TIOGA, on FRIDAY, the 30th day of August, 1861, at one o'clock P. M., to select candidates for the following enumerated offices:

- One person for President Judge. Two persons for Associate Judges. Two persons for members of the Legislature. One person for Sheriff. One person for Treasurer. One person for Commissioner. One person for Auditor.

COMMITTEES OF VIGILANCE:

- Bloss—William Butler, Stephen Bowen. Brookfield—L. D. Seely, — Murdock. Clymer—B. B. Strang, A. A. Ausbury. Charleston—G. W. Avery, Ephraim Hart. Coudersport—Harvey Leach, Reuben Morse. Covington—T. B. Soudonough, S. F. Richards. Corning—Boro—Irvin Patchin, L. B. Smith. Delmar—James I. Jackson, Hiram Hastings. Deerfield—Charles Goldsmith, Jeremiah Stoddard. Elk—John C. Maynard, Benjamin Fryer. Elmira—J. C. Parkhurst, Leander Oliver. Farmington—Charles Howard, O. H. Blanchard. Gaines—Sanford Marsh, Benjamin Furman. Jackson—O. B. Wells, Benjamin Miller. Knoxville—C. O. Bowman, A. J. Dearman. Lawrence—Charles Baker, Horace Koff. Lawrenceville—Charles Beebe, Freeman Phippin. Liberty—C. F. Vail, B. C. Cox. Mainburg—E. A. Fish, John E. Robinson. Mansfield—John W. Phelps, A. J. Ross. Middlebury—Calvin Hammond, Geo. D. Keeney. Morris—William Babb, Enoch Blackwell. Nelson—Volcott Phelps, John Haskett. Oneida—James Taylor, Henry Seely. Richmond—Frank M. Shaw, Hugh Whitaker. Rutland—William Lawrence, Hugh Arzengstein. Shippens—Edward Grinnell, Harry Ellis. Sullivan—Bateaman Monroe, L. J. Gray. Tioga—David L. Aiken, A. S. Turner. Tioga Falls—James Taylor, Geo. J. Mitchell. Union—Daniel Randall, P. B. Herington. Westfield—D. T. Gardner, Charles Goodspeed. Wellsboro—John R. Bowen, John Alexander. Ward—Peter Cameron, Jr., T. O. Hollis.

The Committees of Vigilance in the respective election districts are urged to act promptly and vigorously to provide so that due notice of the primary meetings for the election of delegates may be given in order that every district may be represented in the Convention. Such of the members of the Committees as cannot conveniently serve promptly, are requested to appoint a substitute.

The Committee would earnestly recommend as the best method of ascertaining the truest expression of the will of the people that all voting at the Primary Meetings should be by ballot either written or printed. It is further recommended that the balloting be made the immediate supervision of the Committee in each election district above named, or the persons substituted to act as such Committee.

F. E. SMITH, Chm. Rep. Co. Com.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

We have intelligence of two important battles in Western Virginia—one at Laurel Hill, where Gen. McClellan commanded the National forces in person, and the other at Rich Mountain where our forces were commanded by Gen. Rosecranz. The former, according to the dispatches, was fought in pursuance of the plan foreshadowed in the latest advices received on Thursday night. Gen. McClellan turned the enemy's position at Laurel Hill and gained a most decided victory, capturing the entire camp—guns, tents, wagons, etc., and many prisoners, among whom were several officers. The loss of the enemy is reported to be severe, while ours was very small—a fact probably attributable to the superiority of our artillery. The other battle was fought on Thursday afternoon two miles east of Roaring River, in Randolph County. The rebels, numbering about two thousand, under command of Col. Pegram, were strongly entrenched. Gen. Rosecranz had under his command portions of the Eighth, Tenth and Thirteenth Indiana, and the Nineteenth Ohio Regiments. He made a difficult march of seven or eight miles from Roaring River, cutting a road through the woods, and succeeded in surrounding the enemy, when a desperate fight took place, lasting about an hour and a half, and resulting in the total rout of the rebels, who left behind them six cannon, a large number of horses, wagons, camp equipment, etc., and lost sixty killed and a large number wounded and taken prisoners, the latter including several officers. The loss of the National forces was about twenty killed and forty wounded—proving it to have been the most desperately contested battle which has yet been fought.

The latest news we have from Martinsburg is dated the 10th inst., on which day Gen. Patterson had ordered the arrest of a newspaper correspondent, in order to prevent communication with the Eastern Press; We, therefore have no means of knowing whether or not a battle has been fought with the rebel forces in that vicinity.

Dispatches from St. Louis announce that reinforcements had arrived to the relief of Col. Smith's command, which was reported to be surrounded at Monroe Station by a large body of rebel cavalry. Col. Smith occupied a brick college building, and the rebels had planted cannon against it, and refused to recognize a flag of truce which he sent out—intending to destroy the building and slaughter the whole force. Three hundred Union cavalry, however, opportunely arrived, when Col. Smith assumed the offensive, and dispersed the rebels in a short time.

A later account says that Gen. McClellan's victory at Rich Mountain is much more glorious and important than reported in the hasty dispatches of yesterday. The force against Rosecranz (who had but four regiments) was not less than ten thousand of the crack troops of Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee, and the Carolinas. They were utterly routed, and at last accounts were running, like true sons of chivalry as they are, down the road that leads farther west from the terrible Yankees. Our men took six brass cannon, all their camp and transportation equipment, in which were sixty wagons and two hundred tents. The rebels lost more than 1500 killed and wounded, and 100 prisoners, and more of the latter are coming in. The entire loss on our side was only eleven killed and thirty-five wounded. Gen. McClellan is following up this brilliant victory with great energy, and

if his subordinates fulfill his orders, he will very soon drive the last fragment of Rebel force from Western Virginia, and pour his strong columns over the mountains to complete the good work at Richmond.

The following dispatch was received at the army headquarters from Gen. McClellan: BEVERLY, July 13, 1861.

Col. E. D. Townsend, Washington, D. C.: The success of to-day is all that I could desire. We captured six brass cannon, of which one is rifled, and all the enemy's camp equipment and transportation, even to his cups. The number of tents will probably reach two hundred, and we have more than sixty wagons. Their killed and wounded will amount to fully 150, with at least 100 prisoners, and more coming in constantly. I know already of 10 officers killed and prisoners. Their retreat was complete. I occupied Beverly by a rapid march.

Garnett abandoned his camp early this morning, leaving much of his equipment. He came within a few miles of Beverly, but our rapid march turned him back in great confusion, and he is now retreating on the road to St. George. Gen. Morris is to follow him up closely. I have telegraphed for two Pennsylvania regiments at Cumberland* to join Gen. Hill at Rowlesburg. The General is concentrating all his troops at Rowlesburg, and will cut off Garnett's retreat near West Union, or, if possible, at St. George.

I may say that we have driven out some ten thousand troops, strongly entrenched, with the loss of eleven killed and thirty-five wounded. Provision returns found here show Garnett's force to have been ten thousand men—they were Eastern Virginians, Georgians, Tennesseans, and, I think, Carolinians. To-morrow I can give full details as to prisoners, &c. I trust that Gen. Cox has by this time driven Wise out of the Kanawha Valley. In that case, I shall have accomplished the object of liberating Western Virginia. I hope the General-in-Chief will approve of my operations.

G. B. McCLELLAN, Major General, Department of Ohio.

Later.—We have a few additional details from Gen. McClellan concerning the victory over the Rebels in the vicinity of Laurel Hill. Col. Pegram has made overtures for the surrender of himself and the remnant of his men, numbering 600. They are said to be penitent, and anxious to return to their allegiance. Gen. McClellan says that he will have upon his hands from 900 to 1,000 Rebel prisoners. The number of the enemy killed is thought to be 150; 131 dead bodies were found on the field of battle. Ten of their commissioned officers were killed and captured. Gen. McClellan was advancing rapidly to Cheat Mountain Pass; the Rebels were burning bridges.

The loss to the National troops in the battle at Carthage was 10 killed and 43 wounded. Of the Rebels according to their own story, there were 700 killed. One hundred and fifty men, whom Col. Siegel left at Neesho, Mo., were captured by the Rebels. A proposition was made to shoot them, but they were released on taking a path not to fight against the forces of the Confederate traitors.

Later.—A telegraphic dispatch, dated Cincinnati, Monday, July 15th, says:

A friend arrived at Grafton at 10 o'clock this morning, bringing the body of Gen. Garnett, late commander of the rebel forces at Laurel Hill. He was killed while attempting to rally his retreating forces at Carrackford, near St. George. The rebels were completely routed by the column of Gen. Morris. All their camp equipment was captured. Fifty were killed and many prisoners taken. The loss on our side is four of the 14th Ohio Regiment killed and a few wounded. The rebels scattered in every direction.

No rebel forces are now within Gen. McClellan's district.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

The Extra Session of Congress which convened on the Fourth of July, has done more work than could have been reasonably expected. We gave in our last issue the result of the first two days, namely, the election of Speaker Grover and other officers, and the reception by both Houses of the President's Message and the reports of the Treasury, War and Navy Departments.

On the 6th the Senate Committees were announced, and six war bills were on the same day presented:

- 1. To legalize the action of the President in calling out the military and naval forces of the United States for the protection of the government, and to empower the Executive, in case of future exigencies of similar character, to enforce obedience to the laws. 2. To authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property. 3. To provide for an increase of the regular military establishment. 4. To re-organize the regular army; providing for the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of War; and for an increased force in the Adjutant General's department. 5. To provide for the detail of organization of a volunteer military force, to be called the National Guard of the United States. This force is to consist of two hundred and forty thousand men, to be formed into two hundred regiments of twelve hundred men each. 6. To promote the efficiency of the army.

July 7th was Sunday. On the 8th the House committees were announced, and a resolution was passed that "the House will, during the present extraordinary session, consider only bills and resolutions concerning military and naval appropriations for the government, and financial affairs connected therewith."

On the 9th the Senate passed a bill to remit duties on arms important for the use of the states, in the defence of the Union. The House passed a bill appropriating six million dollars. The regiments referred to, are doubtless those of Col. Simmons and Col. Biddle—the best known as the Kane Rifle Regiment. It seems probable that the Tioga boys will now "smell powder."—[Ed. &c.]

for the back pay of volunteers; and also a resolution to the effect that "it is no part of the duty of soldiers of the United States to capture or return fugitive slaves."

On the 10th the House passed a bill to give the President power for the collection of the revenue, and to close the ports of states in rebellion; also, the \$250,000,000 Loan bill.

On the 11th the Senate passed the bill for the back pay of volunteers, altering the amount from six to five and three-quarter millions. Also, the Senate passed a resolution expelling the senators who had taken part in the rebellion. The House passed the Army and Navy bills, appropriating in all \$191,000,000, viz.: \$60,000,000 for pay of troops; \$25,000,000 for subsistence of troops; \$30,000,000 for the support of the navy; \$14,000,000 for the Quartermaster's Department; \$10,500,000 for cavalry and artillery horses; \$16,000,000 for transportation, and \$1,000,000 for western gunboats.

The House Committee of Ways and Means has already prepared and passed through the committee all the bills which it is proposed to submit at this extra session; and it was yesterday announced that Congress would be ready to adjourn by next Thursday.

July 12th, the proceedings of Congress were of the same interesting and important character as on the preceding days of the session.—In the Senate, Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill relating to the proposed Sanitary Commission, which was referred to the Military Committee. Mr. Wilson also gave notice that he should introduce a bill providing for the confiscation of personal property in the rebel States. The vote by which the employment of volunteers was authorized was reconsidered, and the bill was subsequently passed with an amendment, limiting the service of volunteers to three years. The House bill relating to the collection of import duties in the rebel States was passed. The bill known as the Force bill was taken up and passed after considerable discussion, only six voting in the negative. The bill for the better organization of the military establishment was then taken up, and debated until the adjournment.—In the House the Select Committees were announced to inquire into the propriety of establishing a National Armory west of the Alleghanies, to inquire into the subject of Army contracts, and on the Pacific Railroad. Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, offered his resolution of inquiry relative to those members of the House supposed to be hiding commissions in the Army, directing the Committee on Elections to inquire into the matter, but after explanations from one or two of the members designated the resolution was voted down. The House consumed the rest of the day in Committee of the Whole on the bill to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in suppressing rebellion, and it was finally passed, very nearly as it originally came from the Military Committee. It authorizes the calling out of volunteers to the number of 500,000, should so large a number be thought necessary.

DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

The Reports of the Secretaries of the Treasury and War Department are model State papers. The Secretary of the Treasury makes the estimated appropriations needed \$217,168,550, exclusive of provision necessary to pay the maturing debt, to redeem treasury notes, &c. Of this amount the War Department requires \$185,295,397, and the Navy \$30,000,520. The whole amount for all purposes for the year may be stated at \$318,519,981. As all this cannot be raised by duties on imports, the Secretary recommends that \$240,000,000 be raised by loans, leaving \$80,000,000 to be raised by other means. To secure this the Secretary proposes to tax imports of tea and coffee, and increase the sugar duties so that 15,000,000 additional revenue may be raised. By raising the duties on some lightly taxed articles, laying duties on exempt articles, and lowering prohibitory duties, \$7,000,000 more may be raised, while the inevitable improvement of trade will produce from the rest of the tariff \$30,000,000, which with the sales of the public lands will foot up \$60,000,000. The balance, \$20,000,000, he proposes to raise by internal duties or excises. Of the loan of two hundred and forty millions he proposes to raise \$100,000,000 by the issue of treasury notes in sums ranging from \$50 to \$5,000, bearing 7 3/10 per cent. interest, payable half-yearly, and redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after three years from date.—This rate of interest, it will be seen, will give one cent a day on fifty dollars, two cents on a hundred, and twenty cents on a thousand.

The Report of the Secretary of War is also an ably written paper. It details in a clear and concise form the military operations of the Government to this time. He pays a just tribute to the volunteers, and compliments the New England States upon the efficiency of their military organization. He states that the total force now in the field may be computed as follows: Regulars and volunteers for three months and for the war, 235,000. Add to this 55 regiments of volunteers for the war, accepted and not yet in service, 50,000. And new regiments of regular army, 25,000. Total force now at command of Government, 310,000. Deduct the three months' volunteers, 74,082,590 08. Forces for service after the withdrawal of the three months' men, 235,000.

The estimates of the probable amount of appropriations required in addition to those already made for the year, for the force now in the field, or which has been accepted, and will be in the service within the next twenty days, are as follows: Quartermaster's Department, \$76,289,220 21. Substantance Department, 27,278,700 50. Ordnance Department, 7,468,172 00. Pay Department, 68,402,590 08. Adjutant General's Department, 408,000 00. Engineer Department, 655,000 00. Topographical Engineer Department, 50,000 00. Surgeon General's Department, 1,271,841 00. Incidental and contingent expenses of War Department, 82,300 00. Due States which have made advances for troops, 10,000,000 00. Total, 185,935,834 79.

Photographs of Davis and Floyd have been placed in the New York "rogue's gallery."

BATTLE OF CARTHAGE, MO.

Last evening we had an interview with Lieut. Tusk, bearer of dispatches from Col. Siegel, who gives us a highly interesting account of the battle near Carthage.

It would be in vain for us to attempt to portray the many movements of the contending parties, and the incidents of the day; as they were so graphically and intelligently related and explained by Lieut. Tusk. He is a Hungarian, was in the Crimean war, and later fought in the Italian war. He seems to be an experienced and very intelligent officer.

He says that the command under Col. Siegel, amounting to about 1,100 men, at Carthage, heard, on the evening of the 4th, of the presence of the enemy at a point about seven miles eastward on the prairie. The force of the enemy was not known, but the troops were so impatient to have a brush, that Col. Siegel decided to give them battle. At three o'clock on the morning of the 5th, the march was begun. The command came upon the rebel forces under Gen. Rains and Parsons, at about 8 1/2 o'clock in the forenoon. They were strongly stationed on a ridge or hill in the prairie, having five pieces of artillery, one 12-pounder posted in front, and two 6-pounders on the right and left, the cavalry on each flank, and the infantry in the rear of the artillery. The position was a formidable one.

Col. Siegel approached to within a distance of about 800 yards, with four pieces of artillery in his center, supported on his left by a command of infantry, under Lieut. Col. Hasen-deubel, and a six-pound cannon—on his right by the command of Col. Salomon, and another six-pounder. In the rear of the center pieces of artillery, was the command of Major Bishop. Before opening fire Col. Siegel briefly and eloquently addressed the troops, reminding them of their battles in the old country, and asking them to stand by him in the present hour. He then opened fire with shrapnells from the piece of artillery on his extreme left, and soon the engagement became general. The rebels, though strongly posted, had no grapé, nothing but ball, and proved themselves to be bad artillerymen. The most of their balls flying high and plowing up the prairie beyond the Federal troops. They had beyond the Federal troops their extreme right and left divisions, and the Missouri State flag in their center. Siegel's men twice shot down the traitors' flags, their first shots being especially directed at these objects, saying that they had no desire to fire upon the State flag. In three-quarters of an hour the twelve-pounder in the rebels' front was dismounted, and their center column completely broken. In two hours more their artillery was entirely silenced. They resumed fire after a short interval, but were a second and last time silenced.

By this time Col. Siegel, observing that a flank movement was being made by both wings of the Rebel cavalry, became concerned for his baggage wagons, which were stationed three miles in his rear, and accordingly sent back one field-piece and a column of infantry to protect them and the ferry across a small creek between him and them. The cavalry still pressing him on the right and left, he ordered a retrograde movement of his whole command, which was admirably performed, the artillery continuing to do admirable service; and fighting slowly every inch of ground. The baggage-wagons having been reached, they were immediately formed in solid columns of eight, and the infantry and artillery were posted on all sides, presenting an impregnable array. In this condition, and with perfect order, his command continued the retrograde movement toward Carthage, fighting bravely against the superior odds until about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. At last they came to a place where the road passed directly through a high bluff, on each side of which the enemy's cavalry were posted in large numbers. By a feat, as if intending to pass round the bluffs, Col. Siegel drew the cavalry in a solid body in the road, between the bluffs, at a distance of 250 yards from his position, when, by a skillful and rapid maneuver of his artillery he poured into their ranks a most destructive cross fire of canister shot, which did not last but ten minutes before the enemy fled in great disorder. Lieut. Tusk says the prairie was full of flying and riderless horses, of which they captured 85, and picked up from the ground 65 double-barreled shot-guns. Two officers, whose names Lieut. Tusk could not recall, were also captured at this point, and they stated that up to that time they had lost about two hundred and fifty men.

It was still three miles to Carthage. Col. Siegel was anxious to reach that point and take a position in the woods on the north of that place, on the Sarcocixie road, so that he would not be any further annoyed by the rebel cavalry. This movement occupied from 6 1/2 o'clock to about 8 1/2 in the evening; and here was the hottest fighting of the day, the enemy evidently appreciating Col. Siegel's desire to get into the cover of the woods, and desiring ground most stubbornly with him. Finally, against the tremendous odds, he gained the timber, when the enemy retired to Carthage.

As soon as he ascertained that the enemy had given up the day, he took up the line of march, and pressed on twelve or fourteen miles to Sarcocixie, where they arrived without any further trouble, at 3 o'clock in the morning. Here they took a hearty breakfast, dinner, and a good rest. On the same evening they marched to Mount Vernon, and passed the night in that place, where they were most joyfully received and hospitably entertained.

The Ladies, many of them the wives of leading citizens, baking bread and supplying them with refreshments during the greater part of the night. During the night, large numbers of Union Home-Guards came into the town in detachments, to assist Col. Siegel.

Lieut. Tusk left Col. Siegel at Mount Vernon, on the evening of the 7th, and with dispatches traveled from that place to Rolla, a distance of 153 miles, in the almost incredible space of 29 hours. The Lieutenant has a bullet hole through his hat, and says he had one horse shot from under him. Major Bischoff, Captain Essig, and Dr. Roeder also had their horses shot from under them. Col. Siegel, though much exposed during the whole of the battle, escaped unhurt. The men received the hearty compliments of their Colonel, for the cool and admirable manner in which they behaved during the whole affair. He said they could not have behaved more orderly on dress parade.

Lieut. Wolf of Col. Salomon's regiment, was not killed as reported. Lieut. Tusk brought a letter from him, written after the battle, to his wife in this city. Lieut. Tusk will return this evening or tomorrow morning, and says he will be pleased to deliver any letters sent from this city to the following commands—Col. Siegel's, Col. Salomon's first and second companies of artillery, Col. Brown's regiment of Home Guards, and the Zouaves of the Third Regiment of Home Guards.

WILLIS ON LINCOLN.—Mr. Willis writes from Washington to last week's Home Journal: "The President, of course, is not to be spoken of, with, except on urgent business, in these days, but chance gave me a very pleasant exchange of a few words with him last evening. Passing across the interior hall of the White House toward the drawing room where Mrs. Lincoln was to be at home to a few friends without me from the tea-room to his office. On my way thinking that I was in search of himself, I stopped, shook hands, and looked inquiringly upon which I introduced myself, apologizing for the interruption, and stood back to let him pass. But, having been thus made known to me, he few apt words, and ended by most courteously showing me the way to Mrs. Lincoln's room."

With my four or five years of "court life" in Europe, I had never seen that awkward matter for a high functionary, an unexpected brief interview with a stranger, more abruptly and winningly done. It was characteristic for there was no ceremony about it; but it was full of simple dignity for himself. Through a courtly manner, it was what courtly manners try to imitate—a man and presence too lately natural and direct for a Brummel to prove, but which would have been exceedingly admired by a Wellington or a Palmerston. It is impossible to look in Mr. Lincoln's face, to hear him speak a few words without feeling in him. He looks as honest as he does tall, and he is taller than most people—while the absorbent openness of his frank eyes, and his ready intelligence of his features and expression, there is plenty of promise of capability.

THE HUNDRED DOLLAR BOUNTY.—It may be generally known that those of our volunteers who enter the service for three years, will be entitled, at the termination of their term of enlistment, to a bounty of one hundred dollars. A general order number fifth, issued by the War Department May 4th, the fact is distinctly set forth. The order provides that "every volunteer non-commissioned officer, private, musician and artificer, who enters the service of the United States under this plan, shall be paid at the rate of fifty cents; and if a cavalry volunteer, twenty-five cents additional in lieu of mileage for every twenty miles travel from his home to the place of muster—the distance to be measured by the shortest usually traveled route—and when honorably discharged, an allowance at the same rate from the place of discharge to his home, and in addition thereto, the sum of one hundred dollars. Any volunteer who may be received into the service of the United States under this plan, and who may be wounded or otherwise disabled in the service, shall be entitled to the benefits which have been or may be conferred on persons disabled in the service, and the legal heirs of such as die or may be killed in the service, in addition to all amount of pay and allowance, shall receive the sum of one hundred dollars."

It would appear, from accounts received at the battle of Boonville, that Union gunners operated seriously upon the bowels of the Rebels. Hemp, properly applied, would probably act as an astringent.—Cincinnati Commercial.

Announcements.

- Editor of the Agitator.—Please announce the name of J. C. WHITTAKER, of Elkland, as a candidate for reelection to the office of Associate Judge of this County, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. I am sure that from Dr. W.'s character as an efficient and obliging disposition, and his integrity, his nomination will give satisfaction to everybody; and his locality is an important one. You are authorized to announce the name of CHAS. FERRY, of Charleston, as a candidate for the office of Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. Mr. Ferry is one of the oldest residents well as one of the earliest Republicans. He is well qualified. We are authorized to announce the name of E. S. SELLS, of Deerfield, as a candidate for the office of Commissioner subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. We are authorized to announce the name of W. H. CASE, of Knoxville, as a candidate for the office of Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. We are authorized to announce the name of PATRICK W. WENTZEL, of Westfield, as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. We are authorized to announce the name of W. H. HILLYEA, of Gaines, as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. We are authorized to announce the name of J. W. WHEELER, of Lawrenceville, as a candidate for the office of Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. We are authorized to announce the name of S. B. WINN, of Lawrenceville, as a candidate for the office of the same, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. We are authorized to announce the name of J. B. FORD, of Clymer Township, as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. We are authorized to announce the name of C. F. MILLER, of Mitchell's Creek, (Tioga Township) as a candidate for the office of Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. We are authorized to announce the name of J. B. BLACKWELL, of Nelson, as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. We are authorized to announce that BENJAMIN BOWEN, of Deerfield, will be a candidate for the office of Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. We are requested to state that MORGAN SHELLEY, of Occola, will be a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the firm of W. A. ROE & Co., having been dissolved, the business of the concern, now offers itself to the stock of Goods at NEW YORK COST. Persons desirous of making purchases, will find to their advantage to call at once and make selections, as "FIRST COME, FIRST SERVED." This stock consists of the usual variety and assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, READY MADE CLOTHING, GLASS WARE, WOODEN WARE, CARPET & FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS, &c., &c. and must be immediately disposed of. JEROME SMITH, Wellsboro, July 10, 1861. STRAY HEIFER.—Came into my enclosure on the 11th of June, a dark red heifer, 3 years old. The owner will please come forward, property, pay charges, and take her home. J. G. DAVIS, Charleston, July 7, 1861.