

THE AGITATOR.

HUGH YORK, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 3, 1862.

People's State Nominations.

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

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

County Nominations.

FOR CONGRESS, HENRY W. WILLIAMS, of Wellsboro. (Subject to the decision of Conference.)

FOR SENATOR, STEPHEN F. WILSON, of Wellsboro. (Subject to the decision of Conference.)

FOR REPRESENTATIVE, CHARLES O. BOWMAN, of Knoxville. (Subject to the decision of Conference.)

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY, JEROME B. NILES, of Middletown.

FOR COMMISSIONER, CHARLES F. MILLER, of Tioga.

FOR AUDITOR, CHARLES F. VEIL, of Liberty.

FOR CORNER, JOEL ROSE, of Rutland.

FOR SURVEYOR, WILLIAM GARRETTSON, of Tioga.

General Election, Tuesday, October 14.

THE "UNION" CONVENTION.

We print elsewhere the official report of the "Union" Convention which met here on Monday night, and in our local columns we print some items not contained in the official report. What is the history of this so-called "Union" party, which ignores all overtures of union from the dominant party of the country?

A year ago the wire-pullers of the defunct Democratic party taking advantage of the disappointment and defection of a few influential Republicans, raised the cry of "no party—union for the sake of the Union," and called a County Convention of all parties. The burden of the speeches and resolutions of that Convention, was appeals to the patriotism of the masses, against office beggars and electioneering,—against cliques and party machinery.—The nominees of that party, as if to prove their sincere belief in their resolutions against office legging, canvassed the county as it was never canvassed before in the hope to elect their ticket. What was the result? It was that Mr. Stowell the candidate for Sheriff upon whom the fight was made, had a larger majority, than ever was given to any of his predecessors. The people understood then, as they understand now, that they are fighting the Old Democratic party in disguise. And the phrasing of a few Republicans upon the County Committee, did not then, nor does it now, blind the people to the true state of the case. So much for last year.

A few weeks ago the "Union" County Committee resuscitated itself and sent a proposition to the Republican County Committee proposing a union of parties upon the basis of "the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was." This sounded too much of the Vallandighamism, and it was declined. A few weeks later the Republican Committee issued a call for a convention, inviting all who believed in a vigorous prosecution of the war, all who believed in supporting the State and National Administrations in their efforts to put down treason and rebellion by every means within the power of the Government, all who, without distinction of party believed in the sentiments enunciated by the People's Party in their State Convention of the 17th of July. A copy of this broad, patriotic and liberal call was placed in the hands of the so-called "Union" Committee before their call for a County Convention was made at all. Of course this call remained unnoticed. It did not suit the purposes of the leaders, but it did suit the loyal Democrats, for in nearly all the districts, Democrats came up, acknowledged the patriotism, justice and fairness of the Republican call, assented to its principles, voted at the primary elections, and pledged themselves to vote for the nominees of the Republican Convention. We believe that these patriotic Democrats will keep that promise, but whether they do or not, no man can assert without stultifying himself that the Republican party of this county has not done all it could without sacrificing self respect, to unite all men in one common contest against treason both in the South and at home.

Let the reader observe how little the people think of this effort to divide them upon the plain issue of treason or loyalty, for there really is no other issue before them. Ten districts were not represented in the late "Union" Convention at all, and one or two districts were represented by volunteer substitutes from Wellsborough.

The Resolutions are exceedingly patriotic, yet not a word is said in them in commendation of the stand taken by the loyal men of the State in the Convention of the 17th of July; not a word is said in commendation of the Resolutions of that Convention or of its nominees for Auditor or Surveyor General; not a word is said endorsing the energy, patriotism, and fidelity of Governor Curtin or President Lincoln in their past efforts to smother the traitors. The fourth resolution of the series is evidently designed, although very cautiously

worded, to denounce all patriots who have advocated the emancipation and arming of the slaves to rebel. Such were denounced by the Executive office seek as "enemies of the public weal and worthy of the severest condemnation." No doubt of it. Such a step on the part of the Government would forever put at rest all hope of ever reviving the Democratic party by taking away the corner stone upon which that party has rested for the last fifteen years.

As to the nominations we shall speak of them in the future. We will say now that it is publicly understood that O. F. Taylor is pledged, if elected, to vote against David Wilmot for United States Senator. Dr. Webb would have been the possessor if he had given his pledge. But the Dictator could not get down into the dirt of Democracy as far as that, and he was dignified.

THE GREAT BATTLE OF BULL RUN.

Terrible Slaughter on both Sides. From the Special Correspondent of the Tribune. CENTREVILLE, Va., 5 a.m., Aug. 31. The battles of yesterday and the day before on the already classic ground of Bull Run will rank with Napoleon's Bloodiest: And more than one General fought in them to whom, ere this hour, he would have given a Marshal's baton, while he would have made proud a hundred privates with the ribbon of the Legion of Honor.

Let me first detail the movements by which the two day's struggle was brought on. While at Warrenton early on Wednesday, I learned that Jackson was in our rear, and that he should once more try to trap him. Sigel and McDowell marched that morning up the turnpike from Warrenton toward Centerville, where the enemy was supposed to be. This road passes through Bull Run battle-field, five miles west of Centerville. Hooker, Porter, and Reno moved from our left (now, as we faced about toward Washington, becomes our right) toward the same point, via Manassas Junction. Sigel, in advance of McDowell, reached Gainesville, four miles from the Bull Run field that night, and came upon the enemy's cavalry and stragglers. Resting a few hours, by three o'clock he was moving. The enemy did not appear in front, and leaving McDowell to take care of that road, Sigel turned to the right to connect with Hooker at Manassas Junction. Hooker had fought near there on Wednesday (of which I will speak in a moment,) and it was possible he needed help.

When within two miles of the Junction, Sigel learned that the enemy was on the Warrenton road, and turning short to the left, he marched to the fourth side of the Bull Run field. It was then 6 p.m. McDowell, who, as before stated, had remained on that road between the enemy and Warrenton, had been throwing shells some hours, and now we could hear musketry. Gaining the heights, Hunter fought a year ago, and approaching the turnpike, we could locate the scene of the engagement by the line of musketry flashes. It was King's Division repelling the enemy in his attempt to escape toward Warrenton. The affair lasted two hours, and King held the field. We had come upon the enemy's left flank. Schenck's Division became partially engaged, gave the enemy's cavalry a few shells, then the whole corps rested for the night. At the very time King was fighting on the Warrenton road, Ricketts was engaged fighting rebel re-enforcements coming up through Thoroughfare Gap, five miles further west. He was compelled, having suffered a loss of 250, to withdraw and join King, after the latter had finished his day's work. Reynolds's Division (Pa. Reserve), then temporarily with McDowell's corps, was in the same vicinity.

The situation then, Friday morning, was this: Sigel's corps (Divisions of Schurz, Milroy, Steinwehr, and Schenck) of the Bull Run field, facing to the West, was close against the enemy. McDowell's corps nearly connected with Sigel on the latter's left, but was not within fighting distance of the enemy. Hantzelman's corps (Divisions of Hooker and Kearney, and Reno's corps) were at Centerville, moving down the turnpike, which would lead them upon Sigel's right. Porter was far back—7 or 8 miles—in Sigel's rear. These corps, Sigel's, Reno's, Hantzelman's, McDowell's, and Porter's—were all that were engaged at any time during the two days, Friday and Saturday. They came into action in the order I have named.

Fortunately I had been with Sigel during his two days march to find the enemy, and was with him now that it fell to him to open the main struggle. His corps had held the advance under heavy artillery fire on the Rappahannock the four previous days, had now marched two days, a part of the time in line of battle, and taking, but four hours' rest into a battle—not a skirmish, not an affair, not an action, not an engagement, but a great battle, for such are the names given to fights in the order of their magnitude.

Long before daylight Sigel had visited every position of his line, had seen to the placing of every battery, and with the daylight his artillery sounded. The "Jessie Scouts" (transferred by Fremont to Sigel) reported the enemy as massed in and beyond a stretch of woods a mile long, west of and running nearly and parallel with the road. Their line, however, extended on their right to the road, where they had guns in commanding heights on their left to Bull Run stream, with a battery or two across upon the north side. Sigel's line was opposite, on the south side of the road.

The first hour it was all artillery. Sigel was advancing battery after battery to this and that eminence, supporting each with a brigade, hearing the reports of scouts, sending cavalry now far to the right, now far to the left, gradually advancing his divisions in cover of his line upon which he had placed guns—in a word, feeling for the enemy, rapidly advancing, but cautiously, every step. The enemy declined to make any sign—but not long. His artillery was compelled to answer ours, and pressing on, unceasingly

infantry. There was a light rattle, then a roar of musketry. Milroy in the advance, and consequently upon Rebels in masses, our line of battle was formed, Schurz leading the right, Hancock the left, Milroy the advanced center, Steinwehr the reserve center.

Just at this opening of the battle, Schurz from the hill from which Schurz was going into action, a column bearing down upon our right, and at first supposed them to be rebels. Unaccountably, they carried high over their heads sundry white flags, and appeared to march bravely, and it was soon seen they were unarmed.

They proved to be 634 prisoners taken by Jackson, when he appeared at Manassas three days before, now released on parole. The enemy could not feed them, and would themselves starve, unless reinforcements should push to them with supplies.

A little later, Milroy and Schurz became engaged. They drove the enemy a mile or more. During this time Schenck had been engaged on the left, but not heavily. Tough old Hantzelman arrived at this juncture from Centerville with his whole corps. Schurz was withdrawn for Kearney and Hooker to take his place. Reno arrived soon after from the same direction. Stevens's division of his corps marched to the left to support Schenck, and the attack was once more along the whole line. I should have stated that sometime before the cessation, Milroy, after two hours of musketry in tortuities, was driven back, mangled in pieces, and replaced by Steinwehr, who was assisted by Schenck at his left.

It was now 1 o'clock. Sigel's corps only had been engaged, and we had on the whole gained ground at the right nearly a mile. It was reasonable to suppose that with the assistance of Reno and Hantzelman, and most of the day before us, we should utterly demolish the enemy. It has since appeared, simultaneously with our re-enforcements he received larger ones, Longstreet's whole command, whose passage through Thoroughfare Gap, Ricketts had disputed the day before, had been fighting. Hitherto Longstreet would naturally join Jackson at his right; it was upon our left and occasionally our center that we were most severely pressed the remainder of the day.

Up to this time, Sigel had command of the field. He had made the dispositions before the fight, and conducted it successfully six hours. Pope arrived from Centerville about noon and assumed command, but wisely and generously deferred to Sigel the rest of the day, as being best acquainted with the position.

At 2 o'clock the fight was raging along the whole line, musketry like Gainey's Hill, and artillery like Mulvén Hills. There was not ten minutes' cessation at any one time for the next three hours. We advanced not a step, gave retired not a step; The engines of war, men, guns, and "villainous salt-peter" seemed equal each side to the other. At 2 o'clock Schenck was ordered back from the next eminence.

During the three hours, scarcely a regiment of the three corps on the field that had not been into the thickest. Promptly and skillfully, as a command would become exhausted, it would be replaced by another, but only for a brief rest, then to up and at it. These splendid "passages of lines," as such movements are technically called, seem to me a feat that ought not to pass uncommemorated.

The withdrawal of the left was not a giving up of the battle. Troops were rushed to the right, and a redoubled onset made there. Again the enemy was forced. His left was swept upon his center—we took him "endways," in flank. While the infantry fought, they, our artillery, eleven batteries in line, played, stanningly, each gun pointed well to the left, that no unlucky shell might harm a friend.

We could move the Rebels no further than their center. Musketry in rolls, in crashes, sounded out of the spot of woods where our advance was stayed; how tenaciously the enemy held their ground I cannot hope to adequately express. How Schurz fought—ask any eye-witness of the conduct of his men, led by the orator fighter.

It was 6 o'clock. The enemy not only held this center, but advanced upon our left. It was critical.

Opportunistly, McDowell's corps appeared coning to our relief. Two brigades (Hotchkiss and Doubleday's) immediately met the enemy's advance upon our left, and although suffering terribly, stayed him until dark.

The day's work was ended. We held more ground than in the morning, but not so much as at noon.

LATER—Pope's whole army was in an impregnable position at Centerville on Sunday morning. Since the battle of Saturday he has been joined by the corps of Franklin and Sumner, fully 25,000 of veteran troops; and 85,000 more men have left Washington for the battle field.

Pope has with him responding to each roll-call over 50,000 who were engaged on Saturday, undemoralized and anxious for other battles. There remain 30,000 troops named dately in front of Washington. The President and Gens. Halleck and Pope are anxious that the enemy shall attack the latter in his present position.

UNION CONVENTION. The Union Convention of Tioga County, in pursuance of a previous notice, given by Chairman of the Standing Committee, met at the Court House, Wellsboro, on 6 o'clock P. M., September 1st, and was called to order by the nomination of ROBERT C. SIMPSON, Chairman, and HENRY H. GOODRICH, Secretary, and S. K. SMITH.

Liberty—Geo. A. Kohler, J. C. Albeck, Mansfield—L. Cummings, E. W. Phelps, Middlebury—Waldo White, M. Kelsey, Morris—H. Campbell, J. C. Campbell, Richmond—D. E. Clark, A. C. Pitt, Rutland—Daniel Watson, A. B. Dewitt, Tioga—H. S. Johnson, H. S. Goodrich, Toga Representative—J. H. R. Fish, Union—J. N. Allen, A. Foley.

Wellsboro—R. C. Simpson, R. R. Smith, Ward—H. Brewster, Wm. R. Lyon. On motion, it was resolved, a Committee of five persons be appointed by the Chair to draft a series of Resolutions, to be submitted as the sense of the Convention. Carried.

The Chair appoints M. N. Allen, N. Fish, D. E. Clark, E. H. Hastings, and E. W. Phelps, as such Committee. On motion, it was Resolved, that HENRY SHERWOOD be nominated by acclamation for Congress; and that our Conference, who shall be nominated for the purpose be instructed to secure the nomination by the District.

On motion, M. F. Elliott and A. Hunt were appointed Congressional conferees. On motion, the following persons were then placed in nomination, for State Representative: O. F. Taylor, Daniel Watson, W. W. Webb, J. G. Albeck, T. L. Baldwin, Geo. W. Stanton.

On motion, it was resolved, that the report of the Committee on Resolutions be now received. WHEREAS, In the present crisis of our Nation's destiny, while the Government is engaged in a struggle for its existence—for the supremacy of its Constitution and Laws, and for the integrity of its territory; a contest, the magnitude of which has no parallel in the history of nations; it is eminently proper for the people to re-affirm their fidelity to the principles of liberty embodied in our Constitution and Laws; and utterly discarding all party names and prejudices, to pledge themselves each to the other to the hearty support of our Rulers, in all their efforts to maintain and restore the supremacy of law throughout our entire country. Therefore,

RESOLVED, 1st. That we pledge ourselves to sustain the general Government in ALL measures which may be adopted to crush out the Rebellion; to maintain the Union, to enforce the laws, and to defend the Constitution against the assaults of all enemies.

2nd. That no peace, no compromise can be thought of, which looks to the dismemberment of the Union; and that fidelity to the trust received from our ancestors, and the duty which we owe to posterity, alike require that every energy which we possess, be devoted to the maintenance and preservation of the Federal Union, BE THE COST WHAT IT MAY.

3d. That we will promptly respond to every requisition of the Governor of Pennsylvania, and will cheerfully co-operate with the authorities in raising men, and providing the material necessary to a vigorous prosecution of the war.

4th. That those persons who at this time raise questions or advocate measures which are calculated to embarras the action of the Government, are enemies of the public weal and worthy of the severest condemnation.

5th. That we have no sympathy with those who would make the narrow limits of a party creed the test of patriotism; and we hold that devotion to the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of law, is the paramount duty of every citizen.

6th. Resolved that our brave soldiers and sailors have deserved well of the Country. They have merited, and shall receive the gratitude of the nation—the names of the fallen will ever be remembered as martyrs in the cause of Liberty; and the survivors shall receive the best rewards of a free people.

7th. RESOLVED, That strict integrity in the discharge of official duty is the only guaranty of good government; and that no man is deserving of public trust, whose reputation, public or private, bears the stain of gross immorality or crime.

M. N. ALLEN, H. R. FISH, E. W. PHELPS, D. E. CLARK, E. H. HASTINGS. The Chairman of said Committee having read the Resolutions, it was moved and seconded that they be adopted. Carried. It was then Resolved, we proceed to ballot for Representative.

On second ballot, O. F. TAYLOR having received a majority of all the votes, was declared by the Chair, duly nominated. On motion, it was confirmed by general acclamation. The following gentlemen were placed in nomination for District Attorney: KASSON PARKHURST, Alex. S. BROWSTER, and FREDERICK E. SMITH.

On fifth ballot, F. E. SMITH, having received a majority of all the votes, was declared duly nominated. On motion, his nomination was confirmed by general acclamation. The following named gentlemen were then placed in nomination for County Commissioner: ANSTU-LATHROP, Geo. DORRANCE, E. B. GARRETTSON, and DANIEL WATSON.

On second ballot, George DORRANCE having received a majority of all the votes, was declared duly nominated. David Heise and S. R. Havens were then presented as candidates for County Surveyor. On first ballot, David Heise having received a large majority, was declared duly nominated. Henry R. Fish, and Joseph Youkin were then presented for County Coroner. On first ballot, Henry R. Fish, having received a majority of all the votes, was duly nominated. For County Auditor, S. R. Smith, was nominated. On motion, S. R. Smith, and H. J. Elliott were elected Conferees for this Representative and Senatorial District.

On motion, Chair was authorized to appoint Standing Committee for the ensuing year. On call, Henry Sherwood and F. E. Smith, Esqs., made some well-timed and patriotic remarks, to the very hearty and general approval of the audience. On motion, the Convention then adjourned. HENRY H. GOODRICH, SAM. R. SMITH, Secs.

CHINA'S HEADACHE in Ten Minutes.

GREAT VEGETABLE EMBRACATOR.

This is the name of the most perfect of all vegetable embracators. It is made of the most perfect of all vegetable embracators. It is made of the most perfect of all vegetable embracators. It is made of the most perfect of all vegetable embracators.

Good News from Home - All Agree.

We, the undersigned citizens of Erie, Pa., having seen and read the report of the late conference of the National Union of Agricultural Societies, held at Philadelphia, Pa., on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of August, 1862, and being fully convinced that the same is one of the most important and valuable reports ever published, and one which will be of great benefit to our country, we hereby subscribe our names to the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we will support the National Union of Agricultural Societies, and will co-operate with them in all their efforts to maintain and restore the supremacy of law throughout our entire country.

SPECIAL COURT.

A SPECIAL COURT will be held at the Court House in Wellsboro, by the Hon. Judge Mercur, commencing on Monday the 20th day of October next, to continue two weeks, for the trial of the following causes, viz:

- H. H. Dent vs. Stephen Babcock
- Bingham Trustees vs. Stephen Babcock
- J. N. Bache vs. A. C. Ely
- Bingham Trustees vs. Timothy Braen
- A. S. Turner vs. John Dwyer et al.
- Stephen Potter et al. vs. J. N. Bache et al.
- James I. Jackson vs. Peter Green
- Abel Nickerson vs. A. H. Foster
- H. M. Lattin et al. vs. W. E. Dodge
- J. N. Bache vs. Henry Colton

STOVES AND TINWARE.

WILLIAM ROBERTS has opened a new Store and Tin Shop in the Store opposite Roy's Building, where he is prepared to furnish all kinds of tinware, and also the public generally with everything in his line of business, including:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THE LADIES are the ones to select Household Furniture, and it is so much easier for them to take a carriage and ride a few miles and return than to go 40 or 50 miles for the purpose, that the subject here would inform them that he has just enlarged his STOCK before the tariff and tax prices are open, and has a large and varied assortment which will be happy to show to those who may favor him with a visit.

Portable Patent Horse-Power.

THE undersigned take pleasure in notifying the public, that they have succeeded in devising Horse Power with only three places of friction, and combines the maximum of efficiency, durability, and economy. Its simplicity of construction and price, by any mechanism for less than half the cost usually paid for horse-power. It is well adapted to threshing grain, sawing wood, and churning, also for raising lathes, saws, planes, and other machinery in shops, mills, and on the farm. It is portable, and can be taken right for the place in a few days. Any person who would like to see it, or who would like to purchase it, should call on the undersigned at his office. Address: MIDDLETOWN & CLARK, Mansfield, July 22, 1862.

WM. B. SMITH, PROSECUTING PENSION ATTORNEY.

WM. B. SMITH, Attorney at Law, and Dealer in LAND WARRANTS, and General Collection and Claim Agent. KNOXVILLE, TIOGA CO., PA. Will attend to business in the Supreme Court of this State, and to the prosecution of claims before the several Departments of Government. Special attention will be given to claims for BOUNTY LANDS AND ARREARS OF PAY, AND BOUNTY PAY AND PENSIONS, in the LAND and INDIAN OFFICES, and the GENERAL POST OFFICE and MILITARY CLAIMS generally.

SUSPENDED CLAIMS.

For Pensions and BOUNTY LANDS, especially in cases where the soldier or widow is unable to get the officer's name. In all such cases the names will be made unless the necessary references will be given in all cases. All business relating to matters above referred to can be done by correspondence with the subscriber, and all letters addressed to him at Knoxville, Tioga County, Pa., will receive prompt attention. WM. B. SMITH, August 27, 1862.

IMPORTANT TO CONSUMERS OF TOBACCO.

ANTIDOTE FOR TOBACCO.

This antidote is the means of destroying the habit of tobacco, and thereby every one.

READY SALES AND GOOD PROFITS.

For particulars, enclose stamp and send for Circular. G. M. DEWITT, West Burlington, Pa. Aug. 27, 1862.