le ef Adjeriking.

The fight in the ravine was in f all progress. the batteries which Porter sup forted were firing with new vigor, Eranklin has blazing away on the right; and everyhill tip ridge and woods along the whole fine was frested and vailed with white clouds of smol a All day had been clear and bright since the early weloudy morning, and now this wilele magnifipent, unequilled scene shone with he splendor of an afternoon September sun. Four miles of battle, its glory all visible i thorrors all vailed, the fate of the Republic he ging on the hour could any one be insensible of its gran-

There are two hills on the left of the road, the furthest the lowest. The Rel is have but-teries on both. Burnside is or ed to carry the nearest to him, which is the withest from the road. His guns opening fit from this new position in front, soon entire controlled and silenced the enemy's artillers. The infantry came on at once, moving apidly and steadily up long dark lines and broad, dark masses, being plainly visible willout a glass as they moved over the green hill-side.

The next moment the road in which the Robel battery was planted was composed with clouds of dust swiftly descend by into the valley. Underneath was a tumu of wagons, guns, horses, and men flying a speed down the road. Blue flashes of smill burst now and then among them, a hot the ramon or half dozen went down, and the the whirlwind swept on. ...

The hill was carried, but could it be held? The Rebel columns, before see a moving to the left increased their pace. The gans, on the hill above, sent an angry temps it is shell down among. Burnside's guns and med. He had formed his columes apparently it the near on glee of two fields bordering an groad-high ground about them everywhere eldept in rear. : In another moment a Rebel lightle-line appears on the brow of the ridge above them moves swiftly down in the most perfect order, and though met by incessant lischarges of mosketry, of which we plainly see the flashes, does not fire a gun. White space show where men are falling, but they close up instantly, and still the line advances. The brigades of Burnside are in heavy coludn; they will, not give way before a bayonet chilinge in line. The Rebels think twice before they desh into these hastile masses

There is a halt, the Rebel left twee way and scatters over the field, the rest thand fast and the. More infantry comes up Burnside is connamiered; flanked, compelled to yield the hillshe took so blavely. His post on is no longer one of attack; he defends is imself with unfaltering firmness, but he ser to McClellan for help. MicClellan's glass for the last half hour has seldom been turn a away from the left.

He sees clearly enough tha Burnside is Looking down into the valley there 15,000 troops are lying, he turns a halfquestioning look on Fitz John Porter, who agands by his side, gravely scanning the field. They are Porter's truops below, are fresh and only impa-tient to share in this fight. But Forter slowly shakes his head, and one may believe that the same thought is passing through the minds of both generals: "They are the only reserves of the army; they cannot be spared.",
McClellan remounts his horse, and with Por-

ter and a dozen officers of his stiff rides away, to the left in Burnsides's decition. Syker meets them on the road-a gold is dier, whose opinion is worth taking. The three Generals talk briefly together. It is eary the see that the moment has come when everything may turn on one order given or withheld, when the hiseris da til

Burnside's messenger rides up. His message man. is, "I want troops and guns, If you do not send them I cannot hold my casision for hulf an hour." McClella'n only newer for the moment is a glance at the west rights. Then he turns and speaks very slowly "Tell Gen. Burnside that this is the battle of the war. He must hold his ground till dark at any cost. "I will send him Miller's batters. I can do nothing more. I have no infantry?" Then as the messenger was riding away he called him back. "Tell him if he cannot hold his ground, then the bridge, to the last man? always the . bridge !- If; the bridge is lost, all is lost."

The sun is already down; not half-an-hour of daylight is left. Till Burnside's message came it had seemed plain to every one that the battle could not be finished today. None suspected how near was the parll of defeat, of audden attack on exhausted forces how vital to the safety of the army and the nation were those fifteen thousand waiting troops of Fitz John Perter in the hollow. But the Rebels halted instead of pushing on their vindictive cannonade died away, as the light faded. Before it was quite dark the pattle was over. Only a solitary gun of Burnsides thundered against the enemy, and proseply this also

ceased, and the field was still. The peril came very near, but is has passed, and in spite of the peril, at the close the day was partly a success—not a victory, but an advantage has been gained, an Burnside still held the bridge and his pitition beyond. Everything was favorable for a tenewal of the fight in the morning. If the part of the battle is sound, there is every reason why McClellan should win it. He may choose the postpone the battle to await his re-enforcements.

- It is hard to estimate losses (n a field of such extent, but I think ours cat; het be less than six thousand killed and wou ided-it may be much greater. Prisoners have been taken from me enemy-I hear of a regim na captured enine, but I doubt it. All the frismers whom I

HUGH FOUNG. EDITOR & PROPRIETOR. WELLSBORODGH, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 1, 1862.

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

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL, WILLIAM S. BOSS. OF LUZERNE COUNTY- PHE STORE DE

County. Wominations and olumn terandess in Engle

HALL STPOR CONGRESS, W. W. H. ARMSTRONG, of Lycoming Co. FOR SENATOR, STEPHEN F. WILSON, of Wellsboro.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE, CHARLES O. BOWMAN, of Knoxville. A. G. OLMSTED, of Potter County.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY, JEROME B. NILES, of Middleburg." FOR COMMISSIONER,

CHARLES F. MILLER, of Tioga. FOR AUDITOR, CHARLES F. VEIL, of Liberty.

FOR CORONER, JOEL ROSE, of Rutland. FOR SURVEYOR.

WILLIAM GARRETSON, of Tioga.

General Election, Tuesday, October 14 There is no war news of importance

A correspondent wants to know of us Mr. O. F. Taylor to go over there and accept and the confidence of the people of his disthe nomination of that county, or whether O. | trict. F. went over there and begged to be nominated? The people of Potter will reply to this question in a couple of weeks

JAS. T. HALE the present member of Congress, from the lower part of this District has been induced to run on the Democratic ticket against Hon. W. H. Arustrong, the regular Republican nominee. The Clinton Demo czat repudiates him, and gives notice that there will be a regular democratic nominee in the field. We will explain next week how Mr. Henry Sherwood-the regular Democratic nomince of Tioga County, as the Democrat calls him, be leader of the Democracy (better known as give aid or comfort thereto, escaping from such came to be slaughtered in the house of his the Union No Party) of this County, stated persons and taking refuge within the lines of friends. We expect to give a rich chapter on publicly that Horace was an Anti-Constitutionthe Congressional question in our next issue.

completed. In opposition to Mr. Wilson, the grown into the belief that these words mean the a low lived, bar room demagogue named Seth tutional Greeley is, we print the following artithe author and defender of the celebrated St. ber of the Rebel Congress proposed in that States, shall be delivered up, or in any way im-Mary's Resolutions which we shall print next His face grows darker with an tious thought, week. Every vote cast for this small potato make a treaty of peace. Greeley's comments person claiming said fugitive shall first make pro-slavery fanatic may be fairly put down as upon this proposal will fill with delight the oath that the person to whom the labor or serthe exact number which could be polled for the lovers of the good old Constitution of the Uni- vice of such fugitive is alleged to be due, is his adoption of the Montgomery Constitution .-Men of talent and respectability like FRED. tains both their names. Politics like poverty easy to settle the terms. The obvious basis of of the United States shall, under any pretence, sometimes makes strange bed fellows.

people of Potter County have presented the very lowest estimate, a treaty; but call it a person to the claimant, on pain of being disname of A. G. Olmsted, Esq., who is a good compact, alliance, or what you will, it is a missed from the service. lawyer, a thorough Republican and a tolerable | binding and valid contract. Our fathers made do credit to themselves and the District. We learn that the no-party patriots are pursuing repudiate that, what assurance can be given the latter with culumny and detraction, but or trusted that any new bargain would be lived this course has so disgusted the respectable up to? tory of the battle is only the written in this course has so disgusted the respectable thoughts and purposes and would of the Gen-democrats of the Cowanesque valley where he is best known, that they will vote for him to a

The End of Slavery.

Many of our readers have already perused the Precimation of Freedom which we print ces, acts, and onths of allegiance inconsistent United States, including the loss of slaves. elsewhere. It was issued on the 22d of Sepember, at a time when our arms, were triumphantly victorious. The occasion was one of deep solemnity, for that victory was purchased by the life of one or more loved ones from every community in the North, and anxiety and sorrow covered almost every family as with

It will be seen that slavery is practically abolished. This unholy war, commenced to perpetuate this cursed institution upon the continent, has already cost the loyal people one life for every slavcholder in rebeldom. It has imposed upon loyal tax payers a debt equal to one third the national debt of England. Civilization has long since set her ban upon it, and it must now go to the wall. "Godabless Abraham Lincolu" and every other man who has earnestly worked and will work to attain this glorious

Now that the President has indicated a policy on this slavery question, we will soon see who are and who are not for sustaining him and holding up his bands. He has now rallied to the support of his administration, every Republican in the country. Many, ourself among the number, would have preferred the first of October to the first of January, as the time for the proclamation of freedom, but we bow to the will of the Commander-in-chief, and instead of murmurs at his tardiness, we shall give him earnest, hearty, unqualified support,

The Herald, World, Journal of Commerce,

Comment of the great transfer of

rebels, and all the little sountry papers in the nterests of Democracy, take their inspiration from these semi-treasonable sources. The issue everywhere is now made upon this Proclamation. The Republican party is willing to stand or fall upon it

Every Republican paper in this District there, will be continued. People's State Nominations 3 heartily endorses the nomination of this gentleman for Congress. The Lock Haven Bess says-of-bim-

"Our candidate is well known all over this district to be a man who holds the preservation of this Union to be the great and leading object before the American people; and we point with pride to the patriotic votes and speeches recorded in his favor, while he so ably represented us

In the great emergency now upon us, we freedom. want men of capacity, integrity and unqualified devotion to the Union to represent us in the National Congress-we want men whom Armstrong, and we feel assured that loyal citizens throughout this entire district, without distinction of party, will give him, a cordial and efficient support 24 . . .

i The Harrisburg Telegraph—the organ of Governor Curtin and of the Republican Party of this State-in speaking of Mr. Armstrong, 82V8:

The conferees of the Congressional District composed of Clinton, Lycoming, Centre, Potter and Tioga, have nominated Hon. William H. Armstrong, of Lycoming, as the Union candidate for Congress in that District. Mr. Armstrong was a member of the Legislature for two sessions, in which position he made himself a reputation as a legislator and debater of which any man might be proud. But this, of course, is not his only merit for the position for which he has been nominated. It is his enthusiastic devotion to the cause of the counwhether the Potter County Convention begged try, which have won for him the admiration

> will not allow themselves to be deceived with any plan by which the election of Mr. Armstrong may be placed in jeopardy. Nothing can be urged against his nomination, that is worthy of a moment's consideration, and much less can any theory be urged in favor of any other man, to defeat his election."

> > The Basis of Peace.

We offered a few remarks last week in reply to those who were continually carping against one Horace Greekey. Not long since a wouldal Republican, whatever that is. We auspect that the gentleman meant that he was an anti-By reference to the proceedings of the slavery Republican, for somehow or other these will be seen that the Republican ticket is now so much mixed up together that they have Democrats have trotted out as "independent" same thing. However to show how anti-constited States:

their sons to reaffirm and abide by it. If we

"Whenever the rebels really desire pencenot already—they have but to notify the Government that they are ready to return to loyaltherewith. President Lincoln would thereupon feel warranted, we doubt not, in issuing a Proclamation of Amnesty, inviting the States lately in rebellion to elect Members of Congress as if no rebellion had existed. The rebels would need no further assurance of immunity; their friends of the Vallandigham persuasion would guarantee them a practical ascendancy in the House, it not in the Senate also and thus shield them from all serious harm. And, if they should choose to have a convention to revise the Federal Constitution, we have no doubt that this would be easy of attainment though we should prefer to have no stipulations on the subject: They might have had one without obiection in 1861; they can have one without stipulation in 1863. But the true and sufficient basis of immediate peace is 'The Constitution as it is.' Man can devise no better."

A Proclamation by the President of the United States, Bu the President of the United States of Amer-

ica: A PROCLAMATION... I. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, do

whereof may not then be in rebellion against the United States, and which States may then have woluntarily addited, or thereafter may Acquis creek presented and citizens—negroes during the day in which one forces took 15 pie abbitishment of slavery within their respectives of all ages and description crowded the roads and each one of the darkies having a large bundlinhits; and that the efforts to colonize persons and each one of the darkies having a large bundlinhits; and that the efforts to colonize persons and each one of the darkies having a large bundle or his or har head which probably contained.

The enemy was strongly fortified and here voluntarily adopted, or thereafter may ty obtained consent of the government existing in triumph to some place of safety.

-That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand night hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States shall be then, thenceforward, and foreyer, free; and the Executive government of the United States; including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the free dom of such persons, and will do no act or nets to repress such persons, or any of them, in at Harrisburg week case we god we efforts they may make for their actual ries for those most afflicted, which, none can

the people can trust men who have been tried in rebellion against the United States; and the and not found wanting. Such a man is Mr. fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be desired conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof have not been in rebellion against the United States. 3 45

That aftention is hereby called to an act of. Congress entitled. An act to make an ad- ure dressed in citizens clothes. ditional article of war," approved March 13, 1862, and which act is in the words and figures

following: Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter the following shall be promulgated as an additional article of war for the government of the army of the United States, and shall be obeyed and

Observed as such. 7. 8

ARTICLE—All officers or persons in the military or naval service of the United States are great ability, his still greater integrity, and his prohibited from employing any of the forces drive the impudent enemy from the soil of pose of returning fugitives from service or labor who may have escaped from any person to to whom such service or labor is claimed to be due, and any officer who shall be found guilty We trust that the loyal men of that district by a Courtmartin of violating this article, shall be dismissed from the service.

SECTION 2-And be it further enacted, that this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Also to the ninth and tenth sections of an act entitled "An act to suppress insurrection. to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate property of repels, and for other purposes," approved Jvly 17, 1862, and which sections are in the words and figures following:

Section 9-And be it further enacted, that all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the government of the United States, or who shall, in any way, the control of the government of the United States, and all slaves of such persons found on (or being within) any place occupied by rebel Senatorial and Representative Conferences, it fellows have got slavery and the Constitution forces and afterward occupied by the forces of war and shall be forever free of their servitude

and not again hel as slaves. Section 10-And be it further enacted, That no slave escaping into any State, Territory Backus of McKean County. This fellow was cle from his pen in Friday's Tribune. A mem. or the District of Columbia, from any of the pesed or hindred of his liberty, except for crime body to send an embassy to Washington to or some offence against the laws, unless the an adjustment is the Constitution of the United whatever, assume to decide on the validity of For the other Republican Representative the States without note or comment. That is, at the the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person, or surrender up any such

And I do hereby enjoin upon and order all speaker. Messrs. Olmsted and Bowman will it freeley and heartily, and it cannot degrade persons engaged in the military and naval ser. thick and fast, but our volleys of musketry vice of the United States, to observe obey, obey and enforce, within their respective aspheres of service, the actand sections above recited.

And the Executive will in due time recommend that all citizens of the United States who shall have remained lyal thereto throughout the which we think they very soon will if they do rebellion, shall (upon the restoration of the constitutional relation between the United States and their respective States and people, if the relation shall have been suspended or disturbed) ty, and to that end have abrogated all ordinan- be compensated for all losses by acts of the

> In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

> Done at the City of Washington, this Twentysecond day of September, 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. ABRAHAM LINCOLN WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

THE FORTY-FIFTH IN BATTLE: CAMP NEAR SHARPSBURG, MD.,) ... Sept. 28, 1862.

FRIEND AGITATOR :- Once more I attempt to compose a few lines which cannot fail to be of interest to those of your readers who have friends in the 45th. At the date of my last to you we were quietly lying inactive at Brook's Station, listening to the cannonading from the battles of the Rebel campaign against the National capital, which resulted in their final repulse, and forever destroyed their hope of taking Washington. While there we had the pleasure of witnessing the transportation of that part of McClellan's army that reinforced Gen. Pope by way of Acquia Creek. For at least two weeks the cars passed our camp two or three times a day laden with soldiers and provisions, while the roads were crowded with artillery and baggage, which plainly demonstrated that the National Army, though foiled in its | the chin, slighly; David Belcher, in the left hereby proclaim and declare, that hereafter, as designs against the Rebel Capital was neither heretofore, the object of practically restoring worsted nor destroyed: From the 28th of Authe constitutional relation between the United gust, the state of things took a different aspect. States and the people thereof in which States | The troops and other materials of war instead order. In the absence of Lieut. Haynes, the that relation is, or may be suspended or distor proceeding up to Fredericksburg, began to command of our Company devolved on Lieut. turbed; that it is my purpose, upon the next be transported from that post, which it had be inchards. Immediately after the battle he was meeting of Congress, to again recommend the come a military necessity to evacuate. On promoted to a Captaincy by Col. Welsh for adoption of a practical measure tendering pe- Sunday night, August 31st, three heavy explo-Express, Patriot and Union, are, of course, op- cuniary aid to the Tree acceptance or rejection sions were heard in the direction of Falmouth, posed to this or any other carnest blow at the of all the slave States so called, the people which signalized the destruction of the bridge | ment. A STATE OF THE STA

and depot at that place. Monday morning Sept. 1st, the roads from Fredericksburg to Acquis Creek presented a funny appearance. limits, and that the efforts to colonize persons and each one of the darket and the enemy was strongly fortified on the open of African descent with their consent, upon dle on bis or her head which probably contained. The enemy was strongly fortified on the open of site side of Antietam Creek. the Continent or elsewhere, with the previous- all their earthly property which they bore off

On the afternoon of the 1st, our sick were put on board the steamer Portemouth bound for put on board the steamer rersemous Burne Michigan, and the remainder of Wilcox's (for washington. They were taken to the Cliffburne Michigan, and the remainder of Wilcox's (for marky Reno's) division crossed it. Hospital above Georgetown. Being one of the number who were detailed to take charge of them (the sick) I can assure the friends who have afflicted relatives in the different army hospitals, that no pains are spared by either physicians or attendants to make them comfortable. One important feature of the Oliffburne Hospital is the "Sisters of Charity"constantly busy, preparing dainties and luxuso well administer as themselves. They are That the Executive will; on the first day of like angels of mercy sent to comfort the poor January aforesald, by proclamation, designate invalids from whom they often draw an involthe States or parts of States, if any, in which untary smile. The majority of them are quite the people thereof, respectively, shall then be young and seem to possess all the good qualities of our most refined women. mostly Roman Catholics. On the 7th inst., at the above named hospital Corporal R. E. Smith, of our Company (G) died of fever. Corporal

of value to the enemy was destroyed, including Be it enacted by the Senate and House of the dock, all the buildings and a considerable quantity of commissary stores and baggage. Passing over the usual incident of a general move, I will come to the important part of my

After marching about 50 miles from Washington we found ourselves on the 12th inst., encamped near the city of Frederick, forming a part of that grand army whose abject it is to under their respective commands for the pur- Maryland. All along the road the citizens displayed symptoms of their loyalty by cheering for the old flag, waving handkerchiefs and gay banners wherever our troops passed. The enemy made but little resistance at Frederick. A few pieces of artillery were planted on a bluff beyond the city on the road to Middletown, intended to cover this retreat, but they were soon silenced. Frederick was occupied by our advance under Gen. Reno, on the 12th. Our regiment entered the city at sun set, on the 13th, and marched through it with colors fly ing, while our band gave them a few patriotic tunes, to which the citizens responded by singing "Hurrah for the Union," and other loyal songs and cheering for Burnside and McClellan, while from nearly every building floated the Stars and Stripes. I was disappointed at the size of the town, for instead of finding a small insignificant place, we saw a real city, with all the luxuries and beauties of one. After marching until midnight we encamped near Middlethe army; and all slaves captured from such | town. Next morning by 9 o'clock we were adpersons or deserted by them and coming under vancing. A couple of miles brought us to the enemy who were on a hill where he had planted batteries intended to annoy us as we marched up the hill. Shells burst over and all around us, but we pushed steadily on and formed in the United States, shall be deemed captures of line behind a stone fence where we lay down to avoid the shells, grape and canister, which fell around us like hail. Between the position of our Regiment and the enemy, was a corn field and a piece of woods beyond which was a stone fence where the enemy lay concealed. A few of our pieces had gone up the hill to silende the rebel battery which so much annoyed us: when suddenly a masked battery opened on them with grape and canister. The gunners left their pieces and the cavalry in their support skedaddled down the hill, and for a lawful owner, and has not been in arms agains moment a general panic was imminent, but the United States in the present rebellion, or in the prompt action of the officer soon brought "There must, then, be an accommodation, any way given aid and comfort thereto, and no order out of confusion. At 4 o'clock P. M., Sulti must be proud of the ticket which con- and that fact established, it seems to us very person engaged in the military or naval service all had become ominously silent, when our skirmishers (Co. A and K) were driven in .-Our Regiment was immediately ordered to charge. Up the hill, over stone fences, through briars and bushes, we marched steadily until we made the summit, which was covered with small trees. The enemy's shells burst around us and the minnie balls whistled by our ears were sent in return. Again the order was given to charge and in good order our battalion

> ranks. It was there that our Regiment suffered most. After firing away nearly all of our ammunition, and just as the 100th Pa. Vol., came to our support the grey-backs were seen leaping the walls, but were cut down like grass while attempting to skedaddle. At this the 17th Michigan appeared on our right, dealing destruction to their broken ranks. They were driven from their pieces. Co. D. of our Regimont capturing their flag. Their rout was complete. Our loss was seven-but we accomplished our design-to disludge the enemy for which our Colonel received the highest compliments of Gen. Burnside. We were commanded by Major (now Lieut. Col.) Curtin, but our Col. took particular pride in personally leading us into battle. Amid the showers of grape, canister, and minnie balls, he walked from one end to the other of the Regiment, while a glimpse at his commanding yet pleasant features would infuse strength and courage into his men, whose confidence and love for him are unlimited. The loss of our Regiment was 21

pressed steadily on, when a shell bursted di-

rectly in front of our Co. (G) throwing the dust

in our eyes but failed to slacken our pace until

we came to a fence, behind which we knelt

and poured volley after volley into the enemy's

as follows: Corporal Henry Fenton, and private George W. Brewster, were instantly killed; Jacob F. Squares, mortally wounded in the head! Thos J. Davies, in the head; George Derbyshire, in the left leg; George Bartlet, in the left leg; Hiram Wilcox, in the right leg; James S English, in the left arm; Washington Munn, in the left arm, slightly; Herman Jennings, in

killed, and 115 wounded. Among the killed

were Gen. Reno and acting Adjutant Gen. G.

D. Smith, and Lieut. James Cole, both of Co.

I. The list of killed and wounded in Co. G, is

side, slightly. Thursday was set aside for the sorrowful task of burying the dead, which was done in good meeritorious conduct during the battle. Capt. Schieffelin was also made Major of the Regi-

The pursuit was resumed the next day, We arrived near Sharpsburg at 3 o'clock Treeds morning. There was more or less cannonading The enemy was account on the opposite side of Antietam Creek, He was direct from his position early in the day. In the afternoon Col. Welsh's brigade, consisting of the 45th P. V., 46th N. Y., 100th P. V., and 8th merly Reno's) division crossed the bridge, merly seens, assumed a new position, from which showers of grape and canister were poured into our rank, but fortunately doing httle damage. At this critical moment our Regiment was ordered to charge over two other Regiments up the hill, driving the enemy is confusion from his position and were only area from utter rout from our lack of ammunitor, but one of our Regiment was killed and 25 wounded, none of our Company. Yesterday our march was resumed, we marched about 3 miles and finding no enemy encamped about a mile from Antistant forth on the Potomse; No enemy in sight. CHABLESTON RANGER.

andrew lives

PROCLAMTION.

GENERAL ELECTION. WHEREAS by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennystrania, sati-Snith was much beloved by his comrades as a soldier and a man of amiable qualities. On the 4th inst., our regiment evacuated Brook's Station, leaving three of Company I, prisoners in the enemy's hands, namely: Marshall Maynard, Cornelius Suxbury, and Ward Tyler.—The young men were captured by guerrillas who had been allowed to visit our camp at leisure dressed in citizens clothes.

On the 6th inst., "Acquia Creek was evacuated by our forces. Every thing that might be ted by our forces. Every thing that might be ted by our forces. Every thing that might be to several districts within the County of said ments; at the several districts within the County aforsaid namely:

mely: 1st. Delmar, at the Court House, Tioga, at the house of Lorenzo Tayler.

Deerfield, at the house of A. Purple. 3d. Deerfield, at the house of A. Purple,
4th. Nelson; at the Ratibohe School House.

5th. Coyington at the house of A. L. Johnsen, 6th. Sullivan at the house of James.
7th. Jackson at the house of James Miller. 7th. Jackson at the nouse of James miller.
8th. Lawrence, at the house of C. Slosson.
9th. Middlebury, at the Holliday School House.
10th. Shippen, at the Rig Meadow School House.
11th. Liberty, at the house of J H Woodruff.

12th. Richmond, at the house of J H woodrum.

12th. Westfield, at the house of J K Sayles.

13th. Richmond, at the Mansfield School House.

14th. Rathand, at the house of R Rose.

15th. Brookfield, at the South Road School House.

16th. Union, at the house of George W Taylor.

17th. Farmington, at the house of John A Kemp.

18th. Charleston, at Dartt Settlement Schi Heure 19th. Morris, at the house of W C Babb.

20th. Chatham, at the house of E P Dingman. 21st. Gaines, at house of H C Vermilyes. 22d: Wellsboro, at the Court House.
23d. Bloss, at the Union School House.

24th. Lawrenceville, at the house of C Slosson. 25th. Clymer, at the nouse of C P Donglass. 26th. Elkland Boro, at the house of L. Culver. 27th. Covington Boro, at the house of A L Johnson. 28th. Knoxville, at the house of H G Short.

29th. Ward, at the house of W R Lyon.
30th. Elk, at the School House near John Smith. 31st. Osceola, at the house of Frederick Culver. 32d. Mansfield, at the School House.

33d. Mainsburg, at the house of D. James. 'At which time and places are to be elected the telowing State and County officers

One person for Auditor General of the Commeswealth of Pennsylvania. One person for Surveyor General of the Commu-wealth of Pennsylvania.

One person to represent the counties of Tiers, Potter, Lycoming, Clinton and Centre Counties, in the Congress of the U.S. One person to represent the counties of Tioga, Pet-tes, McKenn and Warren in the State Senate.

Two persons to represent Tioga and Potter Constins in the General Assembly,
One person for District Attorney of Tioga County.

One person for District Attorney of Tioga County.
One person for Commissioner of Tioga County.
One person for Auditor of Tioga County.
One person for Coroner of Tioga County.
It is further directed that the meeting of the return Judges at the Court House in Wellsboro to make set the the general returns shall be on the first Tridy succeeding the general election which will be the 1th day of Catcher.

And in and by said act, I am further directed to give notice that every person, except Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of trust or profit under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorpor-ted district, whether a commissioned officer or that wise, a subordinate officer or ngent who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive, or judiciary department of the State, or of any incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, and and of the select and common council of any city commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that at inspector, judge, or any other officer of any such elec-tion shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for For instruction in regard to the organisation of election boards, etc., see Act of Assembly of 2d July, 1839; pamphlet laws, page 219: likewise comined in a practical digest of the election laws of this camonwealth, furnished at every place of helding granulations.

eral elections, page 88, etc.

Given under my hand at Wellsboro, this 22d dr
of September, A. D., 1862.

Sept. 24, 1862.

Sheria

GLORIOUS NEWS! Important to The Public! Twenty Thousand Dollars

Worth of New Goods,

bought for CASH, at Auction Sules, and from bask-rupt jobbing houses, at 25 per cent, below the pres-ent market value now opening at DORMAUL'S BEE HIVE,

Holden's Block, Elmira. Look at these Prices.

500 Balmoral Skirts, magnificent colors \$1 50 to \$5 10 Black Dress Silk from 75c to \$2 00 pryds
Ricb Plain and Fancy Silks, 50c to 300 New Full DeLuines, 1s, 20c, worth 1s 6d, 4 26.
Figured Paramettos, 18c worth 21 31 44 25 45 100 75 4100 75 4100 131 4175 Wool DeLaines, Elegant Fancy Dress Goods, Fine French Merinos, All Wool Cussimeres, All Wool Broadcloths, Black and White Check Shawls, 350 4506-Heavy Embroidered Drapery Muslin, 12 to 6s pr Id-Real Nottingham Lace Curtains, \$300 pair, worth

double the money. An endless variety of Broche and Woolen, Square and Long Shawls.

Hoop Skirts of the most celebrated makers.

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Wholesale and Retail, and in fact every article usually found in a first class Dry Goods House.
Please remember that we do all we advertise. Don't forget to call at DORMAUL'S BEE HIVE,

Holden's Block, Elmira. N. B. Milliners, Country Merchants, and Pedadlers supplied at less than New York Jobbing Prices. DORMAUL'S BEE HIVE, 136 Water St, Elmira, N. I. Elmira, Sept. 10, 1862.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Letters of adm'nistration having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of A. B. Howland, late of Jackson Township decided. son Township, dec'd., notice is hereby given to those indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and these hands are the said estates. and those having claims to present them properly anthenticated for settlement to the subscriber. W. C. RIPLEY, Admr.

Richmond, August 27, 1862. A NOTHER fresh assortment of those eld A gant 11 cent CALICOES—just received by June 18, 1862.

and agree in saying that their whole army is