

The People's State Convention

The people of Pennsylvania, who desire cordially to unite in sustaining the National Administration in its patriotic efforts to suppress a sectional and unholy Rebellion against the unity of the Republic, and who desire to support, by every power of the Government, one hundred thousand heroic brethren in arms, bravely and bravely in the field to preserve the Union of our Fathers...

A DEFINITION!

The following definition of the meaning of the noble truth, that "all men are created equal", we find in the Lockhaven Democrat, one of the most degraded Breckinridge-treason sympathisers and Vallandigham-policy supporters in the State...

Thus do these latter-day statesmen, with one fell sweep of their wise pens, dispose of the "life, liberty and happiness" provision of the foundation of our country. According to this method of reasoning the declaration that "all men are created equal" was not the enunciation of a principle based upon truth, justice and equality but merely of a policy to be followed in dealing with King George of England...

THE WAR

Is not yet ended. The call for Three Hundred Thousand more men clearly indicates this. Treason at the South and Breckinridgeism at the North are still strong. The probable strife of a few months is lengthening into the possible conflict of years. South Carolina's tenthousand rebel call has been answered by an army of traitors equal to any modern European army. The harvest which seemed ready for the reapers is yet green. Conciliation and compromise, a sugar-plum and brotherly policy, have had their day and we still writhe in the serpent's embrace. The peace cry of one year ago has been changed to the tax cry of to-day...

By dispatches from Washington we learn that all was quiet with the army of the Potomac as late as Saturday night. McClellan has issued a stirring and patriotic address, closing with the promise that "his army shall enter the capital of the so-called Confederacy" and the Constitution and Union "shall be preserved, cost what it may in time, treasure and blood."

BEFORE RICHMOND

A SIX-DAYS FIGHT.

Our Estimated Loss 30,000!

It is impossible for us, in our limited space, to give a detailed account of the battles before Richmond, continuing, as they did, through the whole of six days; we have endeavored to give results as far as we understand them. We copy most of the following from the Tribune of Saturday, the 5th:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, TURKEY ISLAND, July 2, 1862.

The following is an account of the battles fought in front of Richmond on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, being the 5th, 6th, and 7th days of the engagement. On Sunday morning, the corps of Gen. Sumner and Gen. Franklin were left in the works at Fair Oaks, with instructions to evacuate and protect the baggage and supply trains on their way to James River. They had hardly left their position, and were falling back on the railroad and Williamsburg turnpike, when the Rebels discovered the movement, and immediately started in pursuit with their whole force. So rapidly did the Rebels approach that our officers had barely time to place their men in position to receive them before they were upon them. The enemy advanced to the attack about 2 o'clock, which was promptly met by our men. The battle lasted until dark, during which the enemy suffered terribly, advancing in solid mass to within a short distance of our artillery. The effect of our guns upon their ranks was fearful, killing and wounding them by hundreds. At dark the enemy were repulsed and forced to abandon their position. This battle took place about a mile and a half above Savage's Station. While this battle was in progress, other important events were transpiring. The railroad bridge across the Chickahominy was burned, and a train of 12 cars, under a full head of steam, was run overboard. All the commissary and Quartermaster's stores unable to be moved were committed to the flames, together with a large amount of ordnance stores. The large house at the station and the adjoining grounds, which were filled with our sick and wounded, whom it was impossible to get away, were left under the care of our surgeons, with all the necessaries at hand for their comfort. They numbered about 700, and are now in the enemy's hands. The troops which had fought the battle of Sunday retreated under the cover of the night to White Oak Swamp bridge, a distance of about 12 miles, there to await the approach of the enemy. The disposition of the troops on Monday, the 6th day of the battle was as follows: Gen. Smith's Division, supported by Gen. Negley's Brigade, occupied the right of the bridge, while Gen. Sumner's and Gen. Franklin's corps occupied the left. Gen. Heintzleman's corps, with Gen. McClellan's Division was out on the road to meet the enemy who was approaching from Richmond. The enemy came up boldly early in the forenoon, having been heavily re-enforced by the troops who had fought the battle on Friday on the opposite side of the Chickahominy. At about 3 o'clock, it became evident that some portion of our lines must give way, as the Rebels were constantly throwing fresh troops into action. Our troops in front of the bridge now fell back to within 3 1/2 miles of Turkey Island, when the fight was shortly afterward renewed, and continued with the greatest determination on both sides. The loss on Monday, was very heavy on both sides. During the day, all the cattle, and a greater portion of the transportation had safely crossed Turkey Island bridge. Some of the rear wagons had to be abandoned and fired, to make room for the passage of the artillery. The fight was renewed early on Tuesday morning by the Rebels, they evidently intending to crush our army. It lasted about three hours, resulting in considerable loss to both sides. The enemy then retired, leaving the field to our troops. The Rebels again advanced at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon in considerable numbers, but retired after being shelled by the gunboats and artillery for about two hours, without coming near enough for musketry to become engaged. The loss of our army during this seven days' engagement is not known, but 20,000 is considered to be as near an estimate as can at present be given in killed, wounded and missing. Many of these at present unaccounted for may have straggled away through the country, and may hereafter return. The loss of the enemy in killed must have been very heavy, far exceeding that of our army. We have taken about 700 prisoners, among whom are three lieutenant-colonels and one major. The loss in field artillery is about 80 pieces during the seven days. Gen. Reynolds, and Capt. Kingsbury of his staff, were taken prisoners, as also Col. Stockett of Michigan. Gen. Mead of Pennsylvania was severely wounded. Gen. Burns was wounded in the face. Gen. Sumner and Gen. Heintzleman were both slightly wounded in the left arm, but never left the field. Gen. McClellan was seen to fall from his horse during the battle on Monday, and was taken prisoner. The extent of his injuries are not known. Col. Gosling of the 54th Pennsylvania Regiment was killed. Capt. Camblos of the 5th Regular Cavalry was also killed. Capt. Whiting of the 5th Cavalry was wounded and taken prisoner, and his son, a lieutenant in the same regiment, lost his left

arm. Col. Pratt of the 31st New York Regiment was wounded in the face. The army is now encamped on high rolling ground, on the banks of the James River, 15 miles from Richmond. The transports are already unloading supplies at the wharves. The Commanding General feels confident of successfully meeting any attack the enemy may make upon him in his present position. The re-enforcements the Rebels received from Bauregard and Jackson gave them a force double that of the Army of the Potomac, and many of the prisoners taken during the battle belonged to Bauregard's army.

CAMP AT BERRY'S LANDING, Va., July 2, 1862.

Morell's Division, which was earliest in the fight yesterday, is believed to have suffered more severely than any other—particularly the brigades of Butterfield and Martindale. The 12th New York, which forms, or did form, a part of Butterfield's Brigade, is nearly annihilated. The 4th New York, 83d Pennsylvania, and 16th Michigan, also suffered severely. Butterfield's Brigade brought off three stand of Rebel colors as evidences of its valor. Among the prominent officers of Morell's Division who have given their lives to the cause of the country, are Col. Black, 62d Pennsylvania; Col. Woodbury, 4th Michigan; Col. Cass, 9th Massachusetts; Lieut. Col. Skillin, 14th New York; Lieut. Col. Sweitzer, 62d Pennsylvania. Most of these were killed yesterday.

Gen. Porter's corps seems to have been largely engaged, and to have acquitted itself nobly, as usual. Hooker's division, as was expected of them, "fought like brave men, long and well, and heaped the ground with Rebels slain." This division is known here as the fighting division, and as an evidence of their work it may be proper to state that they came on to the Peninsula 11,000 strong, and now number less than 5,000 effective men. Among the regiments of this division, which suffered most severely, were the Massachusetts 1st, 11th, and 16th. Of the latter regiment about 80 were either killed or seriously wounded, among whom were Col. P. T. Wyman, shot through the heart and killed immediately; Lieut. Col. George M. Meacham, wounded in the hand; Adj. Walds Merriam, wounded severely in the neck.

A little incident will show the spirit of the Massachusetts 16th. When the Massachusetts 1st were ordered to charge, the men of the 16th, addressing the Colonel of the 1st, said: "May we not charge with you? You are not strong enough to charge that solid column of Rebels alone. We have no officers left. Our Colonel is dead, and our Lieutenant-Colonel and Adjutant wounded. So, if you will lead us, we would like to charge with you." They did charge, with an effect that the Rebels will be likely to remember for some time. I would say more about the splendid fighting of the Massachusetts troops on this occasion, only for the fact that the Old Bay State has a history which the world knows by heart, and to tell our readers that Massachusetts soldiers are brave, and that they do their duty, is to tell them what they do insidiously know. "God Bless the Commonwealth of Massachusetts." The famous Sickles Brigade, too, won fresh laurels in this day's contest. They were held as a reserve, and coming in at the critical moment, are said to have turned the tide of battle in favor of the loyalists. At all events the Brigade drove the Rebels like so many frightened sheep.

The Irish Brigade, Gen. Thomas F. Meagher, took a prominent part in this action, and, according to a universal report, acquitted itself splendidly. Among the casualties of the Brigade were: Col. Burke of the 63d, badly wounded; Capt. Joseph O'Donohue, of the 88th, killed; Capt. Laddie of the 69th, shot through the eye; Col. Pierce of the 29th Mass. (recently transferred to the Irish Brigade,) lost his arm; Lieut. Barnes of the 69th badly wounded in the wrist; Sergeant Haggarty of the 69th (brother to Lieut. Col. Haggarty of the old 69th), shot dead. Major Kavanagh of the 69th had his horse killed beneath him, being pierced by no less than seven balls, while the Major had the good fortune to escape without a scratch.

The army has to-day taken up its final position on the river, and it is the first day during the past week that it has not been attacked by the Rebels. They have shown themselves in force to-day, but have made no further demonstration. The rain has come down in torrents nearly all day, while thousands of poor fellows, wounded beyond the power of locomotion, lay in the open fields on the cold ground under its pitiless peltings; but even this is perhaps less distressing to these unfortunates than to lie under a broiling sun and endure the burning thirst and fever which would naturally follow. Those of the wounded who could walk from the battle-field have been coming in all day, and have received the attention of the surgeons and nurses. Large numbers, after having had their wounds dressed, have been placed on board the hospital-steamers, to be sent to New York or other places where there are hospital accommodations for them. Prominent among those who are active in relieving the sufferings of the sick and wounded soldiers, I notice the Rev. Arthur B. Fuller, Chaplain of the 16th Massachusetts Regiment.

At the risk of repeating news that you have already received, I will mention the loss of Col. McLean of the 83d Pennsylvania, and Major Negley of the same regiment; also Col. Gove of the 22d Mas-

sachusetts. Col. Stockett of the 16th Michigan has been wounded and taken prisoner by the Rebels. Col. Lee of the 20th Massachusetts was wounded in Tuesday's fight. He was taken prisoner at Bethel, and subsequently exchanged. Major Henry A. Barium of the 12th New York was fatally wounded in the fight of Tuesday, and Capt. Root of Company K, same regiment, was wounded in the leg. Capt. Bream of the 4th New Jersey Battery was killed. Dr. Henry James of the 3d Vermont is reported killed by a shell.

WASHINGTON, July 4, 1862. I understand that Gen. Marcy, Chief of McClellan's staff, estimates the entire loss of McClellan's army at 30,000.

The Latest News.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 6, 1862.—Rebel prisoners do not claim a victory, but confess to have failed in the object of their terrific attack commencing on Thursday, last week, in which their loss was confessedly much greater than our own, including Jackson and other officers of high rank.

A boat came through from Newbern via Norfolk, and the canals, yesterday, and returned this evening. It is rumored that Gen. Burnside with a considerable force, was preparing to cooperate with Gen. McClellan. Rumors to the effect that he has advanced from Newbern were without foundation. Concerning reinforcements for McClellan, I will take this occasion to say that the statement that he has recently been re-enforced by 40,000 men is an exaggeration. Yesterday a small Rebel gunboat was captured in James River by one of the flotilla, which placed a shot through her steam-chest. Where she came from, or how she happened to be there, I have not heard.

The plans of McClellan appeared to be known to no one but himself. But it is easy to see that the reduction of Fort Darling, the key to Richmond, is likely to enter conspicuously into the new campaign. Situated on the opposite or west side of the river, it will have to be approached by a land force from that direction. The navy do not seem able to accomplish the work, and if the fort is taken at all, it must be by a land attack, the gunboats cooperating.

Among the prisoners brought in is one man who lately received a pass from Gen. Vile to proceed to Richmond for his family. He went into the Rebel ranks.

Four P. M.—The Warner, which left Hanson's Landing at 10 o'clock this morning, has arrived. Yesterday our pickets advanced from four to five miles from the river, and saw no enemy, who seem to have mysteriously retired. It is suggested that Gen. Pope will see them next. There was a brisk engagement on Thursday, in which our troops drove the enemy and captured a battery of six pieces, without losing a man.

Gen. McClellan has advanced his lines down to the Chickahominy, and no fears are now entertained of a flank movement in that direction.

By noon to-day, Gen. McClellan expected to have his position so fortified as to be able to bid defiance to the enemy in any shape they may choose to come.

The Richmond papers of the 4th, in detailing the occurrences of the past few days, acknowledge a loss of 30,000 men, although they claim a victory.

SATURDAY, July 6.—Fresh troops arrived here from Washington yesterday during the day, and went up the James River on the evening of the 4th.

Four small steamers, with four barges in tow, arrived at Fortress Monroe this morning, laden with artillery, men, horses, &c., and doubtless bound up the river.

A skirmish took place yesterday near our left wing, which resulted in the defeat of the Rebels. We took 1,000 Rebel prisoners and three small batteries. Our cavalry then followed them till they passed beyond the White Oak Swamp.

Great difficulty exists in obtaining the list of killed in our late battles, as comparatively few cases exist where any one can tell whether the missing were killed, or wounded and taken prisoners.

For the last two days the Rebels have shown but little disposition to fight, and yesterday relinquished their grounds and batteries without resistance.

Gen. "Stone wall" Jackson and Barnwell Rhett were killed in the late battle. The loss of Jackson is one of the most serious that could have befallen the Rebels. Barnwell Rhett was among the first advocates of Southern Secession.

We have heard of much horrible barbarity on the part of the Rebels in this war, but we cannot credit the latest report, viz: That 55 scouts from Gen. Mitchell's army, recently captured by the Rebels, were taken to Atlanta, Ga., and hung. For the honor of human nature we hope the story is untrue. If true, taken with the firing upon the men scalded by the explosion of our gunboat in White River, it foets up a fearful balance against the Rebels which may be settled some day.

Dispatches at Boston give painful accounts of the losses of Massachusetts regiments in the late battle. One Colonel was killed and one wounded; the 22d Regiment lost 350; the 9th, 211; and the 11th suffered heavily.

Attorney-General Bates having decided the Secretary Floyd's acceptances of the drafts of Russell, Majors & Waddell, do not make those drafts binding upon the Government, the holders come before Congress for relief, and argue strongly against this opinion.

\$10,000,

WORTH OF

NEW GOODS,

AT

Simmons'

Below the prices here given.

TAKE pleasure in informing my friends and customers that I am just receiving a fine, fresh assortment of Goods and that all those who are in want of any had better give me an early call. I keep DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, And everything usually kept in a Country Store.

I have just returned from New York with one of the best and largest stocks of Goods that was ever brought into this county. I propose to sell these GOODS FIFTY per cent lower than can be bought in this vicinity, Wells-ville or Olean not excepted. My Goods have been bought for CASH from a large number of houses that had failed in the city, at from 50 to 75 cts. on the dollar of the original cost. Therefore I am prepared to give all great bargains that choose to give me a call.

LOOK AT SOME OF THE PRICES:

Very nice Sheetings from 8 to 11 cts., sold by most merchants at the present time for 14 to 18. Good cotton bats for 8 cts roll. Good Prints for 6 to 11, worth 9 to 14. Fine Delaines from 11 to 20 cts., worth 15 to 25 and 30. Good Tweeds from 25 to 38 cts., worth 44 and 63. Good Black Silk from 50 cts. to \$1.00, worth 75 cts. to \$1.50.

Good Suits of Black Clothes: Coat, Vest, Pants, Calf Boots, Hdks, Cravat, &c., for \$10, worth \$18.

In Groceries, I have a good sweet pleasant Tea for 50 cts per lb., and upwards. Good Sugar for 8 cts., white coffee sugar 11. Saleratus for 6 cts. Coffee 18. Soap 8 cts. per gal. Molasses for 45 cts. per gal. Best Kerosene oil, 44 cts. gallon. Flour at "Wellsville prices" In the line of Boots and Shoes we have a Ladies Enamel Morocco Boot for 50 cts sold by most dealers for \$1 to \$1.25.

Heavy Kip Ladies Walking Boot 75 cts. Fine Congress Gaiters and others from 50 cts. to \$1.00, worth 6 to 12 shillings. Fine Calf Boots for 2 50; Fine Stogy boots for 16 shilling. Fine Broche Shawls for 20 shillings and upwards. Ladies Stella Shawls from 8 to 22 shillings. Woolen shawls for 12 shilling and upward. Red Flannel from 2 shillings per yard. Fine Gingham for ten cents. Cambrics for 9 cts. Men's Heavy Working Ribbed Jacket Coats for 8 shillings.

And now I intend to keep my stock full to supply those who may choose to buy at WHOLESALE or RETAIL, And all Families of Volunteers will receive Goods at the first cost in New York, regardless of transportation, and I still hold my offer good to pay any one that calls upon me and not finding Goods at the prices given to pay them for their time and expenses in coming.

C. H. SIMMONS, OSWAYO REGULATOR

June 25, 1862.

NEW GOODS

AND

SOMETHING ELSE

NEW !!

THE subscribers at their

OLD STAND ON MAIN STREET,

IN

COUDERSPORT,

Offer to their old customers and the public,

generally for Cash, United States Treasury

Notes (which by the way are taken at Par),

Wheat, Corn, Oats, Buckwheat, Butter, Cheese,

Hides, Pelts, Deer Skins, and all other kinds

of Skins, such as Calf Skins, &c., also, Beans,

Beas, Venison, and some other things that

can't be thought of,

A LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED

ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

DEADYMADE CLOTHING

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

Hats & Caps,

Iron, Nails,

Hardware,

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuff,

Together with some of the best

KEROSENE OIL,

Far superior to the Oil Creek or Tidioite Oil.

LAMP & LAMP FIXINGS,

POCKET CUTLERY,

Also a few more of those Superior

CANDOR PLOWS, SLEIGH SHOES,

GLASS, SASH, PUTTY, INK, PAPER, ENVELOPES,

And other kinds of

STATIONARY.

WINDOW CURTAINS

And other articles which time alone forbids us to mention, all of which will be sold as low as the WAR PRICES will allow—for strictly

READY-PAY!!

And for those articles we take, the highest market price will be paid.

We are also General Agents for

DR. D. JAYNE'S Family Medicines,

DR. AYER'S Medicines,

BRANDRETH'S Pills,

KENNEDY'S Medical Discovery,

And all the standard Medicines of the day

CALL AND SEE!

C. S. & E. A. JONES.

N. B. The pay for the Goods must be on hand when the Goods are delivered, as we are determined to live to the motto of "Pay or You Go."

Just one thing more. The Judgments, notes and book accounts which we have on hand must be settled and closed up immediately or we fear they will be increased faster than the usual rate of interest.

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