

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...

LATEST NEWS.

[From the Tribune of Monday.] WASHINGTON, July 14, 1862.

To the Officers and Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac.

By special assignment of the President of the United States, I have assumed command of this army. I have spent two weeks in learning your whereabouts, your condition, and your wants...

I have come to you from the West, where we have always seen the backs of our enemies—from an army whose business it has been to seek the adversary, and to beat him when found—whose policy has been attack, and not defence.

I presume that I have been called here to pursue the same system, and to lead you against the enemy. It is my purpose to do so, and that speedily.

I am sure you long for an opportunity to win the distinction you are capable of achieving; that opportunity I shall endeavor to give you.

Meantime, I desire you to dismiss from your minds certain phrases which I am sorry to find much in vogue among you.

I hear constantly of taking strong positions and holding them—of lines of retreat—and of bases of supplies. Let us discard such ideas.

The strongest position a soldier should desire to occupy is one from which he can most easily advance against the enemy.

Let us study the probable line of retreat of our opponents, and leave our own to take care of themselves.

Let us look before us, and not behind. Success and glory are in the advance. Disaster and shame lurk in the rear.

Let us act on this understanding, and it is safe to predict that your banners shall be inscribed with many a glorious deed, and that your names will be dear to your countrymen forever.

JOHN POPE, Maj.-Gen. Comd'g

The Border State Members did not receive much consolation from the President, at their interview on Saturday. From the tenor of our dispatch, it seems that Mr. Lincoln's remarks indicated that his mind was made up to wage war with much less tenderness for the interests of the rebellious districts.

Guerrillas are active in Kentucky. A band of them were thrashed at New Hope on Friday by Union troops. It is said that they had burned the town of Lebanon and robbed the bank.

The Richmond papers are hopeful of foreign intervention, and say they have sent full particulars of the late battles to Europe. The French Princes will be able to enlighten their Government as to the amount of credit to be attached to the Rebel accounts.

The Rebels seem to have a hard job in starving Gen. Curtis out of Arkansas. At last accounts, Gen. Hindman had ordered the inhabitants to burn their provisions, and shoot their cattle.

Our troops under Gen. Hatch, of Banks's column, entered Culpepper on Saturday, and drove out about 100 Rebel cavalry, killing one and taking five. No Rebels in force were to be seen.

It is stated in our Washington dispatch that an order will probably be issued immediately, reducing the term of service of the 300,000 new troops from three years to one year.

The Senate on Saturday adopted the Confiscation bill, as it passed the House on Friday, by a vote of 27 to 13; absent or not voting, 8. The resolution requesting the President to have a statement of the trade and commerce of the Pacific States prepared was adopted.

for final adjournment of Congress on Wednesday next was adopted. The bill to extend the Territory of Nevada was passed.

In the House, the Committee of Ways and Means reported their last appropriation, being for miscellaneous objects, but it was laid on the table. The Senate resolution declaring the meaning of the act authorizing the President to take possession of the railroads and telegraph lines was passed.

The Republican caucus at Washington, instead of adopting an address, embodied their sentiments in a single resolution, declaring it to be the duty of all citizens to stand by the Union and uphold the President against traitors at home and enemies abroad.

In the final report of Joseph Holt and Robert Dale Owen, Commissioners on Ordnance Contracts, they state that they have effected a saving on contracts made prior to Secretary Stanton's taking office, of \$17,000,000.

The possibility that Congress will pass a Bankrupt law before adjourning is again suggested. It is claimed that such a law would be highly beneficial, by stimulating trade and thus adding material for taxation.

NASHVILLE, July 13, 1862.—The city is filled with rumors about a fight at Murfreesboro' to-day. The most reliable reports confirm the statement about a fight having occurred. The following particulars are given:

About eight o'clock this morning a large force of Rebel cavalry, under the command of Col. Forrest, composed principally of two Georgia and one other Rebel regular cavalry regiment, drove in our pickets and assaulted the town.

The 9th Michigan Regiment, Col. Parkhurst, were surrounded and captured. Gen. T. T. Crittenden of Indiana, and Gen. Duffield, who had recently arrived to take command of the 23d Brigade, were made prisoners; also, Lieut. Barry, Commissary, and Lieut. C. H. Irwin, Acting Assistant Quartermaster.

The 3d Minnesota, Col. Leslie, and Heritt's 1st Kentucky Battery, made a gallant resistance. Their bravery is beyond praise. They saved the railroad track and bridges, losing but few men.

The Rebels destroyed the railroad depot and other property, including the telegraph office.

The town was being shelled by Heritt's battery at the last report—3 p. m. to-day.

Forrest is not expected to make an attempt upon Nashville, as he will find work enough for him to attend to before approaching the city. By trustworthy accounts he has 3,000 cavalry, but no artillery nor infantry.

LOUISVILLE—Midnight.—Reports have been just received that the main body of Morgan's guerrillas were at Rough and Ready, nine miles south of Frankfort, at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Our informant says the State archives are being removed from the Capitol.

The President returned to Washington last evening. Nothing official has transpired as to his action while with Gen. McClellan. Our letter from Fortress Monroe says he went to see for himself and learn what changes if any, were needed; that all was going on satisfactorily, the troops were well rested, and ready to man for another fight.

The new position is impregnable, and the roads to Richmond (19 miles by land) dry and favorable. The Burnside re-enforcements have all gone up the river. They are in fine health and spirits, splendidly disciplined, and efficient. Gen. Burnside is an intimate friend of Gen. McClellan, and will be next in command.

Another correspondent learns that on the arrival of the President at Harrison's Landing, Gen. McClellan, with several other military gentlemen, visited him on board; after which the President and the General held a private conference for about half an hour. They then proceeded in an ambulance to Gen. Sumner's headquarters, when they took to horse, with the view of visiting the line of intrenchments. Coming into the trenches, the President briefly addressed the soldiers. He said he "had come to see for himself and to know the situation of affairs, and that he should go back satisfied. It was not so, and never would be. He knew the men he saw around him would prove equal to the task before them, and never give up without going into Richmond."

He had been unable to sleep from anxiety, but after what he had seen and heard, he should go back to Washington, satisfied that it was all right with the Army of the Potomac. He declared his confidence in the army and its commander, in all the men, and in all the officers, who were all alike deserving the confidence of the country. The party continued their ride along the lines, and at 9 o'clock in the evening returned to Gen. McClellan's headquarters, after having been in the saddle seven hours.—Tribune, July 11.

Fremont's Varied Career.

There being obviously too many Major Generals—Fremont, Banks, Sigel, and McDowell, with several Brigadiers—in the Valley of Virginia, it became necessary to put a commander over them all. To have selected from among that number would have been a delicate undertaking—and accordingly the President sent for his old friend, John Pope, who has done so well in the West, and put him in chief command. A subordinate position, General Fremont rightly thought would reduce his rank and consideration in the service, and he asked to be relieved. Gen. Rufus King, of Wisconsin, was accordingly appointed in his place. Washington and our best Generals have pursued the same course under similar circumstances of being outtrucked.

Recalling the life of John C. Fremont, from his unfriended boyhood up, one is struck with the number of his reverses of this kind—and also with the fact that he has emerged stronger and more popular from every temporary loss. No man in the present war has sacrificed so great pecuniary interests as Gen. Fremont, and none has given more heart and will to its prosecution. His foresight obtained us arms in Europe—he helped put forward the gunboat system in the Mississippi—and his famous Mountain march saved part of the Virginia Valley. He has never had forces adequate to the demands upon him but has handled those he had most creditably. The candid and impartial historian will award him honor for his services.

As the President has twice conferred marked confidence upon Fremont, it is manifest he has his entire personal approval, and that the two changes of commanders were required by considerations which would be satisfactory to the public if divulged, and are in no wise prejudicial to Fremont. The latter, in again retiring uncomplainingly from a higher to a lesser place, and the former in taking the bold step he thought advisable, have both shown themselves, to the soldiers and civilians, as true patriots devoted supremely to the public good, which they hold subordinate to all personal or party considerations.—Lewisburg Chronicle.

ILLINOIS ELECTION.—At the recent constitutional election in Illinois, (all the counties heard from but four) there was a majority against the Bank article of 5,500. The proposition denying negroes the right of suffrage and to hold office was adopted by almost nine-tenths of the whole votes, and the proposition excluding them from coming into the State, was adopted by nearly two-thirds. These articles were voted for separately from the new Constitution. The majority against that instrument, thus far is about 18,000.

A FAIR HAUL.—During the battle of Fair Oaks, Capt. McFarland, of the 102d Pennsylvania regiment, was taken prisoner by several rebels. They lost their way, and he generously offered to pilot them. He led them carefully to the rear of the federal pickets, and to the surprise of the confederates, the hail:

"Who goes there?" was answered. "Captain McFarland of the 102d Pennsylvania, with seven prisoners."

NEW YORK, June 20.—A telegraphic dispatch from West Point states that Gen. Scott has received intelligence of the death of his wife, at Rome, on the 10th inst. Mrs. Scott, (formerly Miss Mayo) was attended in her last illness by her daughter and son-in-law. Her age was 72 years.

On the 4th of March, 1861, when President Lincoln was inaugurated, the government vessels, available for service, were only four in number, carrying 25 guns. Our navy now consists of 264 vessels of all sizes, carrying 2,557 guns, with an aggregate tonnage of 318,016 tons. The number of seamen now employed is 22,000.

Is it not singular that the Rebel allies never complained of the cost of the Slave Wars for Florida and Texas, or of the \$200,000,000 offered for Cuba for Slave purposes? yet they growl about the Taxes of the war for Liberty and Union!

Isaac Newton, of Philadelphia, has been appointed and confirmed as Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture. He is a practical man of great experience and ability in agricultural pursuits.

The Tax Bill has passed both Houses of Congress and been signed by President Lincoln. It will go into effect on the first of August.

The President has vetoed the bill to allow the circulation of notes under \$5 in the District of Columbia.

A Sixty-Nine pounder shell burst near an Irishman in one of the trenches. Pat coolly surveyed the ruins the fragments had made, said: "Be jabbers thim's the fellows to soften the wax in a man's ear!"

The patent democrats of Chester county, in appointing delegates to the guerrilla convention at Harrisburg, passed resolutions against paying war taxes.

The patent democratic conventions generally pass resolutions charging extravagance, corruption, &c. against the General Government. As the President has entrusted many important offices to members of that party, we are not at all surprised that some stealing should be going on.

Government has suspended the order discharging Fremont's staff. It is possible the Patriarch may be heard from again ere long.

Prospects of Recruiting.

Will drafting have to be resorted to? This is a question which many now answer in the affirmative; and yet we are loth to believe it. Can it be that after the lawful conflict of our gallant army before Richmond against fearful odds, and the development of the fact so incontrovertible, that with equal numbers the Unionists are vastly superior to the Rebels—can it be that after encouraging brave men to volunteer a year ago, in the defence of the country, that now they shall be left unsupported by other volunteers sufficient in number to fill up the new levy? We trust not. Every man that can leave his business should respond to the call now made. Every instinct of humanity, every impulse of patriotism demands that hundreds of thousands throughout the North shall rise and fill up the thinned ranks of the army. In no other way can our Government hope to prevent the speedy recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy by the English and French Governments. In regard to the raising of the new troops the N. Y. Evening Post alludes to the following incentives offered by our Government:

The inducements to recruits are much greater than have hitherto been offered. Under recent regulations, the sum of two dollars is given to any one who brings a recruit, or the recruit may receive the money if he comes himself; a month's advance pay is given the soldier when his company is mustered into the service, and a further payment of twenty-five dollars is made to him out of the one hundred dollars bounty to which he would be entitled at the close of the war. Besides, special inducements are to be proposed to officers. The details have not yet been fully decided upon, but the facts will soon be given to the public. The Administration and the State governments have fully determined that the short comings which marked the first period of enlistment, and had not been fully remedied when the present call was made, shall exist no longer. Arrangements will be made for the prompt and certain payment of all moneys due either the volunteers, the officers or those who provided for them, and the best accommodations in respect to transportation, quarters, camp conveniences and military discipline will be afforded.

THE CONFISCATION BILL.—The bill for the emancipation of the slaves of the following classes of rebels, passed the lower house of Congress by a vote of 82 yeas, to 44 nays:

First. Of every person who shall act as officer of the rebel army or navy.

Second. Of every person who shall act as President, member of Congress, judge of any court, cabinet officer, foreign minister, commissioner, or consul of the so-called Confederate States.

Third. Of every person who shall act as Governor of a State, member of a Convention or Legislature, or judge of any State court of the so-called Confederate States.

Fourth. Of every person who, having held an office of honor, trust, or profit in the United States, shall hold an office in the so-called Confederate States.

Fifth. Of every person who shall hold any office or agency under the so-called Confederate States, or under any of the States thereof; but persons in the third and fifth classes must have accepted their appointments since the date of the passage of the Secession ordinance of their States, or have taken an oath of allegiance to the Confederacy.

Sixth. Of every person not within the above classes who, after the passage of the act, being wilfully, and without compulsion, engaged in armed rebellion, shall not, within sixty days after proclamation by the President, lay down his arms and return to his allegiance.

The bill also disqualifies the said six classes from holding office under the United States Government. The President is authorized to negotiate for the acquisition, by treaty or otherwise, of lands or countries in Mexico, Central America, or South America, or in the islands of the Gulf of Mexico, or for the right of settlement upon the lands of the said countries, for all persons liberated under this act, to be removed with their own consent.

A correspondent of the Phila. Inquirer writing from Front Royal, says: It is insisted upon by some journals that Col. Ashby was killed in the fight with Gen. Shields. This is positively not so. One of the intrepid Bucktails sent the fatal bullet through him that ended his earthly career at the battle between Fremont's and Jackson's forces. The shot was fired, as near as can be ascertained, by a Corporal, who was himself wounded and died. He knew Ashby and, taking deliberate aim, killed the famous Rebel. He was almost immediately wounded, but made known the above fact to his comrades at the moment the deed was done.

Barium has awarded his prizes to the exhibition babies. A child four and a-half years old took the first prize of a hundred dollars as the finest one on exhibition. One thousand dollars was awarded to the Cincinnati child, eight months old, which weighs but one pound seven ounces. Barium offers another thousand for a match to it any time within the year.

Under Buchanan, in a time of peace, Government bonds were twelve per cent. below par. Under Lincoln, in time of war, Government bonds are above par.

\$10,000,

WORTH OF NEW GOODS, AT

Simmons'

Below the prices here given.

I 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.

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, Hdkhs., 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. bar 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 Tidoute 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.

WALL PAPER,

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 as 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.