

THE PEOPLE'S UNION TICKET

For Auditor General, THOS. E. COCHRAN, York; For Surveyor General, WILLIAM S. ROSS, Luzerne.

LATEST NEWS.

Gen. Pope and Stonewall Jackson have met at last, and a fierce battle has been fought, apparently without any decided advantage on either side, save that our advance held its ground, which, considering the position, is equivalent to a victory. On Friday, Gen. McDowell's cavalry had the extreme advance, near the Rapidan River, and were engaged in skirmishes all day, taking some prisoners, and ending with slight loss. On Saturday morning, while a large Rebel force was endeavoring to surround and cut him off, Gen. Banks came up with four regiments of cavalry and delayed the Rebel advance. In the afternoon he attacked their advance force of 15,000 under Jackson and Ewell, at a place about six miles south of Culpepper Court-House. At first the contest was almost entirely by artillery, but at six o'clock the infantry became engaged, and a determined fight began. The Rebels were in the woods—our men in the open fields. Gen. Banks's right, under Gen. Williams, suffered severely. At this time the Rebels attacked in full force. At 7 1/2 o'clock p. m. Gen. Pope arrived on the field accompanied by Gen. McDowell and a part of his corps. The battle was then substantially over, Gen. Banks holding his original ground. The artillery of both sides continued until nearly 12 o'clock, the night being very clear, with bright moonlight. Both Gens. Pope and Banks were greatly exposed at one time, and a sudden charge of Rebel cavalry was made to take them, but failed. The fire of the Rebel batteries was afterward silenced. The troops were under fire and in position all night. Gen. Banks is highly praised, both for personal gallantry and the management of his troops. He was rather severely hurt by a trooper who rode against him, but he kept the field, and was on duty next morning. Gen. Geary lost an arm, Gen. Angur (?) was wounded severely, Major Felger is wounded seriously, Colonel Knipe, 46th Penn., dangerously, Lieut.-Colonel Selfridge, severely; Major Matthews lost an arm, Adjutant Boyd wounded severely, all of the same regiment. Col. Donnelly fatally wounded, Lieut.-Col. Brown, arm lost; Major Cook killed, all of the 28th New York. The 5th Conn. lost Col. Chapman wounded and captured, Lieut.-Col. Stone killed, Major Blake wounded and taken. Of the 2nd Mass. Major Savage probably dead, Captain Abbott killed, Captains Williams and Goodwin missing, Captain Quincy prisoner, Surgeon Leland wounded, Lieut. Okey, serious wound. Lieutenants Austin and Buckman of the 1st N. J. Cavalry were wounded. Lieut. Hopkins, 7th Ohio, wounded. Two of Gen. Pope's body guard were killed. The 2d Massachusetts, 5th Connecticut, 27th Indiana, and the 46 Pennsylvania suffered severely. The Rebel General Winder was wounded. Total loss estimated at 2,000 to 3,000 killed, wounded, and missing on each side. Jackson and Ewell were both in the battle, and Gen. A. P. Hill came up with 18,000 to re-enforce them, on Saturday night, about the time our men arrived. There was some skirmishing on Sunday morning, but the weather was hot, and the troops so much exhausted that no general engagement was expected. Tribune, Monday 11th.

The Rebel navy is once more demolished. The famous ram Arkansas, which played such havoc with our fleet at Vicksburg, is no more. A dispatch from the Rebel General, Van Dorn, states that on Monday last the ram left Vicksburg to cooperate in a contemplated attack on Baton Rouge. While passing Bayou Sara, her machinery became disabled, and before it could be repaired, the Union gunboats pitched into her. After some resistance, she was abandoned and blown up, her officers and crew escaping to the shore. If this news is true, and it is on Rebel authority, good by to Merrimack No. 2. Now for the Savannah monster.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9, 1862.—A number of persons were yesterday and today prevented, except on conditions, from leaving the city in the cars. This action is in accordance with the Executive order to prevent the evasion of military duty by those subject to draft.

The Bucktail Brigade.

We need not remind our readers of the glory that crowns the original Bucktails; the name is synonymous with dash and daring. They have conquered the admiration not only of their friends but of their enemies. Not long since a special order was issued by Gen. Ewell of the C. S. A., authorizing an Alabama regiment to "carry a Buck's tail on the peak of its color lance, in honor of its gallant fight with the famous bucktail Rifles of Pennsylvania;" and at this time the Bucktail prisoners are the boys of Richmond.

In the late battles on the Chickahominy, whenever a battalion was wanted to meet the enemy in his advance and hold him in check while a line was formed to cover the dangerous retreat of a division, to support a breaking line or to form a rallying point for a scattered brigade, the Bucktails took the post of danger as a matter of right, and always held it until ordered to fall back.

The brilliant services rendered by the Bucktail Rifles of Pennsylvania throughout the campaign and especially in the late battles before Richmond, have induced the War Department to request of the Governor of Pennsylvania, the organization of a brigade of the same class of men to bear the same name, and wear the same badge as the old regiment; believing that that name and that badge, which have become a terror to the enemy, as well as an inspiration to the men who bear them, should no longer be confined to a single regiment.

In compliance with that request, Major Roy Stone, who commanded the Bucktail Regiment during its six months on the Peninsula, has been ordered to superintend the raising of a Brigade to be composed entirely of skilled marksmen and young men of intelligence who can readily acquire such skill to be armed with the most superior weapons, equipped in the best manner, and in every respect to constitute a corps d'elite, worthy to act as the vanguard of a grand army.

Those young men of Pennsylvania who enlist in the earnest hope of doing their country service and desire to enroll themselves in a corps whose name and reputation can only be sustained by steady discipline, stern endurance, rapid marching and hard fighting, will find in the Bucktail Brigade their opportunity to win an honorable distinction or a glorious memory.

Recruiting offices will soon be opened in all parts of the State. In the mean time, any one desiring authority to recruit, or information as to enlistment, subsistence or transportation, can apply in person or by letter, to the undersigned at the Headquarters in Harrisburg.

All officers and men of the Bucktail Regiment now on leave for wounds or sickness who are fit for service on recruiting station, but not for duty in the field, will report at once, by letter, with Surgeon's certificate of their condition, to Major Roy Stone, Harrisburg.

As the order of the President, calling for a draft for 300,000 men, to serve for nine months, unless sooner discharged, has created considerable desire among our citizens to know who are exempt from the requirements of the order, we publish the following sections from the Act of Assembly, passed by the Legislature of this State in 1858. They are as follows:—

SECTION I. Be it enacted, That all able-bodied white male citizens between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five years; residing in this State, and not exempted by the laws of the United States, shall be subject to military duty; excepting— First. All persons in the army and navy of the United States. Second. Ministers and preachers of the gospel, and professors of colleges and school directors, and all the judges of the several courts of this Commonwealth. Third. Persons who have been or hereafter shall be regularly and honorably discharged from the army or navy of the United States, in consequence of the performance of military duty in pursuance of any law of this State. Fourth. Commissioned officers who shall have served as such in the militia of this State, or any one of the United States, for the space of five consecutive years; but no officer shall be so exempt unless by his resignation, after such term of service, duly accepted, or in such other lawful manner, he shall have been honorably discharged.

The way to raise men is very simple. Count yourself one, by person or proxy. If you cannot go yourself, attend to no other business till you can procure a man who can go. If the proffered bounty is not sufficient, add to it. BUT GET THE MAN! At all events, TRY. If you are too lazy to try, you are too mean to call yourself an American citizen.

GEN. PRENTISS HORSEWHIPPED IN ATLANTA.—About three weeks ago we learn by a lady from Atlanta, a female of that place, reputed a lady, made grossly insulting remarks to Gen. Prentiss, who is a prisoner there. He made no reply, but turned his back upon her contemptuously. For this an Atlanta man, taking a company with him, went and horse-whipped the distinguished prisoner. God grant that our armies may soon avenge that and a myriad other outrages.—Louisville Journal.

Caution to Disloyalists.

AN ACT Supplementary to an Act, entitled "An Act to Consolidate, Revise and Amend the Penal Laws of this Commonwealth," approved March 31, 1860.

SECTION I. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That if any person or persons belonging to or residing within this State, and under the protection of its laws, shall take a commission or commissions from any person, State or States, or other the enemies of the United States of America, or who shall levy war against this State or Government thereof, or knowingly and willingly shall aid or assist any enemies in open war against this State or the United States, by joining their armies, or by enlisting or procuring, or persuading others to enlist for that purpose, or by furnishing such enemies with arms or ammunition, or any other articles for their aid and comfort, or by carrying on a traitorous correspondence with them, or shall form, or be in anywise concerned in forming any combination or plot or conspiracy, for betraying this State or the United States of America into the hands or power of any foreign enemy, or any organized or pretended government engaged in resisting the laws of the United States, or shall give or send any intelligence to the enemies of this State or of the United States of America, or shall, with intent to oppose, prevent or subvert the government of this State or of the United States, endeavor to persuade any person or persons from entering the service of this State or of the United States, or from joining any volunteer company or association of this State about being mustered into service, or shall use any threats or persuasions or offer any bribe, or hold out any hope of reward, with like intent to induce any person or persons to abandon said service, or withdraw from any volunteer company or association already organized under the laws of this Commonwealth for that purpose; every person so offending, and being legally convicted thereof, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced to undergo solitary imprisonment in the penitentiary, at hard labor, for a term not exceeding ten years, and be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both at the discretion of the court: Provided, That this act shall not prohibit any citizen from taking or receiving civil commissions for the acknowledgment of deeds and other instruments of writing.

SECTION 4. No civil process shall issue, or be enforced against any person mustered into the service of this State or of the United States, during the term for which he shall be engaged in such service, nor until thirty days after he shall have been discharged therefrom: Provided, That the operation of all statutes of limitations shall be suspended upon all claims against such person during such term.

Vandalism Democracy. It will make no difference say these fellows whether Slavery is permitted in northern territories or not, the climate is unfavorable.

Per contra—Abolish slavery, and they tell the people the negroes will overrun the North! The Union as it was and the Constitution as it is.

Per contra—The same men, in peaceable times, wanted to alter the Constitution so as to perpetuate slavery!

They profess to be in favor of the enforcement of the laws. Per contra—They taught the doctrine of non-coercion against government thieves, robbers, and perjured officeholders, and justify it to the present day.

They profess to be a war party and to sustain the government in its efforts to put down the rebellion. Per contra—Those who stay at home run round calling it an abolition war; tell the most infamous lies respecting its management; are endeavoring to get up a peace party; attribute every evil now existing as the result of Lincoln's election, although their favorite candidate is now engaged in murdering citizens in his native State, is a low drunkard, and perjured traitor, and who next to Buchanan, was most instrumental in fostering the Southern outcasts.

To DESTROY HOUSE FLIES.—It is perhaps not generally known that black pepper (not red) is a poison for many insects. The following simple mixture is said to be the best destroyer of the common house fly extant: Take equal proportions of fine black pepper, fresh ground, and sugar, say enough of each to cover a ten cent piece; moisten and mix well with a spoonful of milk (a little cream is better.) Keep that in your room and it will keep down the flies. One advantage over other poisons is, that it injures nothing else; and another, that the flies seek the air, and never die in the house—the windows being open.

YOUNG MEN!—A son of Ste. Seward has just enlisted in New York city, as a private. A son of Gov. David Tod, of Ohio, has done the same thing. The best test of unselfish patriotism is the position of a private.

NEW GOODS

JUST arrived and for sale at fair prices, and for READY-PAY EXCLUSIVELY, a general assortment of New Goods, such as FARM TOOLS, NAILS and GLASS, and other HARDWARE, HATS and CAPS, CLOTHING, and BOOTS and SHOES.

A FULL SUIT FOR \$5.00. Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Notions, SCHOOL BOOKS.

BLUE FISH, MACKEREL, COD, and HALL-BUT, Etc., Etc., &c., &c., and so forth. CASH taken at Par. CREDIT taken at 90 Cts. COUNTY ORDERS at Par. ULYSSES CHOGL ORDERS at 88 Cts. ULYSSES TOWN ORDERS at Par. PRODUCE at What it is worth. Good ASHES at 8 to 12 Cts.

L. BIRD Brookland, (formerly Cushingville.) May 17, 1862.

STOP! STOP! MONEY, MONEY SAVED!

AT THE Union Clothing Emporium! Corner of Main and Plank Road Sts.

YOU WILL SAVE From 25 to 30 Cents! on every Dollar By purchasing your

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS At the new Union CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

D. STRAUS & CO. Wellsville, N. Y., 1862.

UNPARALLELED ATTRACTION! New Store! New Goods!

The undersigned beg leave to inform the public that they have opened business at WELLSVILLE, N. Y.

Corner Main and Plank Road Streets, opposite the Union Block, where they will display an entire new stock of

Readymade Clothing, and GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

which will far surpass in quality, style and price anything ever exhibited in this town. We are aware that to build up a large trade, it is not only necessary to have desirable goods, but to

SELL THEM CHEAP, And we will make it an object for buyers to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, and submitted to the purchaser's unbiased opinion.

This is a branch of an extensive manufacturing house in Elmira, N. Y., and therefore you will find all Clothing well made and got up in the latest style. An early call will most assuredly secure a splendid bargain at the UNION CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

D. STRAUS & CO. Wellsville, June 1862

P. A. STEBBINS & CO. Have just received a

NEW LOT OF BRADFORD PLOWS AND

POINTS. Which they are

SELLING VERY LOW FOR READY PAY.

March 12, 1862.

FOR SALE OR to exchange for Horses, Wagons, Stock Good Notes or Judgments. A valuable Farm situate in Harrison township, Potter Co. Pa., lying on the old State road, leading from Spring Mills to Harrison Valley and Westfield Pa. Containing about 110 Acres, about 80 Acres improved and in a good state of cultivation, on which is erected a large Frame House, good Barns, Corn House and other necessary out-buildings, a good Apple Orchard containing some twenty different kinds of Great Fruit, Stone Fences, &c. The above Farm lies about 1 mile from Harrison Valley, 7 miles from Westfield and 6 miles from Spring Mills, and is a good Stock and Grain Farm, and will be sold so that any one that can make a payment of \$3 or 4 hundred dollars down, can make a farm pay for itself, with his labor. Price, \$2,500. For particulars inquire of Peter Simmons, now occupying said farm, or C. H. Simmons, Oswayo Village, Pa.

C. H. SIMMONS. Jan 15, 1862.

BROWN SUGAR for 10 cents per pound and County orders taken at 85 cents on the dollar at the Post Office Store, June 2, 1862.

\$10,000, WORTH OF NEW GOODS, AND SOMETHING ELSE NEW!!

NEW GOODS, AT

Below the prices here given.

Simmons'

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 Calif Skins, &c., also, Beans, Deas, 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 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

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. I keep DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, BOOTS and SHOES, 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. Wellsville 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 Linens from 25 to 38 cts., worth 41 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, Hdkfs., 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 Enamelled 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 Stogey 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 2, 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 Calif Skins, &c., also, Beans, Deas, 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 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, DR. 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.