

M. W. McALARNY, Editor.

THE PEOPLE'S UNION TICKET

For Auditor General, THOS. E. COCHRAN, York.

For Surveyor General, WILLIAM S. ROSS, Luzerne.

County Convention.

Believing "It to be the duty of all loyal men to stand by the Union in the hour of its trial; to unite their hearts and hands in earnest, patriotic efforts for its maintenance against those who are in arms against it, to sustain with determined resolution our patriotic President and his administration in their energetic efforts for the prosecution of the war and the preservation of the Union against enemies at home or abroad; to punish traitors and treason with fitting severity, and to crush the present wicked and causeless rebellion, so that no flag of disunion shall ever again be raised over any portion of the Republic..."

Vigilance Committee.

- Abbott—David Conway, Charles Meine.
Allegany—Edwin Haskell, R. W. Benton, J. C. Bishop.
Bingham—Ira Carpenter, B. L. Grover, M. D. Briggs.
Clara—W. B. Graves, I. D. Stays, I. L. Allen.
Coudersport—L. F. Myrard, Pierre Stebbins.
Eufaula—J. P. Taggart, J. M. Spafford, M. Lent.
Genesee—J. C. Cavanaugh, H. Q. Perry, John Maginnis.
Harrison—Woolsey Burtis, Austin Sweetland, Israel Dodge.
Hebron—J. W. Stillman, C. Vanninvegen, H. Rathbone.
Hector—C. P. Kilborn, B. F. Tubbs, S. C. Thompson.
Homer—W. B. Ayres, Jacob Peet, A. U. Crosby.
Jackson—E. Hovenkamp, R. Persing.
Keating—G. W. Lewis, P. Harris.
Oswayo—B. F. Lyman, J. Cheestbro, Dr. H. H. Munson.
Pike—S. H. Martin, John Metzger, Lemuel Sletwina.
Pleasant Valley—N. P. Fluant, J. Palmer, Jr.
Routlet—C. Knowlton, John Lyman, Jr., Wm. McDowell.
Sharon—R. W. Nichols, A. W. Humphrey, Simon Drake.
Sweden—G. L. Catlin, L. W. Lyman, E. Lyman.
Stewardson—H. Anderson, W. Dykeman, Leroy Crittenden.
Summit—J. M. Bassett, Orange Haskin, Alf. Ayres.
Sylvania—Charles Wykoff, R. R. Young, John Baker.
City—A. Corey, J. T. Smith, N. H. Halleck.
West Branch—S. M. Conable, B. Haskin.
Wharton—J. W. Rounds, John Barfield, S. Briggs.
The Vigilance Committee are desired to give the notice as much publicity as possible.

LATEST NEWS.

Saturday, Aug. 16.—Southern papers seem to be very much confused about the contest between Jackson and Banks. They say that on Saturday afternoon an attack was made upon the enemy by a portion of the division of Gen. Ewell, and a brigade under Gen. C. S. Winder. Over 300 prisoners were captured in this engagement, including 30 commissioned officers. They further say that the general belief is that the Union loss is four times that of the Confederates. As Palstaff remarked, "Lord, how this world is given to lying." They record the killing of Gen. Winder, nephew of the jailor-in-chief and traitor-general of Union prisoners at Richmond. The villains complain of an accident to the telegraph wires and railroads; that may be charged to some of Burnside's army. The Richmond papers give a list of 23 Union officers captured, and are clamorous for their murder, in case Pope executes any sneaking assassin who shoots at him from behind a tombstone. Well, when Davis actually carries out these cowardly threats, it will be soon enough to write the doom of the devils who dare the vengeance of the long-forbearing, much-forgiving millions of the North. Let but a hair of the head of Gen. Prince, Col. Corcoran, or other Union prisoners be touched in a spirit of retaliation, and...

Monday, Aug. 18, 1862.—The latest news from Cumberland Gap states that on the 9th inst., at Tazewell, Stevenson's

Rebel division attacked Gen. DeCourcy's brigade, but were forthwith whipped.—The Union loss was 3 killed, 15 wounded, and 57 prisoners; all the latter were afterward exchanged for a Rebel Lieutenant-Colonel. The Rebels admitted a loss of 250 in all, and Knoxville papers give the names of 109 killed. All the stories of Union defeats in that region are false. Col. Corcoran, Col. Wilcox, and many other Union officers of all grades, are at last released, and are in Washington today. A meeting was held in this city yesterday, to make preparations for the reception of Col. Corcoran, and a Committee has gone to meet him at Washington.—N. Y. Tribune.

AROUSE THE PEOPLE.—The following extract from a letter to a Cincinnati, written by a gentleman near there, states a danger that really exists, although he may state it over strongly. For the rebels are many, and their leaders crafty and desperate. Their policy has long been to mass their men, make a sudden dash at some unprotected point, and then retire exulting. It would not be so difficult a thing as many imagine, nor would it be distasteful to the minds, stomachs or pockets of the rebels to pour a column of 100,000 men, in a hurried march, on almost any point named between Philadelphia and St. Louis. And as recent events show that they will do it, if they can, it is well for all important points within one hundred miles of the border to be vigilant and well guarded. But to the letter:—"I am afraid we northern people are not awake to the dangers that impend. We lie still, relying on our superior numbers and resources, while the enemy is straining every nerve, and forcing into the field every element of strength for the death struggle. There is an ominous silence just now from that quarter. I believe they are massing together an army with which they not only hope to overwhelm our armies on the borders, but having destroyed them, to invade the North, spreading terror and destruction in their course, and what have we to oppose them? Unarmed masses of people will be of no avail. Every Northern State should organize the militia at once, and prepare for the most stupendous conflict of arms the world ever saw. We must not let the enemy dictate terms of peace to us, and if we would not do this, it behooves us to be at war."

THE NEW SOLDIERS.—WHAT THEY ARE TO DO.—It is generally believed that the troops now being recruited in the Northern States will not be likely to see much fighting in the South before cold weather—late in the fall or in the winter. They will be sent to Maryland, Western Virginia and other places where garrison duty is now being performed, and there take the places of disciplined regiments now wanted in the field. If enough fresh troops were now ready to take the garrisoned places not within reach of the rebels, so that the whole of the disciplined force could join the army in the field, there is no doubt Richmond would soon fall. For the first six months that regiments now recruiting are in the service, they will have a sort of holiday work to perform, and it is to be hoped that the rebellion may be subdued without ever calling them to the field—indeed, many predict that it will. Still the new recruits will receive the pay and all the bounties incident to the service, the same as though they were in the front rank and fighting the hottest battles. If the war should end before Christmas, the men who now enlist would make a good thing, and most of them would earn far better wages than they could get at home, besides having an opportunity to see something of the Border States, the National Capitol and soldier life.

A WORTHY EXAMPLE.—The Chambersburg "Transcript" says that a father and son, residing in Franklin county, have entered into a joint pledge one to the other that they will abstain from the use of all intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal purposes, during the term—nine months—of the son's enlistment. Excellent parent, dutiful son. The greatest evil that pervades our army is the excessive use of intoxicating liquors. It disgraces the gallant soldier of a correct and intelligent discharge of his duties, and at the same time weakens his moral and religious conduct. Gradually his sense of responsibility slackens and the honorable, glorious purpose of his ambition and his patriotism succumbs and is lost in the depravity and villainess of the waste of appetites. Soldiers of the old Keystone State and particularly you of Potter county, appreciate the example of the patriotic father to his noble son. Let not the temptations of the cup-master your reason and your intelligence. Contaminating influences may surround you, but spurn them, as you would fly from the worst of infections or the poisonous Upas. As individual soldiers let your moral conduct correspond with the glory of your cause. Your work is of no ordinary character. It originates in a rebellion the most wicked and atrocious that has ever befallen a nation. To crush it requires not only your physical but moral strength, and to preserve both for vigorous use should be the duty of every good soldier.

ANOTHER BRIGADIER.—Richard Busted, Esq., of New York city, has been appointed a brigadier general of volun-

Curse of Modern Democracy.

If the aggressive principle of modern Democracy, had worked no other evil than that which it produced by arming the mobs of the south, we could pass it by and almost forget that enormity. If it never had conceived any other mischief than that of imbuing the slave-holders of the south with treason, we might deem it still harmless for extensive corruption while it was incapable of doing good. The real danger of this principle of modern Democracy, is the corruption which it is working where all should be pure and patriotic. If it had not been for the influence of the Democratic leaders, the people of the free states would have crushed this rebellion long since. We had the power and the means at hand. The people were honestly anxious that treason should be wiped out, and the rebellion put down, but their unanimity was invaded, while schism, and doubt, and difference followed in steady succession, until on several occasions the government was placed more in peril by such influences than it was ever menaced by any of the powers or forces which traitors had been able to invoke or array against it. One of the latest instances of the working of this influence of modern Democracy, is contained in the conduct of the Democratic commissioners of Montgomery county. The people of that county had nobly rallied to sustain the cause of the Union. Its quota of volunteers was in a fair way of being raised, when those thus dedicating themselves to a good cause, only asked that they should be placed on a similar footing with the volunteers from other counties, and that the bounty insured in other localities be also vouchsafed to the men of Montgomery county. In accordance with this feeling, the citizens of the county, with a unanimity which there was no mistaking, asked the commissioners that a sum be appropriated sufficient to pay the bounty raised by other counties in the Commonwealth. Nay, they offered to indemnify the commissioners from all personal responsibility, by placing an equal sum at their disposal to that which they were asked to appropriate to pay the bounty. This was flatly and emphatically refused by the Democratic commissioners of Montgomery county. They denied all support to those who went forth to fight the battles of the Union—they rejected the appeal of some of their most respectable constituents, and intrenching themselves behind the mere pretext that they had no authority to make such an appropriation, they have left the wives and the children of those who went forth to battle to depend upon the charity of their neighbors, instead of giving them a right to the munificence and the bountiful wealth of the whole county.

We would not hold the Democratic party in an individual sense responsible for such acts, but we do declare that the refusal was stimulated by the influence and the effort of modern Democratic principles. If this is not the case, the commissioners who thus refused to pay a bounty, are very devils incarnate, incapable of every feeling for the suffering, unmovable to the appeals of the patriotic, and too mean and cowardly to respond to any emotions save such as minister to their own passions or flatter their own prejudices.

Extraordinary developments have been made in Indiana. The "Knights of the Golden Circle," a secesh order of traitors, have been discovered in the State of Indiana. The United States Grand Jury have indicted a number of men. The number in Indiana is estimated at fifteen thousand. Their lodges or "Castles" are located in various parts of the State. They have signals by which they can communicate with each other in the day or the night time, and above all, they have a signal or sign which may be recognized at a great distance from the person giving it. The last signal, was invented for the use of such members, as should, by means of the draft or otherwise, be compelled to serve in the ranks of the army. In such case, members of the order serving in opposing armies, receiving the sign are reminded of their obligation not to injure the member giving it. This signal is given in every instance upon the initiation of a new member, and its strict observance is enjoined upon every individual belonging. By the teachings of the organization, it is the duty of its members engaged in the present war, although arrayed on opposite sides, upon the signal being given, if they fire at all, "to shoot over each other." Not only are the loyal soldiers in the army to be treacherously betrayed in the bloody hour of battle, by the signal before referred to, but the Grand Jury have abundant evidence of the membership binding themselves to resist the payment of the Federal tax and prevent enlistments in the armies of the United States. This is among the most prominent points of the presentment. They are indeed, startling, and it is not improbable that this organization exists in this State. It proves to the loyal people how insidiously the secret traitors are working to undermine their liberties.

The man who will neither enlist himself nor contribute toward the enlistment of others, don't desire to enjoy the blessings of free government. He should emigrate to Austria or Turkey. The man who thinks more of his dollars than he does of the Union, has no business to live in a free country. To endow such a creature with the privileges of liberty would be to throw pearls before swine.

All volunteers for the old regiments get \$4, instead of \$2 premium.

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 HALIBUT, Etc., Etc., &c., and so fourth. CASH taken at Par. CREDIT taken at 00000000 COUNTY ORDERS at 90 Cts. ULYSSES SCHOOL ORDERS at Par. ULYSSES TOWN ORDERS at 88 Cts. PRODUCE at What it is worth. 8 to 12 Cts. Good ASHES at L. BIRD. Brookland, (formerly Cushingville.) May 17, 1862.

STOP! STOP!

MONEY, MONEY SAVED!

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 Grafted Fruit, Shade Trees, &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 it 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, 1863.

BROWN SUGAR for 10 cents per pound and County orders taken at 85 cents on the dollar at the Post Office Store. Jan. 8.

\$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. 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, 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:

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, Hdkts., 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 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, Beans, 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 Stuffs, 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. Dec 11.