

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, D. L. Grover, M. D. Briggs.
Clara—W. B. Graves, I. D. Staysa, I. L. Allen.
Coudersport—L. F. Maynard, Pierre Stebbins.
Eulalia—J. P. Taggart, J. M. Spafford, M. Leont.
Genece—J. C. Cavanaugh, H. O. Perry, John Magians.
Harrison—Woolsey Burtis, Austin Swetland, Israel Dodge.
Heron—J. W. Stillman, C. Vanniarne, S. H. Rathbone.
Hector—C. P. Kilborn, B. F. Tubbs, S. C. Thompson.
Honer—W. D. Ayres, Jacob Peet, A. U. Crosby.
Jackson—E. Hovencamp, R. Persing.
Keating—G. W. Lewis, P. Harris.
Oswayo—B. F. Lyman, J. Chesbro, Dr. H. H. Munsion.
Pike—S. H. Martin, John Metzger, Lemuel Sherman.
Pleasant Valley—N. P. Fluent, J. Palmer, Jr., Rowlet—C. Knowlton, John Lyman, Jr., Wm. McDowell.
Sharon—R. W. Nichols, A. W. Humphrey, Simon Drake.
Svedea—G. L. Catlin, L. W. Lyman, E. L. Mann.
Stewardson—H. Anderson, W. Dykeman, Lector Crittenden.
Summit—J. M. Bassett, Orange Haskin, Alf. Ayres.
Sylvania—Charles Wykoff, R. R. Young, John Baker.
Ulysses—A. Corey, J. T. Smith, N. H. Halleck.
West Branch—S. M. Connable, B. Haskin.
Wharton—J. W. Rounds, J. John Barfield, S. Briggs.
The Vigilance Committee are desired to give the notice as much publicity as possible.

Editorial Correspondence.

HARRISBURG, PA., Aug. 23, 1862.
A few days of Camp life reveals to the citizen many facts which makes military discipline seem to be all theory and no practice. The farmer taken from rural pursuits and placed on guard, in many instances fails to see the duty of strict compliance with "orders," and thus not infrequently makes laughable blunders. Visiting the camp yesterday morning in company with a friend we found no difficulty in passing the guard stationed round Camp Curtin, but on attempting to "pass out" we were brought to a stand by a guard who asked for a "pass." Stating that we were civilians and had no "pass," he pointed to our "buck tails," which we had forgotten to take from our hats, and said, "you cannot pass with those in your hats." We inquired if by taking them out we could pass. "Yes," was the answer. Upon this my friend proceeded to remove his. "No, no," says the guard, "you must let me see you do it." Laughing at his innocence we retired to an old building, removed them, and with a "thank you" to the guard passed out. A desire to be popular and to please all we will wager is the prominent characteristic of that guard. Hope he won't be so lenient when he gets to Dixie.

Sitting on the steps of the Jones' House, watching the crowd of citizens and soldiers passing, laughing at the attempts of officers to elude the guard and keeping both eyes open for an item for this letter, we noticed a guard suddenly stop a Colonel who was passing and demand the "pass." After searching his pockets the Colonel found he had none, but raising his hat he revealed the upper part of his head covered by a large apple and looking as though part of it had been

LATEST NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—And a thousand rumors, many of them of the wildest character, we are glad to get something official concerning the operations at and near Manassas Junction. Gen. Pope reports from the Junction as late as 10 o'clock on Thursday night. From this it does not appear that any of the stories of disaster are true to any such extent, as the public have feared. It seems that as soon as the enemy's advance appeared on Pope's right, that General Smith forthwith retreated from Warrenton and Warrenton Junction toward Alexandria, and at the same time directing McDowell and Sigel to move down to Gainesville, ten or twelve miles north of Warrenton Junction; Reno's and one of Heintzelman's Divisions were directed to move to Greenwich, directly between the Junction and Gainesville. McDowell was to push in behind the enemy, who had passed through Gainesville toward Manassas, and cut off his communication with his main body which was then coming through thoroughfare Gap. This McDowell did, and Longstreet the Rebel commander, was driven back through the Gap Mountain (on Wednesday afternoon), Hooker's Division marched toward Manassas, met the Rebels near Kettle Run, and after a sharp fight routed them completely, killing and wounding 300 and capturing camps, baggage and arms. On Thursday morning our men pushed rapidly on to Manassas Junction, but Jackson had just escaped retreating, or rather advancing around by Centreville, and taking the back track on the road toward Warrenton. When six miles west of Centreville (a little north of Newmarket), late in the afternoon, he was met by McDowell and Sigel, and a battle ensued which was suspended by the darkness. "The enemy was driven back at all points." This is the substance of the events that had transpired up to dark on Thursday. Gen. Pope adds that Heintzelman was to go at daylight, and he (Gen. Pope) did not see how the Rebels could escape with out heavy loss. We, says Gen. Pope, have captured one thousand prisoners, many small arms, and one piece of artillery.

LEWISBURG, Pa., Aug. 25, 1862.
Leaving the heat and dust, the brass buttons and shoulder-straps of Harrisburg and taking the cars for this pleasant place on Friday last, I found that time had made but few changes in the prosperity or growth of the town along the West Branch. The work of the people during the past eighteen months has been war, and the principal and we might say sole work of the people to day is war. The enthusiasm under the first call for troops was as milk and water compared with the feverish enthusiasm and strong determination exhibited all over the North at the present time. There appears to be a conviction in the minds of the thinking portion that all the power of the Nation must be exercised or it fails. Conciliation and compromise are no more thought of; even that certain wing of the Locofoco party which has heretofore clung close to the side of Breckinridge are beginning to cut loose and throw in their strength with the Free parties. The Democratic Convention held in this town during the present week and which had at its sessions of the last two years endorsed the traitor's cause, has been compelled through the strong hand of popular opinion, and perhaps from fear as to the result of the coming election, to keep quiet on the question of southern rights and southern statesmen. Frank Hughes' party, however, is working day and night for the overthrow of the Free People's party and the electory of a Democratic Legislature, or if not Democratic at least Conservative, which means according to the Loyal Dictionary a cross between a Pariah and an out and out Devil. A success of this kind would defeat Wilmer's reelection, and give to Pennsylvania another Senator of the renegade toward character. Bold and decisive measures must be adopted this winter in order that Pennsylvania may stand right upon the record. The loans made by the counties for the purpose of giving bounties to the volunteers must be legalized; and this can only be done by having a Legislature of the true metal; for, as a Democrat told me in the ears, it would be a "good joke," and a serious trouble to the Abolitionists if it was not done; which would most likely be the case if Democracy rules in our Legislative Halls. M. W. M.

COMPARISONS.—It is useless to deny that the masses of the people have a deep-seated and settled confidence in "Sarsaparilla," as an alternative remedy. Notwithstanding this confidence has of late years been abused by many preparations claiming to possess its virtues but really with none at all, still the people believe in its intrinsic value as a remedy, because they have known of its cures. The rage for large bottles at low prices, has called into market many compounds of Sarsaparilla which contain scarcely any of it, or even any medicinal virtues whatever. Yet everybody knows that Sarsaparilla is the great staple antidote for Scrofula, Eruptions and cutaneous diseases, and for the purification of the blood, when they can get the real article, or an actual extract of it. Such we are now able to inform them they can obtain. Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., the celebrated chemists of the East, whose reputation assures us they do well whatever they undertake, are selling a Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, which, although the bottles do not contain in quart, for a dollar, do contain more of actual curative power than whole gallons of the stuffs, which have been in use. It is asserted that one bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains more than double the amount of medicinal virtue which is afforded by any other. This fact is not only apparent to the taste, but its effects and cures afford incontrovertible proof that it is true. Such a remedy has long been sought for, and is everywhere needed by all classes of our community.—Aga, Cynthia, Ky.

Another Rebel order of recent date furnishes indirect testimony of the readiness of the slaves to leave their dear kind masters. This order, issued at Tangipahoa, Miss., July 29, decrees that "every slave who shall attempt to escape into the Union lines without a special permit from district headquarters, shall be shot; and the same punishment shall be inflicted on those who come from within the Union lines." Such an order upsets volumes of lies about the loyalty of slaves to their Rebel owners.

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MONDAY, Sept. 1.—It is stated that a terrible battle was fought on Friday near Gainesville, lasting all day long with continuous fury; that at dark the enemy were driven from the field, and the Union troops occupied the ground. Gen. Pope added that his troops were too much exhausted to push forward, but as soon as Fitz John Porter's Corps came up from Manassas on Saturday morning, he should go ahead. The enemy were badly used up. The Union losses were hastily estimated at 8,000 killed and wounded, while, judging from the appearance of the battle ground, that of the Rebels must have been twice as many. The enemy was all day on the defensive, and all the attacks were made by the Union troops, all of whom behaved nobly. The battle is said to have taken place on the old field of Bull Run, a circumstance which greatly inspired our men. Gen. Pope closed by saying he had made great captures, but had not at the time an idea of their extent. The place—Grovetown—toward which the dispatch dated, is not on the maps; it is not far from Bull Run. Such was the substance of the latest news on Saturday night. On Sunday there was a dispatch dated Washington, 10 o'clock a. m., which says that the Rebels were heavily reinforced on Saturday, and began an attack on Pope before Franklin and Sumner had arrived. A severe battle followed, the advantage being on the side of the enemy. Gen. Pope, with his whole army, fell back to Centreville, where he was reinforced by Franklin, and Sumner was on the march on Saturday night to join him. His position was very strong, and he was expected promptly to renew the contest. This dispatch closed by saying that every effort should be made to push forward new troops. It is needless to say that such news was rather chilling, and the people naturally considered it as indicative of disaster, or at least of failure to beat back the Rebels. Yesterday evening we had a brief dispatch, evidently by authority, saying that there had been but little if any fighting on Sunday, that our troops were well concentrated and in good spirits. It will be observed that the unfinished work of Saturday was not attended to. What happened after Franklin and Sumner joined Pope is left to conjecture. Such was the position and condition, so far as explained by our War-Office dispatches received up to 1 o'clock this morning.—N. Y. Tribune.

Gen. Curtis' army, in Arkansas, continues to be successful in its operations.

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,
HATS and CAPS,
CLOTHING and BOOTS and SHOES,
A FULL SUIT FOR \$5.00
Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Notions, SCHOOL BOOKS.
BLUE FISH, MACKEREL, GOD, and HALL BUT, Etc., Etc., &c., and as fourth.
CASH taken at 00000000
CREDIT taken at 90 Cts.
COUNTY ORDERS at 88 Cts.
ULYSSES' CLOTH ORDERS at 88 Cts.
ULYSSES' TOWN ORDERS at 88 Cts.
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.
Wellville, N. Y., 1862.

UNPARALLELED ATTRACTION
New Store! New Goods!
The undersigned have opened to the public that they have secured in business at
WELLSVILLE, N. Y.,
Corner Main and Plank Road Streets, opposite the Union Block, where they will display an entire new stock of
Ready-made Clothing,
and
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
which will far surpass in quality, style and price anything ever exhibited in this town. We are now ready 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
RADFORD PLOWS
AND
POINTS.
Which they are
SELLING VERY LOW FOR
READY PAY.
March 12, 1862.
FOR SALE
Offer 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, good Barns, Corn House and other necessary out-buildings, a good Apple Orchard containing some twenty different kinds of Grapes, 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 the farm pay for itself with his labor. Price, \$2,500. For particulars inquire of P. A. Stebbins, now occupying said farm of 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 per lb. at the Post Office Store.
Jas. B.

JUNE 25,
\$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.

LOOK AT SOME OF THE PRICES:
Very nice Shertings from 8 to 11 cts., sold by most merchants at the present time for 14 to 18. Good cotton hats 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 41 and 63. Good Black silk from 59 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 Kid 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 Ginghams 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 it.
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
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

JONES' COLUMN
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,
READYMADE 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 Tidont 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."