

THE PEOPLE'S UNION TICKET

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

For Surveyor General,
WILLIAM S. ROSS, Luzerne.

County Nominations.
For Senator,
STEPHEN F. WILSON, of Tioga.

For Assembly,
A. G. OLMSTED, of Potter.

For Sheriff,
D. C. LARABEE, of Ultyass.

For Treasurer,
LEWIS W. LYMAN, of Sweden.

For Commissioner,
C. P. KILBOURNE, of Hector.

For District Attorney,
W. B. GRAVES, of Clara.

For Auditor,
A. J. ROSE, Harrison.

For Coroner,
O. T. ELLISON, Coudersport.

Every man's patriotism is now to be tested. We have reached the darkest day in the history of the war.

Great Victory.

A Dispatch at Wellsville, yesterday, reported a great battle between the Union and Rebel forces at Harper's Ferry.

BATTLE AT HAGERSTOWN.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC.
Sept. 14—9:40 p. m.

To Maj.-Gen. H. W. HALLOCK, Gen.-in-Chief.
Sir: After a very severe engagement, the corps of Gen. Hooker and Gen. Reno have carried the high commanding the Hagerstown road by storm.

The troops behaved magnificently. They never fought better.

Gen. Franklin has been hotly engaged on the extreme left. I do not yet know the result, except that the firing indicated progress on his part.

The action continued until after dark, and terminated leaving us in possession of the entire crest.

It has been a glorious victory! I cannot yet tell whether the enemy will retreat during the night or appear in increased force during the morning.

I regret to add that the gallant and able Gen. Reno is killed.

GEN. B. McCLELLAN, Maj.-Gen.

The Late Gen. Reno.

Gen. Reno was born in Pennsylvania, in 1825. He entered West Point in 1842, in the ordnance, in the same class with Gen. McClellan.

Proceeding to Mexico as an artillery officer, he won promotion at Cerro Gordo and Chapultepec. In both battles he commanded a battery, and at the last was wounded.

He returned from Mexico a Captain. Subsequently he was a tutor at West Point, and Secretary of an artillery Board, in which capacity he was engaged two years in artillery experiments.

Serving for a short time on the Coast Survey, he left that field of duty to build a military road from the Big Sandy River to St. Paul.

From 1854 to 1857 he was stationed at the Frankfort (Ky.) Arsenal as second ordnance officer, and afterward was chief ordnance officer of the Utah Expedition, when he had the command of a battery.

Returning in 1859, he was sent to the Montgomery (Ala.) Arsenal, and subsequently, by Jeff. Davis, to Leavenworth.

In the Fall of 1861 he was recalled to Washington, and commissioned a Brigadier-General of volunteers, and ordered to report to Gen. Burnside, who was at Annapolis, fitting out his North Carolina expedition.

GENERAL ORDER—No. 36.

Head Quarters, Pennsylvania Militia,
Harrisburg, Sept. 11, 1862.

By authority of the President of the United States, fifty thousand of the freemen of Pennsylvania are hereby called for immediate service to repel the now imminent danger from invasion by the enemies of the country.

Officers in command of company organizations, as authorized by General Order, No. 35, dated Sept. 10th, will at once report, by telegraph, the place of their headquarters, so that orders may be issued from these headquarters for transportation to Harrisburg for such companies as may be ordered to move.

Further calls will be made for additional forces as the exigencies of the service may require. The formation of Companies under the General Order of September 10, should continue to be made as rapidly as possible until all the able-bodied loyal men of Pennsylvania are enrolled and ready for service.

By order of A. G. CURTIN,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
A. L. RUSSEL, Adjutant General Penn'a.

Proclamation of Gov. Curtin.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

Whereas, in the present position of affairs, it is expedient that measures should be taken to arm and prepare our people for defence;

Now, therefore, I do earnestly recommend the immediate formation, throughout the Commonwealth, of volunteer companies and regiments, in conformity with the militia act of 1858.

Arms will be distributed to the organizations so to be formed, agreeably to the provisions of that act.

It is further recommended that, in order to give due opportunities for drill and instruction, all places of business be closed daily at three o'clock P. M., so that persons employed therein may, after that hour, be at liberty to attend to their military duties.

The cheerful alacrity with which the men of Pennsylvania have hitherto given themselves to the service of the country has pressed heavily on her military resources. I am reluctant to ask her to assume further burdens; but as their safety requires that they should do so, it is in their behalf that I put forth the recommendations herein contained and urge a prompt compliance with them.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg, this fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-seventh.

By the Governor,
A. G. CURTIN.

MAINE ELECTION.—The vote in 231 towns of Maine is 56,663 this year, against 65,895 last year—loss, 9,232.

Last year Washburn, Republican, had in these towns 12,797 majority; this year Coburn, Republican, has 4,801. Of the five members of Congress, Sidney Perham in the Second District, James G. Blaine in the Third, and John H. Rice in the Fourth, are known to be elected; and there is no doubt of the election of Frederick A. Pike in the Fifth.

A correspondent writes us from York County, that the Republicans have lost the Congressman in that (the 1st) District—M. L. D. Sweat having run out John N. Goodwin (Repub.) by 150 to 200 majority in twenty-odd thousand votes.

He says the loss is mainly caused by the great disparity in the members of the respective parties enlisting—which, so far as he has observed, is in the proportion of ninety Republicans to ten Democrats. Some dissatisfaction at the choice of Postmasters contributed to the result, but the change is mainly caused by the above disparity.

VERMONT.—The State Election, so far as heard from, is almost unanimous for the Republican Union Ticket. In some townships there are not enough of the Democracy left to say "we!"

Good for the North!—Now see the first election held in a Slave State!

DELAWARE.—The Wilmington Journal & Statesman joyfully announces the election, on Tuesday last, of the entire Union Ticket by large majorities over the Opposition. It announces the result as a glorious victory over Secession, as represented by the Democratic ticket.

Let Pennsylvania imitate Oregon, the Eastern States, and Delaware.

The Methodists have 313 clergymen in the Union army.

Alexander McClure was recommended for U. S. Senator by the Franklin districts, but declines. John Rowe is nominated for the Assembly.

Capt. E. H. Raueb, Republican Clerk of the last Assembly at Harrisburg, was badly but not dangerously wounded in the late battles.

STATE SENATOR.—The following resolution was adopted by the Republican County Convention of Bradford County, thus ensuring the nomination of Wm. J. Turrell, Esq., of Susquehanna County, for State Senator for that district:

Resolved, That we concede to Susquehanna County the selection of a candidate for the State Senate, and instruct our Senatorial Conference to support for nomination the candidate she presents.

The name of Youngwomanstown on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, has been changed to Northpoint. The first name, although having a very pleasant signification, was deemed "too long" by the railroad men.

Aggregate Quota of Troops to be Raised by Each County.

The aggregate quota of troops to be raised by each county of the Commonwealth is now officially ascertained. These quotas include the number already supplied by the counties.

By direction of the Military Bureau, the names of all persons who have enlisted in the regular army, in the navy, in the marine service, or who were among the volunteers for three months, or who are acting as teamsters, blacksmiths, bridge-builders, carpenters, clerks in military departments, &c., will be omitted from the credit of the different boroughs, wards, precincts and townships for troops already furnished. The number of troops already furnished by each borough, ward or district, not included in the above citation of classes not exempt, will be deducted from the grand aggregate quota of each county, by its military commission. The number of troops so furnished by each county has not yet been officially ascertained, as the Deputy Marshals have not yet made their returns to the Military Bureau.

There will also probably be a special draft to fill up the old regiments in the field, although the probability of such special draft is remote. I have, however, annexed the amount of each county in such event, as officially ascertained:

Table with columns: Regular Aggregate, Special, Total. Lists counties from Adams to York with troop counts.

THE CARE OF THE EYES.—First, never use a desk or table with your face toward a window.

In such case the rays of light coming directly upon the pupil of the eye, and causing an unnatural and forced contraction thereof, soon permanently injures the sight.

Next, when your table or desk is near a window, sit so that your face turns from, not towards it, while you are writing.

If your face is toward the window, the oblique rays strike the eye and injure it nearly as much as the direct rays when you sit in front of the window.

It is always best to sit or stand, while reading or writing, with the window behind you, and next to that with the light coming over the left side—then the light illumines the paper or book, and does not shine abruptly on the eye ball.

The same remarks are applicable to artificial light. We are often asked which is the best light—gas, candles, oil or camphine. Our answer is, it is immaterial which, provided the light of either be strong enough, and does not flicker.

An authorized dispatch from Washington says from careful calculations, it is believed that the entire number wounded in the late battles will not exceed 6,000; killed, 1,000, and 2,000 prisoners, principally picked up by the enemy while straggling, and who, with the exception of the officers, have been paroled.

The Rebels treated the wounded most barbarously, leaving them without attendance, food or water, lying helpless in the midst of putrefying corpses. All of Gen. Pope's officers who were captured have been sent to Richmond to be the victims of Davis's retaliatory order.

Gen. Mitchell is put in command of the department of the South, in place of Gen. Hunter. The department embraces South Carolina and Georgia. It is understood that Gen. Hunter was relieved from his command at his own request.

The appointment of Gen. Mitchell indicates no change of policy in that department, so far as slavery is concerned.

THE LOWER CLASS.—Who are they?

The toiling millions, the laboring men and women, the farmer, the mechanic, the artist, the inventor, the producer?—Far from it. These are nature's nobility—God's favorites—the salt of the earth.

No matter whether they are high or low in station, rich or poor in pelf, conspicuous or humble in position, they are the "upper circle" in the order of nature, whatever the factitious distinction of fashionable society. It is not low, it is the highest duty, privilege, pleasure, for the great men the whole-souled woman to earn what they possess, to work their way through life, to be the architect of their own fortune.

Some may remark the classes we have alluded to are only relatively low, and in fact the middle classes. We insist that they are absolutely the very highest. Is there a class of beings on earth who may properly be denominated low? If so, it is composed of those who consume without producing, who dissipate the earnings of their fathers or relatives without laboring or doing anything themselves.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Second U. S. Auditor has decided that commissioned officers are not entitled to the \$100 bounty offered by the Government to volunteers.

The case was brought by Emanuel Rees, in favor of George Rees, Second Lieutenant of Company H, Thirtieth Maryland Volunteers. After the decision of the Second Auditor, the case was appealed to the Secretary of the Treasury, who confirmed the decision, and the action of the Department will hereafter be based on the action of this case.

DIDN'T MAKE MUCH.—One of our soldiers, who was detailed to drive an ambulance down to the battle-field a day or two since, says that a contraband, who was driver of another vehicle, was captured by the rebels. He came near being taken by a cavalry officer, who came up to him and took him into custody, but on learning that his mission was one of mercy, he let him go.

He, however, attempted to "pump" the Union soldier, by asking about the strength of the fortifications, the number of troops in and about Washington, &c. The Yankee told him that he had "more than two million of soldiers" in, and around Washington, and warned "secesh" and his army not to go much further toward Washington; "for if you do, you'll catch h—, certain!" Secesh skedaddled.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The amendments to the Constitution were adopted by a large majority.

Col. Conner's regiment of California Volunteers have advanced to Diamond Springs, 250 miles east of Carson Valley.

The list of men subject to military duty in San Francisco is complete. It contains 27,800 names.

The election returns, incomplete, show forty-seven Union members of the Assembly elected, and four Union Democrats.

Every Democrat Senator is defeated. Six Douglas and four Breckinridge Democrats hold over, constituting the sole opposition element in the Senate, which has thirty-nine members.

Wm. B. Astor's income is authoritatively stated to be \$6,000 per day.

The newly born infant of the Queen of Spain has received 124 names.

One hundred and fifteen men who enlisted at Scranton, Pa., refused to take the bounty.

Cassius M. Clay is to be assigned to a very important command west of the Mississippi.

Returns of the election for Delegate to Congress from Dakota, place the election of J. B. S. Todd beyond a doubt.

John F. Potter was unanimously nominated for re-election to Congress at the Congressional Convention for the 1st District (Raoina) to-day.

The old Sixth Massachusetts regiment which was assaulted in Baltimore, have volunteered for the nine months quota of that State.

Some people think that black is the color of heaven, and that the more they can make their faces look like midnight, the holier they are.

The Boston traders shut up shop every afternoon now, and stick upon their doors the placard, "May be found at the war meeting on the Common."

A temperance editor, in drawing attention to an article against ardent spirits in one of the inner pages of his paper, says, "For the effects of intemperance, see our inside!"

They have raised a "Railroad Regiment" in Illinois. It was pushed thro' under a full head of steam, in ten days! Talk of whipping the North! Let but the necessity of an additional million of men be felt, and they can be raised.

George Campbell, of Tioga Co., Pa., with eight sons are Volunteers in the Union Army. Two younger sons, stout boys, are left at home to take care of the family and farm.

The very last words of Martin Van Buren, like those of Stephen A. Douglas, were utterances of confidence in the President of the United States, and prayers for the triumph of our armies.

The drafted men of 1814 received no bounty, but on the contrary had to furnish their own equipments, including gun, knapsack, canteen, cartridge box, and twenty-four rounds of ammunition. Their pay from Government was \$8 per month. Offers of substitutes were numerous, but very few were accepted.

\$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, 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 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 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. Salscratus for 6 cts. Coffee 18. Soap 8 cts. bar. Molasses for 45 cts. per gallon. 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 Tidion Oil. LAMP & LAMP FIXINGS,

POCKET CUTLERY,

Also a few more of those Superior GANDOR 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.