

**Proclamation by the President.**

Whereas it has become necessary to call into service not only volunteers, but also portions of the militia of the States by draft, in order to suppress insurrection existing in the United States, and disloyal persons are not adequately restrained by the ordinary processes of law from hindering this measure and from giving aid and comfort in various ways to the insurrection, now, therefore, be it ordered:

First, That during the existing insurrection, and as a necessary measure for suppressing the same, all rebels and insurgents, their aiders and abettors within the United States, and all persons discouraging volunteer enlistments, resisting militia drafts, or guilty of any disloyal practice, offering aid and comfort to the rebels against the United States, shall be subject to martial law, and liable to trial and punishment by court martial or military commission.

Second, That the writ of habeas corpus is suspended in respect to all persons arrested, or who are now, or hereafter during the rebellion, shall be imprisoned in any fort, camp, arsenal military prison, or other place of confinement by any military authority, or by the sentence of any court martial or military commission.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 24th day of September, 1862, and of the Independence of the United States the 87th.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

**DREADFUL DISASTER.**—It seems almost incomprehensible that such a disaster as the blowing up of the Allegheny Arsenal should occur. At noon on the 17th instant, nearly 100 boys and girls employed therein were in the twinkling of an eye either killed or so mangled as to make life a burden. No wonder it spread a deep gloom throughout the city of Pittsburgh. A meeting of the citizens was subsequently called and all business suspended to afford relief to the sufferers. But alas! what can bring relief to so many households made desolate.

There were 176 children employed in the Arsenal; some 75 or 80 were killed immediately. One explosion followed another until the building was entirely destroyed. The cause of the explosion is not known, at this writing, but it is admitted by all to have been accidental.

The Governors of the loyal States have had a meeting at Altoona, Pa., two thirds of the whole number present, while several others, who could not be spared from home, were represented by deputies of their choice. Their sittings were of course private, but their conclusions were not concealed, nor intended to be. They were but two days in session, but they united in a memorial earnestly approving the President's Emancipation Proclamation, and resolved to strengthen by every means the hands of the Government for the tremendous struggle forced upon it by the slaveholders' Rebellion. Not a purpose was evinced, not a sentiment expressed, which was not impelled by the most devoted loyalty, and a determination to sustain the Union unshrinkingly to the end.

**FLOOD IN PHILADELPHIA.**—A destructive flood occurred in the suburbs of Philadelphia on the 12th inst. During the heavy rain the usual channels for conveying the water away in the 21st ward, were obstructed by large masses of timber and lumber and the rushing tide overcame all barriers and swept through the byways and streets of the 16th and 17th wards, spending its force on Delaware front. In some places the water was nine feet deep and averaged five feet in different streets. Of course the dwellings were flooded, the passenger cars obstructed and the wildest scene of confusion and distress followed. Several lives were lost and the damage to property is estimated at \$1,000,000.

**MUMFORDSVILLE.**—The surrender of 5,000 Union troops at Mumfordsville under Col. Wilder is reported. They were besieged by an overwhelming army and could not help it, perhaps, but why were they placed in such a position? Why were they not relieved by Gen. Buell or allowed to evacuate the place. The point was not amount to much, but 5,000 troops are just now of some account. Yet 11,000 are virtually lost at Harper's Ferry, nearly neutralizing all our victories there, and now 5,000 are thrown away in Kentucky. When will such blunders cease?

A Provost-Marshal-General is to be appointed in the War Department, with one or more Special Marshals in each State, whose business it will be to arrest deserters, and (upon the warrant of a Judge-Advocate) all disloyal persons, recover embezzled property, and detect spies. This is we suppose the machinery for the enforcement of the late proclamation about treasonable aid and comfort.

A dispatch from San Francisco says that President Lincoln's Proclamation to emancipate the slaves is commended in favorable terms by the press generally—the leading journals heartily indorsing his policy.

**LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 24.**—The Times of this city has advice of a fight on the 20th, at Shirley's Ford, ten miles north-west of Carthage, between the 8d Indiana regiment, Col. Ritchie, and a force of 6,000 Rebels, resulting in the rout of the enemy, with a loss of 60 or 70 killed.

**THE JOURNAL.**

Coudersport, Pa.

Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1862.

M. W. McALARNY, Editor.

**THE PEOPLE'S UNION TICKET.**

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

**County Nominations.**

For Congress, W. H. ARMSTRONG, Lycoming.  
For Senator, STEPHEN F. WILSON of Tioga.  
For Assembly, A. G. OLMSTED, of Potter.  
CHA'S. O. BOWMAN, of Tioga.  
For Sheriff, D. C. LARABEE, of Ulster.  
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.  
For Surveyor, L. BIRD, Ulster.

Remember that Stephen F. Wilson, A. G. Olmsted, and Chas. O. Bowman are pledged to support Hon. David Wilcox for Senator.

Hon. Glenn W. Scofield of Warren has been nominated for Congress in that District. An able man and a just tribute to fidelity.

**COOL, DECIDEDLY.**—The Rebel Congress has passed an act declaring that Kansas belonged to the Southern Confederacy. Perhaps the young State may have something to say herself in regard to the matter.

**The Election.**

The greatest fear loyal men have in reference to the coming election is that the people do not rightly appreciate its importance. Nothing is thought of but the war; it furnishes the subject for conversation and dispute to the merchant, mechanic, and the home circle. Battles and Generals command the time of the soldier upon the field and the civilian at home. Laws and law-makers are at a discount. This is a mistake. While none dispute the right and duty of giving much thought to the war, still it is not evident that the successful prosecution of the war does not depend entirely upon furnishing a sufficient supply of soldiers and ammunitions? The Nation needs legislation. Just legislation is as necessary to its life as powder and ball, and that our legislation be just it is necessary that our legislators be honest and honorable.

Parties may for the time be kept inactive, their ends are better attained in times of peace; but that politics should be disregarded, is a palpable error. Politics is not partisanship. The people should more earnestly study the qualifications of the different candidates now than they did before the war. Their decision should be based upon what the man was. No dishonorable peace-man will make an honorable war-man.

There is an effort being made in this State to secure a majority of members to the Legislature from the party holding allegiance to Buchanan and Breckinridge so as to secure the election of that noted Doughface, Frank Hughes, to the Senate of the United States. No greater wrong can be committed by the loyal people than failing to vote for men who will defeat this demagogue's plans. To secure the election of this fellow the Doughface Judges of the Supreme Court have disfranchised the soldier, declared him to be no citizen and his vote to be illegal. He can fight for his country but cannot exercise one of the dearest rights of an American! Fathers and brothers of those who are today shedding their blood for the Nation's life! Will you permit this party to gain more power by your carelessness? This party is pledged to Vallandigham's policy for carrying on the war and pledged to the South to impede legislation in Congress. They threaten to tie the hands of the President and make conciliatory laws under which the South can assume possession of the Government. This is not mere fancy but the conviction of able men. It is the policy hinted at in such traitor sheets as the Herald, Democratic Leader, Journal of Commerce and other sheets of like color. Take warning! Be at the polls on the day of election and vote, for we are assured by your well-known intelligence, that if you vote at all you will vote right. Let the Knights of the Golden Circle feel that you are loyal to the Union, and that the Government is in the hands of Freemen!

**EMANCIPATION.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.  
By the President of the United States of America.

**A PROCLAMATION.**

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, do hereby proclaim and declare that hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted with the object practically, of restoring the constitutional relation between the United States and each of the States and the people thereof, in which States that relation is or may be suspended or disturbed. That it is my purpose upon the next meeting of Congress to again recommend the adoption of practical measures tending pecuniary aid to the free acceptance or rejection of all slave States, so called, the people whereof may not then be in rebellion against the United States, and which States may then have voluntarily adopted, or hereafter may voluntarily adopt immediate or gradual abolition of slavery within their respective limits; and that the effort to colonize persons of African descent, with their consent, upon this continent or elsewhere, with the previously obtained consent of the governments existing there, will be continued; that on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or designated parts of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward and forever free, and the Executive Government of the United States, including the Military and Naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons and will do no act or acts to repress such persons or any of them in any efforts they may make for actual freedom; that the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation designate the States, and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof, respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States, and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein two majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State, and the people thereof, are not then in rebellion against the United States. That attention is hereby called to an act of Congress, entitled, act to make an additional article of war, approved, March, 13, 1862, which act is in the word and figure following:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter the following shall be promulgated as an additional article of war for the good of the army of the U. S., and shall be observed as such article:

All officers or persons in the military or naval service of the United States, are prohibited from employing any of the forces under their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor, who have escaped from any persons to whom such service or labor be claimed to be due; and any officer, who shall be found guilty by a court martial of violating this article, shall be dismissed from the service.

Section Second, And be it further enacted that this act shall take effect from and after its passage. Also to the ninth and tenth sections of an act entitled an act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate property of rebels, and for other purposes approved July 17th, 1862, and which sections are in the words and figures following:

Section Ninth, And be it further enacted that all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, and captured from such persons and taken refuge within the lines of the army, and all slaves captured from such persons, or deserted by them and coming under the control of the Government of the United States, and all slaves of such persons found on or being within any place occupied by the forces of the United States, shall be deemed captives of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude, and not again held as slaves.

Section Ten, And be it further enacted that no slaves escaping into any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, from any other State shall be delivered up or in any way impeded or hindered of his liberty except for crime or some offence against the laws unless the person claiming said fugitive shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor or service of such fugitive is alleged to be due is his lawful owner and has not borne arms against us in the present rebellion, nor in any way given aid and comfort thereto. No person engaged in the military or naval service in the United States shall under any pretense whatever assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person, or surrender up any such person to the claimant, on pain of being dismissed from the service.

And I do hereby enjoin upon, and order all persons engaged in the Military and Naval service of the United States; to observe, obey and enforce, within their respective spheres of service, the act and sections above recited; and the Executive will in due time recommend that all citizens of the United States who shall have remained loyal thereto throughout

the rebellion, shall, upon the restoration of the constitutional relation between the United States and their respective States, and the people of that relation who shall have been suspended or disturbed, be compensated for all losses by acts of the United States, including the loss of slaves.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.  
By the President,  
WM. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

**THE ARMY CORPS AND THEIR COMMANDERS.**—In accordance with an order recently issued by direction of the President, the several Army Corps will now stand as follows: First Army Corps, Major General Hooker. Second, Major General Sumner. Third, Major General Heintzelman. Fourth, Major General Keyes. Fifth, Major General Fitz John Porter. Sixth, Major General Franklin. Seventh, Major General Dix. Eighth, Major General Wool. Ninth, Major General Buraside. Tenth, Major General Mitchell. Eleventh, Major General Sedgwick. Twelfth, Major General Sigel.

It is estimated that all the bounties paid, and to be paid, to the soldiers, will make an aggregate of \$70,000,000.

A dangerous counterfeit note of the denomination of \$5,00 of the Mechanics' Bank of Pittsburgh is in circulation. It can be easily detected by the word five on the face of the note being printed in green, while the genuine is printed in red.

A deserter says that Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson turned on his horse, as he was crossing the river into Virginia, for a parting look at the other side, and made a remark that he left "my Maryland," greatly disappointed in her.

Ten thousand Union rank and file and three hundred commissioned officers were exchanged by Lieut.-Col. Ludlow, Aid-de-camp to Major-Gen. Dix, at Aiken's Landing, James River, Va., on Saturday, for a number of Rebels considered by the South an equivalent. The Union men are mostly now in the North, having been released on parole, either at Richmond or on the battle-fields.

Government complains that certain persons persistently divert postage-stamps from their legitimate purpose by circulating them in packages, together with canceled stamps, as currency. This is an offense to be punished. But where is the new stamp currency so long promised? Silver and gold we have none, and private plasters are a thing forbid!

It is stated at the Indian Bureau that the difficulties with the Chippewas in Minnesota have been adjusted; but the Commissioner is fearful that troubles with the Sioux in the same State have only just commenced, and that they will be of long continuance.

Out of a loyal population of not more than 150,000, Western Virginia has furnished over 16,000 volunteers for the war. Considering how many of the prominent men of Western Virginia have enlisted in the Rebel cause, this result is decidedly gratifying.

**ELEVEN REBELLIONS.**—Since the organization of the Federal Government, eleven attempts have been made to resist its authority. The first was in 1782—a conspiracy of some of the officers of the Federal army to consolidate the thirteen States into one, and confer the supreme power on Washington. The second, in 1787, called Shay's insurrection, in Massachusetts. The third in 1794, called the Whisky insurrection of Pennsylvania. The fourth, in 1814, by the Hartford Convention. The fifth, in 1820, on the question of the admission of Missouri into the Union. The sixth was a collision between the Legislature of Georgia and the Federal Government, in regard to the lands given to the Creek Indians. The seventh was in 1830, with the Cherokees in Georgia. The eighth was the memorable nullifying ordinance of South Carolina, in 1832. The ninth was in 1842, in Rhode Island, between the "Suffrage Association" and the State authorities. The tenth was in 1856, on the part of the Mormons, who resisted the Federal authorities. The eleventh is the present attempt at Secession.

There was a collision on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, between two trains carrying soldiers, and quite a number were seriously wounded, some killed.

The United States Arsenal at Pittsburgh was blown up one day last week destroying the entire structure and wounding and killing more than one hundred operators.

Burnside has defeated the Rebels in Mississippi, taking a large number of prisoners.

Garibaldi has not yet had his trial for raising an insurrection in Italy. It is thought Victor Emanuel will pardon him on the day of his daughters approaching marriage.

The borers for oil in the Venango region, says the Oil City Register, in Pennsylvania frequently strike veins of salt water. About three weeks since Messrs. Phillips, Frew & Co., of Oil City, when boring near their wharf, struck a well, which flowed some five barrels daily, and has since increased to fifteen barrels of salt water, so strong, it is said, as to crystallize as it flows from the vat. This is auspicious of the day when the saltness of Venango will rival those of Onondaga and the Kanawha.

JUNE 25.

\$10,000,

WORTH OF

NEW GOODS,

AT

Simmons'

Below the prices here given.

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 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 35 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, Hdkills, 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. Woplen 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 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.

**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, 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 Stuffs,

Together with some of the best

KEROSENE OIL,

Far superior to the Oil Creek or Tidouate 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