

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. CHAS. O. BOWMAN, of Tioga. For Sheriff, D. C. LARABEE, of Ullyses. 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, Ullyses.

Frank Hughes.

Most persons have been at a loss to imagine how any Pennsylvanian could perpetrate such an address as the first one put forth by Hughes, in which he argued that the free States had caused the war, and that we must make war upon them before we could crush the rebellion. The secret has been let out by the Harrisburg Telegraph, which says that he is not a Pennsylvanian at all but a Carolinian, and that his relatives reside in Carolina, where his own feelings and interests evidently are, and always have been. Read by this light his addresses seem to be intelligible and consistent. They are arguments in the interest of the rebel States, whose cause they are intended to advocate. How proud the loyal democrats of Pennsylvania ought to feel of their Carolinian chairman of the Democratic State Committee! How naturally he cries out against abolition, and how agreeable with Carolina ideas is his whole course!

Confiscation and no Tax.

Although everybody has heard of "Confiscation," yet there are some who do not fully understand what is meant by it. For the benefit of these we will explain it as we understand it. By the term "Confiscation," is meant the forfeiture to the Government of all the property belonging to rebels. After being duly forfeited, "Confiscation" means further the sale of it to loyal men and applying the proceeds to the payment of our national debts. This is Confiscation. Let the Confiscation law be fairly executed, and the tax-payers of the country will not be long burdened with a war tax. The debt will be paid in full and with interest, but paid with the property of those who have caused it, by bringing about this unholy rebellion. Is this not right? Is it not justice? Who is not in favor of "Confiscation" when it relieves him and his children of a heavy tax? Are you not FARMER? And you MERCHANT? And you MERCHANT? And you, whatever may be your trade or occupation? If you have any regard for your own and posterity's interests, you will answer YES!

There are some who are opposed to it. Who are they? First, there are the rebels themselves, who are directly affected by it, because it is the "Confiscation" of their property. Secondly, there are those who sympathize with Rebels and are opposed to all measures which affect the interests of their "Southern brethren." These are the only persons who can be opposed to "Confiscation" when they rightly understand the meaning of it.

Congress at its last session passed the confiscation law. The President approved of it, and it is now the law of the land. It was passed to RELIEVE LOYAL MEN AND IMPOSE THE BURDEN UPON TRAITORS. Let this be sustained by the people whom it benefits. To sustain it now, means to have it executed. To refuse to sustain it means to have it repeated and to replace the burden upon the loyal people of the north.

To sustain it is to vote for Wm. H. Armstrong for Congress. To refuse to sustain it is to vote for an "Independent" candidate or some faithful friend of F. W. Hughes.

Massachusetts will have sent in all under the different calls of the President, 80,490 men, as follows: 36 regiments of three years' men, 36,800; 19 regiments of nine months' men, 19,000; number raised to fill up the old regiments, 7,000; other miscellaneous contributions 2,700; 1 cavalry regiment, 1,200; 11 batteries, 1,760; enlisted in the navy, 12,000.

John W. Forney does not believe in the policy of exporting the only producing class of the South. He argues that the cotton and tobacco fields must be tilled as heretofore, and declares that "the South must perish forever, if not cultivated by the enfranchised blacks."

Hon. W. H. Armstrong.

Every Republican paper in this District heartily endorses the nomination of this gentleman for Congress. The Look Haven Press says of him: "Our candidate is well known all over this district to be a man who holds the preservation of this Union to be the great and leading object before the American people; and we point with pride to the patriotic votes and speeches recorded in his favor, while he so ably represented us at Harrisburg. "In the great emergency now upon us, we want men of capacity, integrity and unqualified devotion to the Union to represent us in the National Congress—we want men whom the people can trust—men who have been tried and not found wanting. Such a man is Mr. Armstrong, and we feel assured that loyal citizens throughout this entire district, without distinction of party, will give him a cordial and efficient support."

The Harrisburg Telegraph—the organ of Governor Curtin and of the Republican Party of this State—in speaking of Mr. Armstrong, says: "The conferees of the Congressional District composed of Clinton, Lycoming, Centre, Potter and Tioga, have nominated Hon. William H. Armstrong, of Lycoming, as the Union candidate for Congress in that District. Mr. Armstrong was a member of the Legislature for two sessions, in which position he made himself a reputation as a legislator and debater of which any man might be proud. But this, of course, is not his only merit for which he has been nominated. It is his great ability, his still greater integrity, and his enthusiastic devotion to the cause of the country, which have won for him the admiration and the confidence of the people of his district. "We trust that the loyal men of that district will not allow themselves to be deceived with any plan by which the election of Mr. Armstrong may be placed in jeopardy. Nothing can be urged against his nomination, that is worthy of a moment's consideration, and much less can any theory be urged in favor of any other man, to defeat his election."

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.—There has been conventions and consultations of Governors. Let us hope that the result will be the putting under arms of every capable man in the Free States. Pennsylvania, feeling herself especially threatened, moves first. Her people nearest the enemy, are going to do now what the people of Louisiana, farthest from the enemy, did a year ago. If we had learned of the rebels and followed them step by step, we should at this moment have an organized and disciplined army in every State. Shall we wait in each State until it is threatened? Are we never to understand that we are at war with an enemy as able as he is ferocious? Let New York, at least, move. Let the whole enrolled militia be armed and drilled, and regularly drilled. Let the shops be closed and labor suspended by command of the State, until we are in such a condition that fifty thousand men can move at six hours' notice wherever they are wanted, and be effective soldiers when they get there. One thing only is wanting—that we be thoroughly aroused. Then we shall insist that we shall be led by generals who have shown the qualities of great commanders, and that war shall be made as war ought to be made—to cripple and destroy the enemy. The proof that we are aroused will be the arming and drilling of the enrolled militia.—Harper's Weekly.

On a recent Sunday the venerable Father Taylor, of Seamen's Bethel, Boston, prayed in this way: "O Lord, guide our dear President, our Abraham, like old Ahrimam. Save him from those wriggling, intriguing, polite, piercing, slimy, keel-worms; don't let them get through the sheathings of his integrity." A Scottish paper states that "poor Kosuth, the Hungarian patriot, is in the final stage of consumption, and that probably, before many weeks pass away, a noble country will have to mourn the loss of one of her noblest and most gifted men." The Unitarian preacher of Fitchburg, Mass., not long since prayed for the rebels in this style: "Oh, God, we pray Thee to bless the rebels. Bless their hearts with sincere repentance. Bless their armies with defeat. Bless their social condition by emancipation."

A Pennsylvania editor says, "somebody brought a bottle of sour wine into our office, with a request to notice it as lemon beer. If Esau was green enough to sell his birth right for a mess of pottage, it does not prove that we will tell a four-shilling lie for five cents."

The Pennsylvania Home Guard VOLUNTEERS.—The statement that six regiments refused to cross the State line is without foundation. It is not true that the State of New York offered troops for the purpose of defending Pennsylvania against invasion. No such offer was expected, as Gov. Curtin felt perfectly competent to protect his State. The militia forces of Pennsylvania saved, beyond question, the Cumberland Valley, and possibly the State capital from a Rebel raid. The Governor of Maryland has tendered his thanks for the prompt assistance our forces have rendered. A salute of 100 guns was fired from Capitol Hill at Harrisburg, Sept. 23d, in honor of the success of our arms.

Vote for COCHRAN, a Republican; ROSS, a Union Democrat; they are the Union WAR men.

The Empire State.

The nominations for the various state offices which will become vacant, this year, in the state of New York, will be hailed by the people outside of that Commonwealth with great satisfaction and approval. The convention which made these nominations, have discharged a duty to the general cause of the Union, which cannot be too highly estimated at this time, when harmony of political sentiment, are so essential to the safety, the defence and the success of the National Government. The people of the loyal states—those who remain at home—have a duty to perform as important, almost, as those who shoulder muskets and march to the encounter with rebels. In the effort to discharge this duty, the people of New York have set the loyal people of all the states a noble example. Party spirit has given way for patriotism—regard for the Union of the states, has cemented a political Union such as will sweep the Empire State, and achieve a victory at once noble and complete. The nominations of the loyal men of New York may be stated as follows: General Wadsworth, for Governor, is an old line Whig, who has clung to the principles once so nobly defended by Clay and now so firmly administered by Lincoln. Lyman Tremain, for Lieutenant Governor, is an old line Democrat, who has stood by the Union during all its perils of the year past, and who has always been regarded in New York as a consistent, high-minded and honorable politician. He refused the nomination of the Breckinridge Democrats, last year, for Attorney-General. Oliver Ludue, for Canal Commissioner, is spoken of as a very popular man, one more devoted to the Union and business than to politics and office-seeking. Andrew William, for Prison Inspector, and Charles Hughes, for Clerk of Appeals, may be named in the same spirit. With such a ticket, nominated, too, in the spirit which characterized the deliberations of our New York friends, we predict for the Union a glorious victory in the Empire State.

The State Debt.

It is a gratifying fact, that, in the midst of the extraordinary expenses and unprecedented excitement in which the Commonwealth has so suddenly found itself involved and surrounded, the financial operations of the state were never conducted with more success, nor has the economy of the finances ever been more strictly guarded than it is now. All this is sustained by the proclamation of the Governor, published last Wednesday, setting forth the operations of the sinking fund. By that proclamation it will be seen that within the year ending September 1st, 1863, the payment, cancellation, extinguishment and final discharge of Two Hundred and Sixty-two Thousand Eight Hundred and One Dollars and Sixty-seven Cents of the principal of the debt of the Commonwealth has been made, including one thousand one hundred and eighty-eight dollars of the relief issues, which have been cancelled and destroyed as authorized by the ninety-eighth section of the act of the nineteenth day of April, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three. In the success of this work, the Auditor General, Hon. Thomas E. Cochran, and the State Treasurer, Hon. Henry D. Moore, deserve especial credit and notice. To their energy and vigilance, the result may be almost directly traced, while to the prosperity of the people, and the healthy condition of the business of the state, we may also trace this ability of the government thus to meet and discharge its obligations.—Telegraph.

EXTERMINATION.—It is time that people understood that this war is to be one of the ultimate extermination. Every movement of the rebels is suggestive of the demoniac resistance which they make and assert that they will make, in order to win. Either one or the other—the North or the South—must be conquered by the hardest kind of warfare before this contest is ended. We have no mercy to expect from the secession barbarians, and none to offer them until they throw down their arms and surrender their wicked leaders into the hands of justice. "Those whom the gods would destroy they first make mad." The madness is upon the South—now let them be destroyed. No hope of intervention or conciliation can have any bearing on the question. It is war, rugged war alone—war to the knife—that can subdue rabiid dominions with edge tools in their hands. The government, God, and Eternal Justice demand their destruction.—Chicago Journal.

The Military Commission, of which Gen. Hunter is President, is understood to be investigating all the circumstances attending the surrender of Harper's Ferry, and has summoned a large number of witnesses in the case.

A large meeting to aid Unionists in Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee, was held at the Cooper Institute. Col. Shannon and the Rev. Mr. Carter of East Tennessee, were the principal Speakers.

A destructive conflagration occurred on Saturday in the village of Fulton, N. Y. A large portion of the village was destroyed, the loss being estimated at \$250,000.

TURN OUT AND VOTE.

Great Victory by Rosecrans.

MAJ.-GEN. GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS, JACKSON, TENN., 3 A. M., Oct. 5, 1862. To Maj.-Gen. H. W. HALL, Gen.-in-Chief.

GENERAL: Yesterday, the Rebels under Price, Van Dorn and Lovell were repulsed from their attack on Corinth with great slaughter. The enemy are in full retreat, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. Rosecrans telegraphs that the loss is serious on our side, particularly in officers, but bears no comparison with that of the enemy.

Gen. Hackleman fell while gallantly leading his brigade. Gen. Oglesby is dangerously wounded. Gen. Alpberson, with his command, reached Corinth yesterday.

Gen. Rosecrans pursued the retreating enemy this morning, and should they attempt to move toward Bolivar he will follow to that place. Gen. Harbut is at the Hatchie River with about 6,000 men, and is no doubt with the pursuing column.

From 700 to 1,000 prisoners, beside the wounded, are left in our hands. Gen. Ord, who followed Gen. Harbut, met the enemy to-day on the south side of the Hatchie, and as I understood from a dispatch, drove them across the stream, and got possession of the heights with our troops.

Gen. Ord took two batteries and about 200 prisoners. A large portion of Gen. Rosecrans's forces were at Chevala.

At this distance everything looks most favorable, and I cannot see how the enemy are to escape without losing everything but their small arms.

I have strained everything to take into the light an adequate force and to get them to the right place. U. S. GRANT, Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

The Late Battles.

The following report of the victory of Antietam has been forwarded to the Headquarters of the Army by Gen. McClellan:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the following, as some of the results of the battles of South Mountain and Antietam:

At South Mountain our loss was 443 dead, 1,806 wounded, and 76 missing—total 2,325. At Antietam our loss was 2,010 killed; 9,416 wounded, and 1,043 missing—total 12,469.

Total loss in both battles 14,794. The loss of the rebels as near as can be ascertained from the number of their dead found upon the field and from other data, will not fall short of the following estimation:

Major Davis Assistant Inspector-General, who superintended the burial of the dead, reports about 3,000 rebels buried upon the field of Antietam by our troops.

Previous to this, however, the rebels had buried many of their own dead upon the distant portion of the battle field, which they occupied after the battle—at least 500.

The loss of the rebels at South Mountain cannot be ascertained with accuracy, but as our troops continually drove them from the commencement of the action, and as a much greater number of their dead were seen on the field than of our own men, it is not unreasonable to suppose that their loss was greater than ours. Estimating their killed at 500, the total rebel killed in the two battles would be 4,000. According to the ratio of our own killed and wounded, this would make their loss in wounded 18,342.

As nearly as can be determined at this time, the number of prisoners taken by our troops in the two battles will at the lowest estimate, amount to 5,000. The full returns will no doubt show a larger number. Of these, about 1,200 are wounded.

This gives no rebel loss, in killed, wounded and prisoners of 25,543. It will be observed that this does not include the stragglers, the number of whom it is said by the citizens here to be large.

It may be safely concluded, therefore, that the rebel army has lost at least 30,000 of their best troops.

From the time our troops first encountered the enemy in Maryland until he was driven back into Virginia, we captured 13 guns, 7 caissons, 9 limbers, 2 field forges, 2 caissons' bodies, 39 colors, and one signal flag. We have not lost a single gun or a color.

On the battle-field of Antietam, 14,000 small arms were collected, besides the large number carried off by the citizens and those distributed on the ground to recruits and other unarmed men arriving immediately after the battle.

At South Mountain no collection of small arms was made, but owing to the haste of the pursuit from that point, 400 were taken on the opposite side of the Potomac.

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\$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.

- 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 country. 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 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, Hdkns., 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 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

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.

And now I intend to keep my stock full to supply those who may choose to buy at

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

C. H. SIMMONS, OSWAYO REGULATOR June 25, 1862.

NEW GOODS

AND

SOMETHING ELSE

NEW !!

THE subscribers at their OLD STAND ON MAIN STREET,

JN.

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, Duckwheat, Butter, Cheese, Hides, Pelts, Deer, Skins, and all other kinds of Skins, such as Calf Skins, &c., also, Beans, Peas, Venison, and some other things that can't be bought 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,

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