

THE AGITATOR.

HUGH YOUNG, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
WELLSBOROUGH, PA.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1861.

Their consideration and adoption, viz: Readers, Sanders' New Series, Spellers, Sanders' New; Arithmetic, Stoddard's Series and Schuyler's Higher; Geography, Mitchell's; Analysis, Sanders'; Grammar, Kenyon's; Penmanship, Spencerian System.

Resolved, That we deem immediate action on the part of teachers and directors in securing this uniformity, all important to the best interests of the schools.

The report was received, and the following amendment offered:

"That 'Stoddard's Series, and Schuyler's Higher' be striking out, and 'Davies' Series, New,' inserted."

An amendment to the amendment was lost, upon the question of inserting 'Greenleaf's' instead of 'Davies.' The amendment was then adopted, and the Report, as amended.

Prof. Johns was invited to lecture for the evening, but declined, as he thought it "best to get all we could out of Prof. Sanders."

Phonetics and Orthography were taken up by Mr. Sanders. In teaching abecedarians, he thought it a bad plan to begin phonetically. They should be instructed in the meaning of words as soon as they are able to spell. In spell, the syllables should, by all means, be pronounced as you go; and much attention paid to proper syllabification, else the meaning of words is often perverted. "This will make accurate spellers." He recommends the old-fashioned spelling school. Reading.—Small children must not read subjects beyond their comprehension. They must study the subject—get the definitions of words; bring out the thought in the best possible manner; then exercise the voice; cultivate good, deep tones; dwell on the vowels.

Misses Pitts and Sayre and Mr. Kirkendall, were appointed to arrange Prof. Johns to lecture; but for some reason, not stated, they were unsuccessful. Two of the fair sex, he, with a homogenous companion, it seems, could resist; but had the Committee been reconstructed, in favor of the ladies, it is impossible to say what the result would have been.

Adjourned to 1 P. M.

Friday Afternoon.—Four gentlemen and four ladies were chosen as Essayists, for the next session, viz: Messrs. Tuttle, Kirkendall, Humphrey and Souders; and Misses Streeter, Mann, Pitts, Prutsman. Messrs. Kirkendall, Wildman and Mitchell, were appointed to report "a uniform series of text books at the next session." Prof. Wightman was obliged to leave, and Sup't. Johns was elected pro tem. A vote of thanks was extended to Prof. Wightman for the "ability and success with which he had presided over the Institute."

Mr. Wildman offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That no person should be employed as a teacher in a common school, that uses intoxicating liquors, tobacco, or does not believe in the Bible to be the revealed will of God.

R. R. Soper, moved "That all after the word resolved, be stricken out." Lost. It was amended and passed, as follows:

Resolved, That all teachers should cultivate good, moral, temperate habits, and pay a decent regard to the religious opinions of others.

Recess. Music.

After recess, Prof. Sanders had the floor and gave much useful instruction in Elocution and Orthography.

Adjourned to the Presbyterian Church at 7 1/2 o'clock.

Friday Evening.—Prof. Johns in the Chair. The following is the Report of Committee on Resolutions, as presented by the Chairman, Jno. I. Mitchell, and unanimously adopted by the Institute:

Resolved, That we hold in very high estimation, the instruction which we have received from Prof. Sanders; that while we have had comparatively little to do, maintaining as we have, before such reverend instructors, the position rather of pupils, than teachers, we are happy to have been listeners, and shall ever gratefully remember the interest he has manifested in us and our cause, while we cherish the instruction he has imparted, with a due regard for its intrinsic worth.

Resolved, That we extend to Prof. Bates much regard, and great interest in the fruits of his successful labor for our benefit, believing that in him, our State has an efficient laborer for the advancement of her greatest work.

Resolved, That we express our thanks to the able Professors of our own county, who take such manly interest in the success of our Common Schools; and that we are obliged to all citizens, and others not immediately engaged in our own cause, for their friendly co-operation: That we thank the citizens of Tioga, for the kind hospitality they have bestowed upon us; the Directors of the Churches and school houses for the uses which they have served the Institute. We also thank Prof. Hulls for the support he has given us.

Resolved, That we pay our highest respects to the Tioga Brass Band, for the music with which they have so much enlivened and cheered the exercises of our Convention. An order of \$5, was ordered to be drawn upon the Treasurer, to meet the contingent expenses of the Institute. Also an order of \$30, to defray the expenses of Prof. Sanders; and one of \$5, to pay the Recording Secretary for reporting the proceedings of the Institute to the County papers.

Prof. Sanders addresses the Institute in a lecture on "The Importance of Mental Culture." Rev. Mr. McCollough makes some friendly remarks to the Institute. An Address to the Teachers was delivered by Navel Leonard, of Bradford. Prof. Sanders reads some extracts, to the great amusement of the audience. Wellsboro is denominated as the place of holding the next session.

Adjourned to meet as above, at the call of the County Sup't.

There were seventy-seven members in attendance; and the weather was very fine, down to Friday evening, and all things passed off in harmony with the wants of the occasion.

The most of the instruction imparted, was given in lectures—a practice differing from the usual form—so that fewer names appear; but it should not be inferred from that, that less has been done.

A. B. WIGHTMAN, Pres't.
JOHN I. MITCHELL, Sec'y.
Tioga, April 25, 1861.

VIRGINIA SECEDED.—The Virginia Convention passed a secession ordinance last week.—The garrison at Harper's Ferry learning that State troops were marching to seize the Federal Arsenal at that point on Thursday night last, fired the Arsenal and all the work-shops belonging to the Government. Fifteen thousand stand of arms were destroyed. The garrison after firing the buildings, made a forced march to Hagerstown, Md., that night, and

while the work of enrolling volunteers went on, and soon the requisite number for one company was enlisted. Two gentlemen volunteered to go as a committee to Liberty for the Maj. General of this Division and the Inspector, both of whom reside at that place; and inform them that a company was ready for the march.

In order that the families of those who volunteered might not be left unprotected for the Borough Council held a meeting and passed the following resolution:

Whereas, The General Government having called upon the States for troops to sustain its authority, and the people of this village having manifested a praiseworthy alacrity and zeal in responding to the call. Now, therefore we, the Burgess and Council, of Wellsboro, acting officially, do hereby resolve, That we will pledge the faith of this Borough, to provide for the families of such of our citizens during such service as may enlist and serve in the army of our government and our country.

WELLSBORO, April 22, 1861.
HENRY SHERWOOD, Burgess.

SAML. R. SMITH, Clerk, pro tem.

Not only did the Borough Council move in this patriotic matter, but a private subscription was started among our citizens and nearly two thousand dollars was subscribed before night. A meeting of the subscribers was held at eight o'clock, and the following is the official report of the meeting to which we call the attention of our readers:

PATRIOTIC MEETING.

On Monday evening last, a meeting of the citizens of Wellsboro was held to devise ways and means for the relief and support of the families of the volunteers. On motion A. P. Cone, Esq., was elected President, John L. Robinson and Wm. Bache, Vice Presidents, and Hugh Young, Secretary. After discussing the various methods of relief, the following resolution was passed.

Resolved, That the County Commissioners of Tioga County, and the Supervisors of each township and the Burgess of each Borough in Tioga County, be requested to meet at the Court House in this Borough, on Monday April 23rd, at 2 p. m., for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of levying an additional tax for the support of the families of those who have volunteered in defense of our country; and that a committee of five be appointed to confer with the members of the proposed meeting on Monday next in regard to the objects above set forth.

On motion the following gentlemen were appointed as a committee of conference in accordance with the above resolution: A. P. Cone, Samuel Dickinson, John L. Robinson, Wm. Bache, John Dickinson, Hiram Brooks, L. Shumway and Lewis Miller.

On motion this meeting adjourned to meet at the Commissioner's office in this Borough on Monday evening, 29th April, at 8 p. m.

A. P. CONE, Pres't.
WM. BACHE, Vice Pres't.
J. L. ROBINSON, HUGH YOUNG, Sec'y.

During the day Major Genl. Harding of this Division, arrived in town with his staff, and at once proceeded to muster the companies already enrolled. The following hand bill was issued from his headquarters:

TO ARMS!
HEAD-QUARTERS, Thirtieth Division P. M. WELLSBORO, April 22, 1861.

THE STARS AND STRIPES MUST BE DEFENDED AGAINST ARMED TREASON!

When our country is in danger, who will linger from the Battle Field!

We want from this Division Ten Thousand Volunteers, ready to march at a moment's warning.

Every township in the Counties of Bradford, Tioga and Sullivan, which compose the Thirtieth Division, are requested to raise Companies forthwith.

The Brigade Inspectors will organize all Companies reporting to them, rendezvous them at Head-Quarters, and report to me at Wellsboro.

The Head-Quarters of the First Brigade will be at Troy, Bradford County; of the Second at Wellsboro, Tioga County; of the Third at Lepore, Sullivan Co.

The Major-General confidently appeals to the patriotism of the people of his Division to sustain the honor of the American Flag in this hour of its trial to the Soldier who volunteers, and to the man of wealth, whose property is always endangered by revolution.

Soldiers must be moved to the scene of conflict, and for that purpose, means must be had. He has no doubt that such means will be freely contributed, not only to equip and sustain the soldier, but to sustain the soldier's family in his absence.

JOSIAS HARDING,
Major-General Thirtieth Division Pa. Militia.

Genl. Harding and staff marched with the First Company to the Park, headed by martial music, where they at once proceeded to call the roll. The following are the names of the volunteers of the

FIRST COMPANY.
Captain.—A. E. Niles.
1st Lieutenant.—Almon Wetmore.
2d Lieutenant.—S. A. Mack.

Thos. L. Anderson, E. R. Allen, Jas. Anderson Jr., Joseph Bellinger, P. M. Blanchard, J. J. Bassett, Bela Borden, A. J. Bardwell, J. S. Blanchard, Lorenzo Catling, Daniel Bacon, Dan. Corbin, Martin Crockett, Geo. Durby, J. A. Christenat, B. K. Dewey, Wm. English, Richd. English Jr., John Fennel Chester R. Fenton, L. Foss, Wm. Griner, G. W. Griner, John Guldner, Darius Holliday, F. D. Howard, Wm. Huckley, C. C. Horn, D. M. Hotchkiss, James Hazlett, C. D. Hudson, Robt. Kelsey, G. A. Ludlow, Farish Mosier, Wm. Mandeville, J. Morgan, Saml. McKee, Calvin Maynard, Chas. Maynard, Wm. McGrath, W. M. Moore, A. E. Metzgar, L. McConnell, W. J. Mickel, John W. Mathers, H. M. Connell, Perry M. Clure, W. M. Nichols, C. R. Nichol, A. E. Niles, Stephen E. Nutt, B. B. Potter, Wm. Pitts, Albert Russell, Edwin Royce, C. Roland, Ned Roughton, John Rice, G. W. Sears, Wm. Landis, Orville Suley, D. G. Spalding, P. S. Scudder, E. E. Smith, H. Harvey Smith, P. B. Spangle, John Sampson, T. R. Smith, Joel Starkweather, D. H. Updike, Joseph Updike, Henry Varner, E. S. Waterman, W. H. Wisner, Almon Wetmore, Hiram Warner, Andrew Waters, Wm. B. White, Philetus West, Cyrus Wetmore, B. H. Warriner, A. S. Warriner, Jas. West, Joseph Willard, D. Wilson, Moses Wingate, Wm. D. Vanborn.

The company was then addressed by Brigade Inspector Cox in a short and patriotic address, when they were marched to their quarters and dismissed for the day.

On Tuesday morning the second company, was formed and duly enrolled. This company, as well as the other, numbers among its members some of the first men in the county. They have sacrificed their business and their private interests at the call of their country, and stand ready to peril their all in their country's service.

All honor to them. The following is roll of the

SECOND COMPANY.
Captain.—Julius Sherwood.
1st Lieutenant.—M. N. Allen.
2d Lieutenant.—John Rose.

Julius Sherwood, M. N. Allen, Henry Sherwood, C. H. Chubbuck, G. W. Merrick, M. L. Bacon, Chas. C. Cone, Thomas Allen, R. E. Webb, R. M. Pratt, Freeman Fenion, Thos. Conway, S. H. Elliott, R. M. Bodine, S. E. Wilcox, Jos. Hoyt, H. J. Ramsdell, S. H. Landis, Jas. Tillison, Lyman Thompson, John Sullivan, Jas. Cowden, Jas. Williams, Darius Dickenson, Ellis B. Bodine, Jas. Williams, Calvin Ely, A. Smith, A. A. Scudder, Hiram West, Jacob Bailey, Chas. Grinnell, W. R. Seaman, S. J. Longier, Abram Lyon, Joseph Humphrey, Josiah C. Rees, M. Durif, Silas May, N. Claus, J. W. Coolidge, Geo. Coolidge, Geo. Bacon, D. W. Ruggles, J. Coolidge, O. Bullard, F. M. Bodine, Lewis Bodine, E. R. Atherton, P. R. Williams, J. B. Potter, S. R. Thatcher, H. S. Stratton, G. E. Catlin, S. N. Kimble, G. D. Dennison, S. N. Boyden, James Moore, Alonzo Mack, A. R. White, P. Ballard, H. M. Swapp, Jas. Stotts, C. W. DeFrance, A. Huxelton, Geo. S. Grinnell, M. Gustine, O. V. Crans, John Hinman, Job Wetmore, F. P. Wylie, Chas. Maxwell, Dewitt Lampan.

[NOTE.—It is possible that a few names may have been omitted from each roll, volunteers having joined since both rolls were copied for publication. Ed. Ag.]

The company was then addressed in a happy and patriotic speech by Gen. Henry Sherwood, followed by addresses from their gallant Captain and others. Orders were given to be ready to march on Wednesday morning at 4 o'clock. The company was then marched to its armory and dismissed.

On Tuesday evening, a dispatch was received by Gen. Sherwood from the Governor, stating that no more troops were needed at Harrisburg, and requesting that the troops remain at home for drill, holding themselves ready to march at a moment's warning. A dispatch messenger was immediately sent to Troy to telegraph for orders, who returned at noon to-day with the order to march. At one o'clock, seventy-eight wagons, filled by the members of both companies filed down Main street, and were soon lost to view on the Covington road.

We have no time now, and less inclination, to speak of the hurried good-byes which passed between the soldiers and their friends. Every man carried with him the loving, "God bless you" of a mother, father, sister, brother or friend. Hopefulness beamed from every face, and we have no doubt but that, if they have a chance, the Tioga County boys will give a good account of themselves.

enthusiasm of the men, indeed, was so great that the second and third reliefs could not be kept from the guns. This accounts for the fact that double the number of guns were at work during the first four hours than at any other time.

Shells burst with greatest rapidity in every portion of the work, hurling the loose brick and stone in all directions, breaking the windows and setting fire to whatever woodwork they burst against. The solid shot firing of the enemy's batteries, and particularly of Fort Moultrie, was directed at the barbette guns of Fort Sumter, disabling one ten-inch columbiad (they had but two), one eight-inch columbiad, one forty-two pounder and two eight-inch sea-coast howitzers, and also tearing a large portion of the parapet away. The firing from the batteries on Cumming's Point were scattered over the whole of the gorge, or rear, of the fort. It looked like a sieve. The explosion of shells, and the quantity of deadly missiles that were hurled in every direction and at every instant of time made it almost certain death to go out of the lower tier of casemates, and also made the working of the barbette, or upper uncovered guns, which contained all our heaviest metals, and by which alone we could throw shells, quite impossible. During the first day there was hardly an instant of time that there was a cessation of whizzing of balls, which were sometimes coming half a dozen at once. There was not a portion of the work which was not seen in reverse (that is, exposed by the rear) from mortars.

On Friday, before dinner, several of the vessels of the fleet beyond the Bar were seen through the portholes. They dipped their flag. The command ordered Sumter's flag to be dipped in return, which was done, while the shells were bursting in every direction. (The flagstaff was located in the open parade, which is about the centre of the open space within the fort.) Sergeant Hart saw the flag of Fort Sumter half way down, and supposing that it had been cut by the enemy's shot, rushed out through the fire to assist in getting it up. Shortly after it had been raised, a shell burst and cut the halyards, but the rope was so intertwined round the halyards, that the flag would not fall.

The cartridges were exhausted by about noon, and a party was sent to the magazines to make cartridges of the blankets and shirts, the sleeves of the latter being readily converted into the purpose desired. Another great misfortune was that there was not an instrument in the fort by which they could weigh powder, which of course destroyed all attempt at accuracy of firing. Nor had they tangent scales, breech sides, or other instruments with which to point a gun.

When it became so dark as to render it impossible to see the effect of their shot, the portholes were closed for the night, while the batteries of the Secessionists continued their fire the whole night.

During Friday the officers' barracks were three times set on fire by the shells, and three times put out under the most galling and destructive firing. This was the only occasion on which Major Anderson allowed the men to expose themselves without an absolute necessity. The guns of the parapet—which had been pointed the day before—were fired clandestinely by some of the men slipping up on top.

The firing of the rifled guns from the iron battery on Cumming's Point became extremely accurate in the afternoon of Friday, cutting out large quantities of the masonry about the embrasures at every shot, throwing concrete among the cannoniers, and slightly wounding and stunning others. One piece struck Sergeant Kearnan, an old Mexican war veteran, striking him on the head and knocking him down. Upon being revived, he was asked if he was hurt badly. He replied: "No; I was only knocked down temporarily," and he went to work again.

Meals were served at the guns of the cannoniers, while the guns were being fired and pointed. The fire commenced in the morning as soon as possible.

During Friday night the men endeavored to climb the flag-staff, for the purpose of fastening new halliards; the old ones having been cut up by shot, but found it impossible. The flag remained fast.

For the fourth time the barracks were set on fire early on Saturday morning, and attempts were made to put it out. But it was soon discovered that red-hot shot were being thrown into the fort with the greatest rapidity, and it became evident that it would be impossible to put out the conflagration. The whole garrison was then set at work, or as many as could be spared, to remove the powder from the magazines, which was desperate work, rolling barrels of powder through the fire.

Ninety odd barrels had been rolled out through the flames, when the heat became so great as to make it impossible to get out any more. The doors were then closed and locked, and the fire spread and became general. The wind so directed the smoke as to fill the fort so full that the men could not see each other, and with the hot, stifling air, it was as much as a man could do to breathe. So they were obliged to cover their faces with wet cloths in order to get along at all, so dense was the smoke and so scorching the heat.

But few cartridges were left, and the guns were fired slowly; nor could more cartridges be made on account of the sparks falling in every part of the works. A gun was fired every now and then only to let the fleet and the people in the town know that the fort had not been silenced. The cannoniers could not see to aim much less where they hit.

After the barracks were well on fire, the batteries directed upon Fort Sumter increased their cannonading to a rapidity greater than had been attained before. About this time, the shells and ammunition in the upper service-magazines exploded, scattering the towers and upper portions of the building in every direction. The crash of the beams, the roar of the flames, the rapid explosion of the shells, and the blackness of the smoke, made the scene indescribably terrific and grand. This continued for several hours. Meanwhile, the main gates were burned down, the chassis of the barbette guns were burned away on the gorge, and the upper portions of the towers had been demolished by shells.

There was not a portion of the Fort where a breath of air could be got for hours, except through a wet cloth. The fire spread to the men's quarters, on the right hand and on the left, and endangered the powder which had been taken out of the magazines. The men went through the fire and covered the barrels with wet cloths, but the danger of the fort's blowing up, became so imminent that they were obliged to leave the barrels out of the embrasures. While the powder was being thrown overboard, all the guns of Moultrie, of the iron floating battery, of the enfilade battery, and the

Dahlgren battery, worked with increased vigor. All but four barrels were thus disabled, and those remaining were wrapped in the thicknesses of wet woolen blankets. By this means the fire was kept up in the batteries. About this time the flagstaff of Fort Sumter was shot down, some fifty feet from the base, leaving the ninth time that it had been struck by a shot. The man cried out, "The flag is down; it has been shot away." Instantly, Lieut. Hall rushed forward and brought the flag away. But the halyards were so intricately tangled, that it could not be raised, it was, therefore, nailed to the staff, and placed upon the ramparts, while batteries in every direction were playing upon them.

A few moments after and a man was seen with a white flag tied to his sword, and coming admission. He was admitted through the embrasure. In a great flurry, he said to Gen. Wigfall, and that he came from Gen. Beauregard, and added that he had seen that Sumter's flag was down. Lieut. Davis replied: "Oh, Sir! but it is up again." The cannonading meanwhile continued. Gen. Wigfall said that some one should hold the flag outside. Lieut. Davis replied, "No, Sir! we don't stop you must stop them." Gen. Wigfall held the flag out of an embrasure. As he had done so, Lieut. Davis directed a cannonal to relieve him, as it was Gen. Wigfall's flag.

Several shots struck immediately after him while he was holding it out, when he started back, and putting the flag in Wigfall's face, said, "D—n it; I won't hold that for they don't respect it. They struck the colors, but we never did. Wigfall replied: "They fired at me three or four times, but should think you ought to stand it once." He fell then placed the white flag on the outside of the embrasure, and presented himself to Major Anderson; and said that Gen. Beauregard desired that blood should not be unnecessarily shed, and also stated that he came from Gen. Beauregard, who desires to know if Major Anderson would evacuate the Fort, and that he would do so he might choose his own terms.

After a moment's hesitation Maj. Anderson replied that he would go out on the same terms that he (Maj. Anderson) had mentioned on the 11th. Gen. Wigfall then said: "Very well, then it is understood that you will evacuate. That is all I have to do. You military men will arrange everything else on your own terms." He then departed, the white flag waving where he had placed it, and the stars and stripes waving from the flag-staff which had become the target of the rebels.

Shortly after his departure Maj. Lett, Hon. Porcher Miles, Senator Chestnut, and Hon. Roger A. Pryor, the staff of Gen. Beauregard, approached the fort with a white flag, and said they came from Gen. Beauregard, and had observed that the flag had been down raised again a few minutes afterward. Lieut. General had sent over, desiring to know if he could render any assistance, as he had observed that the Fort was on fire. (This was perhaps a delicate mode of asking for a surrender.) Maj. Anderson, in replying requested them to thank Gen. Beauregard for the offer, but it was too late, as he had just agreed with Gen. Beauregard for an evacuation. The three accompanying the deputy looked at each other blankly and asked with whom? Maj. Anderson, answering that there was something wrong, marked that Gen. Wigfall, who had just left had represented himself to be aid of Gen. Beauregard, and that he had come over to make proposition.

Some conversation among themselves they said to Maj. Anderson that Wigfall had not seen Gen. Beauregard for two days. Lieut. Anderson replied that Gen. Wigfall's acceptance had placed him in a peculiar situation. They then requested him to please writing what Gen. Wigfall had said to him, and they would lay it before Gen. Beauregard.

Before this reached Gen. Beauregard he had his Adjutant General and other members of staff, including the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Gov. Manning, proposing the same conditions which Major Anderson had offered to go upon, but with the exception only of not allowing the flag. Major Anderson said that he had readily informed Gen. Beauregard that he was going out. They asked him if he would accept of the terms without the salute. Major Anderson told them, "No; but that it should be at open point.

At this interview a rather amusing incident occurred. The Hon. Roger A. Pryor of Virginia, being very thirsty, and seeing someone in a glass that looked very much like a cobra without any remark, took a large tumbler of the surgeon, observing it, said to him, "Pryor, did you drink any of that?" Pryor looking very pale, answered "Yes, quite a amount; a good deal." The surgeon told him to go with him to the hospital.

The last that was seen of Pryor by the staff, he was going out leaning upon the surgeon's arm, presenting a somewhat comical appearance, as he was dressed in a colored shirt, spurs, belt and sword, with revolver and knife. The doctor gave the great bowler hat here a dose of ipecac, which produced the desired effect. Pryor did not express his thanks as having had a peculiarly pleasant visit to Sumter.

Gen. Beauregard sent down to say that terms had been accepted, and that he would send the Isabel or any other vessel at his command to convey Major Anderson and the rest to any port in the United States which he might elect.

The evacuation took place about 9 1/2 o'clock on Sunday morning, after the burial with military honors of private Daniel Hough, who had been killed by the bursting of a gun. The band had been all the morning preparing cannonades for the purpose of firing a salute of one hundred guns. This done the embarkation took place, the band meanwhile playing Yankee Doodle.

No braver men ever lived than the defenders of Fort Sumter, and when all showed such courage and patriotism it would be irrational to make distinctions, but the arbor and entrance of musician Hall of Co. E, was remarkably every man in Sumter, and the Company were to present him with a testimonial. He was the firing of the first guns, and fought on the right and would not accept either of the three offers. He was up at the first shot the next day, and worked without cessation till night. His ample and words of cheer had great effect. This is the more worthy of remark as he had been the musician and he was not obliged to enter into engagement at all.

Senator Douglas has assured the President that he will stand by him in his constitutional efforts to sustain the Government, and to prevent the Federal Capital.

The war news this week crowds out everything else. Have patience.

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FIRST COMPANY.
Captain.—A. E. Niles.
1st Lieutenant.—Almon Wetmore.
2d Lieutenant.—S. A. Mack.

Thos. L. Anderson, E. R. Allen, Jas. Anderson Jr., Joseph Bellinger, P. M. Blanchard, J. J. Bassett, Bela Borden, A. J. Bardwell, J. S. Blanchard, Lorenzo Catling, Daniel Bacon, Dan. Corbin, Martin Crockett, Geo. Durby, J. A. Christenat, B. K. Dewey, Wm. English, Richd. English Jr., John Fennel Chester R. Fenton, L. Foss, Wm. Griner, G. W. Griner, John Guldner, Darius Holliday, F. D. Howard, Wm. Huckley, C. C. Horn, D. M. Hotchkiss, James Hazlett, C. D. Hudson, Robt. Kelsey, G. A. Ludlow, Farish Mosier, Wm. Mandeville, J. Morgan, Saml. McKee, Calvin Maynard, Chas. Maynard, Wm. McGrath, W. M. Moore, A. E. Metzgar, L. McConnell, W. J. Mickel, John W. Mathers, H. M. Connell, Perry M. Clure, W. M. Nichols, C. R. Nichol, A. E. Niles, Stephen E. Nutt, B. B. Potter, Wm. Pitts, Albert Russell, Edwin Royce, C. Roland, Ned Roughton, John Rice, G. W. Sears, Wm. Landis, Orville Suley, D. G. Spalding, P. S. Scudder, E. E. Smith, H. Harvey Smith, P. B. Spangle, John Sampson, T. R. Smith, Joel Starkweather, D. H. Updike, Joseph Updike, Henry Varner, E. S. Waterman, W. H. Wisner, Almon Wetmore, Hiram Warner, Andrew Waters, Wm. B. White, Philetus West, Cyrus Wetmore, B. H. Warriner, A. S. Warriner, Jas. West, Joseph Willard, D. Wilson, Moses Wingate, Wm. D. Vanborn.

The company was then addressed by Brigade Inspector Cox in a short and patriotic address, when they were marched to their quarters and dismissed for the day.

On Tuesday morning the second company, was formed and duly enrolled. This company, as well as the other, numbers among its members some of the first men in the county. They have sacrificed their business and their private interests at the call of their country, and stand ready to peril their all in their country's service.

All honor to them. The following is roll of the

SECOND COMPANY.
Captain.—Julius Sherwood.
1st Lieutenant.—M. N. Allen.
2d Lieutenant.—John Rose.

Julius Sherwood, M. N. Allen, Henry Sherwood, C. H. Chubbuck, G. W. Merrick, M. L. Bacon, Chas. C. Cone, Thomas Allen, R. E. Webb, R. M. Pratt, Freeman Fenion, Thos. Conway, S. H. Elliott, R. M. Bodine, S. E. Wilcox, Jos. Hoyt, H. J. Ramsdell, S. H. Landis, Jas. Tillison, Lyman Thompson, John Sullivan, Jas. Cowden, Jas. Williams, Darius Dickenson, Ellis B. Bodine, Jas. Williams, Calvin Ely, A. Smith, A. A. Scudder, Hiram West, Jacob Bailey, Chas. Grinnell, W. R. Seaman, S. J. Longier, Abram Lyon, Joseph Humphrey, Josiah C. Rees, M. Durif, Silas May, N. Claus, J. W. Coolidge, Geo. Coolidge, Geo. Bacon, D. W. Ruggles, J. Coolidge, O. Bullard, F. M. Bodine, Lewis Bodine, E. R. Atherton, P. R. Williams, J. B. Potter, S. R. Thatcher, H. S. Stratton, G. E. Catlin, S. N. Kimble, G. D. Dennison, S. N. Boyden, James Moore, Alonzo Mack, A. R. White, P. Ballard, H. M. Swapp, Jas. Stotts, C. W. DeFrance, A. Huxelton, Geo. S. Grinnell, M. Gustine, O. V. Crans, John Hinman, Job Wetmore, F. P. Wylie, Chas. Maxwell, Dewitt Lampan.

[NOTE.—It is possible that a few names may have been omitted from each roll, volunteers having joined since both rolls were copied for publication. Ed. Ag.]

The company was then addressed in a happy and patriotic speech by Gen. Henry Sherwood, followed by addresses from their gallant Captain and others. Orders were given to be ready to march on Wednesday morning at 4 o'clock. The company was then marched to its armory and dismissed.

On Tuesday evening, a dispatch was received by Gen. Sherwood from the Governor, stating that no more troops were needed at Harrisburg, and requesting that the troops remain at home for drill, holding themselves ready to march at a moment's warning. A dispatch messenger was immediately sent to Troy to telegraph for orders, who returned at noon to-day with the order to march. At one o'clock, seventy-eight wagons, filled by the members of both companies filed down Main street, and were soon lost to view on the Covington road.

We have no time now, and less inclination, to speak of the hurried good-byes which passed between the soldiers and their friends. Every man carried with him the loving, "God bless you" of a mother, father, sister, brother or friend. Hopefulness beamed from every face, and we have no doubt but that, if they have a chance, the Tioga County boys will give a good account of themselves.

enthusiasm of the men, indeed, was so great that the second and third reliefs could not be kept from the guns. This accounts for the fact that double the number of guns were at work during the first four hours than at any other time.

Shells burst with greatest rapidity in every portion of the work, hurling the loose brick and stone in all directions, breaking the windows and setting fire to whatever woodwork they burst against. The solid shot firing of the enemy's batteries, and particularly of Fort Moultrie, was directed at the barbette guns of Fort Sumter, disabling one ten-inch columbiad (they had but two), one eight-inch columbiad, one forty-two pounder and two eight-inch sea-coast howitzers, and also tearing a large portion of the parapet away. The firing from the batteries on Cumming's Point were scattered over the whole of the gorge, or rear, of the fort. It looked like a sieve. The explosion of shells, and the quantity of deadly missiles that were hurled in every direction and at every instant of time made it almost certain death to go out of the lower tier of casemates, and also made the working of the barbette, or upper uncovered guns, which contained all our heaviest metals, and by which alone we could throw shells, quite impossible. During the first day there was hardly an instant of time that there was a cessation of whizzing of balls, which were sometimes coming half a dozen at once. There was not a portion of the work which was not seen in reverse (that is, exposed by the rear) from mortars.

On Friday, before dinner, several of the vessels of the fleet beyond the Bar were seen through the portholes. They dipped their flag. The command ordered Sumter's flag to be dipped in return, which was done, while the shells were bursting in every direction. (The flagstaff was located in the open parade, which is about the centre of the open space within the fort.) Sergeant Hart saw the flag of Fort Sumter half way down, and supposing that it had been cut by the enemy's shot, rushed out through the fire to assist in getting it up. Shortly after it had been raised, a shell burst and cut the halyards, but the rope was so intertwined round the halyards, that the flag would not fall.

The cartridges were exhausted by about noon, and a party was sent to the magazines to make cartridges of the blankets and shirts, the sleeves of the latter being readily converted into the purpose desired. Another great misfortune was that there was not an instrument in the fort by which they could weigh powder, which of course destroyed all attempt at accuracy of firing. Nor had they tangent scales, breech sides, or other instruments with which to point a gun.

When it became so dark as to render it impossible to see the effect of their shot, the portholes were closed for the night, while the batteries of the Secessionists continued their fire the whole night.

During Friday the officers' barracks were three times set on fire by the shells, and three times put out under the most galling and destructive firing. This was the only occasion on which Major Anderson allowed the men to expose themselves without an absolute necessity. The guns of the parapet—which had been pointed the day before—were fired clandestinely by some of the men slipping up on top.

The firing of the rifled guns from the iron battery on Cumming's Point became extremely accurate in the afternoon of Friday, cutting out large quantities of the masonry about the embrasures at every shot, throwing concrete among the cannoniers, and slightly wounding and stunning others. One piece struck Sergeant Kearnan, an old Mexican war veteran, striking him on the head and knocking him down. Upon being revived, he was asked if he was hurt badly. He replied: "No; I was only knocked down temporarily," and he went to work again.

Meals were served at the guns of the cannoniers, while the guns were being fired and pointed. The fire commenced in the morning as soon as possible.

During Friday night the men endeavored to climb the flag-staff, for the purpose of fastening new halliards; the old ones having been cut up by shot, but found it impossible. The flag remained fast.

For the fourth time the barracks were set on fire early on Saturday morning, and attempts were made to put it out. But it was soon discovered that red-hot shot were being thrown into the fort with the greatest rapidity, and it became evident that it would be impossible to put out the conflagration. The whole garrison was then set at work, or as many as could be spared, to remove the powder from the magazines, which was desperate work, rolling barrels of powder through the fire.

Ninety odd barrels had been rolled out through the flames, when the heat became so great as to make it impossible to get out any more. The doors were then closed and locked, and the fire spread and became general. The wind so directed the smoke as to fill the fort so full that the men could not see each other, and with the hot, stifling air, it was as much as a man could do to breathe. So they were obliged to cover their faces with wet cloths in order to get along at all, so dense was the smoke and so scorching the heat.

But few cartridges were left, and the guns were fired slowly; nor could more cartridges be made on account of the sparks falling in every part of the works. A gun was fired every now and then only to let the fleet and the people in the town know that the fort had not been silenced. The cannoniers could not see to aim much less where they hit.

After the barracks were well on fire, the batteries directed upon Fort Sumter increased their cannonading to a rapidity greater than had been attained before. About this time, the shells and ammunition in the upper service-magazines exploded, scattering the towers and upper portions of the building in every direction. The crash of the beams, the roar of the flames, the rapid explosion of the shells, and the blackness of the smoke, made the scene indescribably terrific and grand. This continued for several hours. Meanwhile, the main gates were burned down, the chassis of the barbette guns were burned away on the gorge, and the upper portions of the towers had been demolished by shells.

There was not a portion of the Fort where a breath of air could be got for hours, except through a wet cloth. The fire spread to the men's quarters, on the right hand and on the left, and endangered the powder which had been taken out of the magazines. The men went through the fire and covered the barrels with wet cloths, but the danger of the fort's blowing up, became so imminent that they were obliged to leave the barrels out of the embrasures. While the powder was being thrown overboard, all the guns of Moultrie, of the iron floating battery, of the enfilade battery, and the

Dahlgren battery, worked with increased vigor. All but four barrels were thus disabled, and those remaining were wrapped in the thicknesses of wet woolen blankets. By this means the fire was kept up in the batteries. About this time the flagstaff of Fort Sumter was shot down, some fifty feet from the base, leaving the ninth time that it had been struck by a shot. The man cried out, "The flag is down; it has been shot away." Instantly, Lieut. Hall rushed forward and brought the flag away. But the halyards were so intricately tangled, that it could not be raised, it was, therefore, nailed to the staff, and placed upon the ramparts, while batteries in every direction were playing upon them.

A few moments after and a man was seen with a white flag tied to his sword, and coming admission. He was admitted through the embrasure. In a great flurry, he said to Gen. Wigfall, and that he came from Gen. Beauregard, and added that he had seen that Sumter's flag was down. Lieut. Davis replied: "Oh, Sir! but it is up again." The cannonading meanwhile continued. Gen. Wigfall said that some one should hold the flag outside. Lieut. Davis replied, "No, Sir! we don't stop you must stop them." Gen. Wigfall held the flag out of an embrasure. As he had done so, Lieut. Davis directed a cannonal to relieve him, as it was Gen. Wigfall's flag.

Several shots struck immediately after him while he was holding it out, when he started back, and putting the flag in Wigfall's face, said, "D—n it; I won't hold that for they don't respect it. They struck the colors, but we never did. Wigfall replied: "They fired at me three or four times, but should think you ought to stand it once." He fell then placed the white flag on the outside of the embrasure, and presented himself to Major Anderson; and said that Gen. Beauregard desired that blood should not be unnecessarily shed, and also stated that he came from Gen. Beauregard, who desires to know if Major Anderson would evacuate the Fort, and that he would do so he might choose his own terms.

After a moment's hesitation Maj. Anderson replied that he would go out on the same terms that he (Maj. Anderson) had mentioned on the 11th. Gen. Wigfall then said: "Very well, then it is understood that you will evacuate. That is all I have to do. You military men will arrange everything else on your own terms." He then departed, the white flag waving where he had placed it, and the stars and stripes waving from the flag-staff which had become the target of the rebels.

Shortly after his departure Maj. Lett, Hon. Porcher Miles, Senator Chestnut, and Hon. Roger A. Pryor, the staff of Gen. Beauregard, approached the fort with a white flag, and said