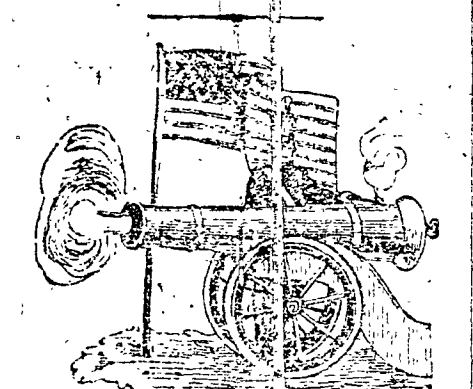


THE AGITATOR.

HUGH YOUNG, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR. WELLSBOROUGH, PA. WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 19, 1862.

In a season after the fall the fruit makes its way into the ground, where it remains until spring, when it comes forth a perfect insect, small in size, of a dark brown color, the sheath covering the wings, slightly variegated with different colors, the body resembling in size and appearance a ripe hop seed. Its greatest depositions are made during the heat of the day, when the air is still. Towards evening they alight upon the leaves and limbs of the tree, becoming more torpid as the coolness of the night advances, and, early in the morning, can be readily jarred from the trees upon sheets or blankets, taken up and destroyed. This method followed up by three or four jarings during the week, until the middle of July, will generally insure the cultivator with at least a part of a crop. The curculio dislikes the effluvia from fermenting manures, and many cultivators have reaped good crops from placing large heaps of the same under and around their trees. Could the ravages of this insect be stayed, there is no doubt that the cultivation of the plum would prove highly remunerative in this section of the country, but as it is, we must rely upon other fruits, less delicious, but more free from the scourge that has settled upon this and long esteemed delicacy of its season. FRANKFORD, Feb. 1, 1862.



SURRENDER OF FORT DONELSON.

A Desperate Three Days' Fight. HEAVY LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES. UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER OF THE REBELS. Three Generals and 12,000 Men Prisoners. THREE THOUSAND HORSES CAPTURED. 20,000 STAND OF ARMS TAKEN. Also, 48 Field Pieces, 17 Guns and Commissary Stores.

FLOYD AND BUELL, SEEN AT THE NIGHT. Indignation of the Rebels at their Cowardice. THE OFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE BATTLE. COMMODORE FOOTE DRESSING ON. Rejoicings Throughout Loyal States.

CAIRO, Monday, February 17, 1862. FOX GIBSON WELLS, Secretary of the Navy: The Commodore has just arrived from Fort Donelson, and brings intelligence of the capture of that fort by the Union forces yesterday morning, with 15,000 prisoners.

Johnston and Buckner were taken prisoners. The loss is heavy on both sides. Floyd escapes with 5,000 men during the night. I go up with the gunboats as soon as possible will proceed up the river. Eight mortar boats are on their way, with which I hope to attack the rebel works. My foot is painful, but the wound is not dangerous.

The army has behaved gloriously. I shall be able to take but two iron-clad gunboats with me, as the others are disabled. The trophies are immense. The particulars will soon be given. A. H. FOOTE, Flag Officer. CAIRO, Monday, Feb. 17, 1862.

To Major General McClellan: The Union flag floats over Fort Donelson. The Commodore, Capt. Walker, brings the glorious intelligence. The fort surrendered at 10 o'clock, yesterday (Sunday) morning. General Johnston (A. Sydney) and Buckner, and fifteen thousand prisoners, and a large amount of material of war, are the trophies of victory. Loss heavy on both sides.

Floyd, the thief, stole away during the night previous, with five thousand men, and is denounced by the Rebels as a traitor. I am happy to inform you that Flag Officer Foote, though suffering from the wound in his foot, with the noble characteristics of our Navy, notwithstanding his disability, will take up immediately two gunboats, and with the eight mortar-boats which he will overtake, will make an immediate attack on Clarksville, if the state of the weather will permit. We are now firing a national salute from Fort Cairo, Gen. Grant's late post, in honor of the glorious achievement.

GEORGE F. CULLUM, Chief of Engineers. The casualties on the part of the Union at Fort Donelson, were as follows: On the St. Louis, there were three killed, including P. R. Riley of Cincinnati, two wounded, among them Lieut. Keidell. On the Louisville, five soldiers were killed, four were slightly wounded, two severely, each having both arms shot away. On the Carondelet four were killed, six badly wounded, including Wm. Hinton the pilot, and two severely wounded. On the Pittsburgh, two men were wounded.

The force en route for Fort Donelson, had mostly come up, and were concentrated on the left. Gen. Lew. Wallace, with the Missouri and 11th Indiana Regiment, arrived on Friday. The Burnside Expedition attacked Rodanoke Island, on the 7th, and after three days hard fighting, the combined naval and military forces succeeded in capturing six forts, forty cannons, and three thousand small arms. The rebels lost 35 killed, two hundred wounded and 3,000 prisoners. Our loss was 55 killed and 200 wounded. We shall print the official report of Gen. Burnside in full, next week.

HARPER'S WEEKLY says, very truly and emphatically, "After the revelations of this rebellion, and in the circumstances of this time, whoever extenuates or defends slavery—whatever may be his view of the true method of riddance—must be at heart a traitor."

Brigadier General Stone has been arrested in Washington by a posse of the Provost Marshal's force, and sent to Fort Lafayette. The charges against Gen. Stone appear to be of a very serious character. They are embodied in the following summary: First, for misbehavior at the battle of Ball's Bluff; second, for holding correspondence with the enemy before and since the battle of Ball's Bluff, and receiving visits from rebel officers in his camp; third, for treacherously suffering the enemy to build a fort or strong work, since the battle of Ball's Bluff, under his guns without molestation; fourth, for a treacherous design to expose his force to capture and destruction by the enemy, under pretense of orders for a movement from the Commanding General which had not been given. It is said that a Court Martial will be called to try these charges against the General.

We learn from the Harrisburg Telegraph that the act providing for the assumption of that portion of the direct tax which has been apportioned to the State of Pennsylvania, passed both Houses of the Legislature last week, and yesterday received the Executive signature. At the same time official notice of the fact was served on the Secretary of the Treasury, so that there remains only the passage of the receipt, for the full amount of this tax, between the Treasurer of the United States and the Governor of Pennsylvania, to show that the State's indebtedness on this score has been fully liquidated; thus relieving the people of the commonwealth from taxation on this account for the year ensuing, a condition which the people of no other State in the Union can boast.

A comparison of this fact, with the fact of the superior force which Pennsylvania has now in the field, speaks highly in favor of the wise policy which has governed the disbursement of her finances and the control of her resources. It has relieved the people of the burdens of a war which is now crushing the energies of the citizens of other States, and it will also place the credit of the commonwealth in a position to demand the contribution and the confidence of the finances of the whole country.

PROGRESS. At last the United States are giving solemn proof that they are in earnest in their efforts to put down rebellion. The past week has been marked with some of the most important events in our history. If the Government shall show as many signs of vitality and earnestness for a few weeks to come as it has during the week just passed, the traitors will soon be squelched out, and the stars and stripes will wave over the whole Union before the twelfth day of April—the anniversary of the storming of Fort Sumter. We give from the daily newspapers the following comprehensive account of the events of the week.

The joy which the glorious news from the Burnside Expedition caused throughout the country was greatly heightened by learning the smallness of the losses on our side. Forty-two killed and about one hundred and forty wounded comprise our casualties. It would be difficult to decide which to praise more warmly for intelligent bravery—the army or navy as represented at Craney Island. The vessels in action were served vigorously and with great precision against a land force and a hostile fleet. The troops, when opportunity was offered, went into the fight with a forcefulness of self which was truly splendid. The charge of the Hawkins Zouaves is spoken of as worthy to rank with similar exploits which have become historical. The whole affair from the first steady advance toward the enemy's batteries on Friday morning to the taking of Elephant on Wednesday, was indeed brilliant. Blow after blow was struck, the Rebels becoming more and more bewildered each hour, till a general and long-continued panic seized them and sent those of them who could escape flying into the interior, leaving their arms, equipments, and baggage along the road, and carrying most exaggerated stories of their own losses. The Southern papers are now scolding right and left, laying the blame of the disaster on various shoulders. We have taken an island and two towns; have captured 3,000 prisoners; have destroyed a hostile fleet; have sent panic and dismay through the Rebel country; have placed ourselves in a position to move with ease even to more important points; and have inspired our armies with courage, the loyal nation with hope and confidence.

From Missouri we have also good news. Price has once more decided to make his stand, and has fled from Springfield. The Union troops now hold that town, and are in pursuit of the retreating rebels.

The taking of Fort Henry occupied only one hour and twenty minutes! The main particulars are as follows: Seven gunboats, under command of A. H. Foote, left Paducah early last week, up the Tennessee river, and soon reached Fort Henry, which is on the east side of that river, just below the Kentucky State line. The Fort was well constructed, and the Rebels professed no fear of its being taken, as they had 17 heavy guns, and were well prepared. About noon on Thursday, 6th inst., four of our gunboats began to throb into the

Fort, they shot and shells, most vigorously and effectively—the enemy replied with spirit—but, before 2 P. M., they struck their colors, surrendering unconditionally.

Unfortunately, Gen. Grant, with a strong Union force on land, did not reach the scene in time to co-operate, whereby several Regiments of Rebels, in the rear of the Fort, escaped. Indeed, it is suspected that they did not wish to fight against the old flag at all, and treachery and despair are strongly indicated. Our victory was therefore won by 400 or 500 freshwater sailors alone. It is a naval triumph, and one of the most inspiring events of the War, to the side of the Union. It is stated that our land forces have pushed on 15 miles, and taken possession of the Bridge over the Tennessee used by the Memphis & Ohio Railroad—thus cutting off the enemy at Bowling Green from Columbus direct. We had 9 killed, 5 missing, 6 wounded badly, 17 slightly. Our principal loss was from a rebel rifled shot which exploded a boiler of the Essex.

We have authentic information that the various columns of Gen. Buell's great army are at last in motion upon the enemy. Gen. Nelson's division, about 15,000 strong crossed Green River, Ky., about eight miles east of Munfordsville, on the 7th, 8th, and 9th inst., and was at last advised on his march to Glasgow, Metcalf County, over the turnpike from Bardstown to that point. Gen. Mitchell's division, 12,000 strong, marched from Bacon Creek to Manfordsville, crossed over the bridge on the morning of the 10th, and advanced over the turnpike in the direction of Bowling Green. Gen. McCook's division, 10,000 strong, encamped about Manfordsville, had also marching orders on the 11th, and has probably followed Mitchell's before this. The greater portion of Gen. Buell's army is concentrating upon a line of operations only forty miles in width. In conjunction with Gen. Grant's forces on the Tennessee and Cumberland, the advance of Buell's divisions upon Glasgow secures the flanking of the Rebels on both the right and left. Gen. Buell feels confident that in less than three weeks the last Rebel will be driven out of Kentucky. On Tuesday last information reached him that the center of the Secession army is preparing to evacuate Bowling Green and fall back on Clarksville. This was expected by Gen. Buell, as the dispersion of Zollicoffer's army, and the planting of General Grant's division on the banks of the Tennessee and Cumberland, had rendered this position untenable. It is presumed at headquarters in Louisville that the Rebel forces will be distributed so as to defend the two railroads from Southern Kentucky to Nashville. All the newly-organized regiments in the Western States have been ordered to Kentucky, and 40,000 additional troops will be in that State in less than ten days. Eight Ohio regiments left Cincinnati since the 7th instant, bound as stated. The re-enforcements will mostly be used to strengthen Gen. Grant and for operations against Columbus. Documents captured at Fort Henry revealed the fact that Gen. Polk really has but about 12,000 effective men, and these demoralized and restive. Altogether, we may expect a succession of stirring news from Kentucky during the next three weeks.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA. From the Fremont Rangers. HEAD QUARTERS, Co. I, 45 Regt., Pa. Vol. 1. STONY HORSE PLANTATION, Jan. 19, '62. FRIEND AGITATOR.—Some time since, I addressed a few lines to your paper; I should have done the same again ere this, but Providence would not permit. It will be impossible for me to follow the bloody 45th, through all their various windings, since my last letter, so I will only give you a brief account of my travels since that time.

I suppose of course you have heard that the 45th was ordered to Fortress Monroe, Va.—so on the 30th of Nov., we left our old quarters which were the celebrated dueling grounds of Maryland. After being piled on, and tumbled off, of various contrivances, we at length arrived at the Fortress—here my intercourse with the Regiment, stops for the present; the reason was this: disease seized on my frail system, and brought me down so that I was carted off to the Hospital, the night we landed in Dixie. The little village in which I was situated, is called "Old Point Comfort." This place is much smaller than the remains of Well-boro. The prominent features of this place, are the Fortress, the Machine Shop for making cannon, shell and ball, and the general Hospital. My principal observations will be on the last. This was the Hyveia Hotel, in times of peace, but when the Union troops took possession of this island, the proprietor fled, leaving slaves and other property for the Government.

This is a very large and splendid building; it has some five hundred rooms, all occupied for hospital purposes. This firm is managed by the competent physician, Dr. Montgomerie, besides a host of assistant physicians and surgeons, with cadets, stewards, cooks and nurses, all efficient men, of course.

I will not go into a full detail of all the various diseases that preyed upon my frail system; suffice it to say, that under the skillful care of Dr. Smith, the grim tyrant, death, was driven back with a struggle, and health is nearly restored once more.

The principal nurse, is Mary B. Dudley, of East Liberty, near Pittsburg. She is a lady, competent and well fitted for the situation—true and high minded, willing to do all in her power for the unfortunate; sparing neither time or health, for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldier; long may she live—may her name be handed down to posterity, as a specimen of a true American woman. I need say no more concerning the Hospital, only it is an excellent institution, and may it be supported by the loyal citizens of our country.

On the 12th day of January we were drawn up in line, and given the papers, then piled on board of the Famous Spalding. There were some two hundred of us convalescents that left the Hospital, to join their respective Regiments. Sabbath night, a high gale arose, which impeded our progress very much, but notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, we cast anchor at Haters at ten A. M. We were passed the Burnside Expedition, in rather poor plight. It was somewhat disabled by the gale, and put in here for safety. At three, P. M., we weighed

anchor, and put out to sea. Tuesday, a dense fog prevailed, which continued until noon; on Wednesday, the fog was so dense that it bewildered both the Pilot and Captain of the boat, which caused us to run many miles seaward of the Channel. When it was known that we were really lost, the poor soldiers were heard to murmur for the first time—a shade was on the face of all. We were in fear of being shipwrecked. Cannon were fired, whistles were blown, signals of distress were thrown out, but all to no effect. Finally, at noon, the second day, the fog cleared up, and after some delay we gained the proper channel, and put into Port Royal, just as the sun was setting beyond the western waves. We laid on the Spaulding through the night, when we left the boat, and went on shore, where after some little delay, I was sent to our respective companies. I found my company six miles from Hilton Head, on the Stony Horse Plantation. We are divided into head quarters, right wing and left wing—I have the honor of being stationed at head quarters, in the house on plantation No. one. It is situated in the most beautiful yard I ever saw. It is filled with shrubbery, evergreens and shade trees of all sorts, except those of my own native land. Roses are now in the bloom, as well as many other flowers, I know no name for. Fig, and orange trees are in the bud, ready to bloom.

Today I took a short stroll to the right wing of the company. The various trees that passed under my observation, were Grey Cedar, Palmeto, Banana, Live Oak and Southern Locust. I saw several specimens of the Alligator species, although not large enough to swallow a small boy, or a big pig. "Where is the man that was not once small." But the best of all, is the oysters that live here. When the tide goes down, the small shells that appear are covered with oysters; so you may guess we live in that line of meat.

From all appearances, the "Secesh" must have lived in great luxury. Their houses are placed in pleasant groves of orange trees, or other splendid trees. The houses were filled with the grandest furniture I ever set my eyes upon; but alas, the soldier has spread desolation over all—thousands of dollars of property have been ruined, but on whose shoulders does the blame rest, merely on the regiment who occupied this place before us? It was the fifty-fifth, so you may judge of them as you choose.

This afternoon, I was in a "secesh" garden. Corn, peas, beets, onions, &c., &c., were upon the strawberries were in the bloom. What would our countrymen think, Mr. Editor, if they could have such gardens as this, in the middle of winter?

The greatest work of art in these parts, is an old building built entirely of oyster shells, and cement. It was used as a dungeon for criminal slaves, but it is now gone to ruins, and its builders have passed away, so we will pass on to an ancient fortification near the same place. To all appearances, this was built by the Aborigines, or their forefathers; but if you wish to know how this thing looks, just enlist in Company I, 45th Regiment, Col. Welsh's, Pa. Vol., and you can have a chance to see it to your satisfaction.

We are long waiting the issue of future events, not knowing how soon we may advance toward the enemy. We are now split up in squads, and posted at different points all about the main army. Our fellows are some of them in speaking distance of the rebels—they call us the "bloody 45th," but bloody or not, we mean if we ever get a chance, we will have some sport shooting at the mark. Your Northern dandies may boast of your winter sports, but if they were in our places, then they could boast of real contentment, of genuine sport, of something satisfactory to think of—that is serving your country in a glorious cause, the cause of liberty, trying to patch up this much shattered Union.

Countrymen, now is the time your services are most needed—now is the time when patriotic men are flocking to the standard of liberty. Fellows, come assist your brothers to save the Union, and reap the laurels of war—now is the time—now.

FROM HARRISBURG. Correspondence of the Agitator. HARRISBURG, FEB. 13, 1862. This afternoon, by invitation, many of the members of the Senate and House, called upon the Hon. Simon Cameron at his residence at Lochiel, about one and a half miles from Harrisburg. They say they had a very nice time. At all events, the majority unite in pronouncing his wine to be of the first quality. I am told that he has a trifle of an object in entertaining the Legislature of Pennsylvania so richly; that he has a sort of an itching for another term in the Senate of the United States. That he is all right, Judge Wilnot is to resign and be appointed Minister to Russia, in the hopes of benefiting his health, and Mr. Cameron is to be elected to fill the vacancy. But this thing is not going to work—all of Judge Wilnot's friends will not be induced to vote for Mr. Cameron. Should Judge Wilnot resign, Mr. Cameron will not be elected—mind that!

The Bill in relation to the Fall Brook Rail Road, has passed the House, and has gone to the Senate; but it has been only referred to a committee.

Yesterday, a Bill was introduced by Mr. Elliott, to enable the School Directors of Wellsboro to borrow money, which will pass without any difficulty.

The Legislature is as usual crowded with private bills, that never ought to see the inside of those Halls. Little, petty cases, come here by hundreds, which ought to be decided by the Courts; but I am glad to see a disposition among some of the members to oppose this growing evil of local legislation.

There is some talk now of adjourning over about the tenth of March, until the first of May, in order that the "tax bill" may be perfected. This will depend upon the action of Congress upon the subject, which will probably be decided next week.

Bills have been introduced into the House for the repeal of the Act of last session, which repealed the "tonnage tax" and the repeal of the Sunbury and Erie Rail Road bill. The former has been made the special order for the 26th of February, when a lively time may be expected. I am of the opinion that Bills will be passed, repealing both of these Acts, but they will be strongly opposed by the friends of the Roads, upon Constitutional grounds.

FRANK. ORTHODOX.—Prentice, of the Louisville Journal says Charleston was shut in with a dam of stone, and the next day she was nearly burned up. Like a dead sinner, she was first dammed and then consigned to the flames.

A STATEMENT. Of the valuation of all Property assessed for the year 1862. Taxable for County and State purposes, returned by the Assessors of the respective Districts in Tioga County with the rate per cent, and Tax, to be received by the County Commissioners.

The County Commissioners will meet on Thursday, the 20th day of February, 1862, at the Office in Wellsboro, for the purpose of determining whether the various returns of the Assessors for the year 1862, are above or below just and fair rates.

Attest J. A. KNAPP, Clerk. AMBROSE BARKER, JOB REXFORD, CHAS. F. MILLER, Commissioners.

P. S. Watches above taxable for State purposes only.

CORNING CHEAP CASH STORE. \$20,000 WORTH OF DESIRABLE GOODS.

DRY GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, YANKEE NOTIONS. GROCERIES, &c., &c. CASH PRICES.

Always Depend on His Stock. In His Stock, THE OLD STORE.

NEW GOODS. This fact is the more important, as few merchants are keeping their usual assortments of goods owing to the

EXPENSES OF COMING. All Goods warranted as represented. An early Call is Solicited.

John R. Bowen. Began leave to state that having "removed" from the "OLD EMPIRE STORE"

TEACHERS' SEMINARY. S. B. PRICE, Principal. Mrs. SOPHIA PRICE, Preceptress. Mr. J. G. HOYT, Teacher of Music.

JOHN R. BOWEN. Began leave to state that having "removed" from the "OLD EMPIRE STORE"

STOVES AND TINWARE. WILLIAM ROBERTS. HAS opened a new Store and Tin Shop in the Store opposite Roy's Building, where he is prepared to furnish his old friends and customers, and the public generally with everything in his line of business, including

WANTED. FIVE THOUSAND Bushels of Oats for which the highest market price in cash will be paid on delivery at their Store, by S. BENNET & SONS, Middlebury, Feb. 12, 1862-31.