

From the 45th Pennsylvania Regiment.

THE AGITATOR.

HUGH YOUNG, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR. WELLSBOROUGH, PA. WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 10, 1862.

People's State Nominations.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL, THOMAS E. COCHRAN, OF YORK COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL, WILLIAM S. ROSS, OF LUZERNE COUNTY.

County Nominations.

FOR CONGRESS, HENRY W. WILLIAMS, of Wellsboro. (Subject to the decision of Conferees.)

FOR SENATOR, STEPHEN F. WILSON, of Wellsboro. (Subject to the decision of Conferees.)

FOR REPRESENTATIVE, CHARLES O. BOWMAN, of Knoxville. (Subject to the decision of Conferees.)

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY, JEROME B. NILES, of Middlebury.

FOR COMMISSIONER, CHARLES F. MILLER, of Tioga.

FOR ADDITOR, CHARLES F. VEIL, of Liberty.

FOR CORONER, JOEL ROSE, of Rutland.

FOR SURVEYOR, WILLIAM GARRETSON, of Tioga.

General Election, Tuesday, October 14.

PURPOSES OF THE "NO PARTY."

Ever since its organization the Republican party has professed none but the most Union loving sentiments. When defeated in the great contest of 1856, it quietly and without a murmur submitted to the constitutionally expressed will of the majority. No one now doubts in view of the history of the past two years that if the Pro-slavery Democracy had been defeated then, the rebellion would have begun then.

THE WAR NEWS.

The rebels crossed the Potomac on Friday night and Saturday morning at several points above and below Point of Rocks, and before noon on Saturday were in possession of Frederick, the capital of Maryland. It is also reported that they have crossed the Potomac west of Harper's Ferry, but this report is not confirmed.

Hon. G. L. Johnson, so long the popular Representative in Congress for the District composed of the counties of Susquehanna, Bradford and Tioga, and speaker of the House of Representatives in the last Congress, has been unanimously nominated for Congress in the new District composed of Susquehanna and Luzerne. Charles Denison, of Wilkes barre, is the candidate of the opposition, or so-called Democratic party, for the office.

his position, and were defeated, with a loss of 50 prisoners, horses and arms. Our loss was two killed and ten wounded. A despatch from Cincinnati states that General Buell has ordered the City of Nashville to be evacuated. Gen. Pope was on Friday, relieved of his command at his own request, in order to give him an opportunity to prefer charges against Gen. Fitz-John Porter, Gen. Franklin and Gen. Griffin, of the Artillery.

From Harrisburg we learn that arrangements are being made to forward to the entrance of the Cumberland Valley, all troops at Harrisburg. If an attempt should be made to invade the State, a warm reception will await them. Citizens are organizing themselves into companies under the Governor's proclamation, which we publish in to-day's paper.

Advices from Gainesville, two miles beyond Bull Run, state that the rebel General A. P. Hill, has arrived there with 35,000 men from Richmond. They passed through Culpepper Court House and Warrenton. The bridge over the Rapidan has been repaired, and the enemy expect to have rail road communication from Richmond to Warrenton in a few days.

We have advices that the railroad depot, at Aquia Creek, together with fifty cars and a small amount of stores, were destroyed by the National troops. The arms and engines were all saved. Our forces held Frederickburgh till Saturday morning.

Maj.-Gen. Reno has been assigned to the command of the third army corps, Maj.-Gen. McDowell having been granted leave of absence for fifteen days.

Two miles this side of Williamsburg, we came to the battle field of the 5th of last May. You may remember my having written to you after the battle, stating that for two days I was engaged in helping bury the dead of both armies.

Our army came down the peninsula on the line of the James River, till it reached the Chickahominy, and the route lay through a region hitherto visited by neither army, and until our camp came the large fields of corn and wheat, and orchards of fruit had remained undisturbed, but our men took anything eatable without restraint from the officers of their own conscience.

in no instance have I known them to take anything but provisions. There was large field of corn on every plantation that was cultivated, and which was in just the right condition for roasting and boiling, and when our rest of five minutes came at the end of every hour's marching, fires would spring up as if by magic, and roast corn would be all the goulash the order would come to "fall in," and then if they had ears that were partly done, they would be carried until the next halt and then finished.

Our second day's march was as rapid as the first, and about 4 o'clock, halted for the night, four miles on this side of the Chickahominy. About noon, while marching by the side of a moving train of artillery, a cannonier attempted to mount a caisson, but his foot slipped and his head came beneath the ponderous wheel of the wagon, and in an instant his life was crushed out as quickly as though he had thrown himself before the idol Juggernaut, of the Hindoos.

Man seems to take a painful pleasure in describing the horrors of the battle-field, but it is not equalled by the sufferings of those accidentally wounded, and by the victims of lingering disease, which makes death welcome when it finally comes to their relief. In a great army like ours, deaths from disease are constantly occurring. The solemn notes of the death march are ever heard—the wailing notes of the muffled drum, are never silent.

We crossed the Chickahominy on a pontoon bridge, which was built across the stream about two miles from its mouth. The river here is over half a mile in width, but it retains its unusual width only for a short distance above the bridge, and this is caused in a great measure by the tide flowing up from the James River.

The boats that support the bridge, are about 30 feet in length, and 8 in width; they are built flat on the bottom, and are rounded on only a few feet distant from each end. These, with their portion of the bridge, are rowed to their position lengthways the stream, with a distance of about 15 feet between each boat.

After leaving the Chickahominy, our route lay more to the left and toward the interior, and about 10 o'clock, we reached Williamsburg, 8 miles from our camp of the night before. Here a few of our company bought a good meal for 50 cents each, and I happened to be one of the number. It seemed very awkward to me at least to sit at a table where we ought to act like decent folks, and I guess they thought we were a pack of starved savages, by the way the warm biscuit and butter, and other good things disappeared, which our secesh landlord provided for us—and with our gun equipment on, and gray with dust, we certainly must have been a pretty hard looking set.

The inhabitants of Williamsburg have mostly remained at home, still they are through secessionists, as has been plainly shown by their actions, for when our army passed through there last spring, nothing was to be seen of them except by an occasional glimpse through a half closed shutter. The darkies only showed their heads above the tops of the walls; but no roivories could hinder them from showing their ivory to their fullest extent.

Two miles this side of Williamsburg, we came to the battle field of the 5th of last May. You may remember my having written to you after the battle, stating that for two days I was engaged in helping bury the dead of both armies. The graves of those that were buried in the cleared land, are now covered with thick weeds, five or six feet in height, and the graves can only be found by parting the rank weeds from above them.

In this the rebels were posted, and into this the Jersey Blues of the Excelsior brigade, made their resistless bayonet charges, and where the most of our men were slain. In removing the killed and wounded from the fallen timber we often found the bodies of those that had been wounded, and who had crawled into the thick tree tops where they had died, and it was with great difficulty that their bodies were found; in fact, they were never all found, for in going to a spring to fill my canteen with water, I passed over a portion of the ground which has been burnt over during the summer, where I saw the white and burned bones of a number, who, in the agonies of death, had crawled beneath the thick fallen timber, where they had died. In some instances, the long bony fingers still clutched the barrel of the deadly rifle, and which they thus retained in their grasp, long after the life of its owner had departed.

After having marched six miles this side of Williamsburg, we halted and staid there the remainder of that day, and the next. Near our camp was an apple orchard that was well loaded with fruit, and after we grew tired of eating it, our Yankee boys rigged up an old cider mill and went to making cider. The fear of the Yankees must have been great by the owner of the plantation, for when they came he emigrated in such haste as to leave his stock and nearly everything else to the mercy of the vandals which was not very lenient, if I am to judge by the amount of fresh meat that was brought into camp while we were there.

After remaining here about one and a half days, we again started, and after a two hours' march, reached Yorktown. We were told that we would take shipping at Yorktown, and the men were very willing such should be the case, for their long marching in the dust and sand, had made most of them foot sore. But when we reached the town, we did not halt, but passed it and its immense breastworks, and forts, and the men began to put on long faces, as they came to the conclusion that they would have to march to Fortress Monroe, 20 miles distant.

After going about three miles, we halted and formed our camp, but next day, removed it within half a mile of Yorktown, and the next day were ordered inside of the fort. Until within a few days, the town has been guarded by a regiment of French and German Zouaves, and the 8th N. Y. Militia. This is a 3 months' regiment, whose time has expired, and they left yesterday for home.

Yorktown is not as large as Wellsboro, but as small as it is, it has drawn the attention of the civilized world, for here it was expected, and with good reason, too, that two mighty armies would meet in the deadly shock of battle, and decide whether slavery or freedom should rule the Western Continent.

The main fort that surrounds Yorktown, is by far the strongest of any I have yet seen; Fort Monroe, excepted. The walls near the main western gateway, are full 30 feet in height on their front, and with an average width of 18 feet at the top. Most of the way the walls are mounted at short intervals with 8 and 10 inch columbiads. Part of the way on the water batteries, these immense guns are not over 10 yards apart, and with furnaces for heating solid shot, directly in their rear. These guns are nine feet in length, and about two and one half feet in diameter at the breech. They are mounted on a huge revolving carriage, and can be ranged in any direction.

Our whole regiment has been turned into the artillery service, and we now have three drills daily, of one hour each, on the heavy guns of the fort. Heavy artillery and light infantry tactics, are entirely different, but the former is quite easy to learn, and we are rapidly acquiring skill in their use, to enable us to make a big racket with them, if necessary.

We received one mail the day after we got here, but have not received any since. The reason given for its non arrival, is because the authorities at Washington do not yet know where to send it. Our brigade contains all the troops now here, and we are told it will remain and hold this place.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. CURTIN.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 4, 1 P. M.—Governor Curtin has just issued the following proclamation: Whereas, In the present position of affairs it is expedient that measures should be taken to arm and prepare our people for defence: Now, therefore, I do earnestly recommend the immediate formation, throughout the Commonwealth, of volunteer companies and regiments, in conformity with the militia act of 1858.

GLORIOUS NEWS!

Important to the Public! Twenty Thousand Dollars Worth of New Goods, bought for CASH, at Auction Sales, and from bankrupt Jobbing houses, at 25 per cent. below the present market value.

- DORMAUL'S BEE HIVE, Holden's Block, Elmira. Look at these Prices. 500 Balmoral Skirts, magnificent colors \$1.50 to \$3.00 Black Dress Silks from 75c to \$2.00 pr yd. Rich Plain and Fancy Silks, 50c to 3.00. New Fall Delaines, 15, 20c, worth 60c, & 25c. Figured Parasettes, 15c worth 31c. Wool Delaines, 31c 44c. Elegant Fancy Dress Goods, 25c 50c. Fine French Merinos, 75c 1.00. All Wool Cassimeres, 75c 1.00. All Wool Broadcloths, 1.31 4 1.75. Black and White Check Shawls, 3.50 5 5.00. Heavy Embroidered Drapery Muslin, 15c to 60c pr yd. Real Nottingham Lace-Curtains, \$3.00 pair, worth double the money.

Wholesale and Retail, and in fact every article usually found in a first class Dry Goods House. Please remember that we do all our advertising. Don't forget to call at DORMAUL'S BEE HIVE, Holden's Block, Elmira. N. B. Milliners, Country Merchants, and Peddlers supplied at less than New York Jobbing Prices. DORMAUL'S BEE HIVE, 136 Water St., Elmira, N. Y. Elmira, Sept. 10, 1862.

NEW COOPER SHOP.—The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Wellsboro and vicinity, that he has opened a COOPER-SHOP opposite CROWL'S WAGON SHOP, and is ready to do all manner of work prompt and to order, from a gallon keg to a fifty barrel tub. Repairing also done on short notice. O. F. ELLIS, Wellsboro, May 8, 1861.

It Cures Headache in Ten Minutes. CLINE'S VEGETABLE EMBROCATION. FOR THE SURE CURE OF Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, sore Throat, Neuritis, Pain in the Back or Ribs, Stomach, Cholera, Spasms, Sprains, Wounds, Etc., Etc. Also for all kinds of Injuries on the Head. TRY IT—IT CANNOT FAIL! The numerous cures that are daily performed by the use of the Vegetable Embrocation, are sufficient evidence of its superior excellence. It is a safe, reliable, and pleasant remedy, and does not contain any poisonous ingredients, or other dangerous drugs.

Good News from Home—All Agree—See What They Say. We, the undersigned citizens of Wellsboro, having heard of the most salutary remedy, can cheerfully and publicly recommend it to our friends and neighbors. We are glad to see that it is so generally used, and that it is so generally successful. It is a safe, reliable, and pleasant remedy, and does not contain any poisonous ingredients, or other dangerous drugs. Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by D. CLINE, No. 50, Genesee street, Marble Block, Elmira, N. Y. Also for sale by JOHN E. JONES, of Cherry Flats, traveling agent. August 13, 1862.

SPECIAL COURT. A SPECIAL COURT will be held at the Court House in Wellsboro, by the Hon. U. P. Mercur, commencing on Monday the 20th day of October next, to continue two weeks, for the trial of the following cases, viz: H. H. Dent vs. Stephen Babcock, Bingham Trustees vs. A. C. Potter, J. N. Baché vs. A. C. Ely, Bingham Trustees vs. Timothy Bate, A. S. Turner vs. John Drew et al., Bingham Trustees vs. Stephen Potter et al., James J. Jackson, Abel Nickerson, H. M. Lattin et al., J. N. Baché, M. M. Converse, vs. J. N. Baché & Co., vs. Peter Jeger, vs. A. H. Foster, vs. W. E. Dodge, vs. Henry Colson, vs. Adams of E. B. Corwell, vs. Anson Buck et al., vs. Edwin Dyer, vs. H. Davis et al., vs. A. P. Cone, vs. David A. Clark, vs. Martha J. Clark et al., vs. George B. Colgrove et al., vs. Joseph Sinfold et al., vs. J. H. Hagg, vs. Augustus Adams et al., vs. Edwin Incho et al. Aug. 20, 1862. J. F. DONALDSON, Presd.

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 Cooking Stoves of the most approved styles; Iron, Dining Room, and Coal Stoves; Tinware and Kitchen furniture of all varieties. Call and see our new stock. Wellsboro, Feb. 5, 1862.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. THE LADIES are the ones to select Household Furniture, and it is so much easier for them to take a carriage and ride a few miles and return to go 40 or 50 miles for the purpose, than the merchant would inform them that he has just enlarged his STOCK before the tariff and tax prices are upon us, and has a large and inviting assortment, which will be happy to show to those who may favor him with a visit. MAHOGANY SOPAS, \$26, \$25 and \$28. Tea Tables, \$22, \$28 and \$32. Household Ingrain Carpets for 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 shillings a yard. Sewing Machines, \$10 and \$12. He has also 10 different styles of Bedsteads, with mattress and spring bottom, all at 160 different kinds of Chairs with everything else in the Furniture line. He is also Agent for the sale of Prince & Co's celebrated Melodions, School and Church Organs, Buffalo, N. Y., the oldest and largest establishments in the United States. E. D. WELLS, Lawrenceville, July 30, 1862.

SPRING FASHIONS. S. P. QUICK, HATTER, No. 135 Water Street, Elmira, keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of FASHION SILK AND CASSIMERE HATS. Also all kinds of Soft Hats and Caps, Furs for Ladies &c. Hats made to order. Call and leave your measure, and then you can have a Hat to fit you. Prices to suit the times. Quality warranted. Elmira, March 15, 1862.

WM. B. SMITH, PROSECUTING PENSION ATTORNEY and Dealer in LAND WARRANTS, and General Collection and Claim Agents. KNOXVILLE, TIOGA CO., PA. Will attend to business in the Supreme Court—Court of claims, and in the prosecution of claims for the several Departments of Government. Especial attention will be given to claims for BOUNTY LANDS and ARREARS OF PAY; \$100 REDEMPTIONS, and PENSIONS, in the LAND and POST OFFICE OFFICES; before the GENERAL and POST OFFICE. The Subscriber having been engaged for the last four years in the prosecution of claims before the Departments in Washington, will give particular attention to SUSPENDED CLAIMS for Pensions and BOUNTY LANDS, especially in cases where the soldier or widow is unable to send the officer's name. In all such cases no charge will be given in any case. All business relating to matters before referred to can be done by correspondence with the subscriber, and all letters addressed to him at Knoxville, Tioga County, Pa., will receive prompt attention. WM. B. SMITH, August 27, 1862.

IMPORTANT TO CONSUMERS OF TOBACCO. Persons desiring to abandon its use, should procure a package of the ANTIDOTE FOR TOBACCO. This antidote is the means of destroying the habit of tobacco, and thereby every one MAY ABANDON ITS USE! Price, 50 cents per package, sent Post-paid. Agents wanted for this and fire other new articles commanding READY SALES AND GOOD PROFITS. For particulars, enclose stamp and send for Circular. Address G. M. DEWITT, West Burlington, Pa. Aug. 27, 1862.

CONCENTRATED DYE, for sale at ROY'S DRUG STORE.