to very reasonable price of sustriably in advance. It is intent od to notify every absorber when the term for which he has paid shall have expired by the figures on the suited label on the more expured by the figures on the stinted label on the margin of each paper. The paper will then be stopped until a farther remittance be received. By this arrangement he man can be brought in debt to the structure.

Parties. The Official Page of the County with blarge and standilly increasing circulation reaching interpretation reaching interpretation of the county. It is sent from a posterior to any subscriber within the county limits but whole most convenient plus office may be is ar adjoining County.

Business Gardey not exceeding fines, paper inclu-

THE AGITATOR.

RUCH YOUNG, EDFTOR & PROPRIETOR.

WELLSBOROUVE PA. WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 8, 1862.

Dieffenbach on the Barapage. How ye Regular Democratic Newtines of Tioga County was defeated in ye Conference—How

Hole was made ye candidate with sundry other interesting items to ye general reader.
Wa promised our readers last speek to inform them how Mr. Henry Sherwood "the regular Democratic nominee of Tioga County" for Congress, came to be slaughtered in the house of his friends how the Democratic Conference came to mike no numination at all—how Judge Hale, a well meaning, but rathed weakly kind of man, became the adopted child of a portion of the Democracy-how he was repudiated by another portion—and in short, his the experi- any thing else than a patched up and pitched ment of mixing Republican oil though of a together mass of incongruities that would crum-

water, did not succeed. Two weeks ago, the Meeting of the Demo lutions was adopted, together with a preamble setting forth the usual zeal in bahalf of "the Constitution as it is" (which is god Eepublican doctrine,) and "the Union ashiewas (which the friend of Lincoln and Liberty. is simply Democratic clap trap, and impracticable as it is impossible.) One Regulation then "goes in strongly against the abolitionists first, and then-against the rebels. The second and last resolution declares that the Conferees "deem it inexpedient to make is pomination in this Congressional District, but gecommended an united effort of the men loy the Constily aid the Government to resist the insidious encroachments of secret foes, as well as to conquer the armed rebellion which threaten alike our national peace and perpetuits. We can imagine how proud James T. Hall must have been to be selected by this bandful of pro-slavery democrats as their tool in milling war upmer, a North Carolina slave holder for Speaker. eatisfy all the conferees, for we find that H. L. seition the vote stood 4 for, and dignines Mr. Sherwood, both the votes of Tiogs County bebetter man every way than any of that coterie.

proceeding. This brings us to speak of Die Topach and his Protest. He is the editor of the Clinton Democrat—the organ of the Democraty of Clinton County, and it is but justice to my to say that he is the ablest editor of that stippe in this District. His protest covers consider able space,

We do not agree with him in any of his political

the Republican party of this country The Con-

ference of the harmonious democracy inded by a

protest from Mr. Dieffenbach agains the whole

it may be stated briefly thus:

He protests against the action classes Democratic Conference,

1. Because it was irregular in ditt a, and because it refused to make a democrat a nomina-

2. Because the Conference per itsid a Ly-toming County man to cast two vere for Tioga County against the regular nominge of the Ti- our brave soldiers to guard the plantations of oga County Democratic Convention (Mr. Sherwood) thereby defeating him.

3. Because the Conferees were inlected to nominate a democrat, and for no othe purpose. 4. Because by making no nomitation, the likely to be abandoned. Hence we find them, to the proposal, and insisted upon a party nom-

object was to elect an Abolitionist.

5. Because by voting for Hale immocrats would indorse his course in Congress and because he has been at different times a Whig, Know Nothing, Republican, Border Late Consertative, and Abolitionist, always are nemy of not sustain him. Henry Sherwood, we know,

Democracy. 6. Breause Hale in bolting the num pation of wis own party, could not be trusted by demo-

7. Because it is just that those what elect Representative, should be held to strickaccountshility for his acts; and as democrate we object to being held responsible for the acts of thy but Democrats.

This project is signed by H. L. Dieffenbuch, and C. T. Alexander, disgusted conferees, the one from Clinton, and the other from Centre

The editor of the Democrat "has blood in his of the first requisition calling for 300,000 men. is the way he talks to the Democracy of Clin-Wo County:

Devoted to the Extension of the Area of Freedom and the Spread of Bealthy Actorm.

WHILE THERE SHALL BE A WRONG UNRIGHTED, AND UNTIL "MAN'S INCOMMENTY TO MAN" SHALL DEADE, AGITATION MUST CONTINUE.

WELLSBORO, TIOGA COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 8, 1862. VOL. IX

at least shall bear it aloft while there is liberty or virtue in the land. But we shall not be left alone. Already we hear of Democrats in every quarter who manfully declare that the GLORI-OUS OLD BANNER OF DEMOCRACY SHALL FOREVER PROUDLY WAVE AND SHALL NEVER BE SURRENDERED! IT SHALL BE FLUNG PROUDLY TO THE BEEZE, and we will have a democrat to support for Congress, in spite of all weak-kneed Conferences under the sun. We are met with the baby cry of "expediency"-"break up the Republicans," "divide them," &c. Break them up and divide them! What for? They are already broken up into a thousand fragments, that are only held together by such stupid movements as the refusal of the Democratic Conference to name a candidate. They never were very poor quality, with very dilly democratic ble to pieces as soon as the false ideas upon which it was based were exposed to trial."

In the the classic language of Sir Lucius O' cratic Conferent took place. A strice of Reso. Trigger, "It's a very pretty quarrel as it stands." We trust the earnest Republicans of Tioga County will let these "harmonious" demagogues fight it out, and vote for Armstrong,

HALE AT HOME.

[The following letter (not written for publication) explains Judge Hale's position at home so well that we 'cannot withhold it from our readers.-ED. AGITATOR.]

Bellefonte, Sept. 29, 1862. DEAR SIR .- I have just returned from the Militia Campaign in the Cumberland valley; tution and the Union, to elect : a independent and find that during our absence the aspirants representative who will fearlest wand faithful- for Congressional honors have been busy marshalling their forces. The prospect now is, that between this and the day of the election, there will be some strange scenes enacted, as well before as behind the curtain. At present it looks as if the contest is likely to be between' to pominate. I, of, course, cannot tell which of these men you are most inclined to favor, and therefore only write as a neighbor or friend, to on the Administration, and through them upon inform you why I think one of these men should the Government. Hale's checke must have not be supported for that high office. The Hon. glowed with the same patriotic prine, as when James T. Hale, as a man and citizen, is a first two or three years go be voted for John A Gilour candidate in 1858, we supposed he possessed all the qualifications requisite to fill the office whilst every true-hearted Republican voted for of Congressman. Our party being in the mi-John Sherman. But this plea of expediency, nority during his first term, we were not surand the virtual nomination of Hafe, did not prised that he accomplished nothing, but as he had voted for the Blake Resolution, we thought he had exhibited courage sufficient to meet any Disfenbach (of whom we shall spresent- question that could arise there, and consequently) offered an amendment for v regrave really in 1860 we elected him again. How much we have been deceived in him, relative to his qual recommended for that position." Outhis prop- ifications and courage, his course in Congresssince the first of December, 1860, will abundantly illustrate. During the dark days that marked the commencement of the Session, iming in the negative. We do not quite under mediately following Lincoln's election, when stand this move, for we will do Mi Sherwood Benjamin Hale, and other men of courage and the justice to say that we believe him to be a sagacity, were convinced that we were drifting into rebellion, where did we find Judge Hale? In the ranks of the Border State men, ready for a humiliating compromise. He was at once notions, but no one who knows him goubts his selected as a Pennsylvania Representative in patrionem, while everybody gives him credit that Border State Convention. That Convention the shrewdness of his effort; the cak down tion has now passed into history, and the direct tion has now passed into history, and the direct results are now a part of the history of the mitted to let his personal feelings or private times. How did the South construe the actions of that Convention, and what have been the rosults? In that Convention, we offered compromises. Did they propose any? We proposed to change the Constitution. Did they say what changes would satisfy? On the contrary, while the Convention was discussing Hale's and Critenden's resolutions, they were arming and drilling their men. They construed the acts of that Convention, as the acts of cowards! and the results flowing from it, has been a prolonged war. Since the "Star of the West" was fired into, and the walls of "Fort Sumpter" were broken down, who in Pennsylvania have favored compromise; men only who are in their nature selfish, or destitute of courage .-Men of either variety are not the men for Congressmen now. Had all the men of the North. from the date of Lincoln's Inaugural, stood firmly by him, the rebellion would have been suppressed long since. Compromises compelled rebels in arms, compromises compelled the President to adopt the no policy system about the nigger. They, in their wisdom, thought we could conquer the rebels without injuring them. and to-day they howl because their system is just where Judge Hale stands, ready to affiliate with the Breckinridge Democracy, if they can by that means only get to Congress. Judge Hale-claims to be a Union man; so is Mr. Armstrong. Judge Hale is yet for compromise; Armstrong is not. If he were I would is as good a Union man as his Honor, Judge Hale. Why did it not suit the fastidious democrats to nominate him, instead of being so urgent in reference to Hale. Are the friends of the Bucktails in favor of compromise? Are they afraid to injure the property of rebels in arms? Are the friends of those who sank in the swamps of the Chickahominy, or have been recently slaughtered on this side of the Potomac. anxious to continue the last year's policy in reference to the War? If so, vote for Judge Hule. Armstrong is opposed to that policy, and the

the sign of life, and that the ballot of the edi- health; and coming home with a full knowl- | vention bate few weeks since. [We could not | President has now come out with a policy, and for of the Clinton Democrat. That single hand edge of the facts, as soon as he arrived a publish or expect the Democrats to vote for a man lie meeting was called, and the result of his action, was, a Capte County regiment was formed in less than a month from that time, Col. Beaver, (then Lieut. Col. of the 45th Reg't.") made Colonel, and put into service. On the 19th inst., the 23d Pa. Reg't. of Vol. Militia; we formed at Harrisburg, and in that regiment, three Companies from Centre County were included; and if required we could put another regiment into the field without the assistance of any compromise men. Twice I have supported Judge Hale for Congress, and in his personal character I regard him now; as I 'did then but as a Congressman his record is against him. In that capacity he has not served his country—he has not served his friends.— How well he has served himself and family, the public fikely will be informed if he persists n his determination to defeat Armstrong. T

I incline to think that just on the eve of the election, the Democrats will teach him a lesson that he little suspects at this time. The leaders of the party here in a single day without noise or bustle, could utterly annihilate his prospects, so well have they been drilled, and by dividing our party between Armstrong and Hale, they can command votes enough to elect their man. Behind all this show of Union sentiment, there is a scheme of the Breckenridge Democracy of of some kind, which you may rely upon will

be developed. In conclusion, I will only say that all Re publicans who cast a vote for James T. Hale, will in the end find that they have been beautifully sold. Beware of those who advocate his cause.

TO THE REPUBLICANS OF THIS CON-GRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

A brief statement of the facts connected with the announcement that Hop. James T. Hale is an Independant Union candidate for Congress in this district, is due to all parties.

No fact will be stated, not known to some o the andersigned, with most of them we are conversant. The day previous to the meeting of the democratic conference to nominate a candidate for Congress, a proposition was made by men of that party of the highest character and he is Joing, he cannot deceive a single Repubinfluence, that if Mr. Hale would consent to be a candidate without any party nomination it Armstrong and Hale-the Democrats declining | was believed the Democratic conferees could be induced to make none, and thus all parties. would anite on one candidate and a real union of the loyal people of the district upon national questions would be secured. This offer was submitted to leading republicans who could be convenently assembled, and it was at once cordially and unanimously assented to as a most desireable result which the Republicans everywhere had been most anxious to effect, and which they believed to be of the wery highest importace to the welfare and safety, if not the

very existance, of our Government. Mr. Hale, who, as some of us at least know, had positively declined to have his name used in any way as a candidate, was consulted on the subject, and, upon a representation of the great service he could do the country by allow ing his name to be used, finally consented.

The contingency of a refusal on the part of the Republican candidates by conferees to accede to the offer was suggested by the gentlemen of the Democratic party then present, who said it would not do to let their conferees adjourn without making a nomination if therewould be any uncertainty about Mr. Hale bethe Republican party could not object, and would not, as they had always professed, and we believed truly that they ardently desired this very thing, and that no man would be perambition stand in the way of so great a public good as a union of all parties for the sake of

the Union would be. The conference then ended. The Democratic conferees, as is well known, met the next day and adjourned sine die without making any nomination, thus performing their part in good faith. A committee was immediately selected to see Mr. Armstrong and the Republican conferees and represent to them the unanimous feeling of the Republicans of this County in favor of making no nomina-

Accordingly two of the undersigned vis: George Boal and E C. Humes, visited Mr. Armstrong, at Lock Haven, by appointment and proceeded to Williamsport, where they met been done in the matter, and what the public feeling was among the Republicans here. The Conferees from this county were so unanimous and earnest in their efforts to effect the object. and moved and voted for an adjournment of one week, in order that time might be given to satisfy all doubts as to the genuineness and good taith of the offer on the part of the Democrats. Suffice to say, that Mr. Armstrong and his friends in the Conference refused to accede ination, which he obtained.

Two questions then had to be met: First-Was Mr. Hale bound in honor and good faith to be a candidate, after the Democratic Conference had adjourned without making a nomination on the strength that he would run as an Independent Union candidate,

without any party numination? Second-Would his running as an Independent Union candidate have a tendency to strengthen the hands, and unite the feelings. and efforts of true loyal Union men in the dis-

trict? After mature deliberation and consultation we felt bound to answer both questions in the affirmative, and so advised Mr. Hale, who, in accordance therewith, consented to be a candidate. In all we have done in this matter we have had no motive whatever but the good of means by which that system was inaugurated. our country. We believed that no party organization or personal ambition ought, for one At the close of the late session of Congress, Judge Hale returned home, arriving here just moment, to stand in the way of a Union moveas we received the news that Center County ment such as this. Our country, in this dark must furnish two hundred men to fill our quota hour, needs the support of all her loyal sons. and any effort which unites them in that sup-Being a timid man, he at once asked where are port deserves our hearty and earnest co-operyou to get them? Where can you go to raise ation. It certainly was no good objection to that number of men? Two days thereafter, H. Mr. Hale that he had the good will of the loyal all others: we wish to have an opportunity to that number of men? Two days thereafter, H. Democratic Banner Trill in the N. McAllister, our leading attorney at this Bar. Democrate of the District, while we were seen do that for which we came here: march against to have an opportunity to the District, while we were seen do that for which we came here: march against to have an opportunity to the District, while we were seen do that for which we came here: march against the had the pool will of the loyal all others: we wish to have an opportunity to the band also that the first here against the had the pool will of the loyal all others: we wish to have an opportunity to the band also that the had the pool will of the loyal all others: we wish to have an opportunity to the band also that for which we came here: march against the had the pool will of the loyal all others. that number of men? Two days thereafter, H. Mr. Hale that he had the good will of the loyal all others: we wish to have an opportunity to position in the ranks.

Yesterday we followed the Rebs. all day, but
Yesterday we followed the Rebs. all day, but
Yesterday we followed the Rebs. all day, but

obnoxious to them. If the situation was reversed we could not do it, and, we will not ask them to do what, under the same circumstances, we would not do ourselves.

He was the only man spoken of who could units the people, and we therefore believed it to be his duty to be a candidate. So far as we have been able to acertain the sentiment of our party in this county, we believe a large majority heartily endorse all we

have done. Respectfully, &c., EDWARD D. HUMES, J. M. McCor H. N. MCALLISTER. GEORGE BOAL,

GEORGE LIVINGSTON, MOSES, THOMPSON We print the above at the request of Hale's friends in Centre County:

In explanation of the above, it might be as well to state the relations of the signers of the above suspicious document to the subject of it. We call it suspicious because it sounds very much as if Hale wrote it himself. Humes and McAllister are Hale's partners in the Bank at Bellefonte and neither of them are politicians. Thompson and McCoy are Iron Masters, and per consequence are borrowers of money from said Bank. Geo. Boal is the Assessor for this Bistrict, and owes his appointment to Hale who is his relative; and Livingston is a book-seller and enjoys the patronage of the lot. So you see there is entire disinterestedness in the whole thing. But we assure our readers that the friends of the Administration and the Government-the friends of the President's Proclamation of Freedom-are earnestly and vigorously working for Armstrong, and against Hale .--The latter has struck hands with the enemies of the Administration, and has the andacity to ask Tioga Republicans to thus strike at the Administration by voting for him. Mr. Hale will find that the people of this County take the papers and read them, and though he should flood the country with these documents, as we learn enemy of the Administration.

From Hammond's Company. BENNING'S BRIDGE, NEAR WASHINGTON, } Sept. 25, 1862.

FRIRND AGITATOR: Company A, of the 136th is all right, and as I write, jubilant with the pleasures of real camp life. It is a pleasure to me to observe these simple transactions, which in themselves are unimportant; but which at the same time teem with a wild, ro-mantic beauty, which never name.

This morning, after a drill of the non-commissioned officers for an hour, we were just comfortably sexted upon our bed of cedars, luxuriating in the sublime narcotic in a meerschaum presented me by my very companionable friend, the First Lieutenaant, and turning air which prevailed in our former position over viting place. Still we need the practice, and by hand, for the distance of half a mile. This Our boys fought nobly and valiantly. the men did with a will; and at four this afternoon we were again settled in our cloth houses. | learned. The loss of the 45th was 112 woundwoody country, and would be glad to get them in such quantities as we need by carrying a sition not properly authorized; so that we may well walk a little further to escape an imputation so serious. We are now encamped upon a gradual slope, a short distance from the Bladensburg road, where the ground is so bad that you would be compelled to sharpen the nose of you were blessed with an insinuating disposition more than equal to that of most people. We have neighbors near by who are very choice of their vegetables, and whose peculiar feelings it will of course be by the depredations of behind all its many luxuries, the well-kept garden in Summer, and well stocked cellar in Winter; and it is not in harmony with the nature want of some one to take care of them. Then I suppose it is the privilege of those who choose after they have performed the duties of their station, to make what they can gathering crops | left and once more regain the bridge. on shares; especially, since the Emancipation act has produced a scarcity of labor, and an offer of this kind would only be an act of philanthropy to those who have scarcely time and labor to take care of their produce. Sweet potatoes grow about here, and yield pretty well. I have seen them pass to market, and can say

they are worth all they cost.
The nights are quite cold, which gives a fellow the satisfaction of seeing the flies and mosquitoes humbled. Sometimes we fear that we Dat? In Gon's water, it suaring arrange where he had been tain he had also that of the Republicans who the enemies of our country, and not wade found none. They have fied to Virginia. We though there be but one rote to give it spending a few weeks for the benefit of his bad unanimously endorsed him in their Con- through the dread of a Virginia winter. The will probably find them communicate between the

such a policy as speaks volumes of praise and honor to his name. We have now, indeed, something to fight and even die for. Before, we could fight for our Country, to restore its Constitution and laws; now, we are engaged in the holy cause of humanity, philanthropy and true freedom. We hailed those words of the President with cheers, and the deepest gratitude. It gives us something more, and even better to fight for; while we believe it is the shortest way to accomplish the great purpose of restoring the Union and a true and lasting peace to the country. I have never for one moment doubted the integrity of Abraham Lincoln upon this vital question; but always belived that he was only waiting the order of time. Indeed, we may have seen no reason for so long delaying an act which we well knew must be done, and yet we even now find powerful opponents to this doctrine. The great feature of failure in this war has been and is the diversity of opinion as to the best means of ending it. We all agree in supporting the government; but we disagreed upon the policy by which we should be governed in doing so! Some said shvery was the cause of the war, and must fall, or the country must be destroyed: others said it was only the pretext, and that we had no constitutional right to interfere with it, while some said we had no right at all to touch that institution, though it be the cause of all our trouble! This contention is our chief source of weakness; we must fail, so long as it continued. The President had the right and power to say which should be the policy of the country, and has exercised them.

NO. 9.

There is some little sickness in our company : but nothing as yet serious. Good night. Very Respectfully, AMATOR JUSTITIAE.

for humanity L

From the 45th Pa. Regiment. BLUE MOUNTAIN, M. D., Sept. 20, 1862.

FRIEND AGITATOR :- Time still moves on, and does the 45th. Since my last letter from Acquia Creek we have burned that place and left, leaving three of our number prisoners. They were Corporal M. M. Maynard, Privates lican into the belief that he is other than the C. Saxbery and W. E. Tyler. I might give you a long description of our last days at Acquia Creek, but this is not necessary at pres-

> For the past two weeks we have been on the march. We arrived at Washington from Acquia Creek on Saturday, Sept. 6th. The next morning we started on a long and tedious march to Western Maryland. Friday, the 12th, finds us in the vicinity of Frederick City, where our troops first met the gray backs, which they routed very coon. The next day the batfive miles distant, and lasted about it nounc when the Rebels were obliged to leave their position on the mountain tops and retrest in great disorder, our cavalry greatly harrassing

their rear. Again the grand army moves on, over hills over the criticisms of the press upon the Presi through valleys, and up one of the highest dents late Emancipation Message, when orders of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Sunday, the to march were received from the Colonel com- 14th, we more up the mountain, to near the manding brigade. It was only a short march summit, come to a halt and throw out skirmhowever; and I judge, from the confusion in lishers. For some time we lay in this position, which we have been through the day, might when all of a sudden crack! crack! comes more appropriately be called a move. Yes, we from our skirmishers, and we were ordered to were to march, but only across the river, to get their support, when the long live of troops ing a candidate. To this it was answered that | rid of the heavy, and unhealthy dew and had | moved up through the woods to the summit of the hill, where the enemy poured a volley of cold lead into us. We soon learned that the the river. We were loth to leave our little cold lead into us. We soon learned that the camp which had become a second home to us; Rebels were concealed behind a stone wall, but and yet we thought it would be better for us. | this did not daunt us, and on we went to with-Over the river, we had a nice level piece of in short musket range, when we came to a halt sandy ground for our camp and drill ground; and poured it into them for nearly an hour, and had planted trees along our little streets. The fight raged hotly, when our boys started till it looked beautifully and was really an in- over the fence and through the field on a charge. The Rebs. of course could not stand cheerfully obeyed. We had no teams, and this, and they fled down the hill in great disorwere under the necessity of carrying everything der, when loudly rung the cheers for the Union.

The whole loss to our troops I have not We brought most of our furniture made by our ed and 38 killed. Company I's share was four own hands, with us; because if we should killed, five wounded. The killed were Lieuts. make a requisition for more lumber, we should | G. D. Smith and J. M. Cole; Privates, George have to carry it farther than that, for we do English, D. Fitzpatrick. The wounded, Sernot find boards as plenty here, as in our own | geant, Wm. Chase; Privates N. C. Morton, Charles Sofield, J. Cowden, J. Burr, slightly. While we mourn the loss of our brother solthe Conferees and stated to them what had mile. Then there is another reason: if we diers and our valiant officers we rejoice to should find them near by, there might arise an know that they died for their country in a good inference that we had drawn them on a requi- and glorious cause., The wounded are all in the way to be with us again soon.

The next day we moved on in a westerly direction, meeting no great impediment until Wednesday, the 17th, when the enemy were found in great force at a large stone bridge on the Antietam Creek. They were soon started a streak of lightening to penetrate it, unless from this place, when the 45th was ordered over with the rest. We soon found that there was more work to be done. We were drawn up in line of battle, when we were ordered to charge, and at it we went-np hills, over fences, we will of course respect; and if they suffer through gutters, and all other such obstacles. At every charge we were saluted by the Rebs. others. The soldier, leaving his home, has left and heavily presented with grape, canister, shell and railroad iron. This did not daunt us in the least, but on we went till the Rebs. were obliged to limber up and fly, while we bade of the best, to allow things to decay for the i them farewell with both mouth and gun, and they were gone. We did not lay long in suspense, but soon found that they were playing Bull Run with us by trying to flank us on the

The next two hours told fearfully on both sides. Regiment after regiment went in. emptied out sixty rounds and were relieved. At last the Rabs, fled, finding Bull Run was played out with us.

That day our regiment lost, in killed and wounded, probably 40. Company I's loss was only two wounded they were J. Kirkpatrick, ses in Sharon.

mortally, and C. Handy, slightly.

The next day the attack was not led by either party, but a brisk skirmish was kept up on will stay here till they come into power again, hoth sides—the regiment losing several. Private little or nothing else. So it is with truth. after the frusts of winter shall have melted into Wm. Thompson of Co. I was slightly woundthe genial warmth of spring. We are like ed in the head, but he is still able to hold his

Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements will be charged \$1 personare of 10 lines, one or three insertions; and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements of less the 2 10 lines considered as a square. The subjoined rates will be charged for Quarterly, Half-Yearly as d Yearly ad-

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Posters, Handbills, Bill-Heads, Letter-Heads and ell

kinds of Jobbing done in country establishments, ex-ecuted nearly and promptly: "Justices", Constable's and other BDANKS constantly on hand. Potomac and Richmond, where they will fetch us to a short hait. We trust it will be short. We are now under a man that knows no retreat. Perhaps you have heard of him—his name is Burnside. We expect soon to cross

the river into Virginia; perhaps to-day.

From Capt. Phillips' Company, FORT BUNKER HILL, Sept. 24, 1862.

CHARLIE.

EDITOR OF AGITATOR :- On Wednesday, the 13th day of August, a company of boys left the quiet little village of Westfield, to try their fortunes as soldiers in defense of our poble Government. After passing through with the usual forms of inspection and mustering into the service at Harrisburgh, they were organized into a regiment and soon sent forward to our nation's capital. But they were not allowed to let their gaze linger long on its snow-white walls, when orders came for them to march to Fort Lincoln, about five miles from the city. With some reluctance the heavy knapsacks were slung, and just as the shades of evening were falling around, they arrived at their place of destination. While engaged in erecting their tents the news was whispered through the camp that 500 Rebel cavalry had been seen the day before upon a hill three miles distant. Soon all was excitement, and each man was wondering where he was to get ammunition to load his musket. This was soon remedied by the sudden appearance of a wagon-load of curtridges upon the ground. Forty rounds were given to each man, with the order that all should sleep upon their arms. It was pleasing to witness the many cases of sickness in the bamp of the 130th Regiment during that event-Now let us give the Rebels their due, and strike ful night. But the long weary hours of darkness at last passed away, with no rattle of musketry or booming of cannon to disturb the slumbers of the soldiers. As morning dawned active preparations were made to make camp life as pleasant as possible. The next day Co. A. Capt. Hammond, was ordered to the Long Bridge. Three days after Co. D (the subject of our history) was sent to Fort Bunker Hill, where they still remain encamped, and where; for the past two weeks they have been fighting pick and spade battles, which I thought were ended last Spring by McClellan while upon the Isthmus. It makes but little difference what . great general originated the idea, but after our hard labor, with the help of several hundred other companies, we have a chain of rifle pits extending eight miles, and forming a connection with all of the forts this side of the Poto-

mac. This may appear to some of the readers of your paper to be a good plan, especially when the Rebel army is forty miles away, striving to regain their old battle grounds near Richmond! What, let me ask, has been accomplished du ring the year's campaign in Virginia? I will fallen upon the battle field, as about the fallen for their country, and our army is to-day farther from their place of destination than they were one year ago. Think not for one moment that I would distrust the ability of our Govern-But I carnestly pray that all party distinctions will be thrown aside, and with the thousands that have lately answered to their country's call move on in one solid phalanz and put an end to this unboly war. MAZEPPA.

> From Capt. Sofield's Company. WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21. '62.

FRIEND Young :- It is too bad that we cannot see the AGITATOR in our camp. I have not seen a copy since we came to. Washington. Just send me one. Perhaps my paper is yet sent to Harrisburg; if so, please have the address changed to me here-Co. A. 149th Regiment, in care of Capt. Sofield.

I have not time to write much now. With but few exceptions our boys are well; none seriously sick. We received a visit last week from J. Sherwood and Robert Roland, both of whom were heartily welcomed, and many a heart was made merry by the kind words and salutations from friends at home. "Jule" has gone up the Pctomac to the battle-field, and Bob" is now in camp with us-he leaves tomorrow for Frederick. Lieut. S. Haynes left us on Friday lest for his regiment, he having regained his health. We all begin to feel like soldiers as we advance in drill and perform the routine of camp life. It will not be many weeks before we will feel anxious to have a chance at the Rebs. in the field, and prove the valor of the "New Bucktails," as we are called. Whenever the time comes you may be sure they will make their mark. The boys of Co. A manifest a spirit of pride and emulation, Every one wants to be a good soldier. If any of their friends, having military knowledge, could see them go through the manual of arms and evolutions of the march they would be proud of the young soldiers of Tinga County. Capt. Sofield deserves all credit for his ceaseless efforts to bring his company out as not, only Co. A, but A No. 1. Every want has been supplied by his watchful care. We love him. and only wait the time when we can display our care and protection over him, as our commander, on the field. Officers and men alike want to serve their country with credit to themselves and their friends. F. D. A.

A GENTLE REMINDER. -If your sister, while engaged with her sweet teart, asks you to bring her a glass of water from an adjoining room, start on the errand, but you need not return. You will not be missed. Don't forget this, little boys!

A home without a girl in it is only half blessed; it is an orchard without blossoms, a bower without a bird, and a bird without a song. A house full of sons is like Lebanca with its cedars, but daughters are like the ro-

Night brings out the truth as sorrow brings out truth. We can see the stars till we can see

It is said that the pulp of potatoes soraped into water cleanses the finest kinds without injury to the fahan