

From the 45th Pennsylvania Regiment.

CAMP NEAR WATERFORD, VA., November 14, 1862.

Mr. Editor—This pleasant day finds the 45th Pa. Vols. in camp near White Oak Creek, Fauquier Co., Va., where we have been for the past week.

After leaving Waterford, we went in a south western direction through the towns of Hamilton, Percolville, Philmont, Union, Bloomfield, Rectortown, Salem, and several others.

The rebels are said to have their headquarters at Culpeper, about 25 miles from here. They have a considerable force of men from Royal on the Shenandoah River.

Our position is in the mountains of the Blue Ridge, the rebels the west. We are 15 miles west of Bulls Run and Bull Run is 20 miles west of Washington, making us about 35 miles from the Federal Capital.

We are in daily expectation of leaving here. We will probably pass through Warrenton and go in the direction of Culpeper. Col. Welch left the Regiment yesterday morning for some private affairs.

Our Post Office address is yet at Washington, D. C.

GEN. CAMERON AND THE NEGRO—General Cameron, American Minister to St. Petersburg, now in this city on official business, is known to be a very agreeable and entertaining talker.

Some of his sketches of the scenes he witnessed when in the Old World recall the vivid pictures so admirably presented of his experiences in Europe by the lamented Stephen A. Douglas.

THE AGITATOR.

HUGH YOUNG, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR. WELLSBOROUGH, PA. WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 3, 1862.

OUR PLATFORM.

"THE UNION IN ITS INTEGRITY, ABOVE ALL THINGS ELSE, FIRST, LAST, AND FOREVER."

Present Democratic Platform.

"THE UNION AS IT WAS, when slavery ruled it, and THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS, as slavery interprets it."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Through the operations of the National Tax Law, the materials upon which we rely for the publication of a newspaper have advanced in price from twenty to fifty per centum.

Many country newspapers will be stopped entirely under the pressure of these hard times, many have already increased their subscription, and even the daily papers are about to advance in price.

The past year has been a hard one for all newspapers—city as well as country. The depression in business of all kinds has made a consequent scarcity of advertising, and advertising is, in point of fact, the life-blood of the newspaper.

Grateful to our friends for their confidence and support for the past four years, we shall in the future try to merit both, not only by devotion to their interests, but also by our integrity to what we believe to be correct political principles.

The Democratic majority on joint ballot in the Legislature is only one. Some fears have been expressed lest we should lose the United States Senator and State Treasurer, through bribery and treachery.

The Democratic party in the South tried to defeat a constitutional election by the crime of treason; the same party in the North now propose to defeat an election by assassination.

The Tribune's correspondents near Fredericksburg, under date of the 30th, say that the Rebels still continue to fortify vigorously on their second line. It is believed in our official quarters that the Rebel force about Fredericksburg and within call near enough to concentrate against us when we cross the river is from 100,000 to 125,000.

From the 52d Pennsylvania Regiment.

YORKTOWN, VA., Nov. 25, 1862. We have not left this place to join the expedition to Texas, that I spoke about in my last, nor we have taken Richmond yet, but we have been on an expedition of some importance, of which I will try and give you some of the particulars.

When we came in from dress parade on the evening of the 22d, we were told to eat our supper at once and be ready to fall in at any moment with our guns and equipments.

Much wonder was indulged in regard to where we were going, and at first it was generally believed by the men that the officers wanted to see how quickly we could get in line, or that we were going out on a sham picket.

But when it was found that some sledge hammers were to accompany us, the mysterious word "salt works" was passed around, and then it was concluded that something was up and a jolly time was expected.

About 8 o'clock we marched down to the wharf and embarked on board the gunboat Mahaska. Here we found a detachment from the 11th Maine, and with the companies E. K. and H. from the 52d, there was about 200 men besides the marines and sailors.

The Mahaska was chartered by the government about nine months ago and was in the James River while on duty at Harrison's Landing, and with the rest of the gunboats shelled the rebels at the battle of Malvern Hill.

After the army left Harrison's Landing, it joined the blockading fleet at Wilmington, N. C., where it remained until a few days ago. Its armament consists of 6 nine inch guns, 1 100 pound rifled gun, and 2 12 pound howitzers—the vessel is 900 tons burden.

After marching a short distance farther we saw a couple of men with guns, running towards a piece of woods directly in our front. Our company which was on the van started after them at double quick, and after a few minutes run we reached the woods and deployed as skirmishers by the left flank, but they had got too much the start of us to be caught, and after a fruitless search we returned to the main body of the troops.

Our Captain advanced to the door where he was met by a gray haired old man, and who asked what our business was, and in what way he could be of service to us.

From News Company. CAMP NEAR FAYETTEVILLE, VA., November 15, 1862. FRIEND AGITATOR—A week has passed since I last wrote, and in the meantime we have left our camp at Warrenton and advanced some fifty like ten miles in the direction of the Rappahannock River, and are now encamped within about two miles of that stream near the place where the Orange and Alexandria Rail Road crosses it.

A squad of men went in and searched the house, and after sending a number of times to the owner after different keys, they returned with a couple of young men whom they had found secreted in the house. One of them had been in the rebel army, had been wounded and discharged. Meanwhile a detachment of men were sent to the river and destroyed the pens, kettles, and arches used in boiling the salt, and when these returned we went into the cellar and found about 150 bushels of salt which we destroyed by carrying and scattering it over the ground around the house.

detachment of our men, who, under Capt. Hill, of the 11th Me., had been engaged in the same business in another direction. A large number of boats were found on shore containing the salt water, and these were emptied and destroyed. The portion of Virginia that the expedition led us into, is the finest I have yet seen in Dixie. The land is level, as the unsuffled ocean, and apparently very fertile.

There were beautiful mansions on every plantation, while the white cabins of the negroes and great barns that surrounded them give the appearance of a little village on every plantation.

Large herds of cattle, sheep, swine, and poultry, in abundance were passed, quietly feeding in the fields, and it was with much reluctance that they were passed, untouched by the soldiers and marines, but our orders were positive to touch no private property, and when some of the men did, seize on some turkeys, the officers compelled them to return them to their owners, with the threat that if the offence was committed again, the offenders would be put under arrest.

The only thing wanted to make the farm complete, was fruit, trees; especially the apple, for there was generally peach orchards, though but few other trees except ornamental. Peace and prosperity seemed to reign on every hand, and as we marched on in the warm sunshine, we could hardly believe that this fair State was engaged in a desolating war, so great was the contrast between this and the other portions of the "sacred soil" over which our army has passed.

After having accomplished the work we were sent on, we returned to the wharf which we reached about seven o'clock that evening, and went on board the Mahaska, and were carried on board the Mahaska, which was at anchor out in the stream, having destroyed four or five hundred bushels of salt, about forty pens and kettles, took twelve prisoners and about thirty contrabands, though none were taken but what had been employed in making the salt.

The knowledge of the existence of the salt works, was derived from an intelligent negro boy, who a short time ago fled from a man by the name of Smith, where the largest quantity of salt was found in any one place. He led the way to all the salt we found, and seemed to be more delighted to lend us to his own master than any other place. If his master had the power, he would make quick work with Isaac, (for that is his name), but Isaac is safe in our army, and he will probably be deprived of that pleasure.

The run back to Yorktown, was performed safely, and pleasantly, and about sundown we reached the wharf and landed amid a crowd of soldiers who were anxious to know where we had been gone and what we had done, while on our part, we were highly pleased with the expedition. It is rumored that we will soon go on another such trip, and the order to that effect will be hailed with pleasure. If we do go, and anything of interest occurs, I will let you know the particulars if I am able. Although I have made my letter quite lengthy, I have passed over much that might interest you, but what I have written is, I think, expressed, so I will write no more this time.

From News Company. CAMP NEAR FAYETTEVILLE, VA., November 15, 1862. FRIEND AGITATOR—A week has passed since I last wrote, and in the meantime we have left our camp at Warrenton and advanced some fifty like ten miles in the direction of the Rappahannock River, and are now encamped within about two miles of that stream near the place where the Orange and Alexandria Rail Road crosses it.

After destroying the salt, and works on this plantation, the owner whose name is Smith, we with our prisoner went about a mile farther with the pans and kettles that it was made in. One old lady came crying out and begged us to spare one kettle as she would have nothing to make soap in; if she had said salt she would doubtless have told the truth.

officer who was taken prisoner at the latter place by our skirmish line and is pretty good evidence as to their efficacy and the parsimony of the Bucktails.

A number of officers from the Reserves are now absent for the purpose of bringing from Harrisburg a lot of the drafted men with whom it is proposed to fill up the old regiments of the Reserve Corps. Lieut. Truman of our Company is the representative for the regiment, and I believe is to bring 540 men for it. This number would make a fine addition to our thinned ranks, as our number now all told amounts to but little over three hundred men.

There is a great deal of feeling manifested amongst the troops here as to the removal of Gen. McClellan, and many are the conjectures as to what will be done with him, some asserting that he is to take the place of Gen. Halleck who is again to take command of one of the departments of the West, while others are equally certain that he is to be removed entirely, and that for the future he will have no command in the Army of Virginia.

Soon a paper was handed to the Adjutant of each regiment, who proceeded to read the Eureka Address of McClellan. It was very short. He first congratulated them upon the victories they had won, and spoke sadly of their dead and wounded comrades, and then added a few words of encouragement and cheer for the trials which they were about to encounter and concluded with a few words of patriotism, such as none but a patriot heart could utter.

As I forgot to state that while we were on land destroying the salt works, the May Queen proceeded farther up the River, and burned three schooners belonging to the rebels. The light was very bright when we returned to the boats, before the vessels started on the return, the sailors were sent out in the launches and picked up a large number of boats that were moored along the shore. The best of them were retained and the poorer ones scuttled and sunk.

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Perhaps your readers are not aware that whipping negroes is a regular business in some parts of the South; but such is undoubtedly the case. Improved machinery has been invented and put into operation, and whipping is done by wholesale.

An institution of this kind is located at Mylena, 25 miles from this place, on the St. Paul's road. The "whipping-house," as it is called, is about six feet in diameter and ten feet high. A shaft runs from bottom to top, on the upper end is a small cog-wheel running horizontally, into which a large wheel works. The propelling power is a robust negro. Attached to the shaft are leather thongs or straps about two inches wide. Lashes are inserted in these, and when the shaft is in motion they reach the neck. Near by is the office and stripping-house. Here the victims are divested of their clothing, and five or six are placed in the torture-room, the door being fastened, the negro on hold of the crank; the proprietor, with wath in hand, orders the machine to be put in motion.

Power vs. Iron.—The success of the experiments made with the Stafford projectile, at the Washington Navy Yard, on Monday last, gives the ascendancy once more to artillery, over iron or steel plating and demonstrates that there is nothing impossible to the inventive genius of our engineers and mechanics. It is now ascertained that we have a projectile which the plating of none of the iron monsters in the English or French navy can resist. It will riddle ten inches of iron and twenty odd inches of solid oak with as much ease as an inch board. For obvious reasons it has not been thought proper to give publicity to the means by which these results have been arrived at. It is sufficient for our people to know that, in the event of any attempt by an English or French fleet to enter our harbors and bombard our seaboard cities, we possess a projectile which will penetrate and sink the most impregnable of the iron frigates of which they make such boast.

GERMANTOWN TELEGRAPH.

A Family and an Agricultural Journal, devoted to Choice Literature, including Poetry, Novels, Tales, and Moral and Entertaining Reading Generally.

In the Literary Department we shall present the choicest varieties within the reach of our extended means. The Novels, Tales, Poetry, &c., shall be supplied from the best and highest sources, and be equal to anything to be found in any journal or magazine.

AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE.

Embracing Farming, Gardening, Fruit-Raising, &c., in all their branches, as conducted on the latest and most approved system.

Our labor in this department for over thirty years, have met the cordial approval of the public. Our purpose has been to furnish such valuable information upon these very important branches of industry, and to protect them so far as within our power against the false doctrines and selfish purposes of the Farmers' and Horticulturists' Associations, which have multiplied and sensation-adventurers by the name of the Germantown Telegraph will also be a portion of the whole price of subscription, as every Farmer and Gardener, who has a proper conception of his calling, will readily admit.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

The same industry, care, and discrimination, in gathering and preparing the stirring Events of the Day, expressly for this paper, which hitherto has been one of its marked features and given so universal satisfaction, will be continued with redoubled efforts to meet the increasing demands of the public.

We annex the cash terms, to which we beg leave to call the attention of all who think of subscribing for a newspaper:

- ADVANCE CASH TERMS. One Copy, One Year, \$3.00. One Copy, Three Years, \$8.00. Three Copies, One Year, \$8.00. Five Copies, One Year, \$12.00. Ten Copies, One Year, \$20.00. Twenty Copies, One Year, \$35.00. Subscriptions not paid within the year \$40.00. A Club of five subscribers, at \$5, will receive the person getting it up to a copy for six months; a Club of ten or more, to a copy for one year. All Club subscriptions stopped at the end of the time paid for, unless re-ordered. No order will receive attention unless accompanied with the cash. Specimen numbers sent to applicants. PHILIP R. FRERAS, Editor and Proprietor. Germantown, Philadelphia, Oct. 25, 1862.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

No. 2, Union Block. JEROME SMITH HAS returned from New York with a splendid assortment of DRY GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, HATS & CAPS, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES, GLASSWARE, GROCERIES, DOMESTICS, WOODENWARE, ENGLISH CLOTHS, LADIES' DRESS GOODS, SATINS, FRENCH CASSIMERES, FULL CLOTH, TWEEDS AND KENTUCKY JEANS.

No. 2, Union Block, Main Street.

is the place to buy the best quality of goods at the lowest prices. JEROME SMITH. Wellsboro, Nov. 5, 1862.

\$150 BEST PIANOS. 150

JOS. P. HALE & CO., having removed to their new warehouses, No. 478 BROADWAY, are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale fall.

7 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO.

containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over string base, French grand action, any model, and in a frame, for \$150 & 175 CASH, Warranted for 5 Years. Rich moulding cases. \$200, \$250, & \$300; all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for \$400 or \$500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite DEALERS AND TEACHERS in all parts of the country, to act as Agents, and to test these unrivalled Pianos with Steinway & Sons, Chickering & Sons, or any first-class manufacturers. JOS. P. HALE & CO., 478 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oct. 22, 1862—4m.

PENSION AGENCY.

TO SOLDIERS AND THEIR FRIENDS. THE undersigned having had considerable experience in procuring Pension Bounties and Back Pay of Soldiers, will attend to all business in that line entrusted to his care with promptness and fidelity. Persons wishing to confer with me will please call or address me by letter at Sylvania, Bradford County, Pa. Charges reasonable. G. D. P. MONROE.

Refers by permission to H. B. Card, County Treasurer, Wellsboro, Pa. D. P. Postroy, Troy, Pa. A. B. Spalding, Sheriff, Towanda, Pa. Oct. 15, 1862.

The Confession and Experience of a Poor Young Man.

A GENTLEMAN having been cured of the results of early error and disease, will, from motives of benevolence, send to those who request, a copy of the above interesting narrative, published by himself. This little book is designed as a warning and caution to young men and those who suffer from Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Premature Decay, &c., &c., supplying at the same time the means of self cure. Single copies will be sent under seal in plain envelopes, without charge, to any who request it, by addressing the author. CHAS. A. LAMBERT, Eq., Greenpoint, Long Island, New York.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Jas. H. Root, late of Morris Township, dec'd; all persons having claims or demands against said estate are hereby requested to present them promptly, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated, as a condition of the subscriber. NANCY C. ROOT, Adm'r. Morris, Dec. 3, 1862.

WOOL CARDING AND CLOTH DRESSING.

IN THE OLD FOUNDRY AT Wellsborough, Tioga County, Pa. THE subscriber having fitted up the place for the purpose of Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing, and also would inform the people that we will suit wool to manufacture on shares or by the yard, as our customers, and would inform the people that we will suit wool at any time, as our work runs by steam power, and also that all wool will be carded for four cents per pound. Wool and produce will be taken for pay for the same. N. B. Prompt attention will be paid to all favors. We will give good satisfaction. CHARLES LEE, JOHN LEE. Wellsboro, June 11, 1862.