

The Weekly Register.

POINT PLEASANT, VA.,

THURSDAY : : : APRIL 17, 1862.

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR, FRANCIS H. PIERPOINT, OF MARION.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR, DANIEL POLSLEY, OF MASON.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL, JAMES S. WHEAT, OF OHIO.

In our quiet homes—where the sunlight of Heaven falls undimmed upon us—where the ear is greeted with the soothing sound of nature's sweet and charming melodies, instead of the roar of artillery, the crash of musketry and the piercing cries and stifled groans of wounded and dying men; where the eye rests delightedly upon scenes of peace and beauty, instead of the blood-stained and corpse strewn battle-field—we are not unmindful—while we thank Heaven for the favors and blessings that are ours—of our friends and brethren who are enduring privations, hardships and toil for the cause, we mutually love—the cause of freedom. Daily our prayers ascend, like incense, to the throne above, in behalf of those who are engaged in the righteous, the glorious work of subduing and crushing the unholy rebellion—which has produced war and carnage, desolation and distress, and filled our land with mourning widows and orphans.

We reverence the cause; we love, as brethren, the noble, fearless spirits who have rallied to its support, and grieve, with unfeigned sorrow, over the untimely fate of the gallant ones who fall fighting for the Union. We feel that our cause is a just and holy one and expect its final triumph. Anxiously and impatiently we await the confirmation of our expectation—for we do not calculate upon defeat—and receive with grateful joy, the announcement of the successes—without a single reverse—which are crowning our arms at all points. When the news—borne on the lightning's wing—reaches us of a bloody contest—resulting in defeat and disaster to the enemy, and victory to our own army, we rejoice while our hearts go out in thanksgiving to the God of battles for the unmistakable evidence of Divine favor. But while we rejoice—as all true patriots must—at the successful indications of our National power, and the justness of our cause.—our joy is hushed, subdued and mingled with sorrow when we reflect upon the fearful loss of life; when we think of the brave, generous hearts—so lately bounding with hope and enthusiasm,—now still and pulseless forever; the noble forms, so late erect and glowing with zealous excitement, now prostrate mangled and lifeless; the loving hearts in which the light of hope is gone out, and the once sunny, smiling, happy homes, darkened and desolate because the loved ones shall never more return. While we rejoice we'll drop a tear—warm from the heart—for the memory of the unreturning braves, a tear of sympathy for the friends bereft, and pray that the necessity, which has called the tens of thousands of our gallant and patriotic countrymen into the camp and field, may be removed—that they may speedily return, with honor and triumph to their loved friends and quiet homes, and the iron hoof of war cease to echo within our borders.

We have but precious little faith in any man or set of men, who, at this time, would try to reestablish old party lines and revive party prejudices to attain party ends. We wouldn't give the snap of our fingers for the patriotism of the miserable partizan who would destroy the welfare of his country to subserve party interests. Vallendingham ought to have been hung years ago, and recent developments has convinced us that there are others in the National councils who deserve similar treatment. The effort of a parcel of Democratic Senators and Representatives at Washington, to reorganize that party is about the dirtiest, and meanest display of contemptible trickery that has disgraced the age. What man with a spark of patriotism in his composition will talk or think about party now? What boots it whether we may have been a Whig, Democrat or Republican, or whether we are the one or the other now? It is enough for us to know that our country is in danger; that she needs all the aid we can give her and that what aid will be most effectually rendered

if we come up to her support, united, and as one man. The whole tendency of this party move, is to divide, and distract the loyal element in the North and the border States, and thus consummate the work which the traitors in the South have begun. The men engaged in this outrageous business owe an explanation to their constituents, full and explicit.—Let us hear what Mr. Carlile has to say.

Fate of Eastern Virginia and the Rebel Leaders.

Should Richmond fall into our hands, says Mr. Forney, of the Philadelphia Press, the removal of the traitors from the soil they have cursed will be speedily accomplished. Eastern Virginia has been desolated by these fiends in human form. Untold and inconceivable miseries have been inflicted upon her people.—Their capital, so long the seat of refinement and of enterprise, has been converted into a rendezvous and a barracks; and their manufactures compelled to work without pay, for a cause conducted by desperate and bankrupt men.

Oppressed by these influences, it would be unnatural if the people of Virginia did not at heart, long for the day of deliverance. We shall now shortly realize whether, indeed, the sympathy for the rebellion has been as deep seated and sincere as the politicians have asserted.—Not doubting that much bitter blood has existed against the Government, and that the sufferings inflicted by the leaders have been proudly submitted to, we must not forget that a strong sentiment of devotion to the Union has existed in Eastern Virginia. This sentiment will be encouraged and developed by the victorious soldiers of the Republic, when they take up their quarters in Richmond.

The retreat of the rebel army and Congress will be a most pitiful spectacle. It is surmised that the army will endeavor to form a junction with Beauregard, on the Mississippi; but the Government of the traitors, like the Government of Tennessee and Kentucky, will hide itself in the morasses and mountains of the Cotton States. The chiefs of the rebellion will soon be called upon to meet their doom. A few more victories, and a steady perseverance in the liberal policy of Mr. Lincoln, will rekindle the fires of patriotic feeling in the South, and inspire the people to demand the surrender of their betrayers to the offended majesty of the Constitution. If this is to be a short war and a speedy peace, it must result from the appeals of these people. No successful general can assume this great responsibility and live. But let the heretofore down-trodden and muzzled masses speak out and declare their willingness to yield to the laws, to give up the leaders of the rebellion, and to share the burdens of the war, and there will be an end of strife. Virginia is already more than half ready to accept her destiny. The West is in the hands of a loyal set of men, and they hold the Government of the State. With this great and powerful element, and with our troops in the eastern portion of the State, and the rebels forced to flee for refuge into other regions, what is to prevent the Administration from giving such an evidence of the policy it intends to pursue as has been illustrated in Tennessee under the glorious auspices of Andrew Johnson?

The first day, Prosecuting Attorney Wm. H. Tomlinson, Col. Jas. W. Hoge and Major Andrew Parks, were the only lawyers present; on the second day the Bar, was reinforced by Judge Summers, and James H. Couch, and on the third day the tall and handsome form of John W. English, was seen wending his way to the Court-House carpet-bag in hand.

Court adjourned on Thursday evening. Two bench warrants were issued by the Judge, against two Scotch for robbery—they have since been tried and dismissed for want of proof to sustain the charge. But enough of the Court and its doings. The traitor Robt. T. Harvey was shipped to Wheeling last Monday, by the authorities at Buffalo, where it is to be hoped he will be kept and treated as our prisoners are treated in the Southern prisons, or sent to the land of Dixie, there to remain and tuff it until the war is over. Some say, "he was taken from Buffalo, to get him out of the reach of the Union men, near there, who had threatened to kill him—what a pity he was taken away! Wonder if he thinks Virginia can whip the world, and that the Yankees won't fight? Poor Bob! better hadn't thou never been born.

So far as I have heard an expression, the Union men endorse your meeting in regard to returning traitors. The speech of John S. Carlile, on the confiscation bill, was well received here by the Secessionists. I asked one what he thought of the speech. He said "very good speech—they will soon expel him—about time for him to change, &c." I remarked that rebel property would be confiscated, notwithstanding the speech of John S. Carlile. The mail is here. More anon.

POTNAM.

It is asserted that the rebels are about to evacuate Virginia. That they do not do this without a bitter necessity will be understood by everybody. In the beginning of the war, the South Carolinians insisted that it should be carried on in Virginia, and Stephens and Cobb were sent through Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas last April and May, to assure the people that they need have no apprehensions of the Yankees, as the war would be kept in the border States. But Kentucky and Missouri are cleared of rebels; Tennessee is no longer theirs; North Carolina is half ours; and now they are to leave Virginia.

Tennessee and Virginia furnished to the rebel armies, there is reason to believe, not less than ninety, and probably one hundred thousand men. When Davis abandons these States he will not be able to take with him more than half of this number; probably he will not get twenty thousand to accompany him willingly. These two States are also the granaries of the South. Virginia is the fourth in the list of the wheat producing States, and Tennessee in 1850 produced more hogs than any State in the Union. Both are great corn growing States; and from them Davis has drawn the immense quantities of provisions which he needed for his armies.

A Model Charge to a Jury

It seems to us that the following is worthy of the defendant but never forgotten Wouter Van Twiler:

"If the jury believe, from the evidence that the plaintiff and defendant, were partners in the grocery, and that the plaintiff bought out the defendant, and gave his note for the interest, and the defendant paid for the note by delivering to the plaintiff a cow, which he warranted not breachy, and the warranty was broken by reason of the breachiness of the cow, and he drove the cow back and tendered her to the defendant, but the defendant refused to receive her and the plaintiff took her home again, and put a heavy yoke or poke upon her to prevent her from jumping the fence; and by reason of the yoke or poke she broke her back and died; and if the jury further believe that the defendant's interests in the grocery was worth anything, the plaintiff's note was worthless and the cow good for nothing, either for milk or for beef, the jury must find out themselves what they will decide the case; for the plaintiff understands herself, and she does, is at a considerable distance, and as how such a case should be decided."

NASHVILLE.—The Richmond Enquirer of the 1st publishes the following from the Raleigh Register concerning the privateer Nashville: "We had a capture on Sunday afternoon of several of the gallant officer who, on the previous Monday night, extricated the steamer Nashville from the blockading squadron at Beaufort, although twenty-two shots were fired at her. Like the Sumpter, the Nashville seems to bear a charmed life. She is now the property of private individuals, and snugly anchored in the Southern port." The last sentence of the paragraph is evidently intended as a prophecy.

A letter from Bordeaux, dated March 22, states that a British steamer of 1,500 tons was in port loaded with a valuable cargo, estimated at \$1,000,000, part of which was brought from England. She was ready to leave for the South, intending to run the blockade.

The Nashville Patriot is dead, the Union, a true loyal paper, and in no way connected with the Secession sheet which disgraced the names of Union and American, has taken its place.

Public Meeting at Parkersburg

The citizens of Wood county will meet at the Court House, in Parkersburg, on Saturday, March 29, to inquire whether returned rebels are to be received among us as citizens or not; whether those who have striven to overthrow the best Government in the world, and have imbrued their hands in the best blood of our country, shall be welcomed among us as fellow-citizens. Speeches will be made and resolutions offered for acceptance.

PARKERSBURG, March 29, 1862. In conformity with the above call, a very large meeting assembled at the Court House, when on motion, E. Tracewell, Esq., was called to the Chair and William Hatcher appointed Secretary.

On motion, Messrs. George Loomis, Bennett Cook and J. E. Wharton were appointed a committee to draft resolutions. During whose absence the meeting was eloquently addressed by M. H. Amis and Col. Carpenter, of Kentucky, who having been called for, delivered a most glowing and eloquent address for the Union, at the close of which the resolutions were read as follows:

WHEREAS, We, the loyal citizens of Wood county, do and ever have cherished as an unflinching love for the Government made by our fathers—for our Union and Constitution; regarding them as the fountain of social happiness and of national prosperity, we pledge to their support everything we hold dear and valuable in this life.

And WHEREAS, the restored Government of Virginia is recognized and established as the Government de jure of the State, and the people of the vicinity are mainly indebted to that government for their exemption from rebel atrocities—we regard those who denounce the restored Government, or strive to bring it into disrepute, as traitors in disguise and enemies to our welfare.

And WHEREAS, our community has been shocked during the present week at the insulting impudence of rebels returning to our midst, who for a year past, as we believe, have been associating with, if not aiding, those who have imbrued their hands in the best blood of their country, in an unholy purpose to overthrow our beloved Government; and WHEREAS, rebels from abroad, who are strangers to us, with effrontery in keeping only with their principles, have also come into our limits, now that they feel the press of Federal bayonets, and the hopelessness of their cause. Therefore, be it

1st. Resolved, That every loyal community has the undoubted right to protect itself from the intrusion of traitors and rebels from the contamination of their principles as well as their presence; and that such characters cannot be tolerated among our fellow citizens so long as war continues in our country, unless they give indubitable evidence of a change of principle, and a willingness to return in good faith to their allegiance.

2d. Resolved, That with our consent no person whatever, who advocates the hell born doctrine of secession before leaving this county, shall return to remain therein, unless he shall in good faith support the Government of the United States and restored Government of Virginia.

3d. Resolved, That while the General Government is abundantly able to maintain its authority and enforce obedience, yet it would be inexpedient for that Government to station troops in every neighborhood for such a purpose; it therefore becomes the duty of every loyal neighborhood to protect itself against the intrusion of rebels, and the influence of their pernicious doctrines.

4th. Resolved, That this right is clearly manifest: as much so as the right of a community to guard against the introduction into their midst of the lesser evils of small-pox, plague felons and incendiaries.

5th. Resolved, That a committee of twelve discreet persons be appointed, whose duties it shall be to notify all such obnoxious persons who may come into our midst, that their sojourn here is not desirable, and they can best subserve the wishes of our people by absenting themselves as soon as possible, or furnish satisfactory evidence of their loyalty.

A few remarks were made by Messrs. R. Van Winkle, Wharton and Loomis, when the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

ED. TRACEWELL, Chairman.

WM. HATCHER, Sec'y. The Chair appointed the following gentlemen a Committee, under the last resolution: Bennett Cook, E. D. Safford, Wm. Dils, John Barrett, Samuel Newberger, H. P. Dils, B. S. Smith, W. T. Senseney, George Hopkins, H. H. Dils, Asa Bloomer, G. E. Smith.

A Large meeting of the citizens of Marion and adjoining counties was held at Fairmont, on the 7th day of April, 1862, Court day, and on motion of Fontaine Smith, Esq., Col. Richard Pitzer was elected President, Col. Andrew Ico, Vice President, and E. R. Hall, Secretary.

E. B. Hall, Esq., made some remarks expressive of the object of the meeting; and on motion the Chair appointed the following committee to report business for the meeting.

Fontaine Smith, J. T. Ben Gough, Wm. N. Hall, M. M. Randall, A. N. Prichard, Wm. M. Dunnington and Wm. N. Bams.

The committee having returned the meeting was addressed by J. Marshall Hagans, of Morgantown, who was followed, briefly, by E. B. Hall, Esq.

The committee, then, through their Chairman, reported the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, By an act passed by the Legislature of Virginia, at Wheeling, an election has been ordered for Governor, Lieut. Governor, and Attorney General, on the fourth Thursday of May next; Therefore be it

Resolved, That loyal citizens of Marion county, without distinction of party, recognizing in his Excellency, F. H. Pierpoint, our present Executive, an able and efficient officer, and one who, amid the trying scenes by which he has been surrounded, has discharged the duties of his important trust with fidelity and universal ability, and as being one of the most prominent and efficient movers in the reorganization of the State Government, which resulted in the redemption of our beloved Commonwealth from anarchy and worse than despotism, we therefore earnestly request the use of his name as a candidate for that important and responsible office for the ensuing term

Resolved, That while we thus put before the people for the responsible office of Governor of the State of Virginia our true and tried fellow-citizen F. H. Pierpoint, we invite and solicit the concurrence of our fellow-citizens of other counties of the State in our nomination and in his re-election.

Resolved, That in our worthy Lieutenant Governor and Attorney General we recognize true and efficient officers and men, and we will cheerfully concur in their re-election, if they are put in nomination.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Governor, with the request that he signify his willingness to accede to the wishes of his fellow-citizens as herein expressed, and that they be published in the Fairmont National, the papers of Wheeling, and all other papers friendly to the cause, if the State.

By order of the Committee. WM. M. DUNNINGTON, Chairman.

Sharp Skirmishing around Yorktown

YORKTOWN, VA., April 13.—On Friday about 300 of 12th New York Volunteers, on picket duty, were attacked by a rebel regiment, but after a volley from the 12th the rebels retreated, having several killed and wounded. Later in the day the rebels advanced in considerable numbers from another point, driving in our entire pickets, and burning a dwelling which had been occupied by our troops. During both skirmishes we had three men slightly wounded.

The 57th and 63d Pennsylvania Regiments had a skirmish with the enemy on Friday, in which we had 2 killed and 4 wounded.

A balloon was sent up from the rebel lines this morning, for the first time. The weather and roads are improving. No artillery firing on either side yesterday.

The army is engaged in preparations for advancing.

Reported Death of the Rebel Gen. Bragg

St. Louis, April 14.—The steamer D. A. January, arrived at our wharf last evening, with several hundred of our sick and wounded from Pittsburg.

Capt. Bartlett, of the January, reports that the Minnehaha, laden with wounded, has gone up the Ohio. The City of Memphis landed one thousand wounded at Mound City.

Among the wounded are Capt. Wm. Cope, of the 9th Indiana, who says there is no doubt of the death of Gen. Bragg in Monday's fight. Also, that Johnson, the so-called Provisional Governor of Kentucky is dead. He died as he lay within six feet of Capt. Cope, on board the Hannibal.

The whole rebel army in battle was one hundred and twenty-three regiments—about 75,000 men. These facts are obtained from a Brigade Quartermaster named Wintermuth, who was taken prisoner.

Our loss killed and wounded is now estimated at 8,000.

The name of Col. John H. McHenry, 17th Kentucky, wounded at Pittsburg, was erroneously printed in first dispatches as C. McKinstry.

The steamer Woodford arrived last night with about 300 prisoners from Pittsburg.

Beauregard Dead.

WOODSTOCK, VA., April 13.—To E. M. Stanton.—We learn from Jackson's camp this morning that Beauregard is dead. The report comes direct from rebel sources. Nothing new to report regarding the enemy.

[Signed] BANKS, Maj.-Gen.

Savannah to be Attacked To-day.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Port Royal advices of the 7th states that an assault will be made on Savannah to-morrow. Our pickets were within eight miles of the city. Other important movements were about transpiring.

Occupation of Huntsville Alabama.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The Secretary of War has received information that Huntsville, Alabama, was occupied yesterday by General Mitchell, without much resistance. 200 prisoners were taken; also fifteen locomotives and a large amount of rolling stock.

From New Mexico.

Denver City, April 7.—Information from New Mexico states that on the 26th Col. Slough with thirteen hundred men reached Apache Pass, where his advance, consisting of three companies of cavalry, had an engagement some distance beyond with 250 rebel cavalry, taking 59 of the latter prisoners. Col. C.'s loss was four killed and eleven wounded. At Pigeons Rancho, fifteen miles from Santa Fe on the 29th, Col. Slough met a force of 1,100 Texans strongly posted at the mouth of a canon. The fight began about noon, Col. Slough engaging their front, with 7 companies. Major Chivington, with four companies, attacked them in the rear.

This latter force succeeded in driving the rebel guard away from their supply train, which was captured and burned.

They also captured a cannon and spiked it. The fight continued desperately until 4 o'clock, when it ceased by mutual consent. Col. Slough withdrew his forces to a creek four miles distant. The Federal loss is 3 officers and 20 privates killed; 40 or 50 wounded. The rebel loss is not known.

Communication between Col. Slough and Canby is continually kept up.

It is now believed by persons latest from Pittsburg, that the rebel force in action was 65,000. The 9th Illinois Regiment could count but two hundred effective men on Monday morning; the 11th Illinois, 45; the 12th Iowa, but 17 men. Gentlemen from Pittsburg report the wounded well provided for in the transports and barracks.

No battle is expected for some days. The heavy rains have made the roads impassable for artillery and army wagons.

General Banks' Division.

[Herald's Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The cavalry of Gen. Banks occupied Warrenton yesterday, the rebels abandoning the place without firing a gun. Few of the inhabitants remained.

The country is exceedingly beautiful, the wheat being several inches high, and the grass considerably advanced in growth.

A rebel was captured yesterday by some of General Banks' men, and upon his person was found a bowie knife belonging to one of our privates, who, with three others, were missed a few days since, and doubtless either taken prisoners or shot.

Additional Details of the Pittsburg Battle.

NEW YORK, April 14.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, after being captured by the rebels at Pittsburg Landing, and afterward escaped, has arrived at Cairo. He states their loss at 4,000 killed and 12,000 wounded. The battle lasted thirteen and a half hours on Sunday and eight hours on Monday. We captured all but two or three of their cannon, including the famous Washington Artillery of New Orleans.

Important From Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG LANDING, April 14.—Four thousand men in five transports left the landing Saturday night accompanied by the gunboats Tylor and Lexington, and proceeded up the Tennessee to a point near Eastport, Miss., landed, proceeded inland to Bear Creek Bridge, and destroyed the two bridges on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, measuring a hundred and twenty, the other two hundred and ten feet in length. A Cavalry force of one hundred and fifty men were found there, who, after having four killed, skedaddled in most approved Southern style. The expedition returned on Sunday night without having lost a man.

This is one of the most successful operations of its kind during the war, completely cutting off the communications of the main rebel body at Corinth Alabama and the rest of the Confederacy except New Orleans.

A flag of truce arrived at the outpost yesterday with "Governor" Johnston of Kentucky, asking the fate of his father.

From Arkansas.

HOUSTON, Mo., April 9.—The whole Confederate force in the late Pea Ridge battle have gone East, down the Arkansas river. Little over a week ago they passed through Clarksville, sixty miles east of Van Buren. At that place 2,000 cavalry were said to have taken the road north toward Huntsville.

It was impossible to learn the destination of these troops, but it is most probably some point on the Mississippi river or Jacksonport, Arkansas.

Price and the Missouri State guard were left at Van Buren. Col. Wood at this place is very busy watching the enemy and keeping them back in Arkansas. A week ago Coleman and McFarland quarreled and separated, not agreeing in policy, but it is not asserted that Gen. McBride has succeeded in combining all his forces. He has been re-enforced by 600 men from Poochontas, and intends a raid from there to Rolla; but he will find Union troops ready to receive him. We have almost daily communication and information from the rebel camp. Last week they had a grand muster' tee whole country turning out, and only three men volunteering.

A private of the 20th Indiana regiment, who was wounded in the battle of Pittsburg, arrived at Indianapolis Sunday. He says McCook's division was forty miles from scene of action on Sunday morning, but it arrived in time to take part in the battle Monday.