

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOLUME I.

POINT PLEASANT, VA., THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1862.

NUMBER 15.

The Weekly Register.

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Main Street,
POINT PLEASANT, VA.

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PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

**AND PARKS, JAS. W. HOGE, R. J. REDMOND,
PARKS, HOGE & REDMOND.**

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.
Will practice in the Courts of law and Chancery in Mason, Prompt attention given to the collection of claims, and other business entrusted to their care. Address, Andrew Parks, Kanawha Co. H. Va. James W. Hoge, Winfield, Putnam county Va. R. J. Redmond, Point Pleasant, Va. May 29, 1862.

WM. H. TOMLINSON,
Attorney at Law,
POINT PLEASANT, VA.

Will practice in Mason and Putnam and adjacent counties. Prompt attention given to the collection of claims.
Feb. 27, 1862-ly.

DR. S. G. SHAW,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
TENDERS his professional services to the public. Calls from the country promptly attended to. Office on Front Street, adjoining the "Virginia Home."
Feb. 27, 1862-ly.

DR. JAMES H. HOOFF
TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Point Pleasant, and vicinity. He keeps constantly on hand a large supply of drugs, oils, paints, dyes, starch, essences, extracts, perfumery and soaps of all kinds and patent medicines and a very superior article of sassafras.
He also has a large stationery, tobacco, cigars, and confectionery, wholesale and retail.
Feb. 27, 1862-ly.

DR. C. R. STERNEMAN,
SURGEON DENTIST.
Office on Second Street, above Public Square, **CALLIPOLIS, OHIO.**

Where all operations pertaining to Dentistry are performed in the best style of the profession. Terms Cash.
Feb. 6, 1862-ly.

ROBERT S. BICKEL,
MERCHANT TAILOR
AND DEALER IN
Ready Made Clothing,
Coats, Cassimers, Vestings,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
Tailors Trimmings, &c.
Corner Main and 4th Streets,
POINT PLEASANT, VA.

Clothing made to order in the very best style at the shortest notice, and at the lowest prices. Orders from the distance solicited.
Feb. 27, 1862-ly.

Merchants and Mechanics Bank of Wheeling.
POINT PLEASANT BRANCH,
CAPITAL \$186,000.
C. C. MILLER, President,
J. D. THOMPSON, Cashier,
DIRECTORS:
A. D. McCulloch, S. G. Shaw,
A. McCansland, James Campbell,
C. C. Miller, John McCulloch,
P. S. Lewis.
Discount day Tuesday,
February 27, 1862-ly.

Eagle Mills

POINT PLEASANT,
MASON COUNTY, VA.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to furnish persons in want of
LUMBER IN THE ROUGH,
such as white Pine 1 inch, 1 1/2 inch, 2 inch and 2 1/2 inch, of all qualities; also, Poplar, Oak and Yellow Pine, and Plastering laths.
Dressed Flooring, Ceiling, Castings and Palings.
All of which I will sell as cheap, or cheaper than they can be got at any other place in this part of the country.

In connection with the above I have a new
GRIST MILL,

which I have completed but a short time, with three runs of French Burrs—one for corn, one for custom wheat and the other expressly for Merchant wheat. They can be run separately or all together.

On Saturday is the day for grinding Corn, but I can grind Wheat any day when I have steam up. I charge the eight for grinding Wheat and the sixth for grinding Corn, but will exchange all times when parties wish to do so.
Those living on the Kanawha river, and wishing to send their wheat or corn to my mill for the purpose of having it ground, or exchanged and not wishing to come with it, can send it down on some of the boats, with instructions by letter, and I will have it hauled up to the Mill and back FREE OF CHARGE.
The highest market price paid for wheat, corn and logst all times.
S. COMSTOCK.
Feb. 27 no 1 ly.

Hartford City, June 11th, 1862.

Mr. Editor:—It would seem that the last communication from Hartford City has caused some moving and squirming among the Secesh sympathizers in our midst. I understand that the communication is denounced as poor, weak, pueril production, wanting in originality and good sense. Good enough indeed, so far as the wording and the grammatical construction is concerned, but the other of it is very weak indeed, they being the judges. We suppose that these high minded, thorough bred chivalry, are fully capable of deciding upon the merits or demerits of a piece of composition, and more especially with regard to its grammatical phrases. We don't suppose, however, that the author intended, or ever expected, that the subject matter contained in his communication would suit them, or that they would believe what it contained. The sentiments were too loyal for their traitorous proclivities. It would doubtless have suited them a great deal better if it had been in vindication of Jeff. Davis and treason, this would have set a great deal better upon their fount stonaches. But the shoe pinched, it struck a tender cord; they knew that it presented facts to the people, and furthermore, that the people will mark them for the course they have pursued; they know that their deeds are evil and, therefore, they don't want them to come to the light. But we will once for all give them to understand that treason is to be crushed out and it makes no difference what the measures are, that are necessary for its accomplishment, that means will be employed. And they may as well understand it first as last, that the loyal people of Mason county are not going to suffer these traitors to carry on their hellish schemes of secession and opposition to the government right in their midst, while their fathers and sons are away from all the endearments of earth, among the hills and mountains, fighting and dying by thousands to sustain the government.

And furthermore understand, that these very same individuals, have lately been belching forth Secession garbage, by hurrahing for their friend Jeff. There is one ground, however, upon which the people can possibly overlook this treasonable conduct and that is, that such people are generally under the influence of rum. It is said, however, (with how much truth I am not prepared to say,) that rum turns a man inside out, and that he, while under its influence, only exhibits his true character. We would not wonder if there were not more truth than poetry in the assertion when applied to these characters.

And now permit us to ask whether it be possible for any individual who feels as he ought to upon this great question—a question upon which the life and existence of this great nation is suspended could act in the manner above referred to—can a true and loyal lover of his country treat this awful subject with scorn and contempt? Can a man who comprehends for one moment the vastness of the interest involved act in this way? We most emphatically answer not. The man who is true to his country and loves the banner of freedom, sees in this great question which is now being scudled by the awful abridgment of the sword, an interest involved that is not to be trifled with in this manner. No sir! The true patriot sees in this infernal rebellion an effort put forth for the purpose of overthrowing the best government the God of Heaven ever permitted man to enjoy, and how can he stand by and look on with coolness and indifference. He can not; he will not! No man but a traitor at heart, can feel and act in any other way.—There is no middle ground; there are but two sides to the question. The side of loyalty and the side of disloyalty. Disloyalty is treason, and he that commits treason is a traitor and must expect a traitors doom. This language may seem severe to some; it is severe to we admit.

I ask in the name of all that is sacred and endearing to man here on earth, whether that man who is now trying to pull down this great temple of human liberty, involving the whole in one terrific scene of wide spread desolation and ruin, plucking the sun, as it were from the zenith of our national greatness and grandeur and causing it to fall amid ruined temples, burning cities, oceans of blood, ought to be treated in any other way than his crimes deserve. And

if you can make an estimate of all the woful calamities that are to-day falling upon the nation brought on by just such men as those referred to in the former part of this article. Then sir, you may estimate what the fearful retribution must be that will fall upon their guilty heads. We do not wish to deal in harsh or unbecoming language, nor will we if the subject will admit of milder terms. But the subject in hand is so intensely wicked and so far beyond any crime known this side the haunts of perdition that mild terms fail to do it justice.

W. W. H.
Senator Willey's Speech.

Not having sufficient room for the whole of Senator Willey's speech on presenting the memorial for the new State, we publish the following extracts which show more fully the reasons why Congress should grant such petition. Mr. Willey said:
And now, sir, I shall, with great brevity, proceed to adduce some facts showing why this application of West Virginia for admission as a State is just and reasonable.
1st. Let us consider the population. I have prepared the following table, showing the white and the slave population in each of the forty-four counties of the proposed new State, and also the per cent. of slave population in each county, according to the census of 1860.

Thus, in 1860, the aggregate white population was three hundred and thirty-four thousand nine hundred and twenty-one; and the aggregate slave population was twelve thousand two hundred and seventy-one. It is but fair to say that, in consequence of the ravages of the war, the number of white inhabitants has, perhaps, not increased since the taking of the census; and the number of slaves has, doubtless, diminished two or three thousand. Thus also it will be seen that the per cent. of slaves in 1860 was only about four per cent., and certainly does not now amount to three per cent. We have, therefore, the requisite number of inhabitants.

2d. I respectfully solicit the attention of Senators to the geographical position of the proposed new State. Look at the map. Observe how the territory lies, like a wedge driven in between the State of Ohio on one side, and the State of Pennsylvania and Maryland on the other, and is completely cut off from all convenient intercourse with East Virginia by the Alleghany mountains, the sky-kissing summits of which are proposed as the eastern boundary of the new State. How is it possible to identify these two sections of the State of Virginia in a common State policy, or system of general improvements or economical interest? You have only to examine the geography of the State to see that it is impracticable. It never has been done. It cannot be done. Hence the revenues of the State heretofore, with slight exceptions, have all been expended in the construction of lines of improvement avoiding those impossible mountain barriers, and leading to the south and southwest in directions which have not only not benefited the northwest section of the State, (that part contained in the new State,) but have, indirectly, operated to its serious disadvantage. This sectional appropriation of the State's revenues has long been inveighed against as unjust and unjust, and has engendered bitter sectional animosity between the counties lying east and those lying west of the Alleghany. But, perhaps, it might be more charitable to attribute this policy to an absolute necessity growing out of the utter impracticability of constructing any improvement connecting the two sections of the State.

3d. This application for admission as a new State is predicated on considerations of industrial and commercial necessity. The people living within the limits of the projected new State never had, and never can have, any trade or commerce with Eastern Virginia. There is no means of getting back and forth between the two sections by any direct and convenient way. There never has been; there never can be. The impediments are insuperable. Trans-Alleghany sells nothing to cis Alleghany, and vice versa. The traffic and commerce between the two sections have not amounted to fifty thousand dollars in the last twenty years. The natural and best markets of West Virginia are Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, &c. If Eastern Virginia were willing to do so, she has not the ability to push her railways and other means of transportation and travel into the northwest; and if she had both the will and ability, all such improvements in Virginia could only carry the trade and staples of West Virginia beyond better and nearer markets.

4th. The difference of social institutions and habits of the people inhabiting the property of this division of the State. The existence of negro slavery is said, and I think correctly, by its friends, and by those who own slaves and yet are not its friends, to require a system of laws and municipal regulations adapted to the peculiar necessities and relations necessarily growing out of that

institution. But slavery never can exist to any considerable extent in the territory proposed to be embraced in the new State. It never has flourished there. It never can. The inexorable laws of climate forbid it. The staple commodities of the country are not such as in the production of them slave labor is valuable. What, then, should West Virginia be forever subjugated to a system of laws and police adapted to, and indeed necessary, for a state of society and a class of interests fundamentally different from theirs, and embarrassing their progress in almost every department of life? Why should the labor of the white man of the west be compelled to be regulated by the policy adapted to the slave labor of the east?

In making these remarks, I have no reference to the moral aspect of the slavery question. I do not wish in this connection to be entangled in the mazes of argument with which moralists and religiousists have surrounded and involved the question of slavery. In this respect my opinions are maturely formed. I have heretofore expressed them in the Senate. I am only referring to slavery and the new State in the light of a wise and judicious political economy. Homogeneity of interests, pursuits, and social institutions is essential to the harmony and prosperity of every political community. Hence, the utility and wisdom of our separate State organization, exercising municipal authority within their respective limits, and adapting their policy to the peculiarities of soil, climate, markets, social habits, and education existing within those limits. Our national Union, embracing such a variety and extent of these peculiarities, has found, and must continue to find, the surest guaranty of its perpetuity, in the perfect freedom with which each State in it regulates its own institutions and policy in conformity with local exigencies and interests peculiar to each State. Now, sir, look at this fact. The total number of slaves in Virginia, at the last census, was four hundred and ninety thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven. Of these, I have already stated, there were only twelve thousand seven hundred and seventy-one—not more than nine or ten per cent.—within the boundary of the proposed new State, although those boundaries include a full third of all the territory of the State of Virginia. If it were possible, yet it is utterly impossible, to increase the number of slaves in West Virginia should increase. During the last decade, which may be said to be the era of slavery prologandism, the number of slaves in the forty-four counties composing the territory asking admission in the Union as a new State, actually decreasing more than two thousand. There was a decrease of slaves in nearly all, if not in every one, of these counties.

As I have said, the geographical position, the climate, the soil, the productions, the demands of labor, the habits and pursuits, and I may as well add, the moral and religious sentiments of the people forbid its existence there. The country is mainly adapted to the growth of cereals, to grazing, and to manufacturing. Hence, slave labor cannot be profitable there; and for this, if for no other reason, it will be in demand. Besides, the extended border of free territory, from the Kentucky line to the upper end of Hancock county, and thence back again on the other side of the State of Maryland, makes it impossible to prevent the escape of any adult slave who wishes to escape.

Mr. President in view of these considerations, I think I am authorized to say that the division of the State of Virginia asked for, is a physical, a political, a social, an industrial, and commercial necessity. It is necessary for the preservation of harmonious and fraternal relations between the eastern and western sections of the State. It is indispensable to the development of the great natural resources of West Virginia, and to the prosperity and happiness of its inhabitants. And now, sir,

5th. Am I lastly. A few words in relation to the resources of the new State. Its area will be at least respectable—greater than very many of the other States of the Union. It will contain about twenty-four thousand square miles. It will embrace immense mineral wealth. It will include water power more than sufficient to drive all the machinery of New England. It contains the finest forests of timber on the continent. It includes the great Kanawha salines and the little Kanawha oil wells. It abounds in iron ore, and its coal fields are sufficient to supply the consumption of the entire Union for a thousand years. Much of it is well adapted to the production of all the valuable cereals; and all of it is unrivalled for the growing of grass and for grazing. The assessed value of lands and lots in the forty-four counties of the new State was, in 1860, \$71,780,202. I have prepared a table from the report of the auditor of public accounts of Virginia for that year, not having access to one of a more recent date, which I have here, showing this fact—also showing that the taxes assessed for that year in these counties amounted to the sum of \$549,545.87.

A young man having married a fat old widow worth \$100,000, says it wasn't his wife's face attracted him so much as the figure.

From the Wheeling Intelligence.
Necessity of Summary Dealing With Secession.

Some people are fond of debating the question of Union and secession in the light of a party question. Secessionists claim that they have the same right to express their opinions that Democrats, Whigs, and Republicans ever had, and that any law or any force that restrains them is simply an unconstitutional tyranny. This is an argument, or an appeal rather, that has been made every day since the war commenced. The freedom of opinion and of expression has never been so much lauded or quoted since the United States were a nation as it has been since the war for their dismemberment has commenced. In Wheeling here we have heard it, just as we have everywhere else where there were secessionists. We propose to briefly ask attention to one or two points involved in such a view of the question of Liberty of speech.

This war is not a political campaign.—There are no sides to it, except an inside and an outside—in other words, there is no issue except the one of National existence or National destruction. It is not a contest between two or three or four parties, all of whom are endeavoring to do what is best, in their patriotic judgment, for the good of the Nation, as has frequently been the case in times past.—It is not a contest wherein the Constitution, the laws and our form of Government is to be supreme whoever may win. No such thing! It is simply a contest on one side for the preservation of our form of Government against another side who are aiming by armed force every way in their power to overthrow and wholly destroy it; to wipe it out of existence—live it, heretofore united, heretofore discordant and antagonistic. This is what this war means.

To the intelligent and patriotic mind, then, the cant of secessionists about liberty of speech, and their quotations about their rights under the Constitution are simply monstrous absurdities. And when they claim sympathy for their arrests and imprisonments, they claim just what a criminal convicted in any of our courts could just as well, and even better claim. The man who robs, or steals, or murders, to the extent of any of these crimes, defies the law of the land, uproots and endangers the peace of society and for so doing he is punished—is arrested, confined and deprived of his equality with law-abiding citizens. It is no excuse to any good man for the criminal to plead his convictions of right or wrong as to the nature of society.—The Judge and Jury scold all such stuff. They do not for a moment tolerate the idea of allowing such pernicious pleas to come between them and the stability of law and good order, and social and personal security. Never!

This, then, on a small scale, is the whole ground of secession. We have in the country men who are in arms against the Government; who are moving heaven and earth to destroy it; to infract not only some one law, for which criminals are punished, but to destroy every papule and vestige of the Government that made the law. And we have here and there men who are in secret sympathy and counsel with these armed traitors—who are hoping and helping in every possible covert way for their success, who openly express their sympathy with them and who would welcome the consummation of all their fell designs. And all their aid and sympathy is expressed, too, strange to say, under a claim of constitutional right; under a claim of protection from the Constitution of the Government which they are seeking to destroy, and which they ignore as their Government.

This is the cause that is presented to our attention in Wheeling to-day, in the recent arrests which have been made, and the compulsory oaths which have been administered. It is a case of life and death. Either this nation must survive or perish. How far it could with one arm keep away the knife of the armed traitor from its heart, and with the other still protect the liberties of those who were feeding, stimulating and encouraging the armed traitor, has been the problem with it. It has endeavored toward off deadly blow after deadly blow. Its arm has been cut and is bleeding in many places. Its giant strength has been wasted by the long continued struggle for life. At times almost it has been struck to the heart. Yet still with a magnanimity that has no parallel in history, it has with the other arm upheld as in other days the full measure of personal liberty. To the astonishment and wonder and we may say to the indignation of its own loyal people, and the liberty loving people of Europe, it has allowed traitors not in arms to endeavor to tie the hands that were protecting them—to place whips on its limbs, and in every possible way to fetter and stun it and throw it off its guard, as to allow the armed traitor to have home to its heart the dagger in his hand.

And yet because the government has now at last, through weariness and worn-out magnanimity, resolved to withdraw that arm hitherto thrown out around all its children—the disloyal as well as the loyal—and put under restraint those who would gladly see it not only restrained but destroyed, we hear anew the disgusting cant of constitutional protection.—

The day has gone past when such cant has any effect on the loyal mind of the country. It has been so exposed that all the devilish purposes that lie concealed under it have been seen. Breckinridge did a great deal in the last session of Congress to open the eyes of the country. People saw in him a personification of Delilah, industriously and hypocritically endeavoring to bind the arms and limbs of the Government by pleading the constitution, in order that Jeff. Davis and his traitorous followers in arms might gain allies under false pretenses in the loyal States. Thank God, for the awakening of the people, say we. In Baltimore and in every other infected place but one policy is now being pursued. Those who claim allegiance to another government and flag than that of the Union are remitted to their allies for protection and consolation, and treated as enemies and no longer as friends.—The line of destination so long needed is being drawn deep and wide between those who are giving their fathers and brothers and husbands and their means to perpetuate our noble Government, and those who are secretly giving and openly hoping for its destruction. As the Philadelphia Press well says in its last issue, this Government "is now in its death-grip with a remorseless and savage adversary. Both are contending for their lives.—There can be no peace until one or the other is sacrificed and subjugated."

And neither can there be any peace, either in communities or in the nation, until Union or Secession goes to the wall. Either the Union men or the Secessionists of places like Wheeling and Baltimore, Louisville, St. Louis, and other border communities, must desist and give up.—Two allegiances, involving as they do all the differences of physical and social life, can not exist together. It is irrational to think of such a thing. Union men cannot shrink the issue if they would. Their all and that of their children after them is involved in it. It is a personal question, and one of so all prevailing a nature that no man can separate his individuality from it. It is a great, wide, deep issue, that reaches to everything in citizenship; that goes beyond business and livelihood, and that effects every man's social well being just as health or disease effects his life. He can not treat it as Whigery, or Democracy, or Republicanism. However bad he may think any of these policies, and however detrimental to the public good, he knows that their expediency can in the nature of things only be temporary, provided only the government remains. The country rights itself when it goes astray, but once its form of government is annihilated that is the end of its ability to do so. Its scattered fragments are scattered for all time to come. No nation ever constructed itself. The thing is as impossible as to divide the living body and then put it together again, and breathe into it the breath of life. Once destroyed it is dead and gone from us forever.

Female Teamster.—The Nashville Dispatch of Saturday says:

Yesterday one of the soldiers, or rather a teamster attached to one of the Ohio regiments, and who has been confined at the hospital for a few days with measles, was discovered to be a woman.—She hailed from the vicinity of Gallipolis, Ohio, and first joined the regular army, when her sex was discovered and she was rejected. She was then employed as a house servant at twenty-five cents per week, when she engaged at twenty-five dollars per month. She is represented as about eighteen years old, and made rather a handsome boy. She has three brothers in the army, but not in the regiment to which she was attached.

Female Curiosity.—I was informed of quite a noteworthy incident which happened a few days ago in front of the fortifications of Yorktown, and which I think has not been made public.—While the water batteries of the rebels were throwing shells at our gunboats, two "secess ladies" came out and stood on the parapet of one of the rebel fortifications and calmly watched the effect of the shells. This was certainly a most remarkable exhibition of audacity. A very gallant brigadier general who saw them, gave orders to the pickets not to fire upon them. This shows the virtue there is in petticoats. The fair creatures who wore them were treated with a consideration which hardly would have been extended to those poor wretches who wear other garments.

The iron plating on the Roanoke (raze) is to be five inches thick above the water line and three below.

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