

# THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOLUME I.

POINT PLEASANT, VA., THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 9, 1862.

NUMBER 29.

## The Weekly Register.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY  
**GEORGE W. TIPPETT,**  
Main Street,  
POINT PLEASANT, VA.  
TERMS:—One dollar per annum, strictly in advance.

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One square of 10 lines, one or three insertions \$1.50. Each subsequent insertion, 25 cents.  
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### PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

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

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.

WILL practice in the Courts of law and Chancery in Mason, Putnam and other counties 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. B. J. Redmond, Point Pleasant, Va. May 29 1y.

**E. M. FITZGERALD,**  
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Office at Court-House, POINT PLEASANT, VA.

**THOMAS B. WINE,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Will practice in the counties of Mason, Putnam, Cabell and Wayne.  
Aug. 21 no 21f.

**C. P. T. MOORE,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office on Main street, (Pt. Pleasant, Va.) July 24 29y1.

**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, 1862-1y.

**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, perfumery, essences, extracts, perfumery and soaps of all kinds and patent medicines and a very superior article of sarsaparilla.  
He also has a large stationery, tobacco, cigars and an excellent article of pure cider vinegar.  
Feb. 27, 1862-1y.

**DR. S. G. SHAW,**  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

TENDERS his professional services to the public. Office on Front Street, adjoining the "Virginia House."  
Feb. 27, 1862-1y.

**DR. C. R. STERNEMAN,**  
SURGEON DENTIST.

Office on Second Street, above Public square, CALIFORNIA, OHIO.

Where all operations pertaining to Dentistry are performed in the best and most stylish style of the profession. Terms Cash.  
Feb. 6, 1862-1y.

### UNION HOUSE.

Main Street POINT PLEASANT, VA.

**HUTCH, McDANIEL,** Proprietor.

THIS Hotel is in the business portion of the town, convenient to the steamboat landing and the proprietor pledges himself to spare no pains to give entire satisfaction to all who may be pleased to call upon him.  
March 29-1y.

### VIRGINIA HOUSE.

Front Street, Point Pleasant, Va.

**J. P. R. B. SMITH,** Proprietor.

Takes pleasure in informing his friends and the travelling public that this popular hotel has just opened for the reception of visitors.  
Aug 11-1y.

### S. HAYWARD & SON,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN FURNITURE, CHAIRS, BEDSTRADES.

Upholstrev. Gilt Mouldings, &c.  
Ware rooms Fronting Public Square, CALIFORNIA, OHIO.

Metallic and Wood Coffins constantly on hand. A Hearse always in readiness for funerals.  
May 15 1y.

### E. TILLNER,

WOULD respectfully announce to the public that he has just opened a saloon in this place and is now prepared to accommodate the public with all the most desirable refreshments, such as Spiced, Cured and Pickled Oysters, Ham and Eggs, Sardines, &c., on call. The best articles of Oranges, Lemons Raisins, Figs, Nuts, Candies, Tobacco and Cigars, constantly on hand.

Also Lager Beer, Lemonade, &c., always on hand. Ice-cream occasionally, July 17 186f.

Merchants and Mechanics Bank of Wheeling.

POINT PLEASANT BRANCH,  
CAPITAL \$186,000.

C. C. MILLER, President,  
J. D. THOMPSON, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:  
J. D. McCulloch, S. G. Shaw,  
A. McCanland, James Campbell,  
O. C. Miller, John McCulloch,  
P. S. Lewis.

Discount day Tuesday.  
February 27, 1862-1y.

### POETICAL.

For the Register.  
NINETY-FIRST REG. O. V. I.

BY ROWENA A. BLANKENSHIP.

All honor to the gallant sons,  
Of freedom's constellation,  
Who have rushed forth in this dark hour,  
To help preserve our nation.

They fight not for a monarch,  
Nor for a kingly crown;  
They fight for freedom's sacred rights—  
To put rebellion down.

They heard the call, and out they came,  
From hill-top, grove and valley,  
Around the standard of the free,  
For liberty they rally.

Mechanics, farmers, boys and all,  
Came falling into line,  
To lay their honor and their lives  
On freedom's sacred shrine.

To cheerful homes and weeping friends,  
They bade a fond adieu;  
And now they bear aloft in pride  
Our old *Red, White and Blue*.

God of the free, Thou lowly one,  
We trust them to Thy power,  
Oh, give them strength to guard the right,  
And treason vile to lower.

Another thousand homes are robbed,  
Of those we love most dear—  
From many a glazing eye steals forth  
The warm unbidden tear.

Another thousand bayonets gleam  
Among the giant trees,  
Proud our banner floats its stars,  
Upon the Northern breeze.

How many hearts are beating high,  
And proud yet sadly true,  
To where upon the tented field,  
The bright camp-fires are burning.

And prouder yet our hearts shall glow  
When our passions burst,  
Wreathed in bright deeds of glory,  
The unyielding ninety-first.

Long may they live—those patriots,  
To see their country free,  
And enjoy in peace and harmony  
Their blood-bought victory.

MERRILLVILLE, O., Oct. 1862.

### LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,  
September 24th, 1862.

Dear Register:—Starting from Wheeling at 11 o'clock, P. M., on Friday the 19th inst., for this place, via Pittsburgh, Harrisburgh and Baltimore, where I arrived on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.

I enquired for some time, before I could get any trace of the whereabouts of the remnants of our gallant old 91st Va. Reg. Vols., until at the Planter's Hotel, I accidentally found the name of George Porten, (one of the Sutlers) I did not wait long, until that individual made his appearance, advising me properly of the whereabouts of the Regiment, some five miles distant. We started at once, crossing the aqueduct bridge and under a burning sun through at least six inches of white District of Columbia dust, we wended our way to the camp—where the whole of the Virginia troops in this section of the country are brigaded together, under that white headed, fighting, Indiana General, Milroy. The boys were most wild with enthusiasm on hearing from home, and are burning with anxiety to get to Kanawha, to have the opportunity of avenging the wrongs done by their and their country's enemies in that section. The boys are in fine health and condition, although some are in the hospitals and some few have recently died, among whom is our young friend Wm. Page and — Samples.

The boys talk of battles with the coolness, with which they speak of every day business, in fact it has been an every day business with them for several days. They told me that for ten or more successive days they had a fight in which they were active participants, though strange to say, none of them fell.

The regiment "Curtis" He and Capt. Slack, were standing about six feet apart, in front of the command when the shell struck him in the stomach, from which he died in about four hours. He fell in the arms of his fellow-Captain, who supported him until his orderly, John Graham, to whom he was devotedly attached, took charge of him and carried him off the field, and watched him until the vital spark had fled, and then dug a grave with his own hands under the cover of the night, where he deposited the remains of his brave commander in the face of the enemy, from which he was driven away while endeavoring to fix a board to mark the spot.—I have his sword in charge to be delivered to his family.

Just as I left the regiment had orders to march, but I understand it was only to Munson's Hill, 2 1/2 miles distant.

Yours,  
G. SLACK.

MEN are born with two eyes, but with one tongue, in order that they should see twice as much as they say. The same is also applicable to boys and women.

### FROM THE FIRST VIRGINIA REGIMENT, V. I.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS,  
Sept. 27, 1862.

Dear Brother:—Take a few minutes this morning to write to you. I have not heard from you for a long time. In looking over the daily papers for the past few days, I feared for you and your good paper—the Register—but I see by this morning's paper, that your little town is still in good hands and clear of armed rebels. Since I wrote you last, we have seen a great deal of hard service. The 1st Va. Reg't Infantry, left Wheeling about 14 months ago, it had then 907 men, rank and file, but now, it has for duty but 197 men and officers. Col. Thornburn is sick in Alexandria, Lieut. Colonel Hubbard has resigned, Major J. H. Duvall has been promoted to Colonel of the 9th Va. Reg. — A better officer than Col. Duvall, never drew sabre. We have one acting Adjutant, two Captains, four Lieutenants, and 190 non-commissioned officers and privates. Don't you think we are pretty well cut down. You will ask how this all happens; well we have been in twelve different battles and a great many skirmishes; we have marched many hundred miles, through all kinds of weather—winter, spring and summer; a great many are now in the hospitals, in and around Washington. Just as I am writing there is a lot of the 1st Va. boys coming into camp, who have been in the Southern prisons for several months, they have been exchanged, and they appear to be rejoiced at the prospect of again being allowed to take up arms. We are under marching orders, for West Virginia, and will leave inside the next forty-eight hours. I do not know to what point, but I expect to be in your neighborhood soon. I will write you from our next camping place. I will now have to close, for I have not much time to spare, as we are packing up.

Your Brother,  
WILLIAM,  
Co. I, 1st Va. Reg't.

Official Report of Lieut. Col. Russell, Commanding 4th Reg. V. I. U. S. A. HEADQUARTERS 4TH REG. V. I. U. S. A. POINT PLEASANT, VA., Sept. 20, '62.

Sir:—I have the honor to hereby transmit a report of the part taken by this regiment in the retreat down the Kanawha river.

Four companies of the regiment (companies A, B, G, and H) were stationed at Gouley. On the 10th inst., companies G, B, and H, under the command of Capt. J. L. Vance, were ordered to Fayette to join Col. Siber, commanding at that place, and remained with the 1st Brigade they arrived at Camp Piatt on the 12th inst. Company A, remained with the 2d Brigade until they arrived at Charleston, on the 13th. The remainder of the regiment were at Camp Piatt, companies C, and K, having arrived from Coal River on the morning of the 12th. On the afternoon of the 12th, the Division having reached Camp Piatt, on the retreat, four companies of the regiment were placed on picket guard about two miles above Camp Piatt on the east side of the Kanawha, myself being in command of the guard. About dark a slight skirmish took place between this out post and the enemy's advance guard. About 10 o'clock P. M. I was ordered by Col. Lightburn, to fall back with the infantry about a mile, leaving a company of the 2d Va. Cavalry at the first post. About 10 o'clock A. M. of the 13th, I received orders from Col. Gilbert to fall back to Camp Piatt, at daylight, when I would be joined by the remainder of the Regiment, and after destroying Camp Piatt, to fall back to Charleston, forming the rear-guard of the Division. That was done, Camp Piatt being destroyed shortly after daylight, and the regiment arriving at Charleston, about 5 o'clock on the morning of the 13th, having been relieved from duty as rear-guard at Campbell's creek by the 34th Regiment, O. V. I.

About 11 o'clock A. M., the regiment was formed in line on the left of the 2d Brigade. I was then ordered to take a position on the hills on the north side of Elk River. This regiment formed the extreme left. One company (B, Capt. J. L. Vance) was deployed as skirmishers upon the left bank of Elk river, where they remained exposed to the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters until 5 o'clock P. M., when the men having become exhausted and their ammunition expended, they were relieved by company D, (Capt. Goodspeed.) Shortly after taking our position upon the hill, a strong body of rebels made their appearance in a corn field on the opposite side of the river; one company was sent still further to the left to take a position upon a prominent point within range; three companies were placed behind a fence at the bottom of the hill, covered by the remaining five companies at the top. This disposition being made, a few well

directed volleys drove the enemy in confusion from the cornfield beyond our range.

The enemy had now planted a battery upon their extreme right, directing its fire upon the detachment at the bottom of the hill; they were forced to fall back and join the regiment at the top. About 5 o'clock P. M., a large body of rebels were seen moving up Elk river, upon the side, and it was supposed they would make an attempt to cross the river; one company was therefore sent up, supported by two other companies, to watch their movements. Pursuant to Col. Gilbert's order, I had notified the commanders of companies to be ready to withdraw at dark. Owing to some misunderstanding the companies on the extreme left, and the company deployed as skirmishers on Elk river, did not rejoin the regiment at the time of withdrawal. They arrived at the position upon the hill about half an hour after the regiment had left, and fearing that they were cut off, took up their march through the woods, overtaking the regiment about 1 o'clock the next day (14th) about a mile beyond Sissonville. From this point until the next morning, the regiment performed the duty of rear guard. The next day (15th) we were in the advance. We encamped the night of the 16th a short distance this side of the village of Ripley, in an open field. The pickets having been fired upon early in the evening, I was ordered by Col. Gilbert to change the position of the regiment to a point covering the road to Ravenswood, and along which we were retreating. This was done with promptness and silence. The next morning about three o'clock we again took up our line of march, two companies having been detailed to join the 47th regiment O. V. I., as rear guard. We arrived at Ravenswood on the Ohio river about 11 o'clock A. M., of the 16th, about 3 o'clock the regiment embarked on a steamer for Radine, Ohio, pursuant to Col. Gilbert's order. About 3 o'clock P. M., of the 17th, the regiment again embarked for Pomeroy, Ohio, but upon arriving at that place were ordered by Col. Lightburn to proceed at once to Point Pleasant, Va., we arrived here about 3 o'clock P. M.

Nearly the entire camp and garrison equipment of the regiment was destroyed, not having sufficient transportation. The companies that went from Gouley to Fayette left their knapsacks, blankets and they were burned there. This was also the case at Camp Piatt, the companies that went on guard being ordered to leave their knapsacks. A number of wagons were abandoned and destroyed, not having a sufficient number of horses to bring them along.

During the engagement at Charleston, both men and officers displayed the greatest coolness and bravery. Capt. J. L. Vance, co. B, Capt. A. M. Goodspeed, co. D, and Capt. Dayton, co. K, deserves special attention. I would also mention Lieut. J. L. Muller, Acting Adjutant, as having performed the duties devolving upon him with promptness and efficiency. Our loss is five killed, two wounded and fifty three missing.

Respectfully your ob't servant,  
W. H. H. RUSSELL,  
Lieut. Col. Com. Reg't.

To Lieut. J. G. TILFORD, A. A. A. G. 2d Brigade.

### Most Important Proclamation from the President.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.  
By the President of the United States of America:

### A PROCLAMATION.

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, do hereby proclaim and declare, that hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relation between the United States in which that relation is or may be suspended or disturbed, that the only proper means for the meeting of Congress, to again recommend the adoption of a practical measure tendering pecuniary aid to the free acceptance or rejection of all the slave States, so called, the people whereof say not that be in rebellion against the United States, and which States may then have voluntarily adopted, or thereafter may voluntarily adopt, the immediate or gradual abolishment of slavery within their respective limits; and that thereafter to colonize persons of African descent with their consent, upon this continent or elsewhere, with the previously obtained consent of the Government existing there, will be continued; that on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or any designated part of a State the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward and forever free. The Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom; that the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States, and the parts of State if any, in which the people thereof re-

spectively shall then be in rebellion against the United States, and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of each State shall have participated, shall in the absence of strong, counteracting testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof have not been in rebellion against the United States; that attention is hereby called to an act of Congress, entitled "An Act to make an Additional Article of War," approved March 13, 1862, and which act is in the words and figures following:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That hereafter the following shall be promulgated as an article of war for the government of the army of the United States, and shall be obeyed and observed as such:

Article.—All officers or persons in the military or naval service of the United States are prohibited from employing any of the forces under their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor is claimed to be due, and any officer who shall be found guilty by a court martial violating this article, shall be dismissed from the service.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Also, to the 9th and 10th sections of an act entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," approved July 17, 1862, and which sections are in the words and figures following:

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, escaping from such persons and taking refuge within the lines of the army, and all slaves captured from such persons, or deserted by them and coming under the control of the Government of the United States, and all slaves captured from such persons on or being within any place occupied by the forces of the United States, shall be deemed captures of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude, and not again held as slaves.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That no slave escaping into any slave territory, or the District of Columbia, from any other State shall be delivered up, or in any way impeded or hindered of his liberty except for cause or some offense against the laws, unless the person claiming said fugitive shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor or service of such fugitive is alleged to be due as his lawful owner, and has not been in arms against the United States in the present rebellion, nor in any way give aid or comfort thereto, and no person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States shall, under any pretense whatever, assume to decide in the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person, or surrender up any such person to the claimant, on pain of being dismissed from the service.

And I do hereby enjoin upon any order all persons engaged in the military and naval service of the United States to observe, obey, and enforce within their respective spheres of service, the act and sections above recited, and the Executive will in due time recommend that all citizens of the United States who shall have remained loyal thereto throughout the rebellion, shall, upon the restoration of the Constitutional relation between the United States and their respective States and people, the relation shall have been suspended, or disturbed, be compensated for all losses by acts of the United States, including the loss of slaves. In witness thereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this, the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

[Signed] ABRAHAM LINCOLN,  
By the President:  
WM. H. SEWARD,  
Secretary of State.

[From the Gallipolis Journal.]  
The invasion of the North by simultaneous attacks at various points, has for some time past occupied the attention not only of the rebels, but of all loyal men on our own soil. Everywhere the traitors have been beaten back in dismay. The Richmond Examiner of the 20th inst., says: "As yet, no Confederate soldier has put his foot as an invader on Northern soil." But the hostile attitude assumed by them at every available point, has entirely absorbed the attention of our people, who evidently desire the salvation of the Republic.

Meanwhile, the friends and allies of the enemy who pollute Northern soil, and are suffered to live amongst loyal men, are secretly, but easily engaged in laying plans to elect men to office of like sentiments with themselves. Despairing

of success to their cause by fair and open means, and not daring to avow their treason, they are nevertheless, making use of every stratagem to obtain control of the lower house of Congress, well knowing that if successful, they can so far embarrass the Administration as to render a speedy and successful termination of the war impossible, and a shameful peace quite probable.

Friends of the Union, look around you! Open your eyes to the fact that whilst you are guarding the outside of the building, an insidious foe is not determining the foundations. The time is short. Are you ready for action?—You have a contest with the foe on the 2d Tuesday of October next, which imperatively demands your earnest attention. Call out your forces. See that not a man be left at home on that day, who is in favor of the Union. Let the Vallandighammers understand, that that whilst your sons and brothers are in the field, perilling their lives to crush out the designs of traitors abroad, you are equally on the alert to prevent the accomplishment at home. No time is to be lost. The enemy are working night and day. Arouse them from your lethargy, and devote one day more to the cause of your country. See that every friend of Union is out at the polls, and when there, that he votes unconditional Union ticket.

### Scarcity of Currency.

The most remarkable feature in money affairs at present, is the large absorption, and consequent scarcity of paper currency, both Federal and local. The United States notes of lawful tender, thus far issued by the Treasury Department, are wholly insufficient to supply the demand. The city and country banks of New York are also unable to meet the requirements of trade for circulation, although the aggregate now exceeds thirty-five millions of dollars. The Bank Note Reporter of Mr. John Thompson thus explains this extraordinary state of the currency:

"Our solution is: Wealth has increased faster than currency, and unlike former times, this wealth is held by the people in the shape of paper money. A vast amount has fallen into the hands of the families and friends of soldiers, who, instead of buying something with it, or depositing it in bank, hold it in paper money against the time of need. Four hundred thousand volunteers, averaging \$200 each bounty, absorb \$80,000,000. A very large portion of this is held in the identical money paid out to them. This, in our opinion, is the greatest source of absorption of currency. Many other absorbing sources are in active play. So long as the war is disastrous and discouraging the money that falls into the hands of the people will remain unused, and this scarcity of currency will continue until a feeling of confident security paves the way for the purchase of property, or investments in securities. It will gradually find its way into banks and saving banks, and this obviates, to some extent, the extreme scarcity of currency by a still further increase of deposits.

How shall currency be increased to the requirements of the people? The chartered banks are generally up to their legal limits; the free banks are up to their volume for peace and prosperous times. A few of the more enterprising keep increasing cautiously. Without amendments to charters, or other legislative enactments, the local banks cannot meet the demand for money in the shape of currency. The supply, then, must come from the Government, in the shape of Treasury notes. We are aware that the opponents of Government currency are making, or are to make, a demonstration on the Secretary of the Treasury with a view to stopping the further issue of circulating notes. Their main argument is the necessity of bringing down the price of gold, and they perceive that the old method of contraction will do it. This is, at least, their pretence; their real object is to raise the rate of interest, and thereby, to cause the issue of Bonds at a reduced price—say Federal sixes at 60@70.

"Anything of this kind would lead to a panic, an instead of bringing down the price of gold, would surely carry the premium much higher than it is now. There is no danger that the Secretary of the Treasury will be caught in such a trap. Treasury note currency has taken a deep root, and the greatest safety now is in its uniform use, increased in volume to the legitimate demands of the people. When the war assumes a brighter hue, currency will flow into Stocks as fast as the holders desire to part with it, and then gold will come down, not in consequence of contraction, but of confidence—not from necessity, but from a popular investment in Federal Stocks."

The reason why McClellan whipped the rebels will be given in this morning's tribune as follows: "All the rebel generals were educated at West Point, and consequently knew nothing about fighting, and McClellan therefore could not help whipping them."—[Chicago Journal.]

There are people who think that to be grim is to be good, and that a tho't to be really wholesome, must necessarily be like a coffin.