

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

Do the Union people of Mason county desire to keep The Weekly Register from suspending? Its publication can be ensured, during our life, by every Unionist in our county subscribing for it, and then getting their neighbors in adjoining counties to subscribe. Our subscription list should have upon it the name of every Unionist in Mason county, besides hundreds in Putnam, Kanawha, Roane and Jackson. We believe The Weekly Register is the peer of any other weekly newspaper published, and that we render a fair equivalent for the subscription price, and more. The subscription is but one dollar a year.

We appeal to our Union friends to give us their aid in extending the circulation of The Weekly Register. The more subscribers we have the better paper we can publish. We have ever labored for the promotion of the happiness and prosperity of West Virginia and the Nation, and the best interests of the people. Devoted to the Union our fathers gave us, we have endeavored to the best of our ability to aid in putting down the insurrection. That our efforts have not been altogether in vain is evidenced by the fact that the insurgents have marked us, on account of our loyalty, as one to be ostracized; and some of their cut-throat guerrillas declare they will yet come here and cut our heart out. That threat can only be executed by the permissive dispensation of Him who rules and governs all things. In the meantime, as treason is born of hell, and traitors are the sons of Lucifer,—the father of traitors, as the Devil is the father of liars,—we earnestly desire to do more service to God and our country, by opposing them more determinedly than ever. Therefore, we solicit every Union man in Mason county and everywhere else to subscribe for The Weekly Register.

Another Great Speech by D. S. Dickinson.

Hon. D. S. Dickinson, delivered a very eloquent and patriotic speech in N. Y., on the 8th inst., to an immense crowd. Mr. D. is a life-long Democrat, and is now one of that class of Democrats who eschews politics, and assumes the position that this is no time to discuss political issues; that it is worse than idle to send our sons to the field of blood, and leave politicians at home who are denouncing government, and are inculcating no matter how stealthily, or covertly, cowardly and fatal propositions of peace.

He gives to such politicians and rebel sympathizers a withering rebuke because of the aid and comfort they seek to give the Southern Confederacy. The speech is a reply to some remarks recently made by Horatio Seymour, of which the following is one paragraph:

"If it is true that Slavery must be abolished to save this Union, then the people of the South should be allowed to withdraw themselves from that Government, which cannot give them the protection guaranteed by its terms."

Mr. Dickinson thus replies to the above paragraph:

"What I place this glorious Union—this heritage of human hope—this asylum for the world's weary pilgrim—this refuge for the oppressed of earth, in the scale of being beneath the black and bloated and bloody—the corrupt and corrupting—the stultified and stultifying institution of slavery! No! Sooner than see the Union severed, let not only the institution perish whenever and wherever it can be found, but let the habitations that have known it perish with it and be known no more forever. And yet this returning fugitive from patriotism preaches as his creed, in effect if not in terms, that if either slavery or the Union must be destroyed, it should be the Union! And the name of this man is Horatio Seymour! [Hisses and cries of "shame!"]"

The editor of the Gallipolis Dispatch pitches into a "river exchange" because of giving information of the movement of troops. The editor has only to refer to the sixth article under his editorial head, where according to his own showing, he will find a "contraband" article. George, don't condemn others for doing what you do yourself; first cleanse the Augean stable at home before you undertake the task abroad.

GIVE THEIR NAMES.—We request the people of this county to furnish us the names of those traitors that have gone off to the South. If they will furnish us the names we will publish them. The list would do for future reference. Send in their names.

MILITARY INSPECTION.

On last Sabbath morning we witnessed one of the most magnificent military displays it was ever our lot to witness.—The regiments on parade were the 4th Virginia, 13th Virginia, 84th Ohio, and 91st Ohio. The inspection took place in a large field on the other side of the Kanawha river, owned by J. G. Henderson Esq. The regiments were inspected by Col. J. A. J. Lightburn, assisted by Lieutenant-Colonel Russell, of the 4th Virginia; Col. Brown, of the 13th Virginia; Col. Toland, of the 84th Ohio; and Col. Turley, of the 91st Ohio.

We do not wish to make distinctions as to the proficiency of drill in these Regiments, but must say, in our judgment the 4th Virginia is decidedly the best drilled Regiment, but the other three, although they have not had the advantages of the 4th, are very well drilled. We particularly noticed the 91st, under the command of Colonel Turley; this is a new Regiment but moves off like an old one. Col. T. is very popular with his men, and receives all their plaudits for his kind and courteous treatment to them.

In the rear was a battery consisting of four pieces. Taking the display all and in all, it was a beautiful sight.—There were probably three thousand men, who seemed to be well disciplined and ready for the contest.

In witnessing this scene, the question naturally arose in our mind, why all this display—why this great upheaving of the people throughout the country—why the strong arms of nearly a million of men, armed with the implements of death, were called into requisition. The question was soon solved in our mind—this mighty rush to arms was to defend a country bequeathed to us by our fathers. They periled their lives to obtain freedom, and our patriotic men, young and old, are willing to peril theirs to sustain it.

While we write we hear the soul stirring martial music, emanating from the different camps in this vicinity. The tocsin is sounding, and soon we expect to hear of West Virginia, and it is hoped the entire State, being snatched from the grasp of the infernal rebels, who are eating out our substance and spreading desolation, want and misery wherever they go.

Ohio Politics.

One would suppose that in times like these, that old and dead party issues would not be on the tapis; but such is not the case in our sister State of Ohio. Tuesday last, was the election day.—Two regular State tickets were in the field; one of which represented the unconditional Union party—the other professes to represent the Democratic party, when in fact, it is composed of old broken down party politicians, bogus Democrats, who long since have been lopped off as rotten branches, unfit to lead the honest masses of the country. In that State you have your Vallandigham's, Medary's, & Co., who are constantly denouncing the Government, and all its efforts to suppress the rebellion; who never utter a word against the rebels who are daily murdering our people and laying waste their possessions. Can such men be called patriots? Should they not be denounced as enemies and traitors to their country? There are only two parties in this country, loyal men or traitors. All politicians who stick to party for party sake, should be regarded as traitors. They are in fact.

GEN. HALLOCK approves of the proclamation of the President, and thinks that depriving the rebels of the labors of three and a half millions of slaves is necessary to suppress the rebellion.

On the military question of the necessity of depriving rebels of slave labor, he says he has not hesitated since the rebellion assumed its formidable proportions. The question, what to do with the freed men, he regards as a problem difficult of solution, but one for the civil authorities exclusively to deal with.—He speaks in this connection of the impossibility of freeing all the negroes in the country, adding, that Butler now gives three rations to negroes for one to soldiers. As for the orders of the President, he says soldiers must obey, unless physically impossible.

Thirteenth Virginia Regiment.

This Regiment, now in camp at this point, under the command of Col. Brown, has eight companies, raised in this and adjoining counties. Although a new Regiment, the "boys" are rapidly learning the drill, and will, when called into action give a good account of themselves.

The members of the Regiment received their Government bounty of twenty-five dollars, county bounty of thirty dollars, and two dollars premium last week.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

The Battle of Perryville, Kentucky. The Cincinnati Gazette of the 13th inst. contains a full account of the great battle fought at Perryville. It was indeed a bloody one, in which many of our best and bravest men lost their lives. Not a day's march from Louisville passed without a skirmish.

The 36th Brigade had more than one hundred killed and wounded, while the second Missouri alone had lost nearly a hundred. The 2d Michigan Cavalry also suffered severely, and the batteries engaged met with slight loss. At least three hundred rebels bit the dust, and our forces became masters of the field.

The 2d Missouri and 15th Missouri, form a part of the 35th Brigade. The other Regiments of the Brigade are the 44th and 73d Illinois.

The 9th Brigade, under Col. HARRIS, of the 2d Ohio, and the 28th Brigade, Col. STANWEATHER, of the 1st Wisconsin, commanding, as well as one Regiment of the 3d division participated in the battle and gloriously maintained their honor. The 28th Brigade supported Capt. HARRIS' 19th Indiana battery. Several of these Brigades were killed and wounded from the firing of the rebel cannon, but as a general thing the shot passed harmlessly over their heads. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette was near one of the men who was killed, his name was ROSS, of the 10th Ohio, and was Col. LITTLE's orderly.

The estimated loss on our side is, five hundred killed and twelve hundred wounded. This is the lowest estimate we have yet seen.

The loss of the enemy is estimated at double that of ours. A few hundred prisoners were bagged on both sides. Our army lost seven pieces of cannon, and captured a number of wagons and ambulances. Some of the guns belonging to the rebels were disabled, and may now be in our possession.

Col. LITTLE, of the 10th Ohio, who was wounded and taken prisoner has since been paroled. Col. O. F. MOORE, of the 33d Ohio, was wounded, to what extent is unknown.

Condescending Loyalty Declined.

There is a class of men, not very large, except in their own intellectual conceit, but very annoying to thoroughly loyal men, and very pernicious in the circle to which their influence reaches, who think that they are conferring an inestimable favor on this American Republic by condescending to draw their knightly swords in its behalf. These fellows are generally drawn from that stratum which furnishes the elegant inanities of social life. They are well dressed and well addressed, but empty-headed, and often worse than empty-headed. The patronizing air that they assume in civil life and exercise so loftily seems to suit the army, and they carry into the service sentiments that would not be permitted in any loyal community, and manners that would not be tolerated in a drawingroom. The President has made an example to all such men by his dismissal of Maj. Key from Gen. Halleck's staff. We trust that he will continue to deal with the officers of the army as he has dealt with Major Key.—The Republic wants no one in her service who does not feel the conscience of her cause, and when officers of the army talk about Abolitionism sympathetically, Southern brethren, and a war for the negro, they should be dropped from the rolls.

A Spy in Rebeldom.

A private of the 91st Ohio, was detailed to go to Charleston, in this State, to ascertain the situation and number of the rebel troops in that quarter. He spent seven days in and near Charleston, boarding at a private boarding house in town. He reports that the forces in and near Charleston was about six thousand—that on Thursday last the troops, save a few cavalry men, under Jenkins, left Charleston for Gauley.

We have no doubt of the truth of the statements of Mr. DARBY, at least, as near so as he could, by observation, arrive at the facts. The writer is personally acquainted with him, and knows him to be a man who would not intentionally misrepresent.

When the rebels missed Mr. D. they sent out cavalry scouts after him, but he outflanked them by taking to the woods and traveling over the hills.

Col. Lytle at Home.

Col. WM. H. LYTLE, of the 10th Ohio who was wounded at the Perryville battle, arrived at home in Cincinnati, on the night of the 13th instant. His wounds are not serious.

Personal.

Among the distinguished visitors in town last week, we noticed the familiar faces of our friends Lieutenant Governor POLSKY and Hon. K. V. WHALEY, of the Wayne Congressional District, who by his indefatigable exertions got Brig. General MILROV's Division in this part of the State. All honor to Colonel W., who is ever mindful of the interests of West Virginia. His whole aim and object is to rid West Virginia of the infernal rebel hordes that go about seeking whom they can devour, and what they can steal.

Last week we noticed Adjutant General SAMUELS, of Wheeling, in town. He is an industrious and competent officer, and fills his station creditably alike to himself and the appointing power that gave him the place.

Brig. General MILROV arrived in town last week—left for Clarksburg on Monday. He has properly been dubbed the fighting General. From his appearance he has seen some service and does not look as one who had just emerged from a band-box. His grey locks betoken that the weight of years is upon him.

Brig. General GILMORE left last week. We did not learn his destination, but suppose it was somewhere in Kentucky.

Major General COX is, we learn, to take command of the forces now at this point.

The Philadelphia Bulletin says the only way to prevent future raids into Kentucky, is to have an army large enough to hold the State, and another large enough to pursue and defeat the enemy on their retreat into the more Southern States. "There must be, now, or there will soon be, Western troops enough," says the Bulletin, "to do all this; and the Governors ought to hurry on all they can raise."

The Bulletin may be assured the Governors of the Western States are hurrying them on; but, as fast as they are hurried on, the Government hurries them east of the mountains. Almost every day we hear of regiments from the Northwest hurrying on to the East. Conspicuous among the regiments, who contributed to the splendid achievements at the passes of South Mountain and on the battle-field of Antietam, where the fighting men of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin. The Kanawha Valley was deserted, and thrown open to the rebels, by removing Cox's division east of the mountains. If the East had been able to manage the rebels in Eastern Virginia, the West would have taken full care of her borders and the Mississippi Valley. Neither Western Virginia would have been overrun a second time, Cumberland Gap evacuated, nor Kentucky invaded by Bragg and Kirby Smith, had the full fighting force of the Western States been permitted to remain in the West.

We speak of this in no spirit of complaint. It is the duty of the soldier to go wherever his services are most needed. But the Bulletin would do wisely to apply the spur to the Eastern Governors who, the facts will show, have not sent to the field as heavy a proportion to the population of their respective States as the Governors of the West. Notwithstanding the drafts made upon them for the East, they will probably be able to fulfill all that is expected of them by the Bulletin. The defeat of the rebels at luka, Corinth and Perryville, and at Newtonia in Missouri, is but an earnest of what the West expects to accomplish. Wait, and see.

Second Virginia Cavalry.

This hard working Regiment of Cavalry is now bivouaced in and near this place. It has seen a great deal of hard service since the commencement of the campaign. It is now under the command of Col. PATTON, who is a very efficient and competent commander. Company B, of the Regiment, is commanded by Capt. CHARLES HAMILTON, who has been in the service ever since the commencement of the war. He is a good commander, and attends promptly to all his duties, and by his affable and gentlemanly deportment has endeared himself to his subordinate officers and men.—This Company, together with the balance of the Regiment, have done a vast amount of hard labor.

A handsome sum will be realized to the Government from the tax upon the salaries upon the members of the House of Representatives. Each member is taxed six dollars a month, or seventy-two dollars a year. The Speaker will be taxed \$144. The next House will consist of 197 members and nine delegates—in all 204. The aggregate realized will be \$14,520 a year.

AFRAID OF THE RECORD.—Some scamp has cheated time of its revenge by cutting out of the Grafton House register the pages on which Bill Thompson's (rebel) company registered when they occupied Grafton for a (very) short time in May, 1861. Perhaps it was that record would one day rise in judgment against them. The gallows has been worse cheated than time, or the landlord either, if any of the villains are still alive.—[Wheeling Intelligencer.]

The number of our forces at the Perryville battle on Wednesday, was sixteen thousand. Taking into consideration the number engaged it was the most hotly contested engagement since the commencement of the war. These fought the battle, but at the close of the day were largely re-enforced. The aggregate number of rebels is put down at thirty thousand.

Isquemura recently made in certain Western papers as to the reason why the gunboats on the Ohio river were not finished, are answered by the statement that the contractors were depending on certain Kentucky furnaces for a portion of the iron required for the plating; that the invasion had cut off this source of supply, and that it had taken some little time to make arrangements for procuring the iron elsewhere.

Mr. SPAULDING, who has been the leading editor of the New York World, has taken the second place on the New York Times, Raymond continuing the leading editor. The reason given for the change is that Spaulding could not sustain Seymour Democracy. No one could unless he had a stomach for lies and ipseities.

MATT WARD, who murdered a school teacher at Louisville, some years ago, was shot by guerrillas on his plantation in Arkansas, on the 2d instant. The rebels were collecting his negroes to take them away to work on fortifications in Mississippi. He came hurriedly out of his house to protest, and happening to have on a blue coat, they mistook him for a Federal soldier and fired upon him, one ball passed through his hips. He was brought to Helena the same day, but will probably die.

The Military Department of Western Virginia has been attached to the Department of the Ohio, under command of Major General WRIGHT. Western Virginia has heretofore been under command of Gen. WOOL, but when the rebels recently commenced making raids upon the borders it was found that there was a cloud between the two Departments—hence the change.

Harrodsburg and Danville in our Possession. Our forces now occupy Danville and Harrodsburg, Kentucky.

The enemy have crossed the river and have possession of Camp Dick Robinson. Our forces took one thousand stand of arms. A gentleman from Harrodsburg reports that two thousand rebel wounded left there.

Brig. Gen. George MANEY was killed. Col. LEWIS was also killed.

44th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

This Reg. was raised in Clark and adjoining counties, and is one of the best Regiments in the service. It is one of the Regiments that did valiant service in the battle at Lewisburg. The best wishes of the loyal in this locality will accompany this Regiment to whatever field of labor it may hereafter be called.

The Springfield Republican asks is anybody still clamorous for a policy, and replies: "This is the policy,—a million of men in the field, and to meet the enemy with at least equal numbers. If a million is not enough we will have more. This is the true policy for the war—enough men to defeat the enemy, kill, capture, rout and disperse the armies of the rebellion. That is the first and essential thing to be done. If we had not spent our time and strength quarrelling over ideas and policies we might have done it before this."

Secretary Chase Seriously Ill.

A dispatch in the Cincinnati Commercial says Secretary CHASE is seriously ill. Has not transacted any business at the Treasury Department for over a week.

A rebel prisoner belonging to the 8th Virginia Regiment, named Douglas Allen, was brought in from Gen. Sigel's headquarters on Monday. He says the rebels will hold on to the Kanawha salt works, even at the risk of a general engagement, as they are badly in need of salt. He says the yellow fever was carried to Wilmington, N. C., by vessels from Nassau, that had ran the blockade.

A Pleasant Family.

The following amusing dialogue is clipped from the Knoxville, (Tenn.) Register. It is really a sidesplitter, but we can't be responsible to our readers should it occasion the loss of buttons. Read it however, but "save the pieces" that might "drop."

The errant editor of the Henderson Times (not arant, as our types made it yesterday) in the course of his wanderings has picked up some interesting intelligence, showing the "unhealthy feeling pervading hundreds," and he fears, "thousands of families in East Tennessee." He gives the following interview between a Confederate officer and a Lincolnite family on Powell's river:

At Powell's river I stopped and engaged more milk, of an old Lincolnite jade, known as a brier, and mother of three (and I don't know how many more) rather nice looking gals. She complained to me of having been rudely treated by a North Carolina officer the morning previous. Arriving at camp I informed the officer of the old lady's story, and he told me that knowing their political status, he had placed a guard around the house, to keep any of the family from going to the Gap, while our army was crossing the river, and that in the meantime the following conversation took place:

"Officer.—(entering the house.) Good morning, ma'am. No answer. Where is your husband, ma'am?"

"Old Woman.—None of your business, you rebel, you."

"Officer.—I know. He is in the Yankee army."

"Old Woman.—Well he is. What are you going to do about it? He is in the First Tennessee Federal Regiment at Cumberland Gap, and will take off your rebel head if you go up there."

"Officer.—Yes. But we have him and your General Morgan's whole command completely surrounded—hemmed in—with an army on both sides of the Gap, and in a few days they will be starved out, and have to surrender upon our own terms."

"Old Woman.—We know all that, and are easy. But Lincoln will send an army through Kentucky, which will wipe out your General Smith, just like a dog would lick out a bare, and then you and your army of barefooted, roasting crackers will have to leave here in the dark again, and badly scared at that. Besides this."

"Officer.—That's your opinion, but you are deluded. Where were you born?"

"Old Woman.—Born! Why I was born and raised in Tennessee. I am an Old Hickory Tennessee—dead set against Nullification, and its bastard offspring, Secession. But where were you from?"

"Officer.—I am from North Carolina, but a native of South Carolina."

"Old Woman.—A South Carolina—section of Nullification—double rebel, double devil. Old Jackson made your little turnip patch of a State walk the chalk once, and Old Abe Lincoln will give you rebels hell before Spring."

"Officer.—(Quitting the old lady, and turning to the eldest daughter, whom he recognized as a mother) Madam where is your husband?"

"Young Woman.—That is none of your business."

"Officer.—But it is my business.—Where is he?"

"Young Woman.—Where I hope I'll never see him again. Where I hope you'll soon be."

"Officer.—Where is that?"

"Young Woman.—Why, a prisoner in the hands of the army at the Gap."

"Officer.—What is that for?"

"Young Woman.—For being what you are, an infernal rebel."

"Officer.—Oh, if that's all, I will send him back to you as soon as we take the Gap."

"Young Woman.—No, you needn't. Just if he ever sleeps in my bed again. I intend to get some Union man to father this child. Here, Bet, [calling a nurse] take the little rebel and give him Union milk. Let us try and get the "sacchar" out of him."

"Officer.—[Turning to a Miss.] Did you find a bean among the Yankee officers?"

"Miss.—Yes, I did; a nice, sweet, gallant fellow; one who stepped like a prince. When you become his prisoner, give him my love, and tell him for my sake to put a tree chain around your infernal neck."

"Officer.—When do you expect to see him again?"

"Miss.—Just after your General takes the next "big scare," which will be in about ten days from this time."

Day light having broken, and the army having crossed the river, the conversation I have given terminated.

Virginia House.

It would do your soul good—no not soul, but your stomach and innards, to sit down at the table at the Virginia House. There you get everything that is good, and got up in the very best style, and if you want lodging he will show you up to neat, clean and well ventilated rooms, with beds as soft as downy pillows are. And more of it—he's one of the Smith family and whoever knew of Smith who was not a clever fellow?

A TRAVELER.

The Provost Marshal at this point has suppressed the circulation of the Cincinnati Enquirer here.