The Watchman.

C. T. ALEXANDER, JOE W. FUREY, } Editors.

BELLEFONTE, March 13th, 1862.

The Central Press Once More.

"There is a certain clique of the Democratic press in this State, including the *Clinton Democrat*, and the *Democratic Watchman*," says the *Central Press*, "taking their cue from the *Caucasian and Patriot & Union*, (what a misnomer) week after week fill their columns with abuse of Garrison. Phelps, and Helper, and denounce abolitionism as the very devil itself of the rebellion, but Jeff Davis, Stephens, Cobb, &c., receive never a word of condemnation, nor is the actual fact of the revolt alluded to only as it enables them to give a stab to the Administration, and through that to the cause of Union."

We have extracted the above sentence from a long article in the *Central Press* of last week, headed, "Humpback Democracy."—Now, we do not intend, in our comment upon this article, to have anything to say in reply to that part of it which refers to the *Clinton Democrat*, excepting that it is a base slander, a malicious, malignant libel upon the character of Henry L. Dieffenbach, the editor of that journal—further than this, we have nothing to say, as Mr. Dieffenbach is fully able to take care of himself. It is only as far as we ourselves are referred to in that article, and the great cause of our country and white men's rights, placed in jeopardy by the promulgation of such sentiments uncontradicted, that we deem it our duty to have a word or two to say.

First, as to ourselves, it is safe to say, and but a well known truth to the good people of this community, that there has scarcely been a single issue of that mongrel abolition sheet—the *Central Press*—since the commencement of this most unhappy war, in which we and that great and loyal party we represent, have not been slandered and villified in the most opprobrious terms—such terms as only a hypocrite and traitor at heart himself would use to screen his own infidelity.

The craven spirit that presides over the infernal regions, is not more abandoned to truth nor skilled in hypocrisy and deceit, nor addicted to misrepresentation than is the mean, contemptible trifler that presides over the destinies of the *Central Press*. This will appear from a brief glance at the course that has been pursued for the last nine months by this pretender to patriotism.

While pretending to be in favor of the preservation of the Union under the Constitution established for its government by those great and good men whose memory Americans so dearly cherish, this son of a foreign clime, but tutored and raised under the congenial sun of Republican liberty upon American soil, openly favored and encouraged the adoption of mob law in violation of all the laws of this land made in pursuance of that sacred instrument—the Constitution—which was established as the inviolable basis or outline of this government.

He favored the visiting of summary punishment upon all those who did not coincide with him in his hereditary notions of the supremacy and efficacy of the German Diet, over the laws and order of American Republican institutions.

He advocated and endorsed the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus contrary to the law and the Constitution, in the loyal States, where the laws were in full force, and where traitors could have been brought to trial and punishment, if guilty, by the ordinary forms of judicial proceeding and thus have saved the infraction of the Constitution in its most vital and sacred part.

He who would ignore the Constitution, and endorse the infraction of it in its most sacred part in times like these, when such infraction is useless and can be avoided, is no lover of this government, but an enemy—worse than an open traitor, because the designs of an open and avowed traitor are so conspicuous and glaring that they fail to deceive others who [illegible] their duty.—[illegible] such estimated patriotic saint of the *Press* would, under the pretence of a supposed necessity to save the Union, destroy the Constitution, the only band that binds it together.

The avowed object of abolitionism is, to abolish the institution of slavery in all the States in which it now exists, and thus set free four millions of an uncivilized barbarous race, to debauch society, contrary to the provisions of the Constitution protecting private property, and contrary to that other provision protecting the institution of slavery, which declares that fugitives from labor shall be given up upon claim of the party to whom such labor is due.

Such men as Garrison, Phelps, Beecher, Helper, Sumner, Wilson, Greely, &c., have not only since the war commenced, but before, when all was peace and harmony, declared both in and out of Congress, that "the Union was not worth saving with slavery in it," and that it is the christian duty of the President to immediately issue a proclamation giving freedom to every human being.

Such expressions as these are of common occurrence, and the votes of these men representing the abolition faction, show their willingness and desire to turn the war from its original purpose, into an abolition crusade against the institution of slavery, and sending our conquering legions forth trampling upon the mangled form of the Constitution. Yet, for these enemies of the Constitution, even for "covenant with hell and league with death," Garrison, the editor of the *Central Press* finds sympathy in his heart, and because we have denounced this old hoary headed traitor, and those of like kidney, the *Central Press* says we are traitors and ought to be hung.

Because we oppose the men who have, in time past and are still attempting to violate the Constitution, we are traitors, in the estimation of the editor of the *Press*, while he, endorsing the treason of his abolition friends in their efforts to overthrow the Constitution, is a patriot.

This is truly strange reasoning, and could only emanate from a mind frenzied with despair, on account of the ill success attending the efforts of his abolition friends, in forcing their peculiar dogma, that a negro is as good as a white man, upon the President and the honest white people who compose this free government. But by way of self justification, we suppose, he says that Stephens, Cobb and Davis never receive a word of condemnation at our hands. He here asserts what he must know to be false if he can read English and takes our paper.

We have always denounced secession and its aiders and abettors in unmeasured terms, and have repeated time after time the idea that the radical fire eaters of the South, who led the people there into rebellion, and the abolitionists of the North, who openly advocated the violation of the Constitution, ought all to be hung together, and then the people of this great country could live in peace together in an unbroken Union. In the latter class, from the showing of the editor of the *Press*, we must, against our own will, include him.

"Nor is the fact of their revolt even alluded to, only as it enables them to stab the administration." Have we ever stabbed the administration? Our files are open for inspection, and we defy any man to show us a single line or sentence to this effect. We have honestly differed with Abraham Lincoln in the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, and still differ with him. We opposed the outrageous frauds that have been committed by government officials, and held up the guilty parties to the contempt and scorn of an indignant people. This we have done, and will do it again whenever they come to our knowledge, and believe that we are doing God's service.

The editor of the *Press*, however, exposes no frauds; in fact, he don't see any, or know of any, although everybody else knows that Simon Cameron was removed solely on account of his duplicity and double dealing. We don't know whether we have given President Lincoln credit for this act or not in our paper; but to make it sure, we do now say, "*Bully for Old Abe, he turned out Simon Cameron and put a good honest Democrat in his place.*"

Who stabbed the administration? or, rather, who tried to stab Lincoln? Can he not, like Cæsar, when stabbed to the heart in the Roman Senate, by his nearest friend Brutus, say, "*Et tu Brute*"—thou to Brutus—"*Et tu Sumner*".—Aye, Sumner, Lovejoy, Greely, &c., those near friends who aided in his election, when they found that he could not be made the stool pigeon for their dirty purpose, nor made accessory to their infamous designs upon the Constitution, turned assassin like upon him and tried to stab him. But the impenetrable shield of Democracy is cast between him and them, and he is guarded now in Democratic armor.

His last address to the Senate, which will be found in another column, is the Democratic armor in which he is cased, and with a Democratic army at his back, their murderous purpose fails. The Union will be preserved, Constitution, slavery and all, contrary to the aim and desire of abolitionism.

The New Senator from Indiana.

Gov. Morton, of Indiana, has appointed Ex Governor Joseph H. Wright, to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate occasioned by the expulsion of the Hon. Jesse D. Bright. Gov. Morton, Wright, it will be remembered, represented this Government at the Russian Court, during the administration of Mr. Buchanan. He is a man of much ability and a sterling Democrat.—This appointment is reported to be highly satisfactory to the people of Indiana. The following extract of his speech, delivered on the occasion of a serenade a few nights ago, will show the political position of the Senator:

Senator Wright presenting himself, said he was no party man. He stood, in this crisis, only for his country. Away with all party creeds and platforms! The time for them passed away. What we wanted now was an united North, and if party creeds prevailed, we should have war and blood shed in our midst. How bitter do we become even in ordinary times of peace? Let the people be arrayed on party creeds, and what man could foretell the consequences? Douglas has said forget your party creeds and your party platforms, and bring your all to the service of your country, in this dire emergency.

His (Wright's) party platform was that the Constitution was to be maintained as the supreme law of the land, and that the Union must be preserved as the only guaranty of liberty. His motto was, maintain the Constitution, and at all hazards, and at all risks and no matter at what cost, preserve the Union.

His platform, in brief, was this: 1st A vigorous prosecution of the war. 2d, No party creeds or platforms. 3d, Put down at all hazards, this infamous rebellion. Acts of Congress were of little value to him, where the perpetuity of the Government was concerned. God gave us one country. He made us one people, and we would have but one Government.

"The Late, Lamented Douglas."

Among other *beauties* which occur in the article entitled "Hump Back Democracy," in the last issue of the *Central Press*, the heading above quoted, appears conspicuous. "The late, lamented Douglas!" Oh! how hypocritical those words of sorrow sound, when coming from such a source! How the great patriot would pale with scorn, could he but return to earth and read the obituaries which have been pronounced upon him by Republican editors! Great God! When battling, like a lion at bay, in the cause of his country, how his great soul suffered under the burning taunts and sneers and curses of these same abolition traitors, who have suddenly discovered that the man whom they hated was a great Patriot, and are now hypocritically lauding him to the skies. O, Douglas, Douglas! why art thou not here to rebuke these unholy political fiends, who now take thy sacred name upon their accursed lips in accents of hypocritical praise? Douglas—wept and lamented—oh, let not these base hypocrites profane his noble name!

During the life of the great Illinois Senator, and, more especially, during his last campaign, no effort was spared by these very men to damn his character both morally and politically. No epithet was too harsh, too severe, too mean or too degrading, to apply to him. He was, in their estimation, nothing but a political demagogue, and a drunken office seeker; and the whole vocabulary of the English language was ransacked in order to find terms sufficiently withering in which to express their contempt and utter abhorrence of him and his. Even his revered and venerable mother, and the dear wife of his bosom were not exempt from their poisonous shafts, but the sanctity of the household was invaded, and they, too, were made to feel a portion of the venom aimed at the heart of the noble son and husband.

At Clifton Springs, in the State of New York, during the late Presidential campaign, a party of "Wide Awakes"—that disgraceful organization which flourished so extensively before the election, but which has not been heard of since the commencement of the war—while passing in procession, with their coarse banners and flaming torches, before the residence of Mr. Douglas's mother, stopped and groaned, and hissed, and hooted, and yelled, and endeavored, by heaping all manner of contumely upon her, to show the respected and venerable lady, how sincere was their hatred of her son.—Never before, in the history of this country, has party spirit led to the commission of such damnable outrages, and we sincerely hope it never may again.

But, notwithstanding all this, now that the great heart which they filled to overflowing with the very bitterness of sorrow, is stilled in death, and the mighty spirit which they endeavored, in vain, to crush, has gone to its God, these men now turn around and taking his honored name upon their lips, groan and weep over "the late, lamented Douglas." May God save us from such hypocrites! and when we hear one of these men talk about the "noble Douglas," we will turn away in disgust, and exclaim:

"O, consistency! thou art a jewel,
But inconsistency—how degrading!"

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Message of the President, which we publish, has fallen upon the ears of an astonished people like a clap of July thunder; and in it abolitionism has received a stunning blow, from which it is to be hoped it may never recover. With the exception of that part of it which, if it become a law, pledges the government to paying those in the States who may choose to initiate emancipation, the value of their slaves thus set free, every conservative in the land must endorse it as it is an able argument in favor of that same doctrine which has for so long a time been the first principle of the Democratic party. The doctrine of State rights is therein fully acknowledged, in that it refers the proposed measure to the States themselves. If the people of any of the slave States see fit, of their own accord, without any compulsion on the part of the general government, to accept it, then, says President Lincoln, "the general government ought to assist them in their purpose, and pay them for the inconvenience both public and private, that they may sustain in consequence of such change of system.

Outside from the emancipation clause contained in the resolution, the doctrine is the same that for years has been advocated by the Democratic party in opposition to the doctrine of the abolition party, advocated by them through the press and on the stump, in the campaign in 1856 and 1860, "that slavery, being a sin, and detrimental to the progress of civilization the Congress of the United States has the right and ought to legislate to its entire abolition."

The Republican party, not occupying quite so broad a ground as this, but still in opposition to the same principle, held, "that Congress had the power, and should legislate to the exclusion of slavery from the new States that might thereafter apply for admission into the Union, notwithstanding the people of such new State might desire to have the institution of slavery recognized by their State Constitution." The two doctrines were identical; the only difference between them being that one was for doing immediately what the other sought to accomplish in a few years.

These different doctrines, as to their constitutionality and ultimate effects, have been fully argued in the past, and it is to be presumed that the people fully understand them; if not, and they are still disposed to find fault with the principles of Democracy, we refer them to the binding efficacy of these principles, as acknowledged by the President of their own choosing. Although Mr. Lincoln was elected upon a different principle, we have reason to believe that he now fully sees the impracticability and even revolutionary tendency of those principles, and has abandoned them for the more conservative, true, national doctrines of the good old Democracy. The principles of the true Democracy, ever right, must be triumphant. We hope the lesser Republican lights will now be as frank as has been the President, and repudiate their old notions, and acknowledge the doctrines we have so long tried to teach them.

But, the idea of purchasing the slaves is a new one that we don't suppose has ever heretofore entered the heads of the Northern people. They will have enough to do in paying their taxes that must be levied to pay the cost of the war, without turning their means into the purchase of negroes. This is an impracticable idea which the President recommends, as the States themselves to whom he refers the question will hardly accept it, and we doubt very much if the people of the North feel like passing a law that would compel every land holder in the North to pay for a negro.

Message from the President.

Washington, March 6.

The President to day transmitted to Congress the following message:

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:—I recommend the adoption of a joint resolution by your honorable bodies, which shall be substantially as follows:

Resolved, That the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolishment of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid to be used by such State in its discretion to compensate for the inconveniences, both public and private produced by such change of system.

If the proposition contained in the resolution does not meet the approval of Congress, and the country, there is the end, but if it does command such approval, I deem it of importance that the States and people immediately interested should be at once distinctly notified of the fact, so that they may begin to consider whether to accept or reject it.

The Federal Government would find its highest interest in such a measure as one of the most efficient means of self-preservation. The leaders of the existing insurrection entertain the hope that this Government will ultimately be forced to acknowledge the independence of some part of the disaffected region, and that all the slave States north of such parts will then say, the Union for which we have struggled being already gone, we now choose to go with the Southern section. To deprive them of this hope substantially ends the rebellion, and the initiation of emancipation completely deprives them of it as to all States initiating it. The point is not that all the States tolerating slavery would very soon, if at all, initiate emancipation, but that while the offer is equally made to all the more Northern, shall, by such initiation, make it certain to the more Southern that in no event will the former ever join the latter in their proposed Confederacy. I say initiation because, in my judgment, gradual and not sudden emancipation is better for all.

In the mere financial or pecuniary view, any member of Congress, with the caucus tables and treasury reports before him can readily see for himself how very soon the current expenditures of this war would purchase at fair valuation all the slaves in any named State. Such a proposition on the part of the General Government sets up no claim of a right by Federal authority to interfere with slavery within State limits referring, as it does, the absolute control of the subject in each case to the State and its people immediately interested. It is proposed as a matter of perfectly free choice with them.

In the annual message of last December, I thought fit to say, the Union must be preserved and hence all indispensable means must be employed. I said this not hastily, but deliberately. War has been made, and continues to be an indispensable means to this end. A practical re-acknowledgment of the national authority would render the war unnecessary and it would at once cease.—If, however, resistance continues, the war must also continue, and it is impossible to foresee all the incidents which may attend, and all the ruin which may follow it.

Such as may seem indispensable, or may obviously promise great efficiency towards ending the struggle must and will come—the proposition now made is an offer only.—I hope it may be esteemed no offence to ask whether the pecuniary consideration tendered would not be of more value to the States and private persons than the property in it in the present aspect of affairs.

While it is true that the adoption of the proposed resolution would be merely initiatory, and not within itself a practical measure, it is recommended, in the hope that it would soon lead to important practical results. In full view of my great responsibility to my God and to my country, I earnestly beg the attention of Congress and the people to the subject.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Occupation of Leesburg.

Charlestown, Va., March 9.

The report of last night, that our forces had occupied Leesburg, is officially confirmed. The enemy evacuated the town on Friday morning, taking all their supplies and baggage to Middleburg, but it is not known whether the troops retired thither or started towards Winchester. Col. Geary occupied the town unresisted yesterday morning, capturing considerable property belonging to the rebel army.

All quiet on our frontiers last night.

Raising of the Potomac Blockade.

Washington, March 9.

The Stars and Stripes wave over Cockpit Point. About 2 p. m. to day the Rebels commenced to fire their tents and other property difficult of removal. They also burned the steamer Page, and all the other craft in the creek. Our gunboats opened fire on the Cockpit Point battery about 3 o'clock, p. m., and at 4½ landed, and run up the glorious old flag.

PEN, PASTE AND SCISSORS.

☞ Sharp—Our devil.

☞ Pleasant—The weather.

☞ Empty—Our port-monnaie.

☞ Curious—Some folks to know who the "Man in Grey" is.

☞ Not true—The report that Captain Brown had resigned.

☞ If the doctor orders *bark*, has not the patient a perfect right to growl?

☞ In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred wealth creates more wants than it supplies.

☞ We understand that two new stores will be opened in town in the spring.

☞ Gone to the city—The *Press* editor. Hope he mayn't get into bad company.

☞ There are no other creatures in nature that can charm like women and snakes.

☞ "A man can't help what is done behind his back," as the scamp said when he was kicked out of doors.

☞ In private watch your *thoughts*. In the family watch your *temper*. In company watch your *tongue*.

☞ Married life often begins with rosewood and ends with pine. Think of that my dears, before you furniture your parlors.

☞ Felix thinks the seat of war of the Washington army must be very nearly worn out by this time!

☞ Why is Virginia sure to come right? Because she keeps Wheeling for the Union.

Patience is sometimes courage in repose and he is the greatest hero who can suffer most silently.

Strong words indicate a weak cause. The more a man swears the easier he is whipped.

Ingratitude is the pretext that selfishness siezes hold of for refusing to do a favor.

Be what you are. This is the first step towards becoming better than you are.

When a woman intends to give a man the mitten she begins by knitting her eyebrows.

☞ In good spirits—The senior of this paper. If you want to know why, ask him.

☞ Secretary Seward has rescinded the order requiring persons leaving this country to procure passports.

☞ There is a Gaelic proverb: "If the best man's thoughts were written on his forehead, it would make him pull his hat over his eyes."

☞ The Chicago *Journal* had one reporter killed out right, and another had his legs shot off, at the capture of Fort Henry. A third escaped unharmed.

☞ A dozen high breasted girls, just beginning to break their corsets, will do more towards filling a party with sentiment and inspiration, than all the wine that was ever squeezed. Fact.

☞ An exchange says that Bishop Polk, the Confederate General at Columbus, "has learned to swear like a trooper." We would much rather hear him swear than preach or pray.—*Louisville Journal.*

☞ Daniel Webster said, just before his death. "The sermon of Christ on the Mount can not be a merely human production. This belief enters into the very depth of my conscience. The whole history of man proves it."

☞ The important information was made public at New York on saturday of counterfeit Treasury Notes in circulation. The counterfeits are destitute of the initials U. S., which appear on the breast of the Goddess of Liberty in the genuine.

☞ An Exchange remarks pathetically, "have you a sister? Then love and cherish her with a holy friendship." This is all proper enough; but in case you haven't got any sister of your own, take some other fellow's sister and love her. The effect is just as good, and sometimes better.

☞ A man in Hamilton county, Ohio, lately sued a neighbor for reporting that he was a "seceesionist and a rebel," and obtained a verdict of a thousand dollars, and costs. Certain *noisy patriots* in this bailiwick would, perhaps, do well to make a note on't.

☞ A strange scene was presented to the inhabitants of Hellam township York county one morning last week. A snow had fallen during the night, and in the morning it was literally covered with small black ants, crawling and kicking with as much animation as in the summer time.

☞ The boys in a district school in Union county, Indiana, demanded of the teacher that he should stand treat on New Years day. He refused, they then cut a hole through the ice, and ducked him. He sued them, and collected five dollars apiece from them.

☞ A Patlander in traveling on his way to Manchester, New Hampshire, arrived at the fork of the road where stood a sign board, which ran thus, "Manchester, four miles." "Man chased her four miles!, cried Pat, "Be the houly poker, I could have caught her meself in half the time!"

☞ As a proof that girls are useful articles and that the world couldn't very well get along without them it has been stated by a letter writer, as a fact, that if all the girls were to be driven out of the world, in one generation the boys would all go after them. We'll they would.

Papers Confiscated.—The entire editions of three newspapers published in Chicago were seized by the Chief of Police Bradley, the other morning, they having refused to submit their proof-sheets to his inspection. Mr. Bradley was going a little beyond his authority in asking to supervise the proof sheets.

☞ The Portland Argus says, the abolitionist Convention, which assembled at Albany last week resolved that "the Constitution is since the war, even more of a covenant with death than before, and so the work of the Abolitionists, instead of being completed, is becoming more important.

☞ Many of our officers have discovered in the Secession captives old friends and school companions in years gone by. A Federal lieutenant has found his brother in the captain of a Tennessee company, who has resided in Nashville for many years, and married a Mississippi widow. Truly is this, in more than one sense, a fraternal strife.

☞ A Great Success.—The Iron City Commercial College has verified the fact by thousands of young men attending the Institution, that Rapid, Practical, Business Writing can be acquired with unerring certainty in less time than elswhere, under the instruction of the inimitable Penman, Prof. Alex. Cowley. For his unequaled Penmanship, Catalogue and College View, enclose 24 cents in stamps, to

JENKINS & SMITH, Pittsburg, Pa.

Army Correspondence.

Roanoke Island, Dep't N. C., Feb. 22d, 1862.

Editors Watchman:—Since my last, nothing of note has transpired other than the taking of Winton village, situated 80 miles above here, on one of the tributaries of Albermale Sound. The gun-boat Delaware, went up on a reconnoissance, when some ladies, men and children came down to the wharf as a decoy. The Captain—Quackenbosh—thinking them either in distress or loyal to the Union, immediately lowered a boat, and was proceeding to shore, when a battery of seven guns and eight hundred muskets opened directly upon him, riddling his boat badly; but, fortunately, no lives were lost. He immediately repaired to his boat and moved down the Sound ten miles, and with a heavy reinforcement of gun-boats and the 9th New York (Zouaves), went up and stormed the battery, and captured the guns, burned the Court House, captured private documents, &c.—Among the documents was a copy of the Richmond *Enquirer*, acknowledging their defeat in Tennessee and at this point. It says, "The yankees," as they term us, "fought desperately, working their way through a morass which we thought impassible." They report the Island as being strewn with dead yankees. Had they said live ones, they would have stated the truth. They brand the North Carolina troops with cowardice.

The 1st and 3d Brigades make a forward movement in different directions soon, the object of which, if not prejudicial to our cause, I will state in my next.

This is the 22d day of February, and in memory of the illustrious Father of his Country, it was signaled forth by the booming of cannon from Forts Reno, Foster and Park, the forts taken on the 8th inst., by our troops. The last time it was our privilege to commemorate the birth day of Washington, the mention of whose name touches a chord in the great American heart that causes it to swell with emotions of honest patriotism and pride that will continue as long as our mountain streams tremble in the sunlight, or roll on to their ocean homes—as long as the names of Liberty, Republic, Constitution and Union, are cherished by us as a people—was in Clearfield. In the evening a Union meeting was held. It could then foresee the approaching storm gathering in the distance, but presumed that it would not soon break forth, and almost, for the time being, destroy the great and glorious Union. We thought then that the last admonition given by Washington would be heeded by the South, (and the North, too—Eds. Watch.) but, alas! it has resulted in a final disregard of his counsels. We trust, however, that by the time the next 22d of February rolls around, our country will be in as happy a situation as when the sage and patriot breathed his last.

This Island is to be the Head of the Department of North Carolina, and additional fortifications will be erected, making it one of the strongest defences in North Carolina. A line of light draught steamers are to be established to run down Albermarle Sound, through either New, or Loggerhead Inlet, into the Atlantic; and from thence heavy draught vessels will ply between that and Fortress Monroe, affording facilities for the transportation of troops, provisions, mails, &c. A post-office is to be established. Already yankee ingenuity is apparent. A telegraph has been erected from General Burnside's head-quarters to Gen. Foster's, a distance of four miles. Already dispatches are trembling over the wires on Roanoke Island.

The prisoners taken, instead of being sent North, have been taken to Elizabeth city, 40 miles above here, and released on parole, taking the oath not to serve in the Rebel army, or give any information concerning us that will aid or abet the rebels, until exchanged. The number of prisoners they now hold of ours will, no doubt, be released, as the number we have is said to be sufficient.

The health of the Division is quite good. Ten or fifteen have died from the wounds of the 8th. The intense exposure on the night previous to, and the night after the battle, has caused a few cases of rheumatism, chills and fever, pneumonia, &c. This climate is remarkably changeable. When going to bed, the sky may be clear and the moon and stars shining brightly, and in the course of two hours the rain falls in torrents. Changes of from 15 to 20 degrees occur in an hour.

The Paymaster has arrived, and as soon as the pay rolls can be made out, the pay for the entire Division will be forthcoming. Give our soldiers good clothes, plenty to eat, and the "Ready John" in their trowsers, keep the old Stars and Stripes floating over them, let them know they are fighting for the Union and the Enforcement of the Laws, and victory is certain.

Our means for getting the news are poor. The sight of the New York, Philadelphia, or home papers, of any date, almost, is always hailed with much satisfaction. If our friends only knew how anxious we are to see the Bellefonte papers, or any paper, they would all send us one forthwith.

The last time we saw a *Democratic Watchman*, we read all the advertisements, even down to "Ayer's Patent Double Reacting Medicines," all the "Strays," even the *Lawyers' Cards*. If you don't send us the *Press* and *Watchman*, we will set you down as unworthy of the patronage of an intelligent and Union loving community, and cease mentioning you in our prayers.—"Beware, for the evil day cometh when you think not, and Editors may wish the Press to fall upon them."

Nearly all of the Islanders and many of the inhabitants of Nag's Head, on the main land, have taken the oath of allegiance.—We are now being supplied with fresh shad, perch and bass, in abundance.

The only thing we lack is butter. Our smoking corn cakes and large short cakes don't taste as good with molasses. As soon as the line of steamers is once fairly under way, we will fare sumptuously. As it is, we have many things you don't get in B.—Wild Goose, Brant, Swan and Duck are plenty upon the Sound.

To-morrow is the Sabbath, and, in accordance with General Order, No. 20, from Gen. Burnside, the day will be spent in Divine service. The General is pursuing a very judicious course in throwing every protection around the inhabitants who cling to the Union, and in having the Sabbath sacredly observed—two features which will have a good effect upon the cause for which we are struggling. Yours,

"ROANOKE."

Extraordinary preparations are making everywhere for the manufacture of maple sugar. The crop promises to be very large.