

J. B. BRATTON & W. KENNEDY EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

EXPLANATION.

Our subscribers will find the date to which their subscriptions are paid, immediately after their names on the address of their papers. This represents the state of their accounts with the present issue, and has no reference to the accounts of Mr. Conman, or of the "Volunteer," prior to December 1st, 1862.

We desire to call attention to our terms of subscription to be found at the head of the first column of the first page. We intend to adhere to these terms strictly in the future, but will make this modification: All those in arrears, whose subscriptions date from the first of December last, who settle their accounts during the present month of February, will be charged at the rate of \$2.00 per annum.

NO TIME TO LOOK AFTER THIEVES.

We have read most of the reports of the heads of Departments at Washington—civil and military; and we have scanned the proceedings of the Rump Congress; we have carefully read the leading Abolition journals for some time; and yet we have not seen one syllable or one word in condemnation of the hundreds and thousands of gigantic frauds and thefts that have been perpetrated in our country.

"Thou shalt not steal," is a divine injunction, but the leaders of the non-resistance party appear to pay no attention to the laws of God or man, for that they will as often as opportunity offers, so monstrous have been their defalcations, that even Horace Greely, editor of the Tribune, was shocked and confounded, and in speaking of the doings of these political pets and scoundrels, gave it as his opinion that, had it not been for their defalcations, our national debt would not amount to half the sum it does—nor half or more of the whole debt being stolen money.

Who are found in the seats formerly occupied by Southern statesmen? Nobody. They are empty—empty as such creatures as Sumner, Wade, and others are, when they are not engaged in their plundering and pillaging, and in their attempts to defraud the Treasury of hundreds of millions of dollars.

THADDEUS STEVENS.

No public man has heretofore appeared upon the stage of our national politics whose character and disposition combined more intense bitterness and vindictiveness of feeling, more fiendish, cold-blooded malignity, than do the character and disposition of Thaddeus Stevens. His heart is as cold and hard as a block of marble and never kind as a genuine, generous impulse.

Week before last Stevens made one of his characteristic speeches in the House of Representatives, declaring open war against the President, and threatening him with the fate of Charles the First. He avowed that the Fathers of the Republic, in forming the Constitution, had "compromised their principles;" they had been false to the teachings of liberty, and he (Stevens) was an instrument in the hands of Providence to rectify their mistakes.

Had such language been used by any Democratic Representative in regard to Abraham Lincoln, the intensely "loyal" would have been for stringing him up to the first lamp post. Now such language was "treason," now it is the highest type of "loyalty." And not only does Thad Stevens speak in this way of the President, but this very invective was immediately and almost unanimously endorsed by the Republican party in the House of Representatives.

Who are found in the seats formerly occupied by Southern statesmen? Nobody. They are empty—empty as such creatures as Sumner, Wade, and others are, when they are not engaged in their plundering and pillaging, and in their attempts to defraud the Treasury of hundreds of millions of dollars.

Why don't the abolition papers publish Senator Cowan's speech in support of the President's Restoration Policy? They are opposed to the President and his policy. Why don't the abolition papers publish the President's Special Message to the Senate in regard to the condition of the South? They think it a "white-washing" message, and say so.

Why don't the abolition papers publish the report of the Congressional Boundary Committee in favor of giving lands instead of bounties, and probably so report.

POOR WHITE MEN TO BE DISFRANCHISED.

The enfranchisement of negroes and the disfranchisement of poor white men, are about the only objects that claim the attention of our disunion law-makers, in both Congress and the State Legislature. They appear as anxious for the one as for the other, and seem determined to carry out both.

The infamy of this attempt to deprive the poor men of Philadelphia of the right of suffrage is apparent to the most casual observer. Nineteen out of every twenty of the working men of Philadelphia vote the Democratic ticket, and on the subject of negro-equality and negro voting, they are unanimous in opposition. Hence it is that the effort is to be made to disfranchise these hard-fisted voters. Very few if any of them can afford to lose a day's wages, and they must either do so or lose their vote.

What a piece of scoundrelism is this! With the infamous apportionment bill now in operation—by which one-fourth the Democrats of this State are disfranchised, in the election of Congressmen and members of Assembly—it was supposed our unprincipled and reckless opponents would be satisfied, and not dare to suggest any additional outrage upon the people.

Why don't the abolition papers publish Senator Cowan's speech in support of the President's Restoration Policy? They are opposed to the President and his policy. Why don't the abolition papers publish the President's Special Message to the Senate in regard to the condition of the South? They think it a "white-washing" message, and say so.

Why don't the abolition papers publish the report of the Congressional Boundary Committee in favor of giving lands instead of bounties, and probably so report.

Why don't the abolition papers publish the report of the Congressional Boundary Committee in favor of giving lands instead of bounties, and probably so report.

TRAITORS MUST "GET OUT."

A delegation of members of the Legislature of Virginia—all of them distinguished men—waited upon President Johnson on Monday last, and delivered an address. The President replied at length, in a most significant and pointed speech—a speech that will attract universal attention.

What a piece of scoundrelism is this! With the infamous apportionment bill now in operation—by which one-fourth the Democrats of this State are disfranchised, in the election of Congressmen and members of Assembly—it was supposed our unprincipled and reckless opponents would be satisfied, and not dare to suggest any additional outrage upon the people.

Why don't the abolition papers publish Senator Cowan's speech in support of the President's Restoration Policy? They are opposed to the President and his policy. Why don't the abolition papers publish the President's Special Message to the Senate in regard to the condition of the South? They think it a "white-washing" message, and say so.

Why don't the abolition papers publish the report of the Congressional Boundary Committee in favor of giving lands instead of bounties, and probably so report.

Why don't the abolition papers publish the report of the Congressional Boundary Committee in favor of giving lands instead of bounties, and probably so report.

Why don't the abolition papers publish the report of the Congressional Boundary Committee in favor of giving lands instead of bounties, and probably so report.

THE COMING MAN STOPPED A HIT.

The Colored Members of the Rump Have an Interview with the President. They Ask Him to Give the Power to Secure Negro-Suffrage.

THE NEGROES DON'T LIKE TO BE GOVERNED BY WHITE MEN. They Go to Get the People Right! The Negro branch of the Rump Congress, which is supposed to control the "National Republican" caucus and suggest the prominent features of Rump legislation, had an interview with President Johnson on the 7th inst.

THE COMING MAN STOPPED A HIT. The Colored Members of the Rump Have an Interview with the President. They Ask Him to Give the Power to Secure Negro-Suffrage.

THE NEGROES DON'T LIKE TO BE GOVERNED BY WHITE MEN. They Go to Get the People Right! The Negro branch of the Rump Congress, which is supposed to control the "National Republican" caucus and suggest the prominent features of Rump legislation, had an interview with President Johnson on the 7th inst.

THE COMING MAN STOPPED A HIT. The Colored Members of the Rump Have an Interview with the President. They Ask Him to Give the Power to Secure Negro-Suffrage.

THE NEGROES DON'T LIKE TO BE GOVERNED BY WHITE MEN. They Go to Get the People Right! The Negro branch of the Rump Congress, which is supposed to control the "National Republican" caucus and suggest the prominent features of Rump legislation, had an interview with President Johnson on the 7th inst.

THE COMING MAN STOPPED A HIT.

The Colored Members of the Rump Have an Interview with the President. They Ask Him to Give the Power to Secure Negro-Suffrage.

THE NEGROES DON'T LIKE TO BE GOVERNED BY WHITE MEN. They Go to Get the People Right! The Negro branch of the Rump Congress, which is supposed to control the "National Republican" caucus and suggest the prominent features of Rump legislation, had an interview with President Johnson on the 7th inst.

THE COMING MAN STOPPED A HIT. The Colored Members of the Rump Have an Interview with the President. They Ask Him to Give the Power to Secure Negro-Suffrage.

THE NEGROES DON'T LIKE TO BE GOVERNED BY WHITE MEN. They Go to Get the People Right! The Negro branch of the Rump Congress, which is supposed to control the "National Republican" caucus and suggest the prominent features of Rump legislation, had an interview with President Johnson on the 7th inst.

THE COMING MAN STOPPED A HIT. The Colored Members of the Rump Have an Interview with the President. They Ask Him to Give the Power to Secure Negro-Suffrage.

THE NEGROES DON'T LIKE TO BE GOVERNED BY WHITE MEN. They Go to Get the People Right! The Negro branch of the Rump Congress, which is supposed to control the "National Republican" caucus and suggest the prominent features of Rump legislation, had an interview with President Johnson on the 7th inst.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Open War Between the Executive and Congress. Mr. Johnson's Speech on the 7th inst. The President's Reply to the Colored Delegation.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER. Open War Between the Executive and Congress. Mr. Johnson's Speech on the 7th inst. The President's Reply to the Colored Delegation.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER. Open War Between the Executive and Congress. Mr. Johnson's Speech on the 7th inst. The President's Reply to the Colored Delegation.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER. Open War Between the Executive and Congress. Mr. Johnson's Speech on the 7th inst. The President's Reply to the Colored Delegation.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER. Open War Between the Executive and Congress. Mr. Johnson's Speech on the 7th inst. The President's Reply to the Colored Delegation.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER. Open War Between the Executive and Congress. Mr. Johnson's Speech on the 7th inst. The President's Reply to the Colored Delegation.

Advertisements and notices on the right side of the page, including names like 'The American Volunteer' and various local notices.