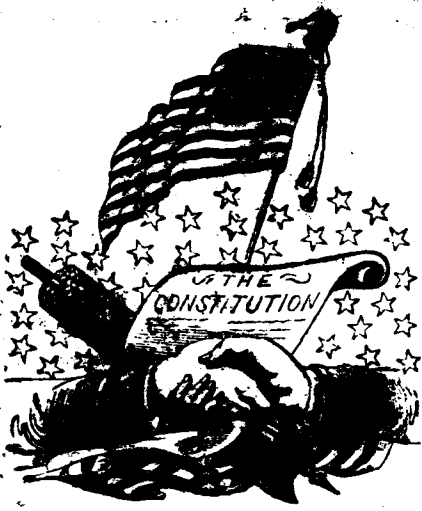


L. W. JONES, Editor.



'One Country, One Constitution, One Destiny.'

WATTSBURG, Va.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 23, 1863.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864.

GEN. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.

(Subject to the Decision of the Democratic National Convention.)

While the army is fighting, you as citizens see that the war is prosecuted for the preservation of the Union and the Constitution, and of your nationality and your rights as citizens.

The Constitution and the Union! I place them together. If they stand, they must stand together; if they fall, they must fall together.—Daniel Webster.

No Paper next Week.

In accordance with our custom, no paper will be issued from this office during Holiday Week. Printers, like other people, need a little recreation, and we are certain our readers are too clever and considerate to deny it to them.

CONGRESS.

Gen. Lazer has been appointed on two important Committees in the House, the one on Public Expenditures and the other on Expenditures on Public Buildings.

The Conscription Law.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., has introduced a bill in the Senate, amending the Conscription Law. The principal features are that it entirely abolishes all the exemptions for money, only allowing substitutes, and that the distinction between classes is done away with, and all make persons from twenty to forty-five are made subject to the draft.

Peace Propositions Tabled.

Mr. Fernando Wood offered a resolution in the House the other day, providing for the appointment of Commissioners to Richmond, with a view of arranging for the termination of the present bloody, destructive and inhuman war, and securing peace under the Constitution, on terms of justice and equality.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, moved to lay it on the table—carried, yeas 98, nays 59.

Abolition of Slavery.

That notorious anti-slavery fanatic, Owen Lovejoy, of Illinois, has offered a Bill in the House to abolish slavery in all the States, loyal and disloyal. The following is a full text of the preamble and synopsis of its provisions:

Whereas, The Declaration of Independence declares that all men are created equal, endowed by their Creator with the inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of an honest and virtuous life; and whereas, The Government of the United States was instituted to secure this right; And whereas, The Constitution of the United States declares that no person shall be deprived of his liberty without due process of law; and also declares, article 5, clause 2nd, as follows: This Constitution, and the laws of the United States made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the Judges in every State shall be bound there by, anything in the Constitution and laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

And whereas, It has been demonstrated by the rebellion that slavery is absolutely incompatible with the union, peace and general welfare for which Congress are to provide; therefore be it enacted, etc., etc: Section one, repeal all laws in all the States and Territories of the United States, and clothes them with the immunities of free citizens; section two, makes their re-enslavement a crime punishable by fine and imprisonment.

So we see, and what text?

To School Directors.

We see by the "School Journal" that immediately after the annual appointment of teachers in each district, the Secretary of the board for the district, is required to send a written list of their names, and the schools to which they have been respectively appointed, to the proper county superintendent, with a notice of the day upon which the ensuing term of the school, in the district, will commence, and the termination thereof, as directed by the board.

The Conscription Law.

Late advices from Washington city state that the probabilities decidedly are, that Congress will repeal the \$300 clause of the enrollment act.

What Said.—The Boston "Journal," speaking of local papers, remarks: "Not one tenth part of the local news which transpires in any county town finds its way into a city paper, and it is to be regretted that the exclusion of its own or county papers does not furnish the local citizens. Such a defect is not worthy to fill a town office, for he certainly loses local pride."

The following beautiful, but mournful stanzas, are from the pen of a gifted lady of this place who has recently suffered a painful bereavement in the death of a lad of great interest, amiability and promise. One by one her loved ones have been stricken down, until her hearthstone is almost desolate; and Time, "the only comforter and healer where the heart hath bled," has scarcely cicatrized one wound till he has inflicted another. Is it any wonder such an one should sorrow, or long to lay down this "veil of sadness?" and need we proffer her our poor sympathy, or seek to console her with the cold and idle phrases that too often fall on the bereaved and afflicted spirit?

IN MEMORIAM.

J. R. B. B.

Gone, from the waves of Time, that surge and beat,

Gone, from the Winter's cold, and Summer's heat;

Gone, from each loving friend, each sister's foe,

Gone, from the hopes that perish as we go,

Gone, to the Silent Land's yet hidden shore,

Gone, from the hearts that wait thee—evermore.

Gone, in thy boyish beauty while 'twas bright,

Gone, like a flashing meteor of the night;

Gone, with thy merry laugh, thy sweet reply,

Gone, with the light still lingering in thine eye;

Gone, with our wealth of Love, how large the store!

Gone, from the hearts that wait thee—evermore.

Yet He who loved us, shared our common fate,

The same pale Angel ope'd for thee the gate;

The earthy Temple's veil was rent for thee,

The glory of the "Holies" thou canst see;

Thy winged spirit freed from earth doth soar,

While yearning hearts must wait thee—evermore.

And we, who here remain, yet bear the load,

Foot-sore and faint, we tread the weary road;

And oh! (perverse of souls!) we mourn that thou

Art not, as wont, to share our burdens now;

Still do we grieve, tho' all thy griefs are o'er,

Our yearning hearts must wait thee—evermore.

E. H. B.

WATTSBURG, Va.

The President's Message.

That portion of the late message of the President concerning reconstruction has been received with little favor by the Democratic and Conservative press of the country.—The Trenton True American says of the President's "plan" that it is "too preposterous to mean what appears on the face of it. The true object of this whole scheme, in our judgment, is to influence the next Presidential election, by creating a bogus representation in the Southern States, and thus subvert the entire framework of the Government. One tenth of the number of persons equal to the popular vote of the year 1860 in the States in rebellion may easily be created at the several small points in possession of the United States forces to carry out the President's plan, by casting the vote which the State would be entitled to in the electoral college, thereby, to that extent, neutralizing the votes of the loyal States. It is a plan not to reconstruct the Union, but to perpetuate the power of the Abolition party. It must be met, and can only be counteracted by the combined efforts of all the conservative elements in the Northern States."

Speaking of the Proclamation with which the President closes his message, the Providence (Rhode Island) Post says: Why the President saw fit to append this Proclamation to his annual message, or to make any reference to it therein, is more than we can understand. He has taken the work completely out of the hands of Congress, and might just as well have defended his conduct in a letter to Mr. Greeley in an important State paper. He assumes all the powers of the autocrat of Russia, and does not even hint to Congress that a resolution of thanks for his services would be acceptable. The "war power" is his power, and this is his method of exercising it.

The New Haven (Conn.) Daily Register says of it:

"This Proclamation consists of an offer of pardon and amnesty to the insurgents, excepting certain specified civil and military leaders, with a restoration of all the rights of property except in slaves, and except where the rights of third parties have intervened," upon condition that they take an oath to support, not only the Constitution and the Union, but all acts of Congress and proclamations of the President on the subject of slavery, not repealed or negated by the Supreme Court. In other words, they are to swear to uphold the President in doing what the best jurists and the President himself, have repeatedly said he had no right to do.

Coupled with this offer of amnesty, Mr. Lincoln puts forth a plan for the reconstruction of the Union by the re-organization of the State Governments by those who take the prescribed oath, whenever they number one tenth of their respective States. These State Governments are to be set upon the foundation of the Constitution and the laws of the States as they existed before the rebellion. The military power of the government is pledged to maintain the State governments so organized.—Mr. Lincoln adopts the extreme radical theory that the State governments were dissolved by the insurrection, and that the Executive has the right to set up new ones upon such terms as he deems proper. He suggests to those who may engage in the organization of the proposed State governments, that the boundaries, etc., of the old States are preserved. The idea does not seem to occur to his mind that there would be any impediment in the way of a contrary course, and it is fair to presume

that it had been thought more feasible to change the boundaries, etc., of the States, in order to carry out this plan, he would not have hesitated to recommend it.

Mr. Lincoln's plan for the reconstruction of the Union, which has been brought out with so much eclat, resolves itself into this: That the people of the South may re-organize their State governments and resume their places in the Union, provided they will consent to the abolition of slavery. At the same time he declares that he shall, under all circumstances, maintain his Abolition Proclamation, and the people of the South are given to understand that if they do not accept the condition prescribed the war will be prosecuted until the last African is free.

There is little doubt that within six or eight months, State governments will be set up, on Mr. Lincoln's plan, in all the Southern States. Through this machinery, Mr. Lincoln will strive to "make his election sure." We hope the people of the South will accept this offer, and thus put an end to this bloody strife. With their representatives again in Congress, it will not take long to wipe out the revolutionary measures of the Abolitionists, and place the Union again on the basis of the Constitution.—By this means, too, they can help the conservative Union men of the North recover power in the Government, and bury radicalism where there will be no resurrection. Unless they do take advantage of this offer of the President, ungracious and unpalatable as it is, they will, we fear, enable the Radicals to obtain another lease of power, and bind the chains of despotism upon North and South so firmly that nothing short of a revolution will suffice to regain constitutional liberty."

The Boston Courier says of the President's plan of reconstruction:

"The President's mode, and the Proclamation of (so called) Amnesty, in conformity with it, is a block to pacification, instead of an aid to it; and so long as it is persisted in dooms the nation to indefinitely continued war. The gauge is thus squarely thrown down; and the people of the country are to take it solemnly to heart whether they will devote their country to unparalleled ruin, or by taking affairs into their own hands, in the legitimate way, will institute a different policy, by which alone there would be some reason for hope that the follies and madness of the past might be in time partially repaired."

The New Chaplain of Congress.

The newly elected Chaplain of the House of Representatives is a Rev. Mr. Channing. The Republicans generally wanted to re-elect Mr. Stockton, whose politics suited, but not his religion. Both Mr. Channing's politics and his religion (Unitarian) suited the New England portion of the House, and he was put through by the New England influence. A funny anecdote was traveling the rounds as having occurred on the Republican side, thus:—

Western Rep.—But this Mr. Channing? Who is he? What is he? They say he is not sound on the Gospel, does not believe in Christ's Divinity, &c.

Eastern Rep.—No matter. He's sound on the negro.

The appeal was irresistible. Mr. Channing was elected by Republicans after Republicans changing their votes—such as hesitated on his theology being overwhelmingly convinced by the superior reason of his fidelity to the negro.

The "Patriot & Union" correspondent says, under date of the 14th, "The new Chaplain, (Channing) this morning, in his opening prayer, applied the epistle 'brexit' to the slaveholders. His prayer contained more politics than piety."

The Presbyterian Banner is not pleased at the election of Rev. Dr. Channing because he is a Unitarian, and consequently, in the opinion of the Banner is not a Christian and cannot "take the members to the throne of grace." If all accounts of the corruption which exists among the sons of the nation at Washington be true, says the Pittsburgh Post, neither Dr. Channing nor any other man, can lead many of them to the "throne of grace." They are incorrigible sinners, if one half said of them be true.

Political Toleration.

The New York Times, an Abolition paper, which up until a few days ago, was savage and insolent in its denunciation of Democrats as traitors, now thinks as follows. We commend its change of mind, and trust the Abolition papers and politicians generally will emulate the example of the Times:—

"The truth is that there is too little tolerance among some classes of Union men of the honest convictions of those who differ from them; the word 'copperhead' and the imputation of disloyalty are bandied quite too freely. It is a way some people have of showing their spite toward the men who don't exactly agree with them upon some of the questions touching slavery, or upon some of the features of President Lincoln's policy. It is a bad spirit, and it should be discontinued by every man who has heart or mind enough to understand that the essential distinction between loyalty and disloyalty relates to sides, and not to differences in position on any one side. True Union men are obliged to agree only in one thing—the support of the war for the preservation of the Union. But, until the constitution of the human mind is changed, it will be impossible for all true Union men to agree in respect to the precise mode in which that war shall be conducted. Men, however devoted to a common cause, always differ about methods and details; and they have a right so to differ, so long as they will keep clear of factious conduct. Fair discussion is always not only admissible, but profitable."

The "Friends of the Soldiers" Showing their Hands!

Proposition to Increase their Pay Voted by the Abolitionists!

The Washington city correspondent of the Harrisburg "Patriot and Union," in a letter bearing date December 14th, thus writes concerning the recent attempt of the REAL friends of our brave lads in the army to increase their pay:—

Mr. Denison, (Dem.,) of Penn., offered a resolution to-day directing the Committee on Military Affairs to bring in a bill to increase the pay of all the private soldiers in the service of the United States to thirty dollars a month, one-half thereof to be paid to the families of such as have families.

Although this would be but simple justice to our soldiers, and is no more than is paid to a common laboring hand at home, yet you will be surprised to learn that the Republicans opposed it in a solid body; notwithstanding their boasted professions of friendship for the soldiers during the election campaign last fall. As the form in which the resolution was offered Mr. Denison would compel the committee to bring in a bill in accordance with its directions, Mr. Washburne, (Rep.,) of Ill., in order to enable the committee, which is composed of a majority of Republicans, to dodge the responsibility of opposing the interests of the soldiers, very cunningly, as he thought, tried to get Mr. Denison to change the phraseology of the resolution so as to have the committee merely inquire into the expediency of increasing the soldier's pay, &c. but Mr. Denison, although a new member, saw his object, and refused to accept the modification so insidiously suggested, which caused a great fluttering among the Republicans. They saw that if the resolution was allowed to pass in that form it would amount to a peremptory order to the committee to bring in a bill allowing the soldiers the full thirty dollars, which they feared would so deplete the Treasury that there might not be enough of greenbacks left for their shoddy friends, gun contractors, &c. Hence they were driven to the necessity of showing their hands by moving an amendment to the resolution, so as to make it merely an enquiry into the expediency of giving the increased pay to the soldiers, and on the vote being taken, the Democrats voted directly in favor of compelling the committee to give it, and the Republicans voted against it. The Republicans having the majority, the amendment was carried, and thus we find the poor soldiers have been deserted by their hypocritical Republican friends in the hour of their greatest need.

Mr. Washburne, (Rep.,) who was so eager to defeat this resolution, afterward offered a resolution to give to a batch of Abolition committee clerks, who have little or nothing to do but to direct Abolition speeches, \$4 a day, while they had just a few months before refused one dollar a day, or \$30 a month to our gallant soldiers, who are liable to all the privations, hardships and perils of the camp and the battle field.

Several of the Abolitionists offered resolutions to repeal the fugitive slave law and to put the negro on an equality with the white man—most of them in direct violation of the Constitution which they had sworn to support only a week before.

The proceedings of this day has made a very black record for the Black Republicans.

A Knoxville correspondent says: "Our total war during the late will reach one thousand. The rebel loss will reach five thousand."

ITEMS, POLITICAL AND OTHERWISE.

KEEPING UP THE FAVOR.—The rebel Congress assembled at Richmond on the 7th.—Among the members are delegates from Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and Arkansas, the first two of which have never been anything else than loyal States, and the last two are not likely ever again to be disloyal. There is one advantage these delegates possess. They are not in danger of being called seriously to account for any of their public acts, and fear of their constituency will not compromise their independence as legislators.

SEMON FROM THE DEAD.—In the Cemetery just consecrated at Gettysburg, will be interred near two thousand men. Six hundred of these came from New York. The Rock Island Argus remarks:

"These are the bodies of the soldiers furnished by Gov. Seymour to drive Lee's army out of Pennsylvania, and they number one half more than Pennsylvania, the State invaded, and one-third of all the killed from seventeen States! If the dead cannot speak, their number rebukes, with terrible emphasis, the Abolition Leaguers' abuse of Governor Seymour and the noble State of which he is Governor."

Senator Wade said, in a late speech at Marietta, Ohio:

"Before I would have accepted the Crittenden resolutions, I would have seen him in the lowest hell."

Yes, you old demagogue and traitor, you and your party have preferred to see our country go there, along with the resolutions. And, scoundrels and sinners, you are going there, yourselves, about as fast as old Satan can drive you on.

A good joke was perpetrated by a rebel prisoner captured at Chickamauga. The rebel was looking at one of our guns, and remarked that he "didn't think that the Yanks would use them big guns much longer." "Why, not?" inquired the Fed.—"Because," said he, "the Confederacy is getting so narrow that you'll fire clear over it and hit men on the other side."

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—John K. Calhoun, editor of the Annapolis Democrat, died on Saturday, December 5th, at his residence in Kittanning, of typhoid fever. Mr. Calhoun was born in Wayne Co., Armstrong county, in 1825, and was admitted to the bar at an early age. He served two years in the Legislature as a representative of Armstrong Co.

The Richmond journals give up the expectation of the resumption of the exchange of prisoners. One of them says that Gen. Hitecock's instructions are to demand the exchange of negroes just as white men, which, "of course, was rejected. Thus ends for the present, if not forever, all hope of an exchange."

THE NEW YORK HERALD HAS JUST MADE A MOST IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

According to that paper it costs just double the amount to shoe a negro regiment that it does to perform the same operation for a white one—cause, the difference in the size of the feet.

THE REBEL CONGRESS.—From private advices received in Washington, it is understood that the present meeting of the rebel Congress, will be a very short one, and that the conservative members from North Carolina, will warmly urge upon the Southern people the policy of an immediate reconstruction.

REIN AT EVERY HAND.—The rebel papers do not know on which official to vend their spleen—Bragg, who they say has ruined their armies; Meminger, who has ruined their finances; or Jeff. Davis, who has retained both in their high positions.

THE DRAFT.—In the Secretary's report fifty thousand men and ten millions of dollars had been derived from the draft. Such were the estimates when that portion of the report was made up, some ten days before. Since then, however, the full returns to date show the figures to be 60,000 troops and twelve millions of dollars.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC HAS FINALLY GONE INTO WINTER QUARTERS, AND UNDER A GENERAL ORDER, FURLONGHS WILL FROM THIS TIME FORTH BE GRANTED TO OFFICERS AND MEN WHO BY THEIR GOOD CONDUCT HAVE DESERVED THEM.

THE NORTHAMPTON COUNTY DEMOCRAT HAPPILY SAYS:

"If Mr. Lincoln is the Government, he must be a very poor man by this time; for no poor wayfarer in the deepest, darkest wilderness of the world was ever robbed as the Government has been for the past three years."

STANTON RECOMMENDS THAT NEGRO SOLDIERS BE PAID AS MUCH WAGES AS WHITES, BECAUSE THEY PERFORM THE SAME SERVICE. IS THIS INTENDED TO "ELEVATE THE STANDARD" AND HASTEN EMANCIPATION? LIKELY.

IT IS NO JOKE THAT PRESIDENT LINCOLN IS A CANDIDATE FOR ANOTHER TERM OF FOUR YEARS IN THE WHITE HOUSE.—(N. Y. Herald.)

It certainly would be no joke if he should be re-elected.

LINCOLN'S MESSAGE SAYS "SO FAR AS TESTED IT IS DIFFICULT TO SAY THAT THEY [NEGROES] ARE NOT AS GOOD SOLDIERS AS ANY." THAT'S CHEERING TO WHITE MEN? (C)

JOHN W. K. SEBASTIAN, OF ARKANSAS, IT IS SAID, IS ON HIS WAY TO WASHINGTON, TO TAKE HIS SEAT IN THE SENATE, IN WHICH HE HAS GOTTEN TWO YEARS TO SERVE.

THE TRIBUNE ASKS:

"Can no amount of adversity and peril chasten us into sobriety and common sense?" Manifestly not.—(Boston Courier.)

R. L. ARMSTRONG, FOR HARBORING A DESERTER (HIS OWN SON,) HAS BEEN FINED \$100 AT CINCINNATI, AND IMPRISONED SIX MONTHS.

THE FRAUDS IN THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT AT ALEXANDRIA WILL FOOT UP MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. THEY HAVE BEEN GOING ON UNDER THE NOSE OF THE GOVERNMENT FOR 7 MONTHS.

AN EXCHANGE ASKS WHETHER WE ARE IN THE NINTH OR NINETEENTH CENTURY? WE WERE IN THE NINETEENTH, BUT THIS ADMINISTRATION IS FAST KNOCKING US INTO THE NINTH.

MAJOR BUFFINGTON, OF THE 2d MASS. REGIMENT, WHO WAS WOUNDED AND TAKEN PRISONER AT THE SIEGE OF KNOXVILLE, FELL INTO THE HANDS OF HIS OWN BROTHER, WHO IS AN OFFICER IN THE CONFEDERATE RANKS.

A CONFEDERATE SOLDIER, NOW IN A JUST SIX AND A QUARTER CENTS.

Gen. Halleck's Report.

This document is of too great length for publication in our columns. It gives an interesting history of the movements and actions of our armies during the past year, verifies the report of a sharp correspondence by telegraph between Gen. Rosecrans and the War Department, eulogizes Generals Meade and Grant, and expresses a hope rather than belief that the war will soon be brought to a close.

The Bedford Gazette is very properly disposed to hold the ruffian dynasty responsible for the conduct of affairs. It says:—

"The Abolitionists seem to have a working majority in the Lower House, as well as in the Senate. This has been accomplished by military interference in the elections held in Maryland, Missouri, Kentucky and Delaware, and by having Congressmen elected in West Virginia, East Virginia and other districts that have no legal or constitutional existence. Well they have the power now in both branches of Congress; they have the President, the Governor and Legislature of Pennsylvania, and of all the Northern States except two. If they don't put an end to the war by the next Presidential election, the people ought to know who to blame."

Joseph Johnson, a Connecticut soldier, was recently sent to prison for sixty days at New Orleans for volunteering an answer to a conundrum at a theatrical exhibition.—The conundrum was—"Why is the President of the United States like an owl in the day time?" The true answer is, "Because he's always a Blincken!" but the soldier's answer, which led to his arrest, was—"Because he's a d—d fool."

INTENSELY LOYAL.—Our advice to our readers is, to keep your eyes on the intensely loyal man. If he visits your house, count your spoons as soon as he is gone. If your horse is stolen, put the officer on the track of the "intensely loyal" neighbor. And if you desire to find a traitor at heart, and a man who would sell his birthright for a mess of pottage, or his country for thirty pieces of silver, make the acquaintance of one who is everywhere boasting that he is "intensely loyal."—(Logan Courier.)

THE EXP.—Senator Hale has introduced "a bill to suppress the rebellion." It is odd that no one ever thought of doing this before, and it is possible that the delay may have been to give Mr. Lincoln a chance to do it by proclamation; but it is gratifying to know that, at length, we are to suppress the rebellion—and to do it in a very easy way—by act of Congress. How much better this than fighting, and all that sort of thing!—(Age.)

AFFLICTING.—Mr. Samuel J. Knust, residing near Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, lost all his children—four in number—by diphtheria, last week. They all died within forty-four hours.—Thus, at one fell swoop, has this terrible disease robbed a household of all its pets and desolated the chambers of the parental heart.

IN WASHINGTON ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, A SMALL BOY WAS KNOCKED DOWN ON THE AVENUE AND RUN OVER BY MRS. LINCOLN'S CARRIAGE, BREAKING HIS LEG, AND OTHERWISE INJURING HIM. MRS. LINCOLN TOOK THE LAD INTO HER CARRIAGE, AND CARRIED HIM TO HIS HOME, WHERE EVERYTHING IN HER POWER WAS DONE TO ALLEVIATE HIS SUFFERING.

JUDGE ADVOCATE HOLT HAS DECIDED THAT LINCOLN'S LATE PROCLAMATION, SUSPENDING THE HABEAS CORPUS, UNDOUBTEDLY INCLUDES THE CASES OF MINORS ENLISTED WITHOUT THEIR PARENTS' CONSENT. BOYS MAY BE ENLISTED, AND THE FURTHER REDRESS BY LAW IS TAKEN AWAY FROM THEM. NO HABEAS CORPUS CAN HELP THEM.

A COTEMPORARY OF OURS, NOTICING THE MARRIAGE OF A DEAD AND DUMB COUP, AS WITTIPLY AS GALLANTRY WISHES THEM UNSPEAKABLE BLESSES.

GEN ANDERSON, OF FORT SUMTER FAME, IT SAID TO BE MUCH GRIEVED AT HIS SUMMARY RETIREMENT BY THE ADMINISTRATION.

Legion of Honor.

Receipts on Subscription since December 1st.

Table with columns: NAME, AMT., VOL., NO.
A J Shriver.....\$ 00 6 25
Apollas Shriver..... 4 00 6 25
Benj. Temple..... 1 50 5 50
John Roberts..... 2 00 6 26
Edward Cox..... 1 00 6 2
Harvey Sanders..... 1 00 5 38
Simou Murdock..... 2 00 5 26
Maj. Lot Lutzu..... 2 00 in full
Maj. A. A. Stout..... 1 50 6 8
E L Duke..... 2 10 in full
Amos Day..... 2 75 4 31
Alex Pettit..... 1 00 5 20
Morris Rose..... 1 00 5 20
A Sutton..... 2 00 5 18
J R Donley..... 2 00 5 50
J H Smith..... 2 00 6 09
Wash. Pipes..... 2 00 4 50
Barnet Neal..... 2 00 in full
Miss A W Hendershot..... 1 00 5 44
J B Ross..... 2 00 5 41
James Eisminger..... 2 00 6 14
Chas Bradley..... 1 00 in full
A T Shriver..... 1 00 6 25
W H Ridgway..... 1 00 3 25
James Wallace..... 5 00 3 25
John Kent..... 10 00 5 50
Chas. Coss..... 2 00 4 50
Jos Burdick..... 1 50 5 31
Rezin Virginia..... 1 00 3 12
George Thomas..... 2 00 6 26
Morford Throckmorton..... 2 00 6 25
Nicholas Livengood..... 2 00 6 15
Alex James..... 5 00 in full
O S Phillips..... 5 00 4 29
R B Grinn..... 2 00 6 25
John B Gordon..... 2 25 5 6
Wm Crummins..... 2 25 5 25
John M Bradford..... 81 6 20
Abner Hatfield..... 5 00 6 25
James Beaton..... 2 00 5 33
Wm Gordon..... 4 06 6 87
John S Allums..... 1 00 5 42
Wm Warr..... 2 00 5 9
James Wood..... 2 00 6 29
John J Evans..... 50 5 28
John Young..... 2 00 5 50
Thas Jennings..... 2 00 5 20
Ph Dains..... 5 00 5 27
John Moore..... 3 33 5 8

Communications.

FOR THE MESSENGER.

Yet Another Negro Proclamation!

Whatever difference of opinion there may be as to the statesmanship of President Lincoln, there can be none as to his shrewdness as a political manager, and the persevering tenacity with which he engineers his pet hobbies.

This message just sent to Congress, contains three prominent objects connected with the next Presidential programme. 1. The re-election of Abraham Lincoln. 2. The abolition of slavery; and 3. The restoration of the Union.

This would seem to be the order of the importance of these objects in the Presidential mind.

Test oaths and military supervision appear to be the sovereign panaceas for regulating the ballot box. These have been found effectual in Delaware and Maryland, and even in the case of Kentucky. Although they produced little of practical importance in forwarding Radical views, they yet demonstrate that they could be resorted to, without producing revolution among the people.

If the next Presidential election is to be under military control, in the Southern States, then there is no question but that they can be made to result in favor of Mr. Lincoln. This is as apparent to the looker on, as it was to the Presidential vision, and since there is good reason in favor of that course.

But if the people should be of opinion that the restoration of the Union is a job big enough for them during the next year, why not they address themselves heartily to that object alone, and let Mr. Lincoln and his pets "slide" for the time being?

ANON.

Brave Man's Last Words.

LETTER FROM SPENCER KELLOGG BROWN.

The Utica Herald publishes the following letter from Spencer Kellogg Brown, who was executed as a spy by the rebels, the last he ever wrote, addressed to his parents in that city:

CASTLE THUNDER, Va., Sept. 23, 1863.

Dear Father.—By permission and through the courtesy of Captain Alexander, I am enabled to write you a few lines. You who before this have